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**JOURNALS**

OF THE

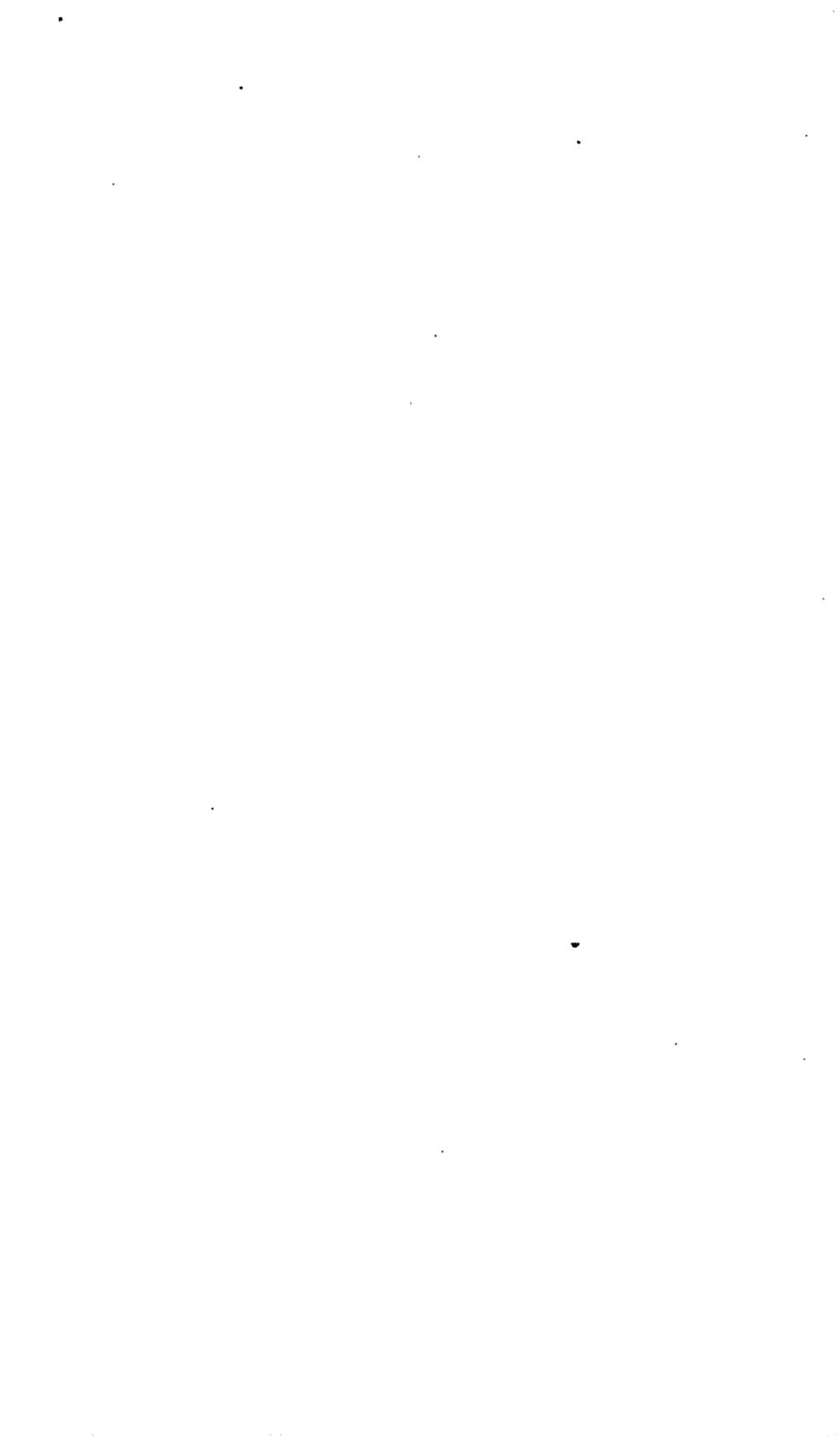
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

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**VOL. XXIII.**

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# JOURNALS

OF THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

### PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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FROM FEBRUARY 19 TO JUNE 30, 1864,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

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IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH YEARS OF THE  
REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 8TH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

.....  
SESSION 1864.  
.....

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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Vol. XXIII.

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**QUEBEC:**

**PRINTED, FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY  
HUNTER, ROSE & CO.**

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## PROCLAMATIONS.

Province of }  
Canada. }

MONCK.

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

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of *Quebec*, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of the month of NOVEMBER instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—  
GREETING :

### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS on the FIFTEENTH day of the month of OCTOBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the TWENTY-FOURTH day of the month of NOVEMBER instant, at which time at Our City of *Quebec*, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our City of *Quebec*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of *Ballytrammon*, in the County of *Wexford*, Governor General of *British North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*; and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Quebec*, in Our said Province, this TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the Twenty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command.

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Province of }  
Canada. }

MONCK.

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

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of *Quebec*, on the Twenty-ninth day of the month of December instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS on the TWENTIETH day of the month of NOVEMBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Provincial Parliament to the TWENTY-NINTH day of the month of DECEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of *Quebec*, you were held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, you meet Us, in Our Provincial Parliament, at Our City of *Quebec*, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Province of *Canada*, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed : WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of *Ballytrammon*, in the County of *Wexford*, Governor General of *British North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Quebec*, in Our said Province, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the Twenty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command.

L. R. FORTIER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Province of }  
Canada. }

MONCK.

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

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of *Canada*, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, at Our City of *Quebec*, on the Fourth day of the month of February instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the Meeting of Our Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to the Fourth day of the month of February next, **NEVERTHELESS**, for certain causes and

considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to FRIDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither you nor any of you, on the said FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next, at Our said City of *Quebec*, to appear are to be held and constrained, for WE DO WILL that you and each of you be as to us in this matter entirely exonerated, Commanding and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on FRIDAY, the NINETEENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, at Our City of *Quebec* aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Provincial Parliament, by the Common Council of Our said Province, may by the favor of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of *Canada* to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of *Ballytrammion*, in the County of *Wexford*, Governor General of *British North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of *Quebec*, in Our said Province, this TWENTY-FIRST day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the Twenty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.



JOURNALS  
OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
OF  
CANADA.

SESSION 1864.

Friday, 19th February, 1864.

**A** MESSAGE from His Excellency the Governor General, by *René Kimber, Esquire*, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

Mr. SPEAKER,

His Excellency, the Governor General, desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House, in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber ;

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that, during the Recess, he had received the following notification of resignation and acceptance of office of the Honorable Member representing the South Riding of the County of *Leeds* ; and that he had accordingly issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ for the election of a Member to represent the said South Riding of the County of *Leeds* :—

To the Honorable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada* ;

SIR,—We, the undersigned Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, do hereby, pursuant to the statute in that behalf, give you notice that the Honorable *Albert Norton Richards, Esquire*, late Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, hath accepted the office of Solicitor General for *Upper Canada*, and that his election hath thereby become void, and his seat, as such Member, hath become vacated, and that a Writ should forthwith issue for a new Election for the said Riding. And we give you this notice in order that you may forthwith address the proper Warrant for the issue of such new Writ accordingly. As witness our hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed,) I. THIBAudeau, M.P.P. [SEAL.]  
“ H. G. JOLY, M.P.P. [SEAL.]

Mr. Speaker also reported, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following certificate :—

Province of *Canada*.

To wit :—This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fourth day of January last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the

Registrar of the County of *Leeds* (*David Jones*, Esquire, Returning Officer, *ex-officio*, for the South Riding of *Leeds*), for the election of a Member to represent the said South Riding of *Leeds*, in the Legislative Assembly, in the room and place of the Honorable *Albert Norton Richards*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said South Riding of *Leeds*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Upper Canada*, *David Ford Jones*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the thirtieth day of January last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Quebec, 11th February, 1864.

(Signed,) L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To W. B. LINDSAY, Jr., Esquire,  
Clerk, Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the administration of the Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, the 29th instant.

Mr. Speaker reported, that when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General, this day, in the Legislative Council Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth:—

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:*

I am happy again to meet you in Parliament, and I feel confident that during the session now commenced, your best attention will be bestowed on Legislation for the public welfare.

I have taken steps for carrying into effect the Acts passed during last session for the organization of the Militia Force of the Province, and I will continue my best efforts for the attainment of so important an object.

The period is approaching when, by the conditions of the Treaty of Reciprocity between Her Majesty and the *United States of America*, the notice for the determination of its provisions may be given at the option of either party.

I have not failed to give my best attention to the subject of this treaty, and of the great interests affected by it.

Your attention will be invited to measures designed, by the improvement of our existing system of inland water communication, to attract to the channel of the *St. Lawrence* a larger share than we have heretofore enjoyed of the great and rapidly growing commerce of the Western Lakes.

You will also be invited to consider the expediency of providing for such improvements of the Canals constructed to obviate the natural impediments to the navigation of the *Ottawa River*, as will, it is believed, without involving a heavy outlay, greatly accelerate the development of the extensive and valuable territory drained by that noble stream and its tributaries.

Unforeseen obstacles have retarded the survey of the route of the proposed Railway between this Province and the Sister Colonies of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*. Arrangements are, however, now in progress, which I trust will soon lead to the execution of this preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present, of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking.

The condition of the vast region lying to the north-west of the settled portions of the Province, is daily becoming a question of greater interest.

I have considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the Imperial Government,

with a view to arrive at a precise definition of the Geographical Boundaries of *Canada* in that direction.

Such a definition of Boundary is a desirable preliminary to further proceedings with respect to the vast tracts of land in that quarter belonging to *Canada*, but not yet brought under the action of our political and municipal system.

The construction of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, since the resumption of work last spring, has been prosecuted with so much diligence as to justify me in announcing to the Officers of the Civil Service the intended early removal thither of the seat of Government, in pursuance of Her Majesty's selection of that City as the future Capital of *Canada*.

The discoveries of Gold and other valuable Ores within the Province, which have recently been made, and which have attracted very general attention, appear to call for legislation, both as regards the more systematic and perfect development of our mineral wealth, and the rights as well of the public as of private individuals connected with it.

I would also suggest to you the expediency of making Legislative provision for ensuring a more efficient system of investigation into cases of shipwrecks occurring on or near the sea coast of the Province; as well as of similar disasters, which, though occurring elsewhere, may, from the nature of the attendant circumstances, seem calculated to affect the reputation of our marine service.

A fresh contract for our Ocean Mail Steamship Service has been entered into, on terms which will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I believe, be found to combine efficiency, economy and safety.

I would further invite your attention to the state of the existing laws relative to Parliamentary Elections, to Bankrupt and Insolvent Debtors, to the Administration of Justice, to the encouragement of Agriculture and of the Fisheries, to the Registration of Titles to Real Estate, and to the granting of Patents for Inventions.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :*

The Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before you, as also Estimates for the Supplies required for the current year.

These Estimates will be found to have been prepared with a careful attention to economy.

I rejoice that I am enabled to inform you that the Revenue of the past year considerably exceeded the estimate submitted to you last Session, whilst the aggregate expenditure for the public service of the year was less than the estimated amount.

Notwithstanding these gratifying results, however, there was a large excess of expenditure over income, and as the revenue derivable from existing sources is clearly inadequate to meet the unavoidable annual charges on the Public Treasury, measures will be submitted for your consideration calculated to equalize the annual income with the annual expenditure of the country.

*Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen :*

I commit the affairs of the Province to your patriotic and disinterested consideration, earnestly hoping that under the favor of Divine Providence your deliberations during this Session may be productive of results conducive to the prosperity of *Canada* and the happiness of her people.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

*Ordered*, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature be taken into consideration on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof; and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

*Resolved*, That Select Standing Committees of this House for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections.—2. On Expiring Laws.—3. On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.—5. On Standing Orders.—6. On Printing.—7. On Contingencies.—8. On Public Accounts.—9. On Banking and Insurance.—10. On Emigration and Colonization; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matter

and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Resolved*, 1st. That if any thing shall come in question touching the Return or Election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate ; and all Members returned upon double Returns are to withdraw until their Returns are determined.

*Resolved*, 2nd. That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or endeavored so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

*Resolved*, 3rd. That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever, depending or to be transacted in the Provincial Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

The Clerk laid upon the Table, in obedience to the Sessional Orders of last Session, a List of Bills, introduced in the Legislative Assembly, or brought from the Legislative Council during the said Session, with his certificate of the stage at which proceedings were suspended thereon in the order in which they stood on the day on which Parliament was prorogued.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House a Report of the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly on the state of the Library of Parliament, which is as followeth :—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, in Provincial Parliament assembled :

The Report of the Librarian, upon the state of the Library of Parliament,  
RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That the annual appropriation on behalf of the Library has been carefully and economically expended, in the purchase of books published in *Europe* and *America*, within a recent period. A list of these additions is now in the hands of the printer, and will shortly be distributed to Members.

This Supplementary Index will be found to include a catalogue of the English, French, American and Canadian pamphlets which have been added to the Library since 1858. A catalogue of the Pamphlet Collection, which is now of considerable extent and importance, was promised by your Librarian last year ; but, when ready for the press, its publication was deferred, in order to admit of its comprising a reference to a series of eighty volumes formerly belonging to Sir *Benjamin Hawes*, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which were fortunately secured for the Library, at a very low price, by our Agent in *London*. These volumes contain pamphlets on colonial questions, of great rarity and value, some of which are enriched by autograph letters, from their respective authors to Sir *Benjamin Hawes*. The special interest attaching to this series, induced your Librarian to withhold the issue of the Pamphlet Catalogue until the contents of these volumes should be incorporated therein. A full index of authors and subjects has been appended to this catalogue, so that any pamphlet in this collection can be readily referred to.

In proof of the increasing estimation in which the Library is held by those who have the privilege of frequenting it, your Librarian is gratified to state that during the past year it has been daily attended by a number of readers ; and that the loan of books to persons duly authorized to borrow the same, has within this period considerably exceeded eight thousand volumes, exclusive of the issue of Journals and other books of reference to Members during the sitting of Parliament.

But there is one drawback to the satisfaction with which your Librarian would otherwise regard the more extensive use of the Library by the public at large. He exceedingly regrets to state that the mutilation of illustrated works, already noticed in his Reports at the commencement of the Sessions of 1861 and 1862, has again occurred in two or three instances which have come to his knowledge within the past year ; notwithstanding the vigilance that has been exercised to prevent a repetition of this heinous offence. The only effectual preventative for such a gross abuse,—short of the entire exclusion of the

public from participating in the benefits of the Library of Parliament,—has been provided in the plan for Library accommodation in the new Houses of Parliament at *Ottawa*, where it is proposed that indiscriminate access to the books on the shelves shall be forbidden, and the use of the books restricted to a portion of the Library apartment that will be subjected to the continual oversight of the officers and servants in charge. Hitherto, the perpetrators of these outrages have escaped detection, but when the contemplated arrangements for the care of the Library in its permanent *locale* shall have been duly completed, it may be confidently anticipated that the collection will be effectually secured against loss or mutilation.

The number of volumes in the Library on the 12th February, 1863, was estimated at 51,800 volumes. Since then, about 1,500 books have been added, making a total of 53,300 volumes.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) ALPHEUS TODD,  
Librarian, Legislative Assembly.

Library of Parliament, 19th February, 1864.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, RECEIVED SINCE 13TH AUGUST, 1863.

*From the State of Pennsylvania.*

Senate and House Journals, and Legislative Documents, for 1863.  
Executive Documents, for 1862.

*From the State of Connecticut.*

Laws, Journals and Documents, for 1863.  
State Law Reports, vol. 30.

*From the State of Maine.*

Law Reports, vols. 46, 47, 48.  
Laws of the State, for 1861, 1862, 1863.  
Legislative Documents, 1863.  
Adjutant General's Report for 1862.

Reports on Agriculture and Geology, for 1860, 1861, 1862.

*From the State of Minnesota.*

State Supreme Court Reports, vols. 6, 7.  
Executive Documents, 1862.

Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives and Laws of the State, for 1863.

*From the State of New York.*

Laws, Journals and Documents of the State Legislature, for 1863, 17 vols.  
*Barbour's Reports*, vols. 37, 38, 39.  
*Smith's Reports*, vol. 11.

Transactions State Agricultural Society, 1862.

*Regent's Library and Cabinet Reports* for 1863.

*From the State of Vermont.*

General Statutes, 1863.

Laws and Journals of the State for 1862, and some pamphlets.

*From the New York State Agricultural Society.*

The Society's transactions for the years 1851 to 1862, 12 vols.

*From A. B. Street, Esq., Albany, New York.*

Digest of Taxation in the States. Published under the direction of the *New York Legislature*, by Mr. *Street*, 1863.

*From Miss Durnford.*

Family Recollections of Lt. General *E. W. Durnford*, by *Mary Durnford*. Printed for private circulation. *Montreal*, 1863. Two copies.

*From Rev. M. Baxter.*

*Louis Napoleon* the destined Monarch of the World, and personal Anti-Christ. By *Rev. M. Baxter, Philadelphia*, 1862.

*From H. N. Gwynne, Esq., Librarian.*

Catalogue of Books in Library of Law Society of *Upper Canada*, 1863.

*From B. Chamberlain, Esq., Montreal.*

A collection of official catalogues and other works concerning the International Exhibition held at London in 1862, and concerning the Colonies represented thereat, 15 vols.

*From the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada.*

Their Journal for 1863.

*Books received under the Copyright Act.*

*Ascher, I. G.*, Voices from the Hearth: a collection of verses. Published by *J. Lovell, Montreal*, 1863.

The Land of the Lotus-Eaters: a photograph, by *Notman* of Montreal, from a drawing by *R. S. Duncanson*. Montreal, 1863.

*Galbraith, Thomas*: Pamphlet on the absolute depreciation of gold, and the true nature of money. Published by *J. Starke & Co., Montreal*, 1863.

*Ramsay, T. K.*: Notes sur la coutume de Paris, indiquant les articles encore en force, avec tout le texte de la coutume. Montréal, 1863.

Court Traité sur l'art épistolaire, par un Canadien (*Dr. Meilleur*); 5e édition, revue et corrigée. Imprimé à la "Gazette" de Sorel, 1863.

A Church Hymn Book, for the use of the congregations of the United Church of England and Ireland, published under the sanction of the Lord Bishops of Toronto and Ontario; third edition. *Henry Rowsell*, publisher, Toronto, 1863.

*Draper, W. J.*: Handy-book of the Law of Dower. Published by *W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto*, 1863.

*Haynes, Dr. J.*, Poems. Published by *Hunter, Rose, & Co., Quebec*, 1864.

*Morphy, J.*: Recollections of a Visit to Great Britain and Ireland in the Summer of 1862; bound up with *Ned Fenton's* Portfolio. Published by *Hunter, Rose & Co., Quebec*, 1863.

The Honorable *George Brown*; the Honorable *John Alexander Macdonald*; *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire; *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire; Chairman, *Paul Denis*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Hochelaga, their names were called over, and the Chairman, *Paul Denis*, Esquire, did not appear within one hour after four of the clock.

*Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire; *John Scoble*, Esquire; *Albert Knight*, Esquire; *George Sylvain*, Esquire; Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Bellechasse, their names were called over, and *Albert Knight*, Esquire, and *George Sylvain*, Esquire, did not appear within one hour after four of the clock.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 22nd February, 1864.

Mr Speaker laid before the House,—Returns from the Registrars of the Counties of Northumberland (West Riding), Wellington, Peterborough, Simcoe, Bruce, Durham (East Riding), Victoria, Peel, Renfrew, York (North Riding), Elgin, Grey, Norfolk, and Lincoln, and of the City of Kingston, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863; in accordance with Section 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

Also, Statements of the affairs of the Canada Life Assurance Company, on the 30th April, 1863,—of the Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank, on the 1st December, 1863,—of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool, on the 6th October, 1863, in

accordance with Clause 11, Cap. 33, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*,—and of the *Alta* Insurance Company, *Hartford*, on the 1st January, 1864, in accordance with the Act 23 *Vic.*, Cap. 33. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

And also, Accounts of the Trinity House of *Montreal*, and of Decayed Pilot Fund of *Montreal*, for the year ending 31st December, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *James McEachern* and others, of the Township of *Esquesing*, County of *Halton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. P. Choné* and others, of the *Manitoulin* Island; the Petition of Mrs. *Caroline Gilmour*, President, and other Ladies, Members of the Ladies' Protestant Home, *Quebec*; and the Petition of the *Quebec* Lower Town Infant School.

By Mr. *McGiverin*,—The Petition of the *Welland* Railway Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*),—The Petition of *P. R. Trumpour* and others.

By Mr. *Beaubien*,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Montmagny*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. Poulin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*, County of *Dorchester*; the Petition of the Corporation of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*; and the Petition of *Jean Langevin* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the Session of the American Presbyterian Church of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*.—The Petition of *Alexis Dubord* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and two Petitions of *Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence* of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Bellerose*,—The Petition of *Louis Paré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*, County of *Laval*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of Miss *Sarah Vanderburgh*, of the Township of *Woodhouse*, County of *Norfolk*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition (presented on the last day of last Session) was received and read :—

Of *George Casimir Dessaulles*, Esquire, Seignior; *Camille Papineau*, Gentleman; *Raphaël Ernest Fontaine*, Esquire, Advocate; and *Jean Baptiste Bourgeois*, Esquire, Advocate; all four residents of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the District of *St. Hyacinthe* and County of *St. Hyacinthe*; complaining of the undue Election and Return of *Rémi Raymond*, Esquire, for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, and praying that the said Return may be amended by erasing the name of the said *Rémi Raymond*, and inserting the name of *Auguste Cyrille Papineau*, Esquire, in lieu thereof.

Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Montmagny*, informed the House that *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, and the Honorable *François Evanturel*, and *James Dickson*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last,—and that the said Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron* and the Honorable *François Evanturel* were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, the Honorable *François Evanturel*, and *James Dickson*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Ottawa*, informed the House that *Alexander Mackenzie*, Esquire, *Walter Shanly*, Esquire, and *Charles Lajoie*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last.

*Ordered*, That *Alexander Mackenzie*, Esquire, *Walter Shanly*, Esquire, and *Charles Lajoie*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Higginson*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, informed the House that the Chairman, *James Cockburn*, Esquire, and *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

*Ordered*, That *James Cockburn*, Esquire, *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Dunsford*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Rose*, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable *John Rose* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Carleton*, informed the House that *George Jackson*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee on Saturday last.

On motion of Mr. *Notman*, seconded by Mr. *Francis Jones*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Verchères* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until the twenty-seventh day of February instant, a further extension of time having been allowed, at the request of both parties, for the adduction of evidence, as well on behalf of the Petitioner as of the sitting Member.

*David Ford Jones*, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to congratulate Her Majesty on the increase of the Royal Family, by Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* having been happily delivered of a Son; and to express our great joy and satisfaction at this auspicious event.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Kingston)*, and the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, be appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty upon the said Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* reported, from the said Committee, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of congratulating Your Majesty on the increase of the Royal Family, by Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* having been happily delivered of a Son, and we beg leave most respectfully to assure Your Majesty of the great joy and satisfaction which we derive from this auspicious event.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing His Excellency that this House hath voted an humble Address to Her Majesty on the happy occasion of the birth of a Son to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be engrossed.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Kingston)*, and the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent from this House, to congratulate Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* upon the joyful occasion of the birth of a Son to Their Royal Highnesses.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Kingston)*, and the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General with said Message, and request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Their Royal Highnesses, in such manner as His Excellency may see fit.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* informed the House, that His Excellency will be pleased to receive the deputation of this House with the Address to Her Majesty and the Message to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, upon the joyful occasion of the birth of a Son to their Royal Highnesses, to-morrow, at two o'clock P.M.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

*Ordered*, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday, 23rd February, 1864.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the Table, and the said Warrant was read, as followeth :—

Pursuant to the Thirty-first Section of Chapter Seven of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," I do appoint *Archibald McKellar*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Kent* ; *Jean Charles Chapais*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Kamouraska* ; *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Iberville* ; the Honorable *John Carling*, Member for the City of *London* ; *Robert Bell*, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Lanark* ; and *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Two Mountains*, to be Members of the General Committee of Elections for the present Session.

Given under my hand, this twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(Signed,) LEWIS WALLBRIDGE,  
Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Accounts of the Trinity House of *Quebec* (including the Decayed Pilot Fund), for the year ending 31st December, 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

Also, Report of the *Kingston* General Hospital, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

Also, Statement of the affairs of the *Hartford* Fire Insurance Company, on the 1st November, 1863, in accordance with the Act 23 *Vic.*, Cap. 33. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Richelieu*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

And also, Return from the Registrar of the County of *Haldimand*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *G. Potvin* and others, School Commissioners and Directors of the College of *St. Germain de Rimouski*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Dispensary.

By Mr. *Bellerose*,—The Petition of *J. B. Constantin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*, County of *Laval*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of Sister *J. M. Slocombe* and others, Sisters of Charity in charge of the General Hospital in the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *Calixte Bibault* and others, of the 13th Range of the Township of *Brandon*, and of the north-east part of Range A, in the Township of *Joliette*, County of *Berthier*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *S. Burnham* and others, of the Township of *Sutton*

By Mr. *McGiverin*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the Western Permanent Building Society.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. T. Bernard* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Claire*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *Louis Bélanger* and others, of the Township of *Auckland*; and the Petition of *A. Workman* and others, of the Township of *Hereford*, both of the County of *Compton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *St. Lawrence* Lodge, No. 1, British American Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of the Eastern Star Division, No. 49, Sons of Temperance.

Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Montmagny*, informed the House that *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Higginson*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, informed the House that the Chairman, *James Cockburn*, Esquire, and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, and the Honorable *François Evanturel*, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, and *James Dickson*, Esquire, in their places in this House this day, being read;

Mr. *McGiverin* rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Dickson* to state, that owing to the detention of the train on the Grand Trunk Railway (due

at the hour of ten o'clock A.M.) on Saturday the 20th instant, he was unable to attend the meeting of the *Joliette* Election Committee held on the above-mentioned day.

And Mr. *Dickson* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

And the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron* and the Honorable *François Evanturel* not attending in their places ;

*Ordered*, That the 85th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, be now read ;

And the same being read ;

*Ordered*, That the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron* and the Honorable *François Evanturel*, being Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee on Saturday last and yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *Alexander Mackenzie*, Esquire, *Walter Shanly*, Esquire, and *Charles Lajoie*, Esquire, in their places in this House, this day, being read ;

Mr. *Dunkin* rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Mackenzie* to state, that he was prevented by ill-health from being present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Ottawa*, on Saturday the twentieth of February instant.

And Mr. *Mackenzie* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. *Dunkin* again rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Shanly* to state, that he was not present at the time fixed for the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Ottawa*, on Saturday the twentieth instant, because of detentions on the Grand Trunk Railway, owing to the inclemency of the weather ; the train having arrived at *Point Levi*, on that day, some seven hours after the time at which it was due.

And Mr. *Shanly* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. *Dunkin* again rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Lajoie* to state, that he was unable to reach *Quebec* at the time fixed for the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Ottawa*, on account of the bad state of the roads, which prevented him, his health being bad, from leaving his residence in time to be present at the said meeting.

And Mr. *Lajoie* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *James Cockburn*, Esquire *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, in their places in this House, this day, being read ;

Mr. *Higginson* rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Pouliot* to state, that he was unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, on Saturday last the twentieth instant, in consequence of his having been unable to reach *Quebec* by that day ; the railway trains having been prevented, by the bad weather, from running between *River du Loup* and *Quebec* from the sixteenth to the twentieth instant.

And Mr. *Pouliot* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

And *James Cockburn*, Esquire, and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, not attending in their places ;

*Ordered*, That the 85th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, be now read ;

And the same being read ;

*Ordered*, That *James Cockburn*, Esquire, and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, being Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, and not having been present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee on Saturday last and yesterday, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, for such neglect of duty.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of the Honorable *John Rose* in his place in this House, this day, being read ;

*Mr. Dunsford* rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by *Mr. Rose* to state, that he was prevented by illness from attending the meetings of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Russell*, on the 14th and 15th October last. That he was unable, owing to private and professional engagements, from being present at the meeting of the said Committee on the 20th February instant, and by illness from being present at the meeting held on the 22nd instant.

And the Honorable *John Rose* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, to request that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *James Shead*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition of *Daniel McLaughlin*, Esquire, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Carleton*, on Friday next the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. Scatcherd* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of *Mr. Scatcherd*, seconded by *Mr. Biggar*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Carleton* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Friday next the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the convenience of all parties, and at their request.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature ;  
The House proceeded, accordingly, to take the said Speech into consideration.

*Mr. Macfarlane* moved, seconded by *Mr. Caron*, and the Question being proposed,

1. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and further to assure His Excellency, that we are grateful to His Excellency for the expression of his happiness in meeting us in Parliament, and of his confidence that during the Session now commenced, our best attention will be bestowed on Legislation for the public welfare.

2. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that he has taken steps for carrying into effect the Acts passed during last session for the organization of the Militia Force of the Province, and that he will continue his best efforts for the attainment of so important an object.

3. That we are aware that the period is approaching when, by the conditions of the Treaty of Reciprocity between Her Majesty and the *United States of America*, the notice for the determination of its provisions may be given at the option of either party, and that it affords us much satisfaction to know that His Excellency has not failed to give his best attention to the subject of this treaty, and of the great interests affected by it.

4. That we shall give our earnest attention to any measures designed, by the improvement of our existing system of inland water communication, to attract to the channel of the *St. Lawrence* a larger share than we have heretofore enjoyed, of the great and rapidly growing commerce of the Western Lakes.

5. That we shall be prepared to consider the expediency of providing for such improvements of the Canals constructed to obviate the natural impediments to the navigation of

the *Ottawa* River, as His Excellency may see reason to believe, will, without involving a heavy outlay, greatly accelerate the development of the extensive and valuable territory drained by that noble stream and its tributaries.

6. That while we regret to learn that unforeseen obstacles have retarded the survey of the route of the proposed Railway between this Province and the Sister Colonies of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, we are glad to know that arrangements are now in progress, which His Excellency trusts will soon lead to the execution of this preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present, of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking.

7. That we feel with His Excellency that the condition of the vast region lying to the north-west of the settled portions of the Province, is daily becoming a question of greater interest; that we learn with pleasure that His Excellency has considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the Imperial Government, with a view to arrive at a precise definition of the Geographical Boundaries of *Canada* in that direction; and that we agree with His Excellency that such a definition of Boundary is a desirable preliminary to further proceedings with respect to the vast tracts of land in that quarter belonging to *Canada*, but not yet brought under the action of our political and municipal system.

8. That we are happy to be assured that the construction of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa* since the resumption of work last spring, has been prosecuted with so much diligence as to justify His Excellency in announcing to the officers of the Civil Service the intended early removal thither of the Seat of Government, in pursuance of Her Majesty's selection of that City as the future Capital of *Canada*.

9. That we share with His Excellency the opinion, that the discoveries of Gold and other valuable Ores within the Province, which have recently been made and which have attracted very general attention, call for legislation, both as regards the more systematic and perfect development of our mineral wealth, and the rights as well of the public as of private individuals connected with it.

10. That we shall endeavor to avail ourselves of His Excellency's suggestion, as to the expediency of making Legislative provision for ensuring a more efficient system of investigation into cases of shipwrecks occurring on or near the sea coasts of the Province, as well as of similar disasters, which, though occurring elsewhere, may, from the nature of the attendant circumstances, seem calculated to affect the reputation of our marine service.

11. That we learn with much satisfaction that a fresh contract for our Ocean Mail Steamship service has been entered into, on terms which will be submitted for our consideration, and which we doubt not, will be found to combine efficiency, economy and safety.

12. That we shall not fail to give our earnest attention to the state of the existing laws relative to Parliamentary Elections, to Bankrupt and Insolvent Debtors, to the Administration of Justice, to the encouragement of Agriculture and of the Fisheries, to the Registration of Titles to Real Estate, and to the granting of Patents for Inventions.

13. That we humbly thank His Excellency for the promise that the Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before us, as also Estimates for the Supplies required for the current year, and for the assurance that these Estimates will be found to have been prepared with a careful attention to economy.

14. That we rejoice to be informed that the Revenue of the past year considerably exceeded the Estimate submitted to us last Session, whilst the aggregate expenditure for the Public Service of the year was less than the estimated amount.

15. That we regret to learn that, notwithstanding these gratifying results, there was a large excess of Expenditure over Income, and that the Revenue derivable from existing sources is clearly inadequate to meet the unavoidable annual charges on the Public Treasury; and that we shall give our best consideration to any measure His Excellency may cause to be submitted to us, calculated to equalize the Annual Income with the Annual Expenditure of the country.

16. That His Excellency may rest assured that the affairs of the Province will receive our most attentive and disinterested consideration, and that we participate with His Excellency in the earnest hope that under the favour of Divine Providence, our deliberations during this Session may be productive of results conducive to the prosperity of *Canada* and the happiness of her people.

*Ordered*, That the Question be put upon each paragraph of the said motion.  
And the first paragraph, being again read, was agreed to.  
The second paragraph being again read, and a Debate arising thereupon ;  
*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Derion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,  
The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 24th February, 1864.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House that he had taken *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. *Higginson* acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Parker* to state, that in consequence of urgent and pressing business, he was prevented from reaching *Quebec* on the 20th instant, or attending the sittings of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, on the 20th, 22nd and 23rd instant ;

And Mr. *Parker* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

*Ordered*, That *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms also informed the House, that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody the Honorable *François Evanturel*, in consequence of his being confined to his room by severe illness.

And also, that he had been unable to comply with the Order of the House of yesterday, for taking into his custody *James Cockburn*, Esquire, and the Honorable *John Hilliard Cameron*, in consequence of their absence from the city.

Pursuant to the 25th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the Recognizances to the following Election Petitions are unobjectionable :—

Of *F. A. B. Clench* and others, Electors ; complaining of the undue Election and Return of *John Simpson*, Esquire, as Member for the Town of *Niagara*, with costs against the sitting Member.

And of *George Casimir Dessaulles*, Esquire, and others ; complaining of the undue Election and Return of *Rémi Raymond*, Esquire, as Member for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),—The Petition of *Richard Lobb* and others, of the County of *Prince Edward*.

By Mr. *Smith* (*Toronto East*),—The Petition of *T. D. Harris* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *A. Richard* and others, of the Township of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic* ; and the Petition of the *Havelock* Division, No. 39, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *W. S. Hunter* and others.

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Nottawaga*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*),—The Petition of the Municipality of the Townships of *Dalhousie*, *North Sherbrooke*, and *Levant*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of *Antoine Brodeur* and of the Honorable *Lewis T. Drummond*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Adamsville* Division, No. 50, Sons of Temperance.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—The Petition of the European Assurance Society.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* House of Refuge; the Petition of *W. Lunn* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *A. E. Montmarquet* and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *James McEachern* and others, of the Township of *Esquesing*, County of *Halton*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Reverend *J. P. Choné* and others, of *Manitoulin* Island; praying that certain Acts of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in regard to the said Island, may be annulled, and justice done to the Petitioners.

Of Mrs. *Caroline Gilmour*, President, and other ladies, Members of the Ladies' Protestant Home, *Quebec*; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the *Quebec* Lower Town Infant School; praying for aid.

Of the *Welland* Railway Company of *Canada*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *P. R. Trumpour* and others; praying that the Bill to amend the Act respecting Fisheries and Fishing in *Upper Canada*, may not become law.

Of the President and Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Montmagny*; praying for aid.

Of the Reverend *F. Poulin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for an increased Colonization Grant.

Of the Corporation of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *Jean Langevin* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the payment of the amounts due them by late Councils of the Municipal Districts of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Session of the American Presbyterian Church, in the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *Alexis Dubord* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of *Union St. Jacques de Montréal*.

Of *Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence*, of *Montreal*; praying for an increased aid.

Of *Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence*, of *Montreal*; praying aid for *La Salle d'Asile de St. Vincent de Paul*.

Of *Louis Paré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*, County of *Laval*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel them to keep in repair certain Roads belonging to the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company.

Of Miss *Sarah Vanderburgh*, of the Township of *Woodhouse*, County of *Norfolk*; setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, and the Honorable *François Evanturel*, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Higginson*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal* East, informed the House that the Chairman, *James Cockburn*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *McGiverin* read in his place, and handed in to the Clerk the following Affidavit:  
 CITY OF TORONTO, } Personally appeared before me, *John Baxter*, one of the Alder-  
 To Wit: } men and Justices of the Peace of and for the City of *Toronto*, *James*  
*Bovell*, of the City of *Toronto*, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, who, being duly sworn,  
 deposeseth and saith:

That he has been in attendance upon the Honorable *John H. Cameron*, Member for the County of *Peel*, as his medical adviser, since the second day of February instant,—that the said *John H. Cameron* has been, and still is, confined to his house by severe illness, and that he will be unable to travel to *Quebec* to attend to his Parliamentary duties, for some time to come, without serious danger to his health.

Sworn before me, at *Toronto*,  
this 20th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN BAXTER,  
Alderman.

JAMES BOVELL,  
M.D., L.R.C.P., *Eng.*

On motion of Mr. *McGiverin*, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*,  
*Ordered*, That the 84th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read ;  
And the same was read.

Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Montmagny*, informed the House that *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of Mr. *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*), seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alcyn*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Laprairie* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Thursday, the third day of March next, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the convenience and with the consent of the Petitioners and the sitting Member.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery :—

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council doth give leave to the Honorable *James Shead*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition of *Daniel McLachlin*, Esquire, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Carleton*, on Friday next the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the second paragraph of the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed :—

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the second paragraph being again read ;

And a further Debate arising thereupon ;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Thursday morning ;

Thursday, 25th February, 1864.

And the Debate continuing ;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Parker*, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Parker* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

After some time, Mr Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Debate still continuing ;

On motion of Mr. *Bown*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,  
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, seconded by the  
Honorable Mr Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,  
The House adjourned.

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Thursday, 25th February, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,—The Petition of *L'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis, Paroisse de Montréal, Comté d'Hochelaga* ; and the Petition of *H. Brodie* and others, of the City of *Montreal* and other places.

By Mr. *Bellerose*,—The Petition of *J. Paré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*, County of *Laval*.

By Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)*,—The Petition of the *Rawdon Total Abstinence Society*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of the *Massawippi Valley Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of *B. Monday* and others, of the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon*, County of *Berthier*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—The Petition of the *Sherbrooke Section of Cadets of Temperance, No. 3* ; and the Petition of *David Aitchison, J. R. Morrison and W. Stobart*, of the City of *London, England*.

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of the *Dunbar Division, No. 184, Sons of Temperance*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,—The Petition of *J. B. Hilborn* and others, of the Township of *Wellesley* ; the Petition of the *Hanksville Division, No. 23* ; and the Petition of the *Caledon Division, No 102, Sons of Temperance*.

By Mr. *Cornellier*,—The Petition of *Louis Lacroix* and others.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Macdonald (Toronto West)*,—The Petition of the *Queen Street Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School, Toronto*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,—The Petition of *Abram Nichol* and others, of the Township of *Sombra, County of Lambton* ; and the Petition of the Flower of *Sombra Temple, No. 535, Order of Good Templars*.

By Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of *Joseph Whitehead* and others, of *Clinton* ; the Petition of *N. Forsyth* and others, of *Fort Erie, County of Welland* ; the Petition of *A. Campbell* and others, of *Paris* and vicinity ; and the Petition of *George Sunter* and others, of *Brantford* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *C. E. Poiré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Anselme, County of Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *J. G. Ward* and others, of the Township of *Stanley, County of Huron* ; the Petition of the *Knowlton Division, No. 60, Sons of Temperance* ; and the Petition of the Art Association of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Montreal* ; and the Petition of the Agricultural Society, No. 2, of the County of *Verchères*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the Reverend *G. Potvin* and others, School Commissioners and Directors of the College of *St. Germain de Rimouski* ; praying aid for the said College.

Of the *Montreal Dispensary* ; and of Sister *J. M. Slocombe* and other Sisters of Charity, in charge of the General Hospital, in the City of *Montreal* ; severally praying for aid.

Of *J. B. Constantin* and others, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul*, County of *Laval*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel them to keep in repair certain Roads belonging to the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company.

Of *Calixte Bibault* and others, of the 13th range of the Township of *Brandon*, and of the north-east part of range A, in the Township of *Joliette*, County of *Berthier*; praying aid for Roads.

Of *S. Burnham* and others, of the Township of *Sutton*,—of the *St. Lawrence* Lodge, No. 1, British American Order of Good Templars,—and of the Eastern Star Division, No. 49, Sons of Temperance; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lincoln*; praying that Poor Houses be established in the several Counties throughout the Province.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; praying that no alteration may be made in the limits of the said County.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; praying for amendments to the Laws relating to Prison Discipline in *Upper Canada*.

Of the Western Permanent Building Society; praying for an Act to enable them to wind up the affairs of the Society.

Of the Reverend *L. T. Bernard* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Claire*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for an increased Colonization Grant.

Of *Louis Bélanger* and others, of the Township of *Auckland*,—and of *A. Workman* and others, of the Township of *Hereford*, all of the County of *Compton*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to detach the said Townships from the County of *Compton*, and annex them to the County of *Stanstead*.

*Mr. Higginson*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, informed the House that the Chairman, *James Cockburn*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Mr. Mc Giverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, and the Honorable *François Evanturel*, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of *Mr. Smith* (East *Durham*), seconded by *Mr. Langevin*,  
*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Montmagny* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Thursday the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock A.M., to enable both parties to procure evidence, and with their consent.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the second paragraph of the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed:—

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the second paragraph being again read;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 26th February, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bagot*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of *A. McMaster* and others, of the Townships of *Godmanchester* and *Dundee*, County of *Huntingdon*; and the Petition of the *Franklin* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *G. B. Rolleston* and others; and the Petition of *A. Knight* and others.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. S. Thèberge* and others, of the Village of *St. Eustache* and other places.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the University of Queen's College, *Kingston*; the Petition of *F. J. Bush* and *J. W. Walcott*, of the City of *Boston*, United States of America, and others; the Petition of *James Foley* and *Thomas Cross*, of the City of *Montréal*, and others; and the Petition of *W. J. Rotch* and *J. C. Hoadley*, of the Town of *New Bedford*, United States of America.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of *A. Daigle* and others, of *Shefford*; the Petition of *A. Lawrence* and others, of *West Shefford*; the Petition of the *Shefford* Mountain Sunday School; the Petition of the *Shefford* Mountain Division, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *Philip H. Stevens* and others, of the City of *New York*; the Petition of *James McMaster* and others, of the City of *New York*; the Petition of *George A. Freeman* and others, of the City of *New York*; and the Petition of *J. G. Richardson* and others, of the City of *New York*, United States of America.

By Mr. *Bell* (North *Lanark*),—The Petition of the *Hoptown* Division, No. 132, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of Mrs. *Sarah Ann McLaurin* and others, of the County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Mitchell*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of *T. B. Harris* and others, of *Waterville* and vicinity, County of *Compton*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—Four Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; and the Petition of *John Montgomery*, of the Township of *York*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—Two Petitions of *E. Clark* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—Two Petitions of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Lower Canada*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Wesleyan* Methodist Church in *West Farnham* Circuit; the Petition of the *Farnham* Centre Division, No. 62, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *George Stoliker* and others, of the County of *Brome*; and the Petition of *Farnham* Centre and its vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *John McDonald* and others, of the Village of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*; and the Petition of the *Beaver* Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of *R. Young* and others; the Petition of the *Wesleyan* Methodist Sabbath School of *Orono*; and the Petition of the Officers and Members of the *Orono* Division, No. 79, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto* West),—The Petition of *John Ross* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of *Antoine Hamel* and others, of part of the Township of *Warwick*; and the Petition of *Narcisse Marcotte* and others, of the Parishes of *St. Médard de Warwick* and *St. Albert de Warwick*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *Ozro Morrill* and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the *Montreal* House of Refuge; praying for aid.

Of *Richard Lobb* and others, of the County of *Prince Edward*; praying for amendments of the Bill to amend Chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Fisheries and Fishing.

Of *T. D. Harris* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying that measures may be taken to oblige the Grand Trunk Railway Company to alter their Freight Tariff, so as no longer to give any advantage to *Montreal* over *Toronto*, in the transportation of goods and effects.

Of *A. Richard* and others, of the Township of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*; praying for aid to complete the Road from the "*Craig's Road*" to where the "*Methot's Mills Road*" terminates, at the boundary line between the Township of *Leeds* and the Seigniorship of *Ste. Croix*.

Of *W. S. Hunter* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The Eastern Townships *Eldorado* Gold and Copper Mining and Smelting Company."

Of the *Havelock* Division, No. 39,—and of the *Adamsville* Division, No. 50, Sons of Temperance; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Nottawasaga*, County of *Simcoe*; praying for aid to erect a Bridge in the said Township.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Dalhousie*, *North Sherbrooke* and *Levant*; praying that the Registry Office for the North Riding of the County of *Lanark* be abolished, and that the business of Registration for the whole of the said County be conducted at *Perth*, as formerly.

Of *A. E. Montmarquet* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Ottawa River* Navigation Company."

Of *W. Lunn* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The Sailors' Institute of *Montreal*."

Of *Antoine Brodeur*, and of the Honorable *Lewis T. Drummond*; praying for the passing of an Act to ratify the Survey made by Mr. *W. O'Dwyer*, P.L.S., of the Division Line between the Townships of *Upton* and *Grantham*.

Of the European Assurance Society; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the taking of their guarantee instead of other security required from persons in public offices and employments in this Province, and for other purposes.

Mr. *Higginson*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, informed the House that the Chairman, *James Cockburn*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House, that on the application of the sitting Member, they have directed a Commission to issue for the purpose of taking evidence in support of the preliminary objections filed by him. That they have appointed *Christopher Armstrong*, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of *Carleton*, and at the request and by consent of both parties, by their respective Counsel, have so named the said Commissioner this day; and further, that the Committee request leave to adjourn until such time as the Speaker, by his Warrant, shall direct the said Committee to re-assemble in the manner provided by the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections."

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Russell* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until such time as the Speaker of this House shall, by his Warrant to be issued in the manner provided by the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," direct the said Committee to re-assemble, and take the proceedings of the said Commissioner into consideration.

Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, and the Honorable *François Evanturel*, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 29th February, 1864.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken *James Cockburn*, Esquire, into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. *Higginson* acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Cockburn* to state, that he had been prevented from attending the sittings of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, in consequence of the severe illness of a member of his family; and Mr. *Cockburn* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

*Ordered*, That *James Cockburn*, Esquire, be discharged out of custody.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Returns from the Registrars of the Counties of *Frontenac* and *York*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Also, Statement of Law Fees collected by the several County Attorneys in *Upper Canada*, under Consolidated Statutes, *Upper Canada*, Cap. 20 (Acts 8 *Vic.*, Cap. 13, and 13 and 14 *Vic.*, Cap. 53), for the year ending 31st December, 1863, together with the Salaries paid therefrom for the year 1863, and the surplus fees deposited during the same period. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 11.)

Also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Rimouski*, *Beauce*, *Beauharnois*, *L'Assomption* and *Berthier*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

And also, Statement of the affairs of the *Montreal City and District Savings Bank*, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with the Act 25 *Vic.*, Cap. 66, Sec. 31. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, that he had taken the Honorable *François Evanturel* into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. *McGiverin* acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Evanturel* to state, that he had been prevented since the beginning of the present Session, by serious illness, from attending the sittings of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Joliette*; and Mr. *Evanturel* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable *François Evanturel* be discharged out of custody.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cornellier*,—The Petition of *François Lefebvre*, Junior, and others, of the Township of *Brandon*, County of *Berthier*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of *F. Tremblay* and others, of the County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of *George Haines* and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*; and the Petition of *John Gibbard* and others, of the Village of *Tyrone* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *King*.

By Mr. *Burwell*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Maggie Laidlaw* and others, of the Township of *Yarmouth*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the *Harwich* Division, No. 60, Sons of Temperance.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Protestant Orphan Asylum; and the Petition of the *Montreal* Ladies' Benevolent Society.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *G. B. Rolleston* and others; the Petition of the *Prince Albert* Lodge, British American Order of Good Templars; the Petition of *Francis S. Channell* and others, of *Stanstead* Plain and vicinity; and the Petition of *O. F. Smith* and others.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *James D. Mackey* and others, of the Township of *West Williams*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—The Petition of the Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge of *London, C. W.*

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *L'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis, Paroisse de Montréal, Comté de Hochelaga*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of *H. Brodie* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, and other places; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel non-residents of the Protestant Faith to pay their taxes, levied for Education, to the School Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Churches in *Lower Canada*.

Of *J. Paré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Vincent de Paul, County of LaVal*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel them to keep in repair certain Roads belonging to the *Terrebonne* Turnpike Road Company.

Of the *Rawdon* Total Abstinence Society,—of the *Sherbrooke* Section of Cadets of Temperance, No. 3,—of the *Dunbar* Division, No. 184, Sons of Temperance,—of *J. B. Hilborn* and others, of the Township of *Wellesley*,—of the *Hancksville* Division, No. 23, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Caledon* Division, No. 102, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Knowlton* Division, No. 60, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Queen Street Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School, Toronto*,—of the *Franklin* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance,—of *A. Daigle* and others, of *Shefford*,—of *A. Lawrence* and others, of *West Shefford*,—of *Mrs. Sarah Ann McLaurin* and others, of the County of *Lanark*,—of the *Hoptown* Division, No. 132, Sons of Temperance.—of *T. B. Harris* and others, of *Waterville* and vicinity, County of *Compton*,—of the *Shefford* Mountain Division, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Shefford* Mountain Sunday School,—of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in *West Farnham* Circuit,—of the *Farnham* Centre Division, No. 62, Sons of Temperance,—of *George Stoliker* and others, of the County of *Brome*,—of *Farnham* Centre, and its vicinity,—of *John McDonald* and others, of the Village of *Ingersoll, County of Oxford*,—of *E. Young* and others,—of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School of *Orono*,—and of the Officers and Members of the *Orono* Division, No. 79, Sons of Temperance; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the *Massawippi* Valley Railway Company; praying for amendments to their Acts of incorporation.

Of the Art-Association of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act to empower them to establish an Art-Union.

Of *B. Monday* and others, of the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon, County of Berthier*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish a local and school municipality in the said Parish, and to legalize the proceedings of such corporations already established *de facto* in the said Parish.

Of *David Aitcheson, J. R. Morrison, and W. Stobart*, of the City of *London, England*; praying for the passing of an Act to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof.

Of *Louis La Croix* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to detach part of the Township of *Brandon* from the County of *Berthier*, and annex the same to the County of *Joliette*.

Of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity at *Ottawa*; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of *Joseph Whitehead* and others, of *Clinton*,—of *N. Forsyth* and others, of *Fort Erie*, County of *Welland*,—of *A. Campbell* and others, of *Paris* and vicinity,—and of *George Sunter* and others, of *Brantford* and vicinity; severally praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to testify by affirmation instead of by oath.

Of the Reverend *C. E. Foiré* and others, of the Parish of *St. Anselme*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for an increased Colonization Grant.

Of *J. G. Ward* and others, of the Township of *Stanley*, County of *Huron*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the several Acts for the incorporation of the said City, or relating thereto, with a view to extend the authority and powers conveyed by the said several Acts to the Corporation of the said City, and to grant new and additional powers to the said Corporation.

Of the Agricultural Society, No. 2, of the County of *Verchères*,—and of the University of *Queen's College*, *Kingston*; severally praying for aid.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bagot*,—and of *A. McMaster* and others, of the Townships of *Godmanchester* and *Dundee*, County of *Huntingdon*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Agricultural Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *G. B. Rolleston* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The Alliance Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *A. Knight* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Stadacona* Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *E. Clark* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Sherbrooke* Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *E. Clark* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Belvidere* Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *F. J. Bush* and *J. W. Wolcott*, both of the City of *Boston*, *United States of America*, and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Escott* Mining Company."

Of *James Foley* and *Thomas Cross*, both of the City of *Montreal*, and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Carleton* Lead Mining and Smelting Company."

Of *W. J. Rotch* and *J. C. Hoadley*, both of the Town of *New Bedford*, *United States of America*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Reid* Hill Mining Company."

Of *Philip H. Stevens* and others, of the City of *New York*, *United States of America*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Canada* Copper Company."

Of *James McMaster* and others, of the City of *New York*, *United States of America*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The Consolidated Copper Company."

Of *George A. Freeman* and others, of the City of *New York*, *United States of America*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Bedford* Copper Company."

Of *J. G. Richardson* and others, of the City of *New York*, *United States of America*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Huntington* Copper Company."

Of *Ozro Morrill* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Lower Canada* Copper Mining Company."

Of *John Ross* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate "The *British Bank*."

Of the Reverend *J. S. Thérberge* and others, of the Village of *St. Eustache* and other places; praying for amendments to the Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of certain Turnpike Roads in *Isle Jésus*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the sale of lands for arrears of taxes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Perth*,—and of the Municipality of the Village of *Mitchell*; severally praying for amendments to the Act respecting the Survey of Lands in *Upper Canada*,

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the election of Reeves and Deputy Reeves in Towns and Township Municipalities in *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Lower Canada*; praying for amendments to the Patent Laws.

Of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Lower Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and otherwise to provide for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures.

Of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association; praying for the passing of an Act to grant certain powers to the said Association.

Of *Antoine Hamel* and others, of part of the Township of *Warwick*; praying that they may not be separated from the said Township.

Of *Narcisse Marcotte* and others, of the Parishes of *St. Melard de Warwick*, and of *St. Albert de Warwick*; praying that certain portions of those Parishes may be annexed to the Parish of *St. Victoire*, for Municipal purposes.

Of *John Montgomery*, of the Township of *York*; alleging that the Queen's forces took possession of his extensive hotel and offices on *Yonge street*, near *Toronto*, on the 7th December, 1837, and burned them to the ground, after the Rebels were defeated and had retired, and praying remuneration for losses thereby sustained.

Mr. *McGivern*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, and the Honorable *François Evanturel*, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last; and that the said Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron* was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Cockburn*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, informed the House that the Chairman, *James Cockburn*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last; and that *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

*Archibald McKellar*, Esquire, *Jean Charles Chapais*, Esquire, *Alexandre Dufresne*, Esquire, the Honorable *John Carling*, *Robert Bell* (North *Lanark*), Esquire, and *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire, being the six Members appointed by Mr. Speaker to serve on the General Committee of Elections, and not objected to by the House, severally took the following oath:—

“I swear that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties belonging to a Member of the General Committee of Elections, to the best of my judgment and ability, without fear or favour. So holy my God.”

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that pursuant to the 39th Section of the “Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections,” he had appointed to-morrow, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Controverted Elections Committee Room, for the first meeting of the General Committee of Elections.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the second paragraph of the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed :—

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The House resumed the said adjourned debate.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Tuesday morning ;

Tuesday, 1st March, 1864.

And the second paragraph being again read ;

And the question being put thereon :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 1st March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *Richard Harrison* and others, of the Town of *Milton* and vicinity ; the Petition of the *Clareville* Division, No. 286, Sons of Temperance ; and the Petition of *Thomas Fenney* and others, of the Village of *Clareville* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Perrault*,—The Petition of *John George Crebassa*, President of the Board of Notaries for the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (North *Oxford*),—The Petition of *John McWinnie* and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Pouliot*,—The Petition of *E. Rioux* and others, of the Parishes of *Trois Pistoles* and *St. Simon*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the *Mount Carswell* Division, No. 382, Sons of Temperance.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of the *West Shefford* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance ; and the Petition of the *Granby* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alleyne*,—The Petition of the Male Orphan Asylum of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of the Star of *Bethlehem* Lodge, No. 48.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Congregational College of *British North America*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—The Petition of the Eastern Townships Bank.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That in pursuance of the 161st Section of the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," they informed the House that the subject of choosing new Committees for the trial of the Election Petitions in the cases of *Bellechasse* and *Hochelaga* (the first Committee on which cases being discharged under the provisions of the 77th Section of the said Act), had been considered by the Committee this day, and that they had unanimously decided to proceed as directed by the said 77th Section, and choose new Committees in both cases, the provisions contained in the said 161st Section fully authorizing the course they had pursued.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That in pursuance of the 48th Section of the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," they had selected the names of the following six Members to form a "Chairmen's Panel" for the present Session :—*Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, the Honorable

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*John J. C. Abbott, Henri Elzéar Taschereau, Esquire, Edmund B. Wood, Esquire, Alexander Morris, Esquire, and Louis Bonaventure Caron, Esquire.*

Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

The Order of the House of yesterday for the attendance of *Jean Baptiste Pouliot* Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

Mr. *Cockburn* rose in his place, and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Pouliot* to state, that he was unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, on Monday the 29th of February last, having been compelled to absent himself in order to go and see one of the members of his family who was ill, and believing further that the said Committee could not proceed in consequence of the absence of some other of its Members.

And Mr. *Pouliot* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Tuesday the 23rd February last, proposed:—

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The third to the fifth paragraphs inclusive being again read, were agreed to.

The sixth paragraph being again read;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 2nd March, 1864.

And the Debate continuing;

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

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Wednesday, 2nd March, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return from the Registrar of the County of *Ontario*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

Also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of *Montmagny*, and Counties of *Arthabaska*, *Megantic* and *Iberville*, for the year 1863.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the *Howick* Total Abstinence Society.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *F. Nadeau* and others, of the Parish of *S. Bernard*, County of *Dorchester*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudcau*,—The Petition of the *St. Lawrence* (Quebec, C. E.) Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Brousseau*,—The Petition of *E. Delisle* and others, of the Parish of *St. Basile*, County of *Portneuf*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Metapedia*; and of *Joseph Moir* and others, of the said Township; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Metapedia*, County of *Bonaventure*.

By Mr. *Conger*,—The Petition of the Municipality of *Belmont* and other Townships.

By Mr. *Perrault*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. Millier*, of the Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorel*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of the *Covey Hill* Division, No. 70; and the Petition of *St. Michael's* Union Division, No. 14, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Pouliot*,—The Petition of *C. Ouellet* and others, of the Township of *Bégon*, County of *Temiscouata*.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of the Reverend *A. O. Pélisson* and others, of the Township of *Wolfstown*, County of *Wolfe*.

By Mr. *Dunsford*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Victoria*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Bagot*.

By Mr. *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*),—The Petition of *John Creighton*, Mayor, and others, of the City of *Kingston* and of the County of *Frontenac*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *François Lefebvre*, Junior, and others, of the Township of *Brandon*, County of *Berthier*; praying that the said Township may be separated from the County of *Berthier*, and annexed to the County of *Joliette*, for Electoral and other purposes.

Of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of *Montreal*,—of the *Montreal* Protestant Orphan Asylum,—and of the *Montreal* Ladies' Benevolent Society; severally praying for aid.

Of *F. Tremblay* and others, of the County of *Charlevoix*; praying for amendments to the Fishery Act.

Of *George Haines* and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*,—of *John Gibbard* and others, of the Village of *Tyrone* and vicinity,—of Mrs. *Maggie Laidlaw* and others, of the Township of *Yarmouth*, County of *Elgin*,—of the *Harwich* Division, No. 60, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Prince Albert* Lodge, British American Order of Good Templars,—of *Francis S. Channell* and others, of *Stanstead* Plain and vicinity,—of *O. F. Smith* and others,—and of *James D. Mackey* and others, of the Township of *West Williams*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *King*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish the Side Roads, as near as possible, in the same position as now travelled upon in the said Township; also, for a new Survey and establishment of the boundary line of the First Concession, between the said Township and the Township of *Vaughan*.

Of *G. B. Rolleston* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *St. Francis* Mining and Smelting Company."

Of the Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge of *London, C. W.*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*, seconded by Mr. *Higginson*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*

Election Petition, have leave to adjourn until Wednesday the ninth instant, for the purpose of deliberation.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the sixth paragraph of the Question which was, on Tuesday the 23rd February last, proposed :—

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the sixth paragraph being again read, and the Question being put thereon :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the remaining paragraphs, being again read, were agreed to.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

*Resolved*, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, Mr. *Macfarlane* and Mr. *Caron*, to prepare and report the draught of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Legislature, in conformity to the said Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* reported, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of *Ballytrammon*, in the County of *Wexford*, Governor General of *British North America*, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of *Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick*, and the *Island of Prince Edward*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Canada*, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for Your Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

We are grateful to Your Excellency for the expression of your happiness in meeting us in Parliament, and of your confidence that during the session now commenced, our best attention will be bestowed on Legislation for the public welfare.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that you have taken steps for carrying into effect the Acts passed during last session for the organization of the Militia Force of the Province, and that you will continue your best efforts for the attainment of so important an object.

We are aware that the period is approaching, when, by the conditions of the Treaty of Reciprocity between Her Majesty and the *United States of America*, the notice for the determination of its provisions may be given at the option of either party, and it affords us much satisfaction to know that Your Excellency has not failed to give your best attention to the subject of this treaty, and of the great interests affected by it.

We shall give our earnest attention to any measures designed, by the improvement of our existing system of inland water communication, to attract to the channel of the *St. Lawrence* a larger share than we have heretofore enjoyed, of the great and rapidly growing commerce of the Western Lakes.

We shall be prepared to consider the expediency of providing for such improvements of the Canals constructed to obviate the natural impediments to the navigation of the *Ottawa River*, as Your Excellency may see reason to believe, will, without involving a heavy outlay, greatly accelerate the development of the extensive and valuable territory drained by that noble stream and its tributaries.

While we regret to learn that unforeseen obstacles have retarded the survey of the route of the proposed Railway between this Province and the Sister Colonies of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, we are glad to know that arrangements are now in progress, which Your Excellency trusts will soon lead to the execution of this preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present, of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking.

We feel with Your Excellency that the condition of the vast region lying to the north-west of the settled portions of the Province, is daily becoming a question of greater interest; we learn with pleasure that Your Excellency has considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the Imperial Government, with a view to arrive at a precise definition of the Geographical Boundaries of *Canada* in that direction; and we agree with Your Excellency that such a definition of Boundary is a desirable preliminary to further proceedings with respect to the vast tracts of land in that quarter belonging to *Canada*, but not yet brought under the action of our political and municipal system.

We are happy to be assured that the construction of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa* since the resumption of work last spring, has been prosecuted with so much diligence as to justify Your Excellency in announcing to the Officers of the Civil Service the intended early removal thither of the Seat of Government, in pursuance of Her Majesty's selection of that City as the future Capital of *Canada*.

We share with Your Excellency the opinion, that the discoveries of Gold and other valuable Ores within the Province, which have recently been made and which have attracted very general attention, call for legislation, both as regards the more systematic and perfect development of our mineral wealth, and the rights as well of the public as of private individuals connected with it.

We shall endeavor to avail ourselves of Your Excellency's suggestion, as to the expediency of making Legislative provision for ensuring a more efficient system of investigation into cases of shipwrecks occurring on or near the sea coasts of the Province, as well as of similar disasters, which, though occurring elsewhere, may, from the nature of the attendant circumstances, seem calculated to affect the reputation of our marine service.

We learn with much satisfaction that a fresh contract for our Ocean Mail Steamship service has been entered into, on terms which will be submitted for our consideration, and which, we doubt not, will be found to combine efficiency, economy and safety.

We shall not fail to give our earnest attention to the state of the existing laws relative to Parliamentary Elections, to Bankrupt and Insolvent Debtors, to the Administration of Justice, to the encouragement of Agriculture and of the Fisheries, to the Registration of Titles to Real Estate, and to the granting of Patents for Inventions.

We humbly thank Your Excellency for the promise that the Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before us, as also Estimates for the Supplies required for the current year, and for the assurance that these Estimates will be found to have been prepared with a careful attention to economy.

We rejoice to be informed that the Revenue of the past year considerably exceeded the Estimate submitted to us last Session, whilst the aggregate expenditure for the Public Service of the year was less than the estimated amount.

We regret to learn that, notwithstanding these gratifying results, there was a large excess of Expenditure over Income, and that the Revenue derivable from existing sources is clearly inadequate to meet the unavoidable annual charges on the Public Treasury; and we shall give our best consideration to any measures Your Excellency may cause to be submitted to us calculated to equalize the Annual Income with the Annual Expenditure of the country.

Your Excellency may rest assured that the affairs of the Province will receive our most attentive and disinterested consideration, and that we participate with Your Excellency in the earnest hope that under the favour of Divine Providence, our deliberations during this Session may be productive of results conducive to the prosperity of *Canada* and the happiness of her people.

The said Address being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

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

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, and the Question being proposed, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General to know His Excellency's pleasure, when he will be attended by this House, with its Address.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Thursday morning ;

Thursday, 3rd March, 1864.

And the Debate continuing ;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Smith*, Member for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Smith* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

After some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put ;

*Ordered*, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General, to know His Excellency's pleasure, when he will be attended by this House with its Address.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 3rd March, 1864.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letters :—

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*.

SIR,—The Petitioners, *Hypolite Lanctot*, Esquire, Notary Public, and *Alexis Moquin*, Esquire, farmer, by the undersigned, their Attorney and Agent, hereby notify you and declare, that they desist from the contestation of the Election and Return of the sitting Member for the County of *Laprairie*, and withdraw their Petition against the said Election and Return, and that they do not intend proceeding therewith, without costs.

Quebec, 2nd March, 1864.

(Signed,)

M. A. PLAMONDON,  
Attorney and Agent for the said Petitioners.

Received notice of the said declaration, and }  
consent to the immediate withdrawal of }  
the said Petition without costs.

(Signed,)

DENIS & TRUDEL,  
Attorneys and Agents for the sitting Member.

QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1864.

To the Honorable *Lewis Walbridge*,  
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, *Quebec*.

SIR,—We hereby inform you, that we desist from our contestation of the right of the Honorable *Isidore Thibaudeau* to sit in the Legislative Assembly as Member for *Quebec Centre*, and pray that all proceedings had in virtue of the Election Petition presented by us, may be stayed.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servants,  
(Signed) JOSEPH BARBEAU,  
“ F. X. PICHER,  
“ F. DUSSAULT.

N. F. BELLEAU,  
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, } Witnesses of the signing of the above.  
B. VOHL,

*Ordered*, That the Order of this House of the 23rd September last, referring the Petition of *Hypolite Lanctot*, Esquire, Notary Public, and *Alexis Moquin*, Esquire, Yeoman, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of *Montreal*, both of the Parish of *Laprairie*, in the District of *Montreal*; complaining of the undue Election and Return of *Alfred Pinsonneault*, Esquire, for the County of *Laprairie*, to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County, be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Order of this House of the 4th September last, referring the Petition of *François Xavier Picher*, Merchant, *François Dussault*, Shoemaker, and *Joseph Barbeau*, Shoemaker, all residing in that part of the City of *Quebec*, known as the Electoral Division of *Quebec Centre*; complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable *Isidore Thibaudeau* for the Electoral Division of *Quebec Centre*, to the General Committee of Elections, be discharged.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of *P. E. Duhamel* and others, of the Township of *Tingwick*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Portneuf*; the Petition of the Corporation of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*; and the Petition of *L'Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de Québec*.

By Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Temiscouata*; the Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *L'Islet*; and the Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Kamouraska*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *A. C. Fraser* and others, of the Town of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Messire Charland* and others, of *Sala-berry* Division.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of the *Inverness Lodge* of the British American Order of Good Templars; the Petition of *Charles William Galloupe* and others, of the City of *Boston, United States of America*; the Petition of *J. W. Rice* and others; and the Petition of *P. A. Shaw* and others.

By Mr. *Pouliot*,—Three Petitions of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Eloi*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,—The Petition of *G. H. Jones* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, County of *Ontario*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Howland*,—The Petition of *John Caward* and others, of the Township of *Etobicoke*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Thompson*,—The Petition of the Phoenix Temple, No. 16, Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Fullarton*; and the Petition of *William Townsend* and others, of the Township of *Fullarton*.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of the Teachers and Office-Bearers of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School of the Village of *Brighton*; and the Petition of the *Mount Carmel* Division, No. 296, Sons of Temperance.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of *E. Wright* and others, of the County of *Shefford*; the Petition of *G. Kneeland* and others, of *South Stukely*; and the Petition of the Ever-Onward Lodge of British American Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Ault*,—The Petition of the *Charlottesville* Division, No. 247, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Bell* (North *Lanark*),—The Petition of *P. Shanks* and others, of the Village of *Lanark*; the Petition of the Reverend *W. C. Clarke* and others, of the Township of *Lanark*; the Petition of the *Clyde* Division, No. 409; and the Petition of the *Middleville* Division, No. 396, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*),—The Petition of Mrs. *Maria Murney*, of the Town of *Belleville*, widow of the late Honorable *Edmund Murney*, of the same place.

By Mr. *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*),—The Petition of *Robert Craig* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the *Canada* Company.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *Joseph Badour* and others, of the several Townships of the County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of *John Haines* and others, of *Clifton, C. E.*, and vicinity; and the Petition of *A. G. Martin* and others.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Megantic* County Temperance League.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *Richard Harrison* and others, of the Town of *Milton* and vicinity,—of the *Clareville* Division, No. 286, Sons of Temperance,—of *Thomas Fenney* and others, of the Village of *Clareville* and vicinity,—of *John McWhinnie* and others, of the Town of *Woodstock*, County of *Oxford*,—of the *Mount Carswell* Division, No. 382, Sons of Temperance,—of the West *Shefford* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance,—of the *Granby* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance,—and of the Star of *Bethlehem* Lodge, No. 43; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *John George Crebassa*, President of the Board of Notaries for the District of *Richelieu*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the Notarial Profession.

Of *E. Rioux* and others, of the Parishes of *Trois Pistoles* and *St. Simon*; praying for amendments to the Fishery Act.

Of the Male Orphan Asylum of *Quebec*; praying for aid.

Of the Congregational College of British *North America*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of the Eastern Townships Bank; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Hochelaga*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House, relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow :—*Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire; *John Scoble*, Esquire; *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire; *Robert Brown Somerville*, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable *John Joseph C. Abbott*.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House, relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow :—*Leonidas Burwell*, Esquire; *Albert Knight*, Esquire; *Sixte Coupal dit La Reine*, Esquire; *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire; Chairman, *Alexander Morris*, Esquire.

Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of Mr. *Notman*, seconded by Mr. *Jones (Leeds and Grenville)*, Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Verchères* Election Petition, having, on the application of the Petitioner, consented to by the sitting Member, allowed the parties an extension of time until Monday the fourteenth day of March instant, for the purpose of enabling them to produce their witnesses, as well on the Petition as the defence, have leave to adjourn until the said fourteenth day of March instant.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

*Twenty-nine Minutes to Four o' Clock, P.M.*

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency;

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth :—

MONCK.

The Governor General lays before the Legislative Assembly, the Public Accounts for the Province of *Canada*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 2.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Quebec, 3rd March, 1864.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,  
The House adjourned.

Friday, 4th March, 1864.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, rose in his place, and acquainted Mr. Speaker and the House, that His Excellency the Governor General will receive the House, with its Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session, this day, at Four o'clock in the afternoon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of *P. McNaughton* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *E. Du Vernet* and others, of the Township of *Hemmingford*; and the Petition of the *Hemmingford* Division, No. 71, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of the *Woodburn* Division, No. 154, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bruce*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,—The Petition of the Grand Division of the Order of Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of *J. B. Beliveau* and others, of *Ashton* and other Townships, County of *Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Wright (East York)*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Forbesville*,

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of *A. Bell* and others, of the Township of *Nottawasaga*, County of *Simcoe*; and the Petition of *James Lindsay* and others, of the Township of *Osprey*, County of *Grey*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *John Newbold* and others, of the several Townships of the County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*),—The Petition of *S. Ennis* and others, of the Township of *Mountain*, County of *Dundas*; and the Petition of the South *Mountain* Division, No. 200, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *A. Watson* and others; and the Petition of *P. Mansfield* and others, of East *Farnham*, County of *Brome*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad Company, and of the Share and Bondholders of the said Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the *Howick* Total Abstinence Society,—of the *St. Lawrence* (*Quebec, C. E.*) Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance,—of the Municipality of *Belmont* and other Townships,—of the *Covey Hill* Division, No. 70, Sons of Temperance,—and of the *St. Michael's* Union Division, No. 14, Sons of Temperance; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *F. Nadeau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for an increased Colonization Grant.

Of *E. Delisle* and others, of the Parish of *St. Basile*, County of *Portneuf*; praying aid for a Road.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Matapedia*,—and of *Joseph Moir* and others, of the said Township; praying aid for Roads in the said Township of *Matapedia*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Matapedia*, County of *Bonaventure*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Road Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Reverend *H. Millier*, of the Parish of *St. Pierre de Sorel*; praying for aid in behalf of the General Hospital of the District of *Richelieu*.

Of *C. Ouellet* and others, of the Township of *Bégon*, County of *Temiscouata*; praying for aid to complete a Road in the said Township.

Of the Reverend *A. O. Pellisson* and others, of the Township of *Wolfstown*, County of *Wolfe*; praying that the said Township may be separated from the County of *Wolfe*, and annexed to the County of *Megantic*, for all purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Victoria*; praying for amendments to the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Bagot*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Agricultural Act of *Lower Canada*, and for other purposes.

Of *John Creighton*, Mayor, and others, of the City of *Kingston*, and of the County of *Frontenac*; praying that the Bill to re-unite the said City to the County of *Frontenac*, for Registration purposes, may not become Law.

Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Laprairie*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That the Petitioners by their letter of yesterday, addressed to the Honorable the Speaker of the House, had signified their intention to withdraw the Petition complaining of the said Election for the County of *Laprairie*, and having withdrawn and abandoned their case, the Committee had adopted the following Resolutions, as their final decision:

*Resolved*, That the sitting Member, *Alfred Pinsonneault*, Esquire, was duly elected as Member for the County of *Laprairie* at the last Election, and is entitled to his seat as such Member.

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the withdrawal of the Petition has taken place with the consent of the sitting Member, and as he has not moved, but on the contrary desisted from

moving, that the said Petition be declared frivolous and vexatious; neither the Petition nor the opposition to the same is frivolous or vexatious.

~~Mr.~~ Mr. *McGiverin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Messieurs *Shead* and *Vidal*, two of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Ottawa*, to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of Mr. *McGiverin*, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*,

*Ordered*, That pursuant to the 84th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron* be excused from further attendance on the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, for cause of sickness, verified upon the oath of his medical attendant; and that the Order of this House for taking him into custody, be discharged.

*Leonidas Burwell*, Esquire; *Albert Knight*, Esquire; *Sixte Coupal dit la Reine*, Esquire; *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire; Chairman, *Alexander Morris*, Esquire; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet to-morrow, in Committee Room No. 21, at the hour of Eleven o'clock A.M.

*Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire; *John Scoble*, Esquire; *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire; *Robert Brown Somerville*, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable *John Joseph C. Abbott*; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Hochelaga*, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the County of *Hochelaga*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet to-morrow, in Committee Room No. 20, at the hour of Eleven o'clock A.M.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

*Twenty-one Minutes to Four o'Clock, P.M.*

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency the Governor General, with the Address of the House.

And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had attended upon His Excellency, with their Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency to both Houses of the Legislature, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:—

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :*

I thank you for your loyal Address, and I feel assured that the business of the Session will receive at your hands the attention which it requires.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,

*Ordered*, That the Sessional Orders of last Session be now read ;

And the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That all proceedings upon every Bill which has been introduced before this House, or brought from the Legislative Council in the present Session, shall be suspended on the day on which Parliament shall be prorogued, in order that the promoters thereof may proceed with the same Bills in the next Session of Parliament.

2. *Resolved*, That an Alphabetical List of all such Bills, with a statement of the stage at which the same were suspended, shall be prepared by the Clerk of this House, and printed.

3. *Resolved*, That a list of such Bills, with the Certificate of the Clerk of the House, of the stage at which proceedings were suspended, be laid upon the Table of the House, in the next Session of Parliament, in the order in which they shall stand upon such list.

4. *Resolved*, That in respect of every Bill so laid upon the Table, the Petition for the Bill, and the Order of leave to bring in the same in the present Session, shall be read, and thereupon such Bill shall be read a first time, and a second time (if the Bill shall have been read a second time previously to its being suspended) ; and if such Bill shall have been reported by any Committee in the present Session, the Order for referring the Bill to a Committee shall be dispensed with, and the Bill ordered to lie upon the Table, to be referred to a Committee of the whole House, or to be read a third time, as the case may be.

5. *Resolved*, That all Petitions presented in the present Session for and against Private Bills, and which stood referred to the Committees on such Bills, shall stand referred to the Committees on the same Bills in the next Session of Parliament.

6. *Resolved*, That all instructions to Committees on Bills, in the present Session, which shall be suspended previously to their being reported by any Committee, be instructions to the Committees on the same Bills in the next Session.

7. *Resolved*, That the said Orders be considered Sessional Orders, to be in force till the end of next Session, and that the same be printed.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to repeal the third section of Cap. 88 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to Real Property, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Leonidas Burwell*, of *Port Burwell*, County of *Elgin*, presented last Session, be now read ;

And the said Petition was read ; praying for the passing of an Act to remove doubts as to his title to certain lands in the Township of *Bayham*.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session to remove doubts as to the title of *Leonidas Burwell* to certain lands in the Township of *Bayham*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Frederick Andrews* and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch* of *Quebec* South, presented last Session, be now read ;

And the said Petition was read ; praying that that portion of the said Municipality which lies to the west of the division line between the properties of the Ursuline Nuns and of the Heirs *Tourangeau* and *Ware*, be annexed to the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch* of *Quebec* North.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to detach that portion of the Municipality of *St. Roch* of *Quebec* South, lying west of the division line between the property of the Ursuline Nuns and those of the Heirs *Tourangeau* and *Ware*, from that Municipality, and to annex the same to the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch* of *Quebec* North, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Thomas Makins* and others, of the City of *Kingston*, presented last Session, be now read ;

And the said Petition was read ; praying that the said City may be re-united to the County of *Frontenac*, for Registration purposes.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to re-unite the County of *Frontenac* and the City of *Kingston*, for Registration purposes, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *White*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Medical Profession and the Sale of Drugs, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Tassé*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act Cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of "Seduction and the support of Illegitimate Children," being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Notman*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to compel Informers suing for penalties in certain cases to give security for Costs, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Munro*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act respecting the Notarial Profession, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)*, Mr. *Geoffrion*, Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)*, Mr. *Pouliot*, and Mr. *Huot*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Martin McLeod*, presented last Session, be now read ; And the said Petition was read ; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm his title to a certain Road Allowance between the Townships of *Vaughan* and *King*.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill to confirm to *Martin McLeod* a part of the Road Allowance known as the Town Line between *Vaughan* and *King*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Simpson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe of Sillery*, presented last Session, be now read ;

And the said Petition was read ; praying that the said Municipality may be erected into a County Municipality.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Robert Johnston*, of *Laputa, Balkyshannon*, County of *Donegal, Ireland*, and Lieutenant Colonel *James Johnston*, of Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) Regiment of Foot ; the Devises and Trustees named in the last Will and Testament, and Codicils thereto, of the late Lieutenant General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased ; and *Jane Johnston*, of *Southampton, England*, surviving daughter of the said late General *Johnston*, presented last Session, be now read ;

And the said Petition was read ; praying for the passing of an Act to empower them to sell certain lands situate in *Canada*, belonging to the estate of the said late General *Johnston*.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to enable the surviving Trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada*, belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *John Gladstone* and others, Members and Shareholders of the Canadian Loan and Investment Company (limited), presented last Session, be now read ;

And the said Petition was read ; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate in this Province the said Company, incorporated in *Great Britain* under the provisions of the Imperial Statute 25 and 26 *Victoria*, Chapter 89.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, incorporating the Canadian Loan and Investment Company (limited), being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill to extend, and in certain cases to make compulsory, the practice of Vaccination, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Cowan*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Cowan*, Mr. *Parker*, Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *Bown*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Ross* (*Champlain*), Mr. *Blanchet*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), and Mr. *Dickson*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of the Honorable *William Cayley* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, presented last Session, be now read ;

And the said Petition was read ; praying for amendments to the Act 22 *Vic.*, Cap. 132, incorporating the Bank of *Canada*.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Canada*, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Kingston*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 53 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to fix the Rate of the Interest of Money, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 18 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Erection and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 9 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Civilization and Enfranchisement of certain Indians, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 28 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Public Works, the Provincial Arbitrators, and the Damages caused by Public Works, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, for holding Vessels liable for Debt, being read;

On motion of Mr. *McGiverin*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act respecting the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, as to the distribution of the "moneys arising from the Clergy Reserves," being read;

On motion of Mr. *Street*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities, Roads and Bridges, in so far as it relates to new *procès verbaux* to be made by County Councils, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to render Wills made in conformity with the Laws of either *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, effectual to pass Real Estate in the other section of the Province, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Morris*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in a Bill of last Session, to prevent the Sale by Retail of Adulterated Liquors, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in relation to Unnavigable Rivers, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to repeal the sixth Section of Cap. 1 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to make further provisions respecting the Election of Members of the Legislative Council, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in a Bill of last Session, to alter the Boundaries of the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for Electoral and other purposes, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Cornellier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Somerville*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act respecting the Currency, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Tassé*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be made a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act respecting Abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Tassé*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Walsh*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time ;  
The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time,  
on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, respecting the claims under  
the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on  
Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Law in relation  
to Law Costs in Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law and Chancery in *Upper Canada*,  
being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time,  
on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to protect Settlers in certain  
cases in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on  
Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to facilitate the remedy, by  
attachment of separate Creditors, against Co-partnership Property, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time,  
on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 6 of the Con-  
solidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Members of the Legislature,"  
being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Morris*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time,  
on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act respecting  
Election of Members of the Legislature, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time,  
on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*,  
Cap. 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Corporation of the Trinity House of  
*Quebec*, and for other purposes, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Price*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time,  
on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 62 of the Con-  
solidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Fisheries and Fishing, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Price*.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to repeal the 51st Section of Cap. 83 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Ordinary Procedure in the Superior and Circuit Courts, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, respecting Insolvency, being read;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to provide for holding of Burial Grounds, in certain cases, otherwise than by Religious Congregations, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to extend and increase the Jurisdiction of the Division Courts of *Upper Canada*, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities and Roads, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Perrault*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the administration of Justice, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Pouliot*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to diminish the expense of sales *en Justice*, and of confirmations of Title, and to facilitate the taking of *Enquêtes*, the summoning of Absentees, and the Judicial Distribution of Moneys in *Lower Canada*, being read;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Caps. 36 and 37 of

the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Registration of Titles and charges upon Real Estate, and the Act amending the same, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to facilitate the arrangements between Insolvent Debtors and their Creditors, and the *cessions de biens* in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to provide for the taxation and recovery of Arbitrators' Fees, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, respecting the execution of Deeds by Married Women in *Lower Canada*, affecting Real Estate in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Morris*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Act amending the same, respecting Agriculture, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Houde*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to increase the number of Polling Places in the County of *Hochelaga*, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, for the protection of Standing Timber in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Geoffrion*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Circuit Court, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Daoust*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, so far as relates to the time of redemption of all Lands sold for arrears of Taxes, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Conger*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Municipal Corporations' Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Dundas)*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act respecting Fisheries and Fishing in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Biggar*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada*, relative to Lock-up Houses in Townships, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Biggar*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to increase the Representation of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dickson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to explain Section Eighteen of the Indigent Debtor's Act, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to regulate the inspection of Hides and Skins, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Toronto East)*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Law of Dower in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to confer further power on the Municipal Corporations of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Section 279, Cap. 54, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 19 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, " An Act respecting Division Courts," being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 32 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, " An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence," being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Joly*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to provide for the preservation of Standing Timber, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Joly*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act respecting the Division of *Lower Canada* into Counties, for the purposes of Representation in the Legislative Assembly, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Coupal*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to explain Section 70 of the Consolidated Joint Stock Companies Act for the construction of Roads and other works, in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Bown*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to prevent the spread of *Canada Thistles* in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Stirton*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, respecting Jurors and Juries, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies," being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Pope*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to authorize the taking of proceedings, in certain cases, for the annulling of Patents of Crown Lands, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, for the protection of Working Men and Farmers in *Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the law respecting Sheriffs' Sales of Real Property in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Somerville*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada*, as regards Statute Labor on County Roads, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to increase the Representation of the United Counties of *Richmond* and *Wolfe*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Webb*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 6 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Tavern Licenses, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to regulate the condition in which Wives separated, as to property, from their husbands, shall carry on business as Traders in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, for more effectually securing the Liberty of the Subject, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Wood*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Scoble*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 19 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Division Courts," being read ;

On motion of Mr. *McConkey*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to improve proceedings in Prohibition and *Mandamus* in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Wood*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to abolish the office of Inspector of Common Schools in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *O'Halloran*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to provide for the more speedy collection of non-resident taxes, and to protect innocent purchasers of real property in arrear of taxes, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dickson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, respecting the Police in the City of *Three Rivers*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Lajoie*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to incorporate the *Ottawa and Huron* Navigation Company, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Bell (Russell)*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to change the time fixed for the Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*, and for other purposes, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Perrault*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and otherwise to provide for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Perrault*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 88 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act concerning the Protection and Enforcement of Corporate Rights," being read ;

On motion Mr. *Harwood*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to provide more fully for the Punishment of Offences against the Person in respect to the Crime of Kidnapping, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *O'Halloran*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to extend the Jurisdiction of County Councils in *Upper Canada* over County Roads, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Dunsford*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 57 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Line Fences and Water Courses, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Ault*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to separate the Township of *Delaware* from the West Riding of the County of the *Middlesex*, and annex the same to the East Riding thereof, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to promote the Settlement of the Waste Lands of *Lower Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Perrault*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to amend Cap. 49 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to authorize the Corporation of the Town of *Chatham* to lease certain portions of the Market Ground in that Town, being read ;

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to establish a System of Landed Credit (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish the Validity of Acts performed in this Province by certain Clergymen ordained in Foreign Parts, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Bellerose* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Tavern Keepers and the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act chapter three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, containing special provisions concerning both Houses of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*, Chapter 54 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Foley* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the better Representation of the People of *Upper Canada* in Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill for the collection, by means of Stamps, of Fees of Office, Dues and Duties payable to the Crown upon Law Proceedings and Registrations.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of fourteen Members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Kingston*), the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, the Hon-

orable Mr. *Foley*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Ferrault*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, Mr. *Smith (East Durham)*, and Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)*, do compose the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Jurors and Juries.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the depositing of sums of Money arising from Judicial Sales and of Moneys paid into Court.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Securities to be given by Public Officers and Contractors in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Bail in Criminal Cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint Successors to Trustees of Lands held by them.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Insolvency.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McGiverin* have leave to bring in a Bill to equalize the Representation of the County of *Lincoln*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, delivered to both Houses of the Legislature at the opening of the present Session.

And a motion being made, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty,

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider that motion.

*Ordered*, That that part of His Excellency's Speech which relates to a Supply, be referred to the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McKellar* have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Wards in Townships, and to make Reeves and Deputy-Reeves elective.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Perrault* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Cap. 73 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to provide for the transmission of the Minutes of former Notaries in the new Judicial Districts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General, —Report on the state of the Militia of the Province. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House,—Return of Bonds and Securities recorded between the 13th August, 1863, and 19th February, 1864, prepared in compliance with the 22nd Section, Cap. 12, Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Brown* moved, seconded by Mr. *Perrault*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*), Mr. *Perrault*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Willson*, Mr. *Chapais* and Mr. *Dickson*, be appointed to inquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Saturday morning;

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### Saturday, 5th March, 1864.

And the Question being again proposed;

The Honorable Mr. *Carling* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, that after the words "Mr. *Dickson*" the words "Mr. *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*)" be inserted.

And the Question being put on the Amendment:—It passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, seconded by Mr. *Perrault*,

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses, to enquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province; and informing their Honors that the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*), Mr. *Perrault*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Willson*, Mr. *Chapais*, and Mr. *Dickson*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on the part of this House.

*Ordered*. That the Honorable Mr. *Brown* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

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Monday, 7th March, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return from the Registrar of the County of *Huron*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

Also, Return of *L'Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de Québec*, for the year ending 31st December, 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

Also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Chateauguay, Yamaska, Drummond* and *Montcalm*, and Districts of *Saguenay* and *Chicoutimi*, with a Supplementary Return for the County of *Yamaska*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

Also, Statements of the Receipts and Expenditure of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

Also, Statement respecting the Jesuits' Estates, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 16.*)

And also, Return by the Trustees of the *Quebec Provident and Savings Bank*, for the year ending 1st March, 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *DeBoucherville*,—The Petition of *J. A. Glassford* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Howland*,—The Petition of the *Coldspring* Division, No. 362; the Petition of the *Burwick* and *Fine Grove* Division, No. 339, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of Mrs. *Ann McMillan* and others, of the Townships of *Etobicoke* and *York*; and the Petition of *W. A. Wallace* and others, of the County of *York*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *John Porterfield*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Jones* (North *Lanark*),—The Petition of *James A. Manuel* and others, of South *Crosby*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *Alexander Gordon*, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. Preston* and others, the Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. James' Church*, in the Village of *Carleton Place*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Alnwick*.

By Mr. *MacIntyre*,—The Petition of *T. O'Brien* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*; and the Petition of the *Westmeath* Division, No. 114, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Parker*,—Two Petitions of *W. Clarke* and others, of the Town of *Guelph*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the *Canada* Presbyterian Congregation, of the Township of *London*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the Primitive Methodist Church and Congregation, *Bethel* Chapel, Township of *Clark*; and two Petitions of the Town Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

By Mr. *Lope*,—The Petition of the Office Bearers of the Golden Rule Lodge, No. 49, British American Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Ryznal*,—The Petition of *W. Patterson* and others, of the Township of *Brook*, County of *Wentworth*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of *James Chalmers* and others, of the Township of *Granby*.

By Mr. *Higginson*,—The Petition of *James Boyd* and others, of the Township of *West Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *B. Nickalls* and others, of *Norval*, Township of *Esquesing*.

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of *F. Savard*, Mayor, and others, of *Tadousac*.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *La Société Typographique de Québec*; and the Petition of the Agricultural Society of the City of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *P. E. Duhamel* and others, of the Township of *Tingwick*; praying aid for a Road in the said Township.

Of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Portneuf*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Of the Corporation of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*,—of *L' Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de Québec*,—of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Temiscouata*,—of the Agricultural Society of the County of *L'Islet*,—and of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Kamouraska*; severally praying for aid.

Of *A. C. Fraser* and others, of the Town of *Perth*,—and of the *Inverness Lodge* of the British American Order of Good Templars,—of *John Caward* and others, of the Township of *Etobicoke*, County of *York*,—of the Teachers and Office Bearers of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School of the Village of *Brighton*,—of the *Mount Carmel* Division, No. 296, Sons of Temperance,—of *E. Wright* and others, of the County of *Shefford*,—of *G. Kneeland* and others, of *South Stukely*,—of the Ever Onward Lodge of British American Order of Good Templars,—of the *Charlesville* Division, No. 247, Sons of Temperance,—of *P. Shanks* and others, of the Village of *Lanark*,—of the Reverend *W. C. Clarke* and others, of the Township of *Lanark*,—of the *Clyde* Division, No. 409, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Middlewell* Division, No. 396, Sons of Temperance,—of *John Haines* and others, of *Clifton, C. E.*, and vicinity,—of *A. G. Martin* and others,—of the *Megantic County* Temperance League,—of *P. McNaughton* and others, of the Township of *Hemmingford*,—of the Reverend *E. Du Vernet* and others, of the Township of *Hemmingford*,—of the *Hemmingford* Division, No. 71, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Woodburn* Division, No. 154, Sons of Temperance,—of the Grand Division of the Order of Sons of Temperance,—of *S. Ennis* and others, of the Township of *Mountain*, County of *Dundas*,—of the *South Mountain* Division, No. 200, Sons of Temperance,—of *A. Watson* and others, of *East Farnham*, County of *Brome*,—and of *P. Mansfield* and others, of *East Farnham*, County of *Brome*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *G. H. Jones* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, County of *Ontario*,—and of the *Phoenix Temple*, No. 19, Order of Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Reverend *Messire Charland* and others, of *Salaberry* Division; praying for aid to enlarge the Hospital for the reception of Orphans and Infirm Persons in the County of *Beauharnois*.

Of *Charles William Galloupe* and others, of the City of *Boston, United States of America*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Nicolet* Antimony Mining Company."

Of *J. W. Rice* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *South Ham* Copper Mining Company."

Of *P. A. Shaw* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Nelson* Mining Company."

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Eloi*; praying for aid to open out the "*Taché* Road," and also, for a Survey of the Township of *Hocquart*.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Eloi*; praying aid for a Colonization Road.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Eloi*; praying for a free grant of land.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Fullarton*; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize the present Division Lines between lots in the said Township.

Of *William Townsend* and others, of the Township of *Fullarton*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Fullarton*, for an Act to legalize the present Division Lines in the said Township, may not be granted.

Of *Mrs. Maria Murney*, of the Town of *Belleville*, widow of the late Honorable *Edmund Murney*, of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to empower her to alienate, sell or mortgage, such portions of the Real Estate devised, as may be necessary for the payment of debts, and for the maintenance and advancement of the surviving children, and for other purposes.

Of *Robert Craig* and others; praying that no new Survey may be made of the land comprised in Concessions 11, 12, 13 and 14, situated in rear of the Township of *Portland*.

Of the *Canada Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Charter of the said Company.

Of *Joseph Badour* and others,—and of *John Newbold* and others, all of the several Townships in the County of *Frontenac*; severally praying that the City of *Kingston* may be re-united to the County of *Frontenac*, for Registration purposes.

Of *A. Bell* and others, of the Township of *Nottawasaga*, County of *Simcoe*,—and of *James Lindsay* and others, of the Township of *Osprey*, County of *Grey*; severally praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bruce*; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal and make void all Acts and Proclamations having reference to the County Town of the said County, and to enable the Ratepayers thereof to Select by vote, whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the said County Town.

Of *J. B. Béliveau* and others, of *Aston* and other Townships, County of *Nicolet*; praying for the passing of an Act to erect the Parishes of *Ste. Brigitte*, *Ste. Eulalie*, *St. Léonard*, *St. Wenceslas*, and *St. Célestin*, into separate Municipalities.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Yorkville*, praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to repeal the By-Laws Nos. 30, 58, 61, 64, 79 and 84 of the said Village, so far as regards the levying of rates imposed by such By-Laws, for the redemption of the Debentures issued thereunder, and to make other provision for redeeming the same.

Of the *Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company*,—and of the Share and Bondholders of the said Company; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm an agreement entered into between the said Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, dated the 25th September, 1863.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, informed the House that *Albert Knight*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last and this day.

Ordered, That *Albert Knight*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Hochelaga*, informed the House that *Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last; and that *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire, and *John Scoble*, Esquire, two other Members of the said Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire, *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire, and *John Scoble*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, reported that they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS:—Honorable Messrs. *Alley*, *Brown*, *Cameron*, *Cartier*, *Cauchon*, *Dorion* (Attorney General), *Foley*, *Macdonald* (*Kingston*), *Macdonald* (Attorney General), *MacDougall*, *Mowat*, *Rose*, *Turcotte*, and Messrs. *Ault*, *Blanchet*, *Chapais*, *Dunkin*, *Huot*, *Irvine*, *Labreche-Viger*, *Morris*, *Notman*, *O'Halloran*, *Rémillard*, *Scatcherd*, *Simpson*, *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*), *Walsh*, and *Wright* (East *York*).—29.

2. EXPIRING LAWS:—Honorable Messrs. *Alley*, *Huntington*, and Messrs. *Bellerose*, *Bown*, *Burwell*, *Cornellier*, *Coupal*, *Cowan*, *Dickson*, *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), *Dunsford*, *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*), *Fortier*, *Gaudet*, *Harwood*, *Houde*, *Jones* (North *Leeds*), *Jones*

(South Leeds), Knight, Munro, Pâquet, Perrault, Pinsonneault, Pouliot, Robitaille, Raymond, and Thompson.—27.

3. ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES:—Honorable Messrs. Abbott, Brown, Carling, Cartier, Cauchon, Foley, Galt, Holton, Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Attorney General), Rose, and Messrs. Bell (Russell), Bourassa, Buchanan, Chambers, Cockburn, Dickson, Dunkin, Dunsford, Geoffrion, Harwood, Joly, Knight, Laframboise, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Toronto West), Mackenzie (Lambton), McGiverin, MacIntyre, McKellar, Morris, O'Halloran, Pâquet, Robitaille, Shanly, Smith (East Durham), Street, Sylvain, White, Wood, and Wright (East York).—41.

4. ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS:—Honorable Messrs. Abbott, Foley, Rose, and Messrs. Archangeault, Ault, Bourassa, Caron, Cartwright, Currier, Daoust, Dufresne (Iberville), Dufresne (Montcalm), Dunkin, Geoffrion, Irvine, Joly, Languevin, Macfarlane, Mackenzie (North Oxford), McConkey, Morris, Notman, O'Halloran, Pâquet, Parker, Powell, Rémillard, Scatcherd, Smith (Toronto East), Smith (East Durham), Tuschereau, Wallbridge (North Hastings), Walsh, Webb, and Wood.—35.

5. ON STANDING ORDERS:—Honorable Messrs. Brown and Turcotte, and Messrs. Archangeault, Beaubien, Bell (North Lanark), Bellerose, Biggar, Burwell, Caron, Conger, Cowan, De Boucherville, Duckett, Dufresne (Iberville), Ferguson (South Simcoe), Gagnon, Gaudet, Higginson, Jones (South Leeds), Lajoie, Macdonald (Glengarry), Munro, Poulin, Poupore, Powell, Ross (ChAMPLAIN), Rymal, Scoble, Somerville, Stirton, Tassé, Thompson, Wells, White, and Wright (Ottawa County).—35.

6. ON PRINTING:—Honorable Mr. Brown, and Messrs. Bell (North Lanark), Bell (Russell), Brousseau, Chapais, Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska), Mackenzie (Lambton), Perrault, Simpson, and Stirton.—10.

7. ON CONTINGENCIES:—Honorable Messrs. Evanturel and Rose, and Messrs. Beaubien, Biggar, Cornclier, Cowan, Ferguson (Frontenac), Fortier, Jackson, Lajoie, Langevin, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Toronto West), Macfarlane, Mackenzie (North Oxford), McConkey, MacIntyre, Pouliot, Ross (Prince Edward), Shanly, Simpson, Somerville, and Tassé.—23.

8. ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—Honorable Messrs. Brown, Carling, Foley, Galt, Holton, Howland, and Messrs. Buchanan, Chapais, Dufresne (Iberville), Dunkin, Dunsford, Labreche-Viger, Le Boutillier, Macdonald (Toronto West), McConkey, McGiverin, MacIntyre, Pope, Price, Simpson, Smith (Toronto East), Somerville, Street, Sylvain, and White.—25.

9. ON BANKING AND INSURANCE:—Honorable Messrs. Abbott, Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Galt, Holton, Howland, Rose, Thibaudeau, and Messrs. Buchanan, Cartwright, Cockburn, Dickson, Dunkin, Geoffrion, Knight, Labreche-Viger, McGiverin, MacIntyre, Smith (Toronto East), Street, and Thompson.—22.

10. ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION:—Honorable Messrs. Alieyn, Evanturel, McDougall, McGee, and Messrs. Bell (Lanark), Blanchet, Chambers, Conger, Currier, Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska), Ferguson (South Simcoe), Gagnon, Houde, Huot, Jackson, Joly, Jones (North Leeds), Langevin, Macfarlane, Mackenzie (Lambton), McKellar, Parker, Perrault, Pope, Poulin, Pouliot, Robitaille, Ross (Dundas), Scoble, Sylvain, Walsh, Webb, Wells, Willson, and Wright (Ottawa County).—35.

The Honorable Mr. Laframboise, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—General Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year ending 31st December, 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Dorion, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 10th September, 1863; for copies of Papers relative to Complaint against *Didace Tassé*, Esquire, as Revenue Inspector and Coroner for the District of *Iberville*, and enquiry into the said Complaint, and report thereof. (*Sessional Papers, No. 17.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 16th April, 1863; for copies of all Correspondence and Papers relative to the dismissal of Mr. *Harston* and other

Postmasters in the County of *Northumberland*, by the late Postmaster General. (*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 28th September, 1863; for Information respecting Expenses for Improvements of Navigation in the Province, and Revenue therefrom. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 10th October, 1863; for Information respecting Surveys of Public Lands by *D. Sinclair*, Esquire, and by *J. L. P. O'Hanley*, Esquire. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House, that they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Allan*, Sir *N. F. Belleau*, *Fergusson Blair*, *Campbell*, *Crawford*, *Letellier de St. Just*, *McCrea*, *Malhiot*, *Moore*, *Olivier*, *Ross*, *Ryan*, and Sir *E. P. Taché*, a Select Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Legislative Council are concerned, and to act on behalf of that House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And then he withdrew.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Messieurs *Shead* and *Vidal*, two of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Ottawa*, to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Joliette* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Thursday, the thirty-first day of March instant, to allow the Petitioner and sitting Member time to produce witnesses.

*Resolved*, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, the House do stand adjourned until half-past seven o'clock, this day.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Wright* (*East York*) have leave to bring in a Bill to impose a tax on Dogs, and to provide for the better protection of Sheep in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pâquet* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Municipal and Road Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Geoffrion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Elections of Members of the Legislature.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Geoffrion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Cap. 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Registration of Titles to or charges upon Real Estate—the Law of Hypothecs—the Dower and property of Married Women, and the conveyance of Soccage Lands.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Wright* (East York) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, so that in Townships divided into Wards, each Elector may have as many votes as there are Councillors to be elected.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting General Average.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Foley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all Correspondence, Reports and Documents connected with the Ocean and Grand Trunk Railway Mail Services since the first of January, 1863, and not heretofore presented.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Walsh*, seconded by Mr. *Simpson*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return compiled from the Official Returns of the Brigade Majors, shewing the average attendance at Drill of Members of the various Volunteer Companies in this Province, for the six months ending on the first of February last.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all Orders in Council and Correspondence relative to the transfer of the Provincial Accounts from the Bank of *Upper Canada* to the Bank of *Montreal*; and a Statement of the terms upon which the latter Institution now holds the same; together with a Statement of the terms upon which a loan of \$1,500,000 has been lately effected from the Bank of *Montreal*; and also all Orders in Council and Correspondence relative to the adjustment of Accounts between the Government and the Bank of *Upper Canada*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Conger*, Mr. *Wallbridge* (North Hastings), Mr. *Ross* (Prince Edward), Mr. *Biggar*, Mr. *Cockburn* and Mr. *Dunsford*, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the practicability of constructing a "Ship Canal" between *Georgian Bay* and the Bay of *Quinté*, through the valley of the *Trent*; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Ferrault*, seconded by Mr. *Huot*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Copy of Mr. *Blacklock's* Report on, 1st., the Survey from *Laval* to Lake *Kenogami*, in 1852; 2nd., the Survey from *Latuque* to Lake *St. John*, in 1856; 3rd., the Survey of the tributaries of the *Saguenay*, in 1857; 4th., the Survey from *Quebec* to Lake *St. John* by Messrs. *Neilson* and *Hamel*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Perrault*, Mr. *Gaudet*, Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Coupal*, Mr. *Cornellier*, Mr. *Daoust*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*), Mr. *Houde*, Mr. *Lajoie* and Mr. *Pinsonneault*, be appointed to take into consideration the means of promoting Agricultural Instruction in *Lower Canada*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Kingston*),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing the amount and description of Tonnage (distinguished in the manner usually adopted in the Trade and Navigation Returns) upwards and downwards, through the *Welland Canal* and the *St. Lawrence Canals*, from the opening of navigation to the 1st September, and from that date to the close of navigation in 1862 and 1863.

*Ordered* That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *McConkey*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*), Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*), Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Wright* (*East York*), Mr. *Ferguson* (*South Simcoe*), and Mr. *Cockburn*, be appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between the *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Ontario*, via *Lake Simcoe*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Robitaille*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, the Honorable Mr. *Curling*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Sylvain*, Mr. *Beaubien*, Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*), Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Biggar*, Mr. *Gagnon*, and Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), be appointed to enquire into, and report upon the Working of the Fishery Act, and the Administration of Justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*; the working of the system of Protection extended to the Fisheries; the system of Bounties, and all other matters connected with those subjects; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fenning's Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council doth give leave to the Honorable Messieurs *Skead* and *Vidal*, two of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Ottawa*, to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, if they think fit.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement shewing what sum of Money the Township of *Calère*, in the County of *Charlevoix*, has received out of the Fund created by the Seigniorial Act of 1859, the Names of the Persons who have been charged with the distribution of such Money, and the Amount received by each Settler.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the Moneys expended on the new Road leading from *Malbaie* to *Grande Baie*, called the

*Swamp Road* ("chemin des Marais") in the County of *Charlevoix*, with the names of the Foremen and Laborers, and the Wages allowed to each.

*Ordered*, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Pâquet*, seconded by Mr. *Geoffrion*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the Correspondence between *Pierre Beaubien*, Esquire, Surgeon to the *Montreal* Gaol, and the Government, relating to Medical Comforts.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Bellerose*, seconded by Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement in detail of the Expenditure incurred for the Inspection of the Volunteer Force of this Province, by the Officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army selected to make such Inspection, and of the expenses of the Brigade Majors of each Military District during the months of January and February last; together with a Statement shewing the number of Days occupied in making such Inspections, the number of Corps inspected, and the number of Men of each Corps present at each such Inspection.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Shanly*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *MacIntyre*, Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), Mr. *McConkey*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, Mr. *Jones* (*North Leeds*), Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*), Mr. *Conger*, Mr. *Joly*, and Mr. *Rémillard*, be appointed to consider and report as to the Natural Features, Adaptation for Settlement, Resources and Extent of the Territory lying between the *Ottawa* River and the *Georgian* Bay, and on the northern shore of *Lake Huron*; and also as to the best means of opening up and developing the said Territory, either in connection with the existing Colonization Roads, or by the establishment of other Central Roads; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Kingston*), the Honorable Mr. *Turcotte*, the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Langevin* and Mr. *Joly*, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in making proper arrangements for the distribution and disposal of the Business before the House.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *Parker*, Mr. *Robitaille* and Mr. *Bown*, be appointed to enquire and report as to the best mode of providing for the Instruction of Blind Persons and Deaf Mutes in this Province; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, Mr. *McGiverin*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Ferrault*, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), Mr. *Simpson* and Mr. *Dufresne* (*Iberville*), be appointed to consider the manner in which the Census was recently taken up, and the best mode of securing greater accuracy and completeness in the Returns; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such Sale, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Resolved*, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Dunkin*, the Honorable Mr. *Foley*, Mr. *Chupais*, Mr. *Somerville*, Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), Mr. *Ferguson* (*South Simcoe*), Mr. *DeBoucherville*, Mr. *Brousseau*, Mr. *Pope*, Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *Rémillard*, Mr. *Cowan*, Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*), Mr. *McConkey*, Mr. *Burwell*, Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), and Mr. *Lajoie*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that the 79th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the number of Members of the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act Cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of Seduction and the support of Illegitimate Children; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the administration of the Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace in this Province, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to explain Section 70 of the Consolidated Joint Stock Companies' Act for the construction of Roads and other Works in *Upper Canada*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,

*Ordered*, That all the Bills remaining on the List of Orders of this day, be re-printed in the order in which they stand on the said List.

*Resolved*, That the Resolution passed this day, adjourning the House from six to half-past seven, be rescinded.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

## Tuesday, 8th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Chambers*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. D. Bell* and others, of *Farmersville*, County of *Leeds*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Kingston*),—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—The Petition of the *Victoria Temple*, No. 172, of the Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of *John Bates* and others, of the Township of *North Easthope*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of the *Newmarket* Division, No. 105, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Temperance Organization of *Siverton*.

By Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*),—The Petition of the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*, of the City of *London*, *C. W.*

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of *Joseph Strajford*.

By Mr. *O'Halloran*,—The Petition of the Superintendent and Teachers of the Trinity Church Sabbath School, *Cowansville*; the Petition of *P. Cowan* and others, of *Stambridge*; the Petition of the *Cowansville* Division, No. 58, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of the Sabbath School Congregation of *Cowansville*; the Petition of the Congregation of the Congregational Church of *Cowansville*; the Petition of the Reverend *T. W. Mussen* and others, of *West Farnham*; and the Petition of *James O'Halloran* and others, of *Cowansville*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *John Duff* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edward*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*),—The Petition of *R. Maxwell* and others, of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *A. Sherwood* and others, of the Town of *Brockville*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—The Petition of *L'Hospice de la Maternité de Montréal*.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, informed the House that *Albert Knight*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Hochelaga*, informed the House that, pursuant to the 82nd Section of the Controverted Parliamentary Elections Act, they had, with the written consent of both parties and at their request, extended the delay to Tuesday, the fifth day of April next, to fyle the Lists of Voters intended to be objected to by each party; the said Lists to be fyled in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for transmission to the Committee, on or before the said day.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Hochelaga* Election Petition<sup>55</sup> have leave to adjourn until Friday the eighteenth day of March instant, at the request and by the written consent of both parties.

Ordered, That Mr. *McConkey* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law respecting the Indemnity to Members of the Legislature, and to reduce the amount of the said Indemnity.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *McConkey* have leave to bring in a Bill to explain Section 121 of the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Conger* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*, in such a manner as to provide for the more equitable assessment of Personal Property, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *Morris*,

Ordered, That the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance be hereafter designated the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and that all Bills and Resolutions in reference to the incorporation and powers of Banking, Insurance, or

other Trading or Commercial Incorporated Companies; and also any other Bills or Resolutions in reference to Banking, Insurance, Trade or Commerce, which, by order of this House, may be referred to any Select Committee, be referred to the said Committee.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Turcotte*, the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Kingston)*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *Alcryn*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Dunkin* and Mr. *Bell (North Lanark)*, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law concerning the Judicature, and the Administration of Justice in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *Albert Knight*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

Mr. *Morris* rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Knight* to state, that he was prevented on Saturday last and yesterday, by important private business, and on this day, by the detention of the train, from being present at the meetings of the Select Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Bellechasse*.

And Mr. *Knight* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire, *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire, and *John Scoble*, Esquire, in their places in this House, this day, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott* rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Cartwright* to state, that being under the impression that the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Hochelaga* was to take place on Monday, instead of Saturday, he was thereby prevented from attending the said Committee on Saturday last.

And Mr. *Cartwright* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott* also informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Conger* to state, that he had been prevented by illness from attending the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Hochelaga*, yesterday.

And Mr. *Conger* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott* further informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Scoble* to state, that he was prevented from attending the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Hochelaga*, yesterday, in consequence of an accident, from the effects of which he was confined to his bed.

And Mr. *Scoble* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider the motion proposed on Friday last, "That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty;" The House resolved itself into the Committee.

## (IN THE COMMITTEE.)

His Excellency the Governor General's Speech read.  
*Resolved*, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.  
 Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Joly* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,  
 The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 9th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 16, British American Order of Good Templars; the Petition of the *Williamsville* Division, No. 322, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *John Randall* and others, of the County of *Brome*; the Petition of the *Sutton* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance; the Petition of the South *Monaghan* Union Division of the Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *G. B. Roe* and others, of the Township of *Clarence*; the Petition of *J. Gillelan* and others, of the Township of *Caledon*; the Petition of *J. Wright* and others, of the Township of *Cavan*; the Petition of *J. W. Ferguson*, M. D., and others, members of the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars; the Petition of *A. Roy* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Rescue Division, No. 38, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Thompson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the *Moulinette* Division, No. 234, Sons of Temperance.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—The Petition of the Prince *Alfred* Lodge, No. 2, British American Order of Good Templars.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Duke of *Wellington* Lodge, British American Order of Good Templars.

By the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of the *Gough* Division, No. 3, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of the *Trafalgar* Star Division, No. 361, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of the Bondholders of the *Quebec* Turnpike Trust.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the *Tafalgar* Star Division, No. 361, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *Robert Shaw* and others, of the Township of *Toronto* Gore; the Petition of *W. G. Kennedy* and others, of the Township of *Toronto*; and the Petition of *Thomas McConnell* and others, of the Township of *Ovinguacousy*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of the *Kingston* Hospital; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Napanee*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the Rising Star Section of Cadets of Temperance; and the Petition of *James King* and others, the holders, and representatives of holders, of the *Hamilton* Water Works Debentures.

By Mr. *Burwell*,—The Petition of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the Township of *Yarmouth*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of *J. J. Maclaren*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of *Huntington* and other places; and the Petition of the Reverend *F. Burt* and others, of the Village of *Huntington*.

By Mr. *Raymond*,—The Petition of *Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang* of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*.

By Mr. *Buchanan*,—The Petition of *John Ferrie* and others; the Petition of *F. A. Ball*; the Petition of the Reverend *C. L. F. Haensel*; the Petition of Mrs. *H. R. Ferrie*, all of the City of *Hamilton*; the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton*; the Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron*; the Petition of the *Canada Life Assurance Company*; the Petition of *T. C. Street*, of *Stamford*, County of *Welland*; the Petition of *Henry. W. Welch*, of the City of *Quebec*; and the Petition of *David Moss* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McCee*,—The Petition of the *Newmarket* Temperance Association; the Petition of the *Howard* Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the *Montreal* West Circuit.

By the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of *La Salle d'Asile St. Joseph de Montréal*; the Petition of the Reverend *V. Rousselot*, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *La Société de Passage du Pont-neuf de St. Hyacinthe*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; the Petition of the Fraternity Division, No. 311; the Petition of the *Bruce* Division, No. 124, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *J. McLean* and others, of the Townships of *Greenock* and *Culross*; the Petition of *G. Brown* and others, of *Kincardine* and *Kinloss*; the Petition of *A. Andrews* and others, of *Kincardine* and vicinity; and the Petition of *Robert McKenzie* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *A. MacKenzie* and others, of *Welland Point*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. Rousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachy*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Ault*,—The Petition of *W. Henry* and others, of *Dickinson's Landing* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of *J. Marshall* and others, of *Morrison* and vicinity; and two Petitions of the *Pushlinch* Temple, No. 548, of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *MacKenzie*,—The Petition of *James Thomposon* and others; the Petition of *Thomas Birbitt* and others, of *Newport*; the Petition of *Abraham Nicol* and others, of the Township of *Sombra*, County of *Lambton*; and the Petition of the Flower of *Sombra* Temple, No. 535, Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Jabèche-Viger*,—The Petition of the Harmony Division, No. 34, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of *James Taylor* and others, of *Morpeth*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,—The Petition of *L'Union. St. Pierre de Montréal*; and the Petition of *L'Union St. Joseph de Montréal*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of the Union Lodge, No. 27, Good Templars; the Petition of the *Massawippi Valley* Lodge of the British American Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of *O. Smith* and others, of *Stanstead*.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *E. O. Richard* and *W. J. Bickell*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *J. A. Glassford* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The Provincial Forwarding Company,"

Of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of *Quebec*; praying for aid.

Of Mrs. *Ann McMillan* and others, of the Townships of *Etobicoke* and *York*,—of the *Coldspring* Division, No. 362, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Burwick* and *Pine Grove* Division, No. 339, Sons of Temperance,—of *W. A. Wallis* and others, of the County of *York*,—of *James A. Manuel* and others, of *South Crosby*,—of *T. O'Brien* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*,—of the *Westmeath* Division, No. 114, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Canada* Presbyterian Congregation of the Township of *Bondon*,—of the Primitive Methodist Church and Congregation, *Bethel* Chapel, Township of *Clark*,—of the Town Council of the Town of *Bormanville*,—of the Office Bearers of the Golden Rule Lodge, No. 49, British American Order of Good Templars,—of *W. Patterson* and others, of the Township of *Bainbrook*, County of *Wentworth*,—of *James Chalmers* and others, of the Township of *Granby*,—of *James Boyd* and others, of the Township of *West Hawksbury*, County of *Prescott*,—and of *B. Nickalls* and others, of *Norval*, Township of *Esquesing*;

severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *John Porterfield*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act of Naturalization in his behalf.

Of *Alexander Gordon*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity, in *Upper Canada*, to admit him to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Of the Reverend *J. A. Preston* and others, the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *St. James' Church*, in the Village of *Carleton Place*; praying for the passing of an Act to rectify and confirm their title to Lot No. 2 in the 7th Concession of the Township of *Ramsay*, and to authorize them to lease the Mineral Rights on the said Lot for a term of years, and to receive therefor a fixed sum.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Alnwick*; praying that some equitable arrangement may be made with the Indians residing on certain lands in the said Township, by which the Government may be enabled to resume the said lands, with a view to sell the same to settlers and others who may improve them.

Of *W. Clarke*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Guelph*; praying for aid in behalf of the College of *St. Ignatius*, in the said Town.

Of *W. Clarke*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Guelph*; praying for aid in behalf of the Sisters of *St. Joseph*, in the said Town:

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*; praying that Poor-Houses be established in the several Counties throughout the Province.

Of *F. Savard*, Mayor, and others, of *Tadousac*; praying that the Road from *l'Anse-à-l'Eau*, which was laid out by Mr. *Balantine*, P.L.S., may be changed for the one opened out by themselves; and also, that money may be granted to complete the same.

Of *La Société Typographique de Québec*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of the Agricultural Society of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

“Your Committee have examined the notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them sufficient in each case, viz:—Of the Western Permanent Building Society, for an Act to enable them to wind up the affairs of the Society,—of the Municipality of the Township of *King*, for an Act to establish the Side Lines in that Township, &c.,—of *John Ross* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, for an Act to incorporate the British Bank,—of *B. Monday* and others, for an Act to establish a Local and School Municipality in the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon*,—of *A. E. Montmarquet* and others, for Incorporation of the *Ottawa River Navigation Company*,—of *J. W. Rice* and others, for Incorporation of the *South Ham Copper Mining Company*,—of *Charles W. Galloupe*, and others, for Incorporation of the *Nicolet Antimony Mining Company*,—of the *Canada Company*, for amendments to the Acts relating to their Charter,—of the *Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company*, and of the Share and Bondholders of the said Company, for an Act to confirm an agreement entered into between the said Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company,—and of the Municipality of the Village of *Yorkville*, for an Act to authorize them to repeal certain By-laws of the said Village, so far as regards the levying of rates imposed by such By-laws, and to make other provisions for redeeming the same.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that they are not of a nature to require the publication of notice, viz:—Of the Corporation of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, of *Quebec*, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation,—of *Alexis Dubord* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, for Incorporation of *l'Union St. Jacques de Montreal*,—of *W. Lunn* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, for Incorporation of the Sailors' Institute of *Montreal*,—of *l'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis*, Parish of *Montréal*, for an Act of Incorporation,—of the Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge, of *London*, for an Act of Incorporation,—and of the Congregational College of *British North America*, for an Act of Incorporation.

Your Committee beg to recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven Members.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, informed the House, that pursuant to the 52nd Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had, on the application of the Petitioners and with the consent of the sitting Member, ordered that all Lists of Voters intended to be objected to by the Petitioners or sitting Member, be fyled with and delivered to the Chief Clerk of Controverted Elections before twelve o'clock, noon, of the 12th day of April next, for transmission to the Committee.

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Bellechasse* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the twelfth day of April next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Langevin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *White* have leave to bring in a Bill for the Relief of the Western Permanent Building Society.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Powell* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Bellerose* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, Cap. 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Congregational College of *British North America*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Wright* (*East York*) have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Council of the Corporation of the Village of *Yorkville* to issue Debentures for redeeming their outstanding Debentures, for which no Sinking Fund has been laid aside.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Powell* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Scoble* have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Property Qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the quorum of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders be reduced to seven Members.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa River Navigation Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton*, presented last Session, be now read;

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to consolidate the Debt of the said City, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to consolidate the Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Buchanan*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Legislative Printing; and informing their Honors that the Members of the Standing Committee on Printing, namely: Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*), the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*), Mr. *Brousseau*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), Mr. *Perrault*, Mr. *Simpson* and Mr. *Stirton*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*) do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Carling* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge of *London*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864; for Copies of Papers relative to the transfer of the Provincial Accounts from the Bank of *Upper Canada* to the Bank of *Montreal*, (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

*Ordered* That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House, and the 94th Rule of this House suspended as regards the same.

On motion of Mr. *Walsh*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return in detail of all sums of money due or paid to, or to the order of *George Sheppard*, Secretary, and *William Bristow* and *T. S. Brown*, Commissioners on the Financial and Departmental Commission, since the date of their appointment, distinguishing the amount paid for Salaries from other disbursements.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to compel Informers suing for Penalties in certain cases, to give security for Costs; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Notman* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to fix the Rate of the Interest of Money, being read;

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dufresne* (*Iberville*), and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. *Carling* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months," added at the end of the said Question.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:—And it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put;

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *MacIntyre*, Mr. *Walsh*, Mr. *Chambers*, Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*), Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Labrèche-Viger*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*, Mr. *Langevin* and Mr. *Chapais*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

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### Thursday, 10th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of *W. W. Knapp* and others, of the Township of *Eaton*; and the Petition of the Anchor Lodge, No. 45, British American Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *Charles C. Colby* and others; the Petition of *Ozro Morrill* and others; the Petition of *Albert P. Ball* and others; and the Petition of *B. Pomroy* and others.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*),—The Petition of the Reverend *W. S. Darling* and others; and the Petition of *C. R. Brooke* and others, both of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *C. Tanguay* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Hénédine*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Wright* (*Citauwau County*),—The Petition of *D. W. Cameron*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Lochaber*, County of *Ottawa*; and the Petition of *John McLaurin* and others, of the Township of *Templeton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the *Brunswick Hill* Division, No. 170; and the Petition of the *Whitby* Division, No. 310, Order of Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*),—The Petition of the Reverend *F. W. Dobbs* and others, of the Village of *Portsmouth*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of *James Linton* and others; the Petition of *R. Gould* and others; the Petition of *F. Mitlacher* and others; the Petition of *Henry Lewis* and others; the Petition of *James Ogilvy* and others; the Petition of *David Cameron* and others; the Petition of *James Shearer* and others; the Petition of

*John Pierce* and others; the Petition of *John Beatty* and others; and the Petition of *Mrs. Mary Dorn* and others, all of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of *W. Brodie* and others; the Petition of *John Paxton* and others, of the Parish of *Montreal*; the Petition of the *Tanneries' Sunday School*, of the Parish of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Protestant Union Congregation of *Cote St. Paul*, Parish of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—The Petition of *Isaac W. Pool* and others, of the Township of *Elma*; and the Petition of *J. H. Flagg* and others, of the Village of *Mitchell*, both of the County of *Perth*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Kingston)*,—The Petition of the *Kirk Session* of *Brock Street Presbyterian Church, Kingston*.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *P. D. Mackenzie* and others, of the Township of *Irverness*, County of *Megantic*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,—The Petition of *J. J. Higgins*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of *Côte St. Paul*; the Petition of *C. H. Gilmour* and others, of *Côte St. Paul*; and the Petition of *N. Carter* and others, all of the Parish of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada East*.

By Mr. *Wright (East York)*,—The Petition of the Harvest Home Division, No. 317, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Joly*,—The Petition of *James McCullough* and others, of *St. Sylvester* and other Parishes, County of *Lotbinière*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *A. Hall* and others, of *Sheridan*, County of *Halton*; and the Petition of the *Trafalgar Star Division*, No. 361, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Smith (Toronto East)*,—The Petition of *W. Gill* and others; the Petition of *James Taylor* and others; the Petition of *John McGee*; the Petition of *W. B. Hamilton*; the Petition of *F. H. Medcalf* and others; the Petition of *John Muir* and others; the Petition of *George L. Allen* and others; and the Petition of *John Nasmith* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,—The Petition of *Henry J. Brooks* and others; the Petition of *A. R. Pratt* and others; the Petition of *W. Scott* and others; the Petition of *G. Manorgan* and others; the Petition of *A. Morrison* and others; the Petition of *J. J. Higgins* and others; the Petition of *J. Miller* and others; the Petition of *John S. Hall* and others; the Petition of *H. S. Meyers* and others; the Petition of *C. A. Porteous* and others; and the Petition of *J. W. Wheeler* and others, all of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *R. W. Lowery* and others, of *North-East Albion* and *South-West Tecumseth*; the Petition of the *Tecumseth Division*, No. 346, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of the Methodist New Connexion Church, *Brome District*; the Petition of the *West Brome Branch* of the United Canadian Alliance; the Petition of *E. M. Mountain* and others, of the Township of *Bolton*; and the Petition of the Congregation of *Zion Church, Montreal*.

By Mr. *Eiggar*,—The Petition of *W. Kilbuck* and others, of the Township of *Brighton*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Kincardine*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Montreal* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of the Honorable *Malcolm Cameron*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City of *Montreal*; two Petitions of the *Montreal Board of Trade*; the Petition of *L. Renaud* and others; the Petition of *H. J. Bland* and others; the Petition of *W. Greig* and others; the Petition of *W. B. Davis* and others; the Petition of *G. R. Pearson* and others; the Petition of *John Douglas* and others; the Petition of *J. Bennett* and others; the Petition of *J. Trudeau* and others; the Petition of *G. Richardson* and others; and the Petition of *A. Spaulding* and others, all of the City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *J. D. Bell* and others, of *Farmersville*, County of *Leeds*,—of the *Newmarket Division*, No. 105, Sons of Temperance,—of the Temperance Organization of

*Siverton*,—of *John Bates* and others, of the Township of *North Easthope*, County of *Perth*,—of the Superintendent and Teachers of the *Trinity Church Sabbath School*, *Cowansville*,—of *P. Cowan* and others, of *Stanbridge*,—of the *Cowansville* Division, No. 58, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Sabbath School Congregation of Cowansville*,—of *James O'Halloran* and others, of *Cowansville*,—of the *Congregational Church of Cowansville*,—and of *A. Sherwood* and others, of the Town of *Brockville*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the *Victoria Temple*, No. 172, of the Independent Order of Good Templars; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Kingston*; praying that the Act 25 *Victoria*, Cap. 23, respecting the issue of Shop and Tavern Licenses in Cities, be repealed, and that the Laws repealed by it be revived, except Sec. 2 of the Act 23 *Victoria*, Cap. 53.

Of the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*, of the City of *London*, *C.W.*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, to admit him to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law.

Of *Joseph Strafford*; praying to be remunerated for services rendered during the War of 1812.

Of the Reverend *T. W. Mussen* and others, of *West Farnham*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "*Le Dispensaire d'Yamaska*."

Of *John Duff* and others, of the Parish of *St. Edouard*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for an increased Colonization Grant.

Of *R. Maxwell* and others, of *Port Hope*; praying for the re-enactment of the Usury Laws.

Of *L' Hospice de la Maternité de Montréal*; praying for aid.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return of Commutation effected within the *Censives* of the Crown Domain, *Quebec* and *Three Rivers*, under the Act 10 & 11 *Victoria*, Cap. 3 (Chapter 43 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*), from 1st March, 1863, to 31st January, 1864, as follows:—

No Commutation of Tenure has been effected in any of the *Censives* heretofore belonging to the late Order of the Jesuits in that part of the Province of *Canada*, formerly *Lower Canada*, nor in the Seignior of *Lauzon*, nor *Censives* of the Crown Domain, *Quebec* or *Three Rivers*, under the Act 10 & 11 *Victoria*, Cap. 111 (Chapter 43 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada*), from the 1st March, 1863, to the 31st January, 1864.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That pursuant to the 50th Section of the "Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," they had amended the Panels from which to choose Election Committees, and herewith reported the same as amended.

Mr. *Cockburn*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, informed the House that *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee would recommend the reduction of their quorum to seven Members.

Ordered, That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee beg leave to recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine Members. They also recommend that a Warrant do issue in favor of the Clerk, for the sum of Forty thousand dollars, on account of the Contingencies of this House, a Resolution for which accompanies this Report.

*Ordered*, That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to nine Members.

The Honorable Mr. *Brown*, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee would recommend the reduction of their quorum to seven Members.

*Ordered*, That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven Members.

*Ordered*, That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, from the Standing Committee on Emigration and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee respectfully recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven Members.

*Ordered*, That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

*Ordered*, That the Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the Estate of the said General *Johnston*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the South *Ham* Copper Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Nicolet* Antimony Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan and Investment Company, be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

*Ordered*, That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Canada*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

*Ordered*, That the Bill to confirm to *Martin McLeod*, a part of the Road Allowance known as the Town Line between *Vaughan* and *King*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, seconded by Mr. *Simpson*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to issue a Warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay*, Junior, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Forty thousand dollars, towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province,

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McKellar* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality, be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

*Ordered*, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to the 31st March instant; for receiving Private Bills, to the 8th April next; and for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to the 22nd April next.

*Ordered*, That the Public Accounts for the year 1863, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864; for Information respecting "*Chemin de Marais*."—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

Mr. *Jackson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Willson*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of all Accounts for Public Printing, Book-binding, Stationery, Blanks Books, paid by the several Departments and offices subordinate to Departments, since the 24th day of May, 1862.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *McKellar*, That the words "and also a Return of all similar accounts paid for Printing, Book-binding, Stationery and Blank Books, paid by the Government from the 1st day of January, 1860, to the 24th day of May, 1862, shewing the quantity and kind of Work performed and the date of the orders given for all such Printing, Book-binding and purchases of Stationery, and to whom all such Accounts have been paid," be added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put, That those words be there added:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of all Accounts for Public Printing, Book-binding, Stationery and Blank Books, paid by the several Departments, and Offices subordinate to Departments, since the 24th day of May, 1862; and also, a Return of all similar Accounts paid for Printing, Book-binding, Stationery and Blank Books, paid by the Government, from the 1st day of January, 1860, to the 24th day of May, 1862; shewing the quantity and kind of work performed, and the date of the orders given for such Printing, Book-binding, and the purchase of Stationery; and to whom all such Accounts have been paid.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Message from the Legislative Council by *John Fenning's Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint this House that they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Alexander, Armstrong, Armand, Christie, E. H. J. Duchesnay, Masson, Reesor, Sanborn, Seymour* and *Simpson*, to act on behalf of the Legislative Council as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, and to unite with the Members of the Legislative Assembly named for that purpose by the

Resolution, of which a copy is contained in the Message on that subject received this day from this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,  
*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Despatches, Correspondence, and other Official Documents in possession of the Government, in relation to the claims of *Canada* within, or the establishment of Postal or Commercial intercourse with, the North-West Territory, since the date of the last Return, on the said subject, laid before the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. *McGee* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Foley*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Despatches, Correspondence, Orders in Council, Instructions to Surveyors, and all other Papers affecting the proposed Survey or Construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, since the last papers were sent down to this House, relative to that subject.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the clock ;

Pursuant to the Rule of this House, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven ; when,

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to repeal the third Section of Cap. 88 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to Real Property ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*) reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to compel Informers suing for Penalties in certain cases, to give security for Costs, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Resolved*, That the Bill referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Munro*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Labrèche-Viger*, Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*), Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *Langevin*, the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, Mr. *Cartwright* and Mr. *Taschereau*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Cap. 9 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Civilization and Enfranchisement of certain Indians, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for holding Vessels liable for Debt, being read ;

Mr. *McGiverin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *McGiverin*, Mr. *Street*, Mr. *Shanly*, Mr. *Morris*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), Mr. *Currier*, the Honorable Mr. *Alleyne*, and Mr.

*Irvine*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in relation to Unnavigable Rivers, being read ;

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time :

The House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), Mr. *Gaudet*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Geoffrion*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, and Mr. *Chapais*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

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### Friday, 11th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of *Thomas McKee*, of the Town of *Sandwich*, in the County of *Essex*, in the Province of *Canada*, Esquire, Clerk of the Division Court.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of *G. Goodenough* and others, of the Township of *South Ham*, County of *Wolfe* ; the Petition of the Reverend *P. H. Suzor* and others, of the Township of *Stanfold*, and Village of *Victoriaville* ; and the Petition of *W. Pope* and others, of the Townships of *Kingsey* and *Warwick*.

By Mr. *MacIntyre*,—The Petition of *J. J. Watson* and others, of *Brudenell* and other places, County of *Renfrew* ; the Petition of *John Maloney* and others, of the Township of *Brougham* ; the Petition of *Donald Stewart* and others, of Ward No. 1, Township of *Admaston* ; the Petition of *A. Thomson* and others, of the Village of *Renfrew* ; the Petition of *Neil Livingston* and others, of *Grattan* and *Algona* ; the Petition of *John Garman* and others, of Ward No. 5, Township of *Admaston* ; the Petition of *Donald McLaren* and others, of the Township of *Macnab* ; the Petition of *John Holiday* and others, of *Bagot* and *Blithefield* ; and the Petition of *William Payne* and others, of the Township of *Horton*.

By Mr. *Parker*,—The Petition of *A. Hurvey* and others, of the Counties of *Wellington* and *Grey*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *E. W. Hamilton* and others, of the Township of *Magog*.

By Mr. *Wright* (*East York*),—The Petition of *Jacob Erooks*, of the Township of *Scarborough*, County of *York* ; the Petition of Mrs. *Polly Boyton* and others, of the Village of *Richmond Hill* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*),—The Petition of *L. Frink* and others, of the Village of *Myrtle Ashburn* and vicinity ; the Petition of *George Craig* and others ; the Petition of *V. E. Carpenter* and others ; the Petition of *Henry G. White* and others ; and the Petition of Messrs. *R. Robinson* and Son, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*.

By Mr. *Denis*,—The Petition of the Presbyterian Church of *St. Louis de Gonzague* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *Walter Coulthard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Cécile*, County of *Beauharnois*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Thibodeau* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*),—The Petition of the Reverend *S. Culbert* and others, the Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the Village of *Moore*, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*),—The Petition of *John Thompson Huggard*, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*),—The Petition of *John McMillan* and others, of the Township of *Nepean*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the Pew-holders and Sitters in the Saint *Gabriel* Street Church, *Montreal*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*; and the Petition of the Pew-holders and Sitters in the Saint *Gabriel* Street Church, *Montreal*, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the *Malton* Division, No. 295, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of the *Malton* Union Sabbath School.

By the Honorable Mr. *Gait*,—The Petition of the Grand Lodge of the British American Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 23, of the British American Order of Good Templars.

By the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Kingston*),—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Ontario* and others; the Petition of the Mechanics' Division, No. 374, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of the Reverend *John Gemley* and others, of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*North Oxford*),—The Petition of the Grand and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Turcotte*,—Three Petitions of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Three Rivers*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 16, British American Order of Good Templars,—of the *Williamsville* Division, No. 322, Sons of Temperance,—of *John Randall* and others, of the County of *Brome*,—of the *Sutton* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance,—of the South *Monaghan* Union Division of the Sons of Temperance,—of *G. B. Roe* and others, of the Township of *Clarence*,—of *J. Gillilan* and others, of the Township of *Caledon*,—of *J. Wright* and others, of the Township of *Cavan*,—of the Rescue Division, No. 38, Sons of Temperance,—of *J. W. Fergusson*, M.D., and others, members of the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars,—of the *Moulinette* Division, No. 234, Sons of Temperance,—of the Prince *Alfred* Lodge, No. 2, British American Order of Good Templars,—of the Duke of *Wellington* Lodge, British American Order of Good Templars,—of the *Gough* Division, No. 3, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Trafalgar* Star Division, No. 361, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Trafalgar* Star Division, No. 361, Sons of Temperance,—of *W. G. Kennedy* and others, of the Township of *Toronto*,—of *Thomas McConnell* and others, of the Township of *Chinguacousy*,—of *Robert Shaw* and others, of the Township of *Toronto* Gore,—of the Rising Star Section of Cadets of Temperance,—of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the Township of *Yarmouth*,—of *J. J. MacLaren*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of *Huntingdon* and other places,—of the Reverend *F. Burt* and others, of the Village of *Huntingdon*,—of the *Newmarket* Temperance Association,—of the *Howard* Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance,—of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the *Montreal* West Circuit,—of *G. Brown* and others, of *Kincardine* and *Kinloss*,—of the Fraternity Division, No. 311, Sons of Temperance,—of *J. McLean* and others, of the Townships of *Greenock* and *Culross*,—of the *Bruce* Division, No. 124, Sons of Temperance,—of *W. Henry* and others, of *Dickinson's* Landing and vicinity,—of the Harmony Division, No. 34, Sons of Temperance,—of *O. Smith* and others, of *Stanstead*,—of the *Massawippi* Valley Lodge of the British American Order of Good Templars,—and of the Union Lodge, No. 27, Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Flower of *Sombra* Temple, No. 535, Order of Good Templars,—of *A. Andrews* and others, of *Kincardine* and vicinity,—and of the *Puslinch* Temple, No. 548, of the Independent Order of Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*; praying for the passing of an Act to compel the Board of Public Works of this Province, and the *Grand River* Navigation Company, to attach and maintain a slide or fishway to each Dam erected by them across the *Grand River* in the said County, and for other purposes.

Of the Bondholders of the *Quebec* Turnpike Trust; praying for relief.

Of *Abram Nichol* and others, of the Township of *Sombra*, County of *Lambton*,—of *Robert McKenzie* and others of the Township of *Carrick*,—of *J. Marshall* and others, of *Moriston* and vicinity,—of *James Thompson* and others,—of *James Taylor* and others, of *Morpeth*,—of *Thomas Birbett* and others, of *Newport*,—and of *A. McKenzie* and others, of *Wellandport*; severally praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Napanee*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the said Village as a Town, for Municipal purposes, and to include within the limits thereof, all that part of lot No. 26, in the 1st Concession, 2nd Range of the Township of *Richmond*, lying south of the lands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

Of the *Kingston* Hospital; praying that their annual grant may be increased.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for relief from the effect of certain clauses in the Bill respecting their indebtedness, which passed the Legislative Assembly in the 2nd Session of 1863, and was amended in the Legislative Council in the same year.

Of *James King* and others, the holders and representatives of holders of the *Hamilton* Water Works Debentures,—of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Huron*,—of the *Canada* Life Assurance Company,—of *T. C. Street*, Esquire, of *Stamford*, County of *Welland*,—of *Henry W. Welch*, of the City of *Quebec*,—of *David Moss* and others, of the City of *Montreal*,—of the Reverend *C. L. F. Haensel*, of the City of *Hamilton*,—of *Mrs. H. R. Ferrie*, of the City of *Hamilton*,—and of *F. A. Ball*, of the City of *Hamilton*; severally praying that the Bill to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof, may become Law.

Of *A. Roy* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The North American Steamship Company."

Of *La Société de Passage du Pont-neuf de Ste. Hyacinthe*,—and of *Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*, of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*; severally praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of the *Puslinch* Temple, No. 548, of the Independent Order of Good Templars; praying for an Act to incorporate the Order of Good Templars.

Of *John Ferrie* and others, of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Hamilton* Board of Trade."

Of *La Salle d'Asile St. Joseph de Montréal*,—of *L'Union St. Pierre de Montréal*,—and of *L'Union St. Joseph de Montréal*; severally praying for aid.

Of the Reverend *V. Rousselot*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying aid for an Institution for the Blind in the said City.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*, so as to enable County Councils to appoint one or more Assessors, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*; praying for amendments to the Act 27 Vic., Cap. 19, to amend the Consolidated Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, in respect to arrears of taxes due on non-resident lands, and for other purposes respecting Assessments.

Of the Reverend *L. Brousseau* and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachy*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for an increased Colonization Grant.

Of *E. O. Richard* and *W. J. Bickell*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to build a Swing Bridge across the River *St. Charles*, from *Hare Point* to the opposite shore.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of the *Welland* Railway Company of *Canada*,—of *A. Knight* and others, for incorporation of the *Stadacona* Mining and Smelling Company,—of *G. B. Rolleston* and others, for incorporation of the *St. Francis* Mining and Smelting Company,—of *G. B. Rolleston* and others, for incorporation of the *Alliance* Mining and Smelting Company,—of *W. S. Hunter* and others, for incorporation of the *Eastern Townships* Eldorado Gold and Copper Mining and Smelting Company,—of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Montreal*, for an Act to grant them additional powers,—of the *European Assurance Society*,—of *Mrs. Maria Murney*, of the Town of *Belleville*,—of *G. A. Glassford*, and others, for incorporation of the *Provincial Forwarding Company*,—of the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*,—and of the *Massawippi Valley* Railway Company.

The Petition of the *Eastern Townships Bank* prays for amendments to their Act of incorporation, among which is specified a provision to empower them to charge any overdue Note or Bill held by and payable at the Bank, against the deposit account of the maker or acceptor thereof. Your Committee consider this a provision that should have been specially mentioned in the notice, inasmuch as it affects the interests of all the depositors; as no mention of it was so made in the notice (which was sufficient in other respects), they would recommend that this provision be not included in the Bill.

On the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bruce*, for an Act to set aside the selection of *Walkerton* as the County Town, and to empower the rate-payers to choose between *Paisley* and *Kincardine*, the Notice has been published for one month only; but the promoters have submitted to them Newspapers in which the proceedings on which the application was based, and also the proceedings at a Public Meeting held in opposition to the measure, are published. Your Committee therefore recommend that the notice (which will be complete before the final action of the House on the Bill) be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of *Louis Bélanger* and others, for an Act to detach *Auckland* from the County of *Compton*, and to annex it to *Stanstead*, Your Committee find that no notice was given.

\* The following Petitions are not of a nature to require the publication of notice, viz.:—Of *John Porterfield*, for an Act of Naturalization,—of the Revd. *T. W. Mussen* and others, for incorporation of *Le Dispensaire d'Yamaska*,—and of *La Société Typographique de Québec*, for an Act of incorporation.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House, relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: The Honorable *William Pearce Howland*, *Joseph G. Blanchet*, Esquire, *Jean T. Brousseau*, Esquire, *Moïse Houde*, Esquire; Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Richelieu*, to which they had annexed an attested copy of the Petition referred to them by the House, relative thereto, and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: *John James Ross*, Esquire, *Henri G. Joly*, Esquire, *Joseph N. Poulin*, Esquire, *François Bourassa*, Esquire; Chairman, *George Irvine*, Esquire.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, that pursuant to the 161st Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they submitted the following facts for the information of the House, in relation to the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition, viz:—

The said Election Petition was, after its reference to the General Committee of Elections, deposited in one of the pigeon-holes of a case marked "No. 9 *Richelieu* Election Papers," in the Controverted Elections Office, and in the proper custody of the said Committee.

That the said Petition being in the French language, was required by the English Translators for translation in the English language, to be printed for the Journals of the House.

That an English Translator obtained the said Petition from the possession of the Committee for the said purpose, and at the time of taking it, deposited in the said pigeon-hole a receipt for the same.

That pursuant to the 73rd Section of the said Act, the Committee were this day prepared to report the names of the Select Committee in this case, and as required by the same section, were about to annex to the said report the Petition, when it was found that the said Petition was not forthcoming, and from the statement of the said officer, that it had been extracted from his office by some person unknown, during his temporary absence, and was, in his opinion, positively lost.

That every effort has been made, by the direction of the Chief Clerk of the House, for its recovery, without success.

That a copy was made of the said Petition by a clerk in the service of the House, which has been produced to the Committee, and affixed to which are two affidavits, one by the said clerk, stating that he made the said copy, and that to the best of his belief, it is a true copy of the original of the said Petition, and another by Mr. *LeMoine*, the French Journal Clerk, stating that he compared the said copy with the said original Petition, and that he verily believes it to be a true copy.

The Committee conceived it to be their duty, under the provisions of the said 161st Section of the said Act, to make good, in so far as in their power, the loss of the said original Petition, and have, therefore, substituted the said attested copy for the original of the said Petition, and have annexed the same to their report, containing the names of the Select Committee appointed for the trial of the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition, as required by the said 73rd Section of the said Act.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*) have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada* to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister-at-Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act, Cap. 44 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Partition of Township Lands held in Common.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Stadacona* Mining and Smelting Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*) have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the construction of Public Buildings with a view to prevent Accidents.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Francis* Mining and Smelting Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dickson* have leave to bring in a Bill to void the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Ratepayers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Alliance Mining and Smelting Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Charter of the Eastern Townships Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships Eldorado Gold and Copper Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, seconded by Mr. *Biggar*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Carleton* Election Petition, have leave to adjourn until Wednesday the 16th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the convenience of all parties, and at their request.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McGiverin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Welland* Railway of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the taking of the guarantee of the European Assurance Society as Security required from Persons in Public Offices and Employments in this Province, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to naturalize *John Porterfield*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General.—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864; for Correspondence with Dr. *Beaubien* relating to Medical Comforts in *Montreal* Jail. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 23.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864; for Information respecting Allowance to Township of *Callière* for Seed Grain. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 24.)

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, and to repeal part of Chapter 43 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate *l'Union St. Jacques de Montréal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate *l' Union St. Louis*, of the Parish of *Montreal*, County of *Hochelaga*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to fix the Salaries of the Sheriffs for the Districts of *Montreal* and *Quebec*, at a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of this motion, recommends it to the consideration of this House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of County Judges in *Lower Canada*, not to exceed eight in number, and to authorize the Governor in Council to fix the salaries of the said Judges at a sum not to exceed Two thousand four hundred dollars, nor less than One thousand dollars each, including travelling expenses.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the said motion, recommends it to the consideration of this House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That in order to facilitate the payment by Stamps of the Law Fees and charges payable to the Crown under Chapters 15, 16, 19 and 33 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, and Section 29 of Chapter 10, Section 11 of Chapter 12, Section 65 of Chapter 13, and Section 26 of Chapter 35 of the said Statutes,—and of all Fees of Office payable to Officers of the Courts in *Lower Canada*, and forming part of the "Officers" of Justice Fee Fund, and of any Duty or Tax payable in *Lower Canada* under the Act 12 *Victoria*, Chapter 112, or Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and forming part of the said Fund, or of the Building and Jury Fund,—it is expedient that all such Fees shall hereafter be at the following rates, that is to say: All such Fees up to ten cents shall be made and paid at ten cents; all from ten cents to twenty cents, at twenty cents; all from twenty cents to thirty cents, at thirty cents; and so in like manner all other Fees which are not multiples of ten cents, payable at the multiple of ten cents next above the sum at which they are now fixed; excepting the charge now made of one penny per folio in the Court of Chancery, in *Upper Canada*, for examining and authenticating Office Copies of Papers, and in such cases the charge shall hereafter be for examining and authenticating Office Copies of Papers when the same do not exceed three folios, five cents, and for every three folios above the first three folios, an additional five cents—and for any number of folios less than three, above any number of folios divisible by three, the charge for such broken number shall be five cents.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of this motion, recommends it to the consideration of this House.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Confirmation of Titles, the sale of Immovables by the Sheriff, and by Licitations.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

*Mr. Cockburn* rose in his place, and informed the House that he was desired by *Mr. Parker* to state, that he had been prevented by severe illness from attending the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, yesterday.

And *Mr. Parker* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

*Mr. Joly* reported, from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider the motion, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The said Resolution, being read a second time;

*Resolved*, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

*Resolved*, That this House will, upon Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices and the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands in *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the depositing of sums of Money arising from Judicial Sales, and of Moneys paid into Court, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Securities to be given by Public Officers and Contractors in certain cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Bail in Criminal Cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

A Bill to repeal the third Section of Cap. 88 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to Real Property, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Third Section of the Eighty-eighth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to alter the Boundaries of the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for Electoral and other purposes, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Cornellier*, Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Archambeault*, Mr. *DeBoucherville*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, and Mr. *Geoffrion*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint Successors to Trustees of Lands held by them, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *O'Halloran*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Dunkin*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, and Mr. *Irvine*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 73 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to provide for the transmission of the Minutes of former Notaries in the new Judicial Districts, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Perrault*, Mr. *Geoffrion*, Mr. *Pouliot*, Mr. *Archambeault*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Langevin*, and Mr. *Irvine*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

### Monday, 14th March, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return of the Society of *l'Union St. Joseph* of the Village de *l'Industrie* (Town of *Joliette*), for the year 1863,—Annual Report of the Benevolent and Mutual Aid Society of *Industrie*, and County of *Joliette*, for the year 1863,—and General Statement and Return of the Society of *l'Union St. Joseph de St. Jean d'Iberville*.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Also, Return from the Registrar of the West Riding of the County of *Durham*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap 89 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Also, Return of the Liabilities and Assets of *La Banque du Peuple* on the 29th February, 1864,—and Return of the British American Assurance Company to 31st December, 1863.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

And also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Brome*, *Vaudreuil* and *Maskinongé*, for the year 1863 ; in the County of *Maskinongé*, for the year 1862 ; in the Districts of *St. Francis*, *Three Rivers* and *Bedford*, for the year 1863 ; and a Supplementary Statement for the District of *Bedford*, for the year 1862.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Halton*; and the Petition of *John Grant* and others, of the Township of *Chinguacousy*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Natural History Society of *Montreal*; the Petition of *C. Patton* and others, of the Township of *Shipton*; the Petition of *A. Duff* and others, of the Parish of *Lachine*; and the Petition of the *Lucan Lodge*, No. 256, British American Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of *N. Marcotte*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Albert de Warwick*.

By Mr. *Parker*,—The Petition of *A. McNabb* and others, of the Counties of *Wellington* and *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*),—The Petition of the *Port Hope* Division, No. 37; the Petition of the *Alma* Division, No. 186, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *S. Clare* and others, of *Port Hope*; the Petition of the *Mount Pleasant Temple*, No. 157, of the Independent Order of Good Templars; the Petition of the Guide Board Sunday School, of the Township of *Hope*; and the Petition of *W. Best* and others, of the Township of *Cavan*.

By Mr. *Thompson*,—The Petition of *A. B. Sheehan* and others, of the Village of *Dunnville*.

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*),—The Petition of *Thomas Cole* and others, of *Petite Nation*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *A. A. Adams* and others, of the County of *Stanstead*.

By Mr. *MacKenzie* (*Lambton*),—Two Petitions of *Joseph Cross* and others, of the Township of *Euphemia*, County of *Lambton*; the Petition of the Officers and Members of the *St. Clair Temple*, No. 439, Independent Order of Good Templars; the Petition of *Hugh Black* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia*; the Petition of the *Mooretown* Division, No. 153, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *Mr. J. Snyder* and others; the Petition of *John Shipley* and others, both of *Canada West*; the Petition of the *St. Clair Temple*, No. 439, Order of Good Templars; the Petition of *John Perryman* and others; and the Petition of *A. W. Gamble*, M.D., and others, both of the Township of *Moore*.

By Mr. *Daoust*,—The Petition of *D. Masson* and others, of the County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Willson*,—The Petition of *S. Lumsden* and others; and the Petition of the Congregation of *Bethel* on the Proof Line, both of the Township of *London*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*),—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Toronto*; and the Petition of the *Ontario* Division, Sons of Temperance, *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*),—The Petition of the Reverend *John Davidson* and others, of the Township of *Williamsburgh*.

By Mr. *Duckett*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Soulanges*.

By Mr. *Wright* (*East York*),—The Petition of *W. Wheeler* and others, of the Township of *Scarboro'*; and the Petition of the Officers and Members of the *Scarboro' Star Temple*, No. 243, Independent Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—Two Petitions of the Municipality of the Township of *Darlington*; and the Petition of the *Darlington* Division, No. 376, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *Richard Quance* and others, of the Township of *Binbrook*.

By Mr. *Smith* (*Toronto East*),—The Petition of *James Good*; the Petition of Messrs. *W. Hamilton* and *Son*; the Petition of *H. Thompson* and others; the Petition of the *Cooke's Church Sabbath School*, all of the City of *Toronto*; the Petition of the Quarterly Official Meeting of the *Toronto City (East) Circuit* of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in *Canada*; and the Petition of *D. B. Read* and others.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—Two Petitions of the *Maple Wreath Temple*, No. 173, of the Independent Order of Good Templars; the Petition of *James Sinclair* and others, of *North Easthope*; the Petition of *Thomas Simpson* and others; and the Petition of *J. Wright* and others, both of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (North *Oxford*),—The Petition of the Officers and Members of *St. Clair Temple*, No. 439; and the Petition of the *Maple Leaf Temple*, No. 248, both of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *W. C. Menzies* and others.

By Mr. *Buchanan*,—The Petition of *Thomas Galt*, of the City of *Toronto*, Barrister-at-Law; the Petition of *George Monro* and others, Water lot owners, of the City of *Toronto*; and the Petition of *J. M. Crawford* and *James Colquhoun*, Executors of and Devises in trust under the last Will and Testament of the late *John Whyte*, of *Barton Lodge*, County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the *Gore Bank*.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of the Fish and Game Protection Club for *Lower Canada*; and the Petition of the Agricultural Society No. 2, of the County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Dufresne* (*Iberville*),—The Petition of *N. Leroy* and others; and the Petition of *E. J. Demers* and others, both of the Parish of *St. George de Henryville*, County of *Iberville*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *H. Larocque*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Johns* and other places; and the Petition of *John McCarthy* and others, residents along the line of the *Montreal and Champlain Railway*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *W. W. Knapp* and others, of the Township of *Eaton*,—of the *Anchor Lodge*, No. 45, *British American Order of Good Templars*,—of the *Rev. W. S. Darling* and others, of the City of *Toronto*,—of *C. R. Brooke*, of the City of *Toronto*,—of *D. W. Cameron*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Lochaber*, County of *Ottawa*,—of the *Brunswick Hill Division*, No. 170, *Order of Sons of Temperance*,—of the *Whibly Division*, No. 310, *Order of Sons of Temperance*,—of the *Rev. F. W. Dobbs* and others, of the Village of *Portsmouth*,—of *R. Gould* and others,—of *F. Milacher* and others,—of *Henry Lewis* and others,—of *James Ogilvy* and others,—of *James Shearer* and others,—of *David Cameron* and others,—of *John Pierce* and others,—of *James Linton* and others,—of *Mrs. Mary Dorn* and others,—of *John Beatty* and others,—of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Montreal* and others,—of *H. J. Bland* and others,—of *W. B. Davis* and others,—of *W. Greig* and others,—of *A. Spaulding* and others,—of *G. Richardson* and others,—of *J. Bennett* and others,—of *G. R. Pearson* and others,—of *J. Trudeau* and others,—of *John Douglas* and others,—of *J. W. Wheeler* and others,—of *C. A. Porteous* and others,—of *H. S. Myers* and others,—of *A. Morrison* and others,—of *G. Manorgan* and others,—of *J. Millar* and others,—of *J. J. Higgins* and others,—of *W. Scott* and others,—of *John S. Hull* and others,—of *Henry J. Brooks* and others,—of *A. R. Pratt* and others, all of the City of *Montreal*,—of *W. Brodie* and others,—of the *Tanneries Sunday School*,—of *John Paxton* and others,—of *N. Carter* and others,—of *C. H. Gilmore* and others, of *Côte St. Paul*,—of *J. J. Higgins*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of *Côte St. Paul*,—of the Protestant Union Congregation of *Côte St. Paul*, all of the Parish of *Montreal*,—of the Honorable *Malcolm Cameron*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the City of *Montreal*,—of the Congregation of *Zion Church, Montreal*,—of *Isaac W. Pool* and others, of the Township of *Elma*,—of *J. H. Flagg* and others, of the Village of *Mitchell*, all of the County of *Perth*,—of the *Kirk Session of Brock Street Presbyterian Church*,—of the *Rev. John Gemley* and others,—of the *Mechanics' Division*, No. 374, *Sons of Temperance*, all of the City of *Kingston*,—of *Mrs. Polly Boynton* and others, of the Village of *Richmond Hill*,—of *Messrs. R. Robinson and Son*,—of *George Craig* and others,—of *W. Gill* and others,—of *F. H. Medcalf* and others,—of *George L. Allen* and others,—of *W. B. Hamilton*,—of *John Muir* and others,—of *John McGee*,—of *James Taylor* and others,—of *John Nasmith* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*,—of *P. D. McKenzie* and others, of the Township of *Inverness*, County of *Megantic*,—of the *Harvest Home Division*, No. 317, *Sons of Temperance*,—of *A. Hall* and others, of *Sheridan*, County of *Haltou*,—of the *Trafalgar Star Division*, No. 361, *Sons of Temperance*,—of *E. M. Martin* and others, of the Township of *Bolton*,—of the *Tecumseth Division*, No. 346, *Order of Sons of Temperance*,—of the *Methodist New Connexion Church, Brome Circuit*,—of the *West Brome Branch* of the *United Canadian Alliance*,—of *R. W. Lowery* and others, of *North-East Albion* and

South West *Tecumseth*,—of *W. Kilbank* and others, of the Township of *Brighton*,—of *E. W. Hamilton* and others, of the Township of *Magog*,—of *L. Frink* and others, of the Village of *Myrtle Ashburn* and vicinity,—of *V. E. Carpenter* and others,—of *Henry G. White* and others,—of the Presbyterian Church of *St. Louis de Gonzague*,—of the Rev. *Walter Coulthard* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Cécile*, County of *Beauharnois*,—of the Rev. *S. Culbert* and others, the Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Village of *Moore*, County of *Lambton*,—of the *Malton* Division, No. 295, Sons of Temperance,—of the *Malton* Union Sabbath School,—of the Grand Lodge of the British American Order of Good Templars,—and of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 23, of the British American Order of Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *Charles C. Colby* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Havilah* Gold Mining Company."

Of *B. Pomroy* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company."

Of *Albert P. Ball* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Magog* Gold Mining Company."

Of *Ozro Morrill* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Ophir* Gold Mining Company."

Of the Reverend *C. Tanguay* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Hénédine*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for an increased Colonization Grant.

Of *John McLaurin* and others, of the Township of *Templeton*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada East*; praying for the passing of an Act to continue and amend the Act 18 Vic., Cap. 231, incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Lower Canada*.

Of *James McCullough* and others, of *St. Sylvester* and other Parishes, County of *Lotbinière*; praying that a second Registry Office may be established in the said County.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that the Trinity House of the City of *Montreal* may be abolished; and also, that the number of the Harbor Commissioners of the said City may be increased, and that the appointment of the additional Commissioners may be conferred on the said Board of Trade.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that no Bill may be passed, having for its object the amalgamation of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railway Company with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

Of *L. Renaud* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into between the Corporation of the said City, the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railway Company, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, relative to the establishment of a permanent Railway Terminus in the said City.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Kincardine*; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal and make void all Acts and Proclamations having reference to the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Ratepayers thereof to select by vote whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the said County Town.

Of *Thomas McKee*, of the Town of *Sandwich*, in the County of *Essex*, in the Province of *Canada*, Esquire, Clerk of the Division Court; praying that he may be allowed to oppose the prayer of the Petition of *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, in the matter of the Election for the County of *Essex*.

Of *G. Goodenough* and others, of the Township of South *Ham*, County of *Wolfe*; praying aid for a Road between the said Township and the Township of *Weedon*.

Of the Reverend *P. H. Suor* and others, of the Township of *Stanfold*, and Village of *Victoriaville*; praying for aid to open out a Road from the said Township to the Township of *Arthabaska*.

Of *W. Pope* and others, of the Townships of *Kingsey* and *Warwick*; praying that certain parts of the Townships of *Kingsey*, *Warwick* and *Tingwick* may be erected into a separate Municipality, under the name of "Kingsey Falls."

Of *J. J. Watson* and others, of *Brudenell* and other places, County of *Renfrew*,—of *Donald McClaren* and others, of the Township of *McNab*,—of *William Payne* and others, of the Township of *Horton*,—of *John Holliday* and others, of *Bagot* and *Bliethefield*,—of *Donald Stewart* and others, of Ward No. 1, Township of *Admaston*,—of *A. Thomson* and others, of the Village of *Renfrew*,—of *Neil Livingston* and others, of *Gratton* and *Algoma*,—of *John Garman* and others, of Ward No. 5, Township of *Admaston*,—and of *John Maloney* and others, of the Township of *Brougham*; severally praying for the passing of an Act revoking the selection of *Pembroke* as the County Town of the County of *Renfrew*, and that the Village of *Renfrew* be chosen in lieu thereof.

Of *A. Harvey* and others, of the Counties of *Wellington* and *Grey*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the formation of a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from the Town of *Guelph* to *Fergus*, *Arthur*, *Mount Forest*, *Durham* and *Owen Sound*.

Of *Jacob Brooks*, of the Township of *Scarborough*, County of *York*; praying that a pension may be granted him for services rendered as a mail carrier.

Of the Reverend *T. Thibodeau* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*; praying that their share of the Seigniorial Fund may be given towards the purchase of their lots.

Of *John Thompson Huggard*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable him to be admitted as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*.

Of the Grand and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of *Canada*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of *John McMillan* and others, of the Township of *Nepean*, County of *Carleton*; praying for the passing of an Act to establish the Boundaries in front of Lots 29, 30, 31 and 32, in Concession A, *Rideau* front, of the said Township, according to the Survey of *Robert Sparks*, D. P. L. S.

Of the Pewholders and Sitters in the *St. Gabriel Street Church, Montreal*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the said Church and Manse Property in the City of *Montreal*; and also to authorise the Trustees of said Properties to sell the same, and to provide for the carrying out of the terms of a certain compromise with regard to litigation relating thereto.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Three Rivers*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Three Rivers*; praying for amendments to the Acts incorporating the said City.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Three Rivers*; praying that leave be granted them to construct Piers outside of the *St. Laurence Channel*, between the Parish of *Champlain* and the Western limits of the said City.

Of the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Ontario* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize him, with the consent of the Rector of the City of *Kingston*, to sell and dispose of the property in the said City, known as the *Queen Street School Property*, and to apply the proceeds thereof towards the erection of a Parochial School on the land adjacent, and belonging to the Cathedral of *St. George's, Kingston*.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying for the passing of an Act to prevent the Manufacture and Landing of Spirituous Liquors upon the *Manitoulin* Islands, and the Island of *St. Joseph*; and also, that a liberal portion of the Crown Lands of *St. Joseph* be granted for the Endowment of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying for amendments to the Jury Laws of *Upper Canada*.

*Mr. Smith (East Durham)*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County

of *Montmagny*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

1st. *Resolved*, That *Joseph Octave Beaubien*, Esquire, was duly elected Member to represent the County of *Montmagny*, in the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, at the last Election for the said County of *Montmagny*.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the defence of the sitting Member is not frivolous or vexatious.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Massawippi Valley Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of leave to bring in the Bill of last Session, to explain and amend Section 41 of Cap. 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt, being read;

On motion of Mr. *Wood*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *O'Halloran* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska Dispensary*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McKellar* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Township Municipalities to purchase wet lands for the purpose of draining and settling the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Magog Gold Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Cap. 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada* to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister-at-Law, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

*John Jones Ross*, Esquire; *Henri G. Joly*, Esquire; *Joseph N. Poulin*, Esquire; *François Bourassa*, Esquire; Chairman, *George Irvine*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Richelieu*, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the attested copy of the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the County of *Richelieu*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet To-morrow, in Committee Room No. 21, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, A. M.

The Honorable *William Pearce Howland*, *Joseph G. Blanchet*, Esquire; *Jean T. Brousseau*, Esquire; *Moise Houde*, Esquire; Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet To-morrow, in Committee Room No. 20, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *McKellar*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Reports and Correspondence between the Government and *Charles Lindsay*, Esquire, with reference to the purchase of Tracings of French Inventions; with a list of such Tracings, and the Price paid; also a Detailed Statement of services rendered to the Government, and the sums paid for the same during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, by the said *Charles Lindsay*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Detailed Account of all Moneys borrowed, received and expended on the Improvement of the *Montreal Harbor*; also, the Detailed Account of the Expenditure and Receipts of the Commissioners during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1863; such Statements to distinguish how much has been borrowed and expended on Capital or Construction Account, under what Acts the same has been borrowed, and at what rate of Interest, and particularizing the Works on which the several sums of money have been laid out, and exhibiting the actual Liability, both in respect of Principal and Interest, of the Commission, and in what securities the Sinking Fund is invested.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fenning Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

MR. SPEAKER,

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, viz: The Honorable Messieurs *Letellier de St. Just*, *Burnham*, *Sanborn*, *Blake*, *E. H. J. Duchesnay*, *Alexander*, *Olivier*, *Simpson*, Sir *E. P. Taché*, *Armand*, *McMurrich* and *Christie*, are instructed to act on behalf of the Legislative Council with the Committee of the Legislative Assembly; as a

Joint Committee of both Houses, to enquire into and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province, as desired by the Legislative Assembly in their Message of Wednesday last.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. *Brown* moved, seconded by Mr. *Scoble*, and the Question being proposed,—That on the 2nd February, 1859, the Honorable *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable *A. T. Galt*, and the Honorable *John Ross*, then Members of the Executive Council of this Province, while in *London* and acting on behalf of the Government of which they were Members, did address a Despatch to the Colonial Minister, in which they declared that “very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of *Canada*, in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous population;”—that “differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the views of the two sections;”—that “the progress of population has been more rapid in the western section, and claims are now made on behalf of its inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers;”—that “the result is shown by an agitation fraught with great danger to the peaceful and harmonious working of our Constitutional system, and, consequently, detrimental to the progress of the Province;”—and that “the necessity of providing a remedy for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily being aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty’s Representative in *Canada* with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may forever remove them.”—That a Select Committee of twenty Members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said Despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth; with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time; and that the said Committee shall consist of the following Members, of whom seven shall form a quorum, viz: Honorable Messieurs *Cameron*, *Cartier*, *Cauchon*, Messrs. *Chapais* and *Dickson*, Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Honorable Messrs. *Foley*, *Galt* and *Holton*, Mr. *Joly*, Honorable Messrs. *Macdonald (Kingston)*, Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, *McDougall* and *McGee*, Messrs. *McKellar*, *Scoble* and *Street*, Honorable Mr. *Turcotte*, and the Mover.

Mr. *Perrault* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)*, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “by the Twelfth Section” of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 *Vic.*, c. 35, “for re-uniting the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*,” it is enacted that, subject to certain provisions thereafter contained, the parts of the United Province heretofore constituting *Upper* and *Lower Canada* respectively, shall “be represented” in the Legislative Assembly of *Canada* by “an equal number of Representatives.”

That by the *Twenty-sixth* Section of the said Act, the Legislature of *Canada* is empowered to alter the “divisions and extent” of the several Electoral Divisions of the Province as defined by the said Act, and to “make a new and different apportionment of the number of Representatives to be chosen in and for the same,” provided that any Bill for such purpose shall have been passed with the concurrence of “two-thirds of the Members for the time being” of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively.

That by the *Fifth* Section of the Imperial Act 17 and 18 *Vic.*, c. 118, the proviso aforesaid, requiring a two-third vote in certain cases of amendments to the scheme of Representation established by the Union Act, is repealed; so that whatever alterations in the same could previously have been effected by the Provincial Legislature, under the authority of the *Twenty-sixth* Section of the said Act, by a two-third vote, can now be accomplished by the consent of a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

That doubts have arisen as to the intention of the Imperial Legislature in the repeal of this proviso,—whether it was meant merely to empower the Provincial Legislature by a bare majority in both Houses, instead of by a two-third vote, to effect the purposes indicated by the *Twenty-sixth* Clause, as aforesaid, of re-arranging the Electoral Divisions and altering the apportionment of Members of the Assembly in and for *Upper* and *Lower*

*Canada* respectively, but without disturbing the equality in the Representation of the two sections of the Province which was established by a former Section of the Union Act; or whether it was designed to authorize the Provincial Legislature to re-arrange the existing system of Representation, irrespective of the principle of equality between the said Provinces, and upon a different principle which is nowhere recognized in the Union Act, namely, upon the basis of the increase or diminution of population in Eastern or Western *Canada*.

That these doubts acquire increased importance from the consideration that at the time of the passing of the Act of Union, a great disparity existed between the population of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*; and that, nevertheless, equality of Representation was established by that Act as the proper basis of Representation for the two sections of the Province in the united Legislature.

That upon the 2nd June, 1853, this House humbly addressed Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that a Bill might be introduced into the Imperial Parliament, to empower the Provincial Legislature to amend the Constitution by introducing the Elective Principle into the composition of the Legislative Council.

That pursuant to the prayer of this Address, the Act 17 and 18 *Vic.*, cap. 118, "to empower the Legislature of *Canada* to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council for that Province, and for other purposes," was passed by the Imperial Parliament.

That the repeal of the proviso contained in the Fifty-sixth Section of the Union Act, in reference to the two-third vote, as aforesaid, was effected by the Fifth Section of the said Imperial Act of the 17 and 18 *Vic.*

That no application had ever been made by the Legislature of this Province for the repeal of this proviso, or for any Imperial legislation upon the subject matter of the same.

That neither the Address of this House for authority to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council, nor the draft of a Bill which was transmitted by the Ministers of the Crown in this Province to the Colonial Secretary, on the 31st January, 1854, embodying the desired alterations in the Constitution of the Upper Chamber, contained any reference to the proviso in question, or to any other matter than that which concerned the composition of the Legislative Council.

That in the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Lord *Elgin*, Governor General of these Provinces, dated the 26th May, 1854, acknowledging the receipt of the Address of this House and of the draft of a Bill as aforesaid, His Grace announces the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce immediately into the Imperial Parliament a Bill "giving the Legislature of *Canada* such powers to alter the provisions of the *Canada* Union Act, respecting the Legislative Council, as will suffice to effect the object of the Address." The despatch proceeds to state that "it is proposed to take the same opportunity to repeal that clause of the Union Act by which Acts of a specified description are required to be laid before Parliament for a certain period before they can receive the assent of the Crown, a restriction which has been found inconvenient and unnecessary.

That in the speech of the Colonial Secretary in the House of Lords, on the 15th June, 1854, upon moving the second reading of this Bill, His Grace is reported to have said the "sole object" of the Bill was to confer power upon the Canadian Legislature to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council, "with the exception" that it contained a clause to obviate the necessity imposed by the 42nd Clause of the Union Act, for certain Bills to be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament before they should be confirmed by the Crown.

That, nevertheless, the said Bill, as introduced by Her Majesty's Government into the House of Lords, did contain a clause numbered as the 5th Section thereof, for the repeal of the proviso in the 26th Section of the Union Act, respecting the two-third vote as aforesaid.

That while this House has never been informed of the circumstances under which Her Majesty's responsible advisers were induced to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the repeal of this proviso, there are grave reasons for surmising that the alteration in question received the sanction of Parliament (if not of Government itself) through misapprehension or inadvertence, and without their attention having been sufficiently directed to the possible results of such a measure upon the future welfare of the Canadian people.

That in proof of the correctness of this surmise, the following facts may be adduced :

That a comparison of the official printed copy of the Bill introduced by the Colonial Secretary into the House of Lords, as aforesaid, with the printed copy of the Bill as it was afterwards introduced into the House of Commons, discloses the singular fact; that the *Fifth* Section of the said Bill, as originally introduced, contained an important clerical error in the use of the term "Legislative Council" instead of "Legislative Assembly," to designate the branch of the Provincial Legislature whose "number of Representatives" may be "altered" upon the passing of a Bill by a two-third vote, in each branch of the Legislature respectively.

That this clerical error remained unnoticed during the progress of the Bill through the House of Lords; a circumstance sufficient to indicate that the change in the law effected by this important clause was not appreciated by that House: the clause, as it stood, appearing, from its position in the Bill, as well as from its inaccurate wording, to relate to the contemplated Amendment of the constitution of the Legislative Council, instead of being intended to effect a change in the system of Representation in the Legislative Assembly, of greater or less moment according as the repeal of the Proviso may be construed to be also an abandonment of the principle of equality of representation established by the 12th Section of the Union Act, or otherwise.

That upon the motion for the second reading of this Bill in the House of Commons, the mover, after dwelling at length upon the main object of the measure, briefly remarked, "that it was further proposed by the Bill to repeal those clauses of the Act of Union providing that the Colonial Legislature should not have power to alter the Property Qualification of its Members; that the number of Members of the Assembly should not be increased, unless a majority of two-thirds in each House concurred in favor of doing so." This observation, which, it will be seen, fails to explain the precise intent and meaning of the clause in question, was the only notice taken of it in the House of Commons. The erroneous wording of the clause above noticed was silently corrected in Committee of the Whole House, and the Bill, to which several amendments had been made, was returned to the Lords three days only before the close of the Session, when the amendments were all concurred in without debate.

That it would appear from the foregoing allegations that the repeal of the Proviso in the 26th Section of the Union Act, requiring the consent of two-thirds of the Members present to the second and third readings of any Bill, by the Legislative Council and Assembly respectively, for altering the scheme of Representation in the Assembly of this Province, established by that Act, was included in a Bill submitted to the Imperial Parliament for a totally different purpose, without the previous knowledge and consent of this House or of Her Majesty's constitutional advisers in *Canada*; that the object of the Imperial Government in incorporating this foreign clause into the Elective Legislative Council Bill was not explained to the House of Lords upon the introduction of the measure, or at any time thereafter; that owing to an error in the wording of the repealing clause, which was not discovered until the Bill itself had been sent down for the concurrence of the Commons, it was obviously impossible for the Lords to be aware of the nature of the change intended to be effected by the same; that while the notice of the House of Commons was briefly directed to the clause in question, its intent and meaning were not satisfactorily explained; and that although the clerical error in the clause was ultimately detected, and remedied during the progress of the measure through the Commons, the Bill, as amended, was returned to the Lords, for their concurrence, at too late a period of the Session to attract attention from that branch of the Legislature.

That a review of the circumstances attending the progress through the Imperial Parliament of this repealing clause, as part of a Bill intended to accomplish an entirely different object, and a due regard for the difficulties therein adverted to, as to the correct interpretation of the same, render it expedient that an humble Address should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to sanction the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a Bill to remove all doubts as to the intent and meaning of the Legislature in respect to the said clause; and further to provide that the principle of Equality in the Representation of the two Sections of this Province in the

Legislative Assembly, established by the Union Act, may be maintained unimpaired and inviolate,—inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Curier,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dorion (D. &amp; Arth.),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Sylvain, and</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Piquet,</i>	<i>Turcotte.—25.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'rd),</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L's &amp; Gren.),</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Ha's),</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Iowell,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dorion, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor. W.),</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingst'n),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	—32.
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the main Question being again proposed;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Cockburn* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Question being proposed, That the Debate be adjourned.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 15th March, 1864.

And the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said adjourned Debate be the First Order of the Day for Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 15th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bown*,—The Petition of *Charles Flanagan*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of *Paris, C. W.*

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *George Pomroy* and others ; and the Petition of *Charles C. Colby*, of the Township of *Stanstead*, Advocate.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *E. Storr* and others, of the Township of *Camden East*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. A. Bureau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agnès*, and of the Township of *Sales*, County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of the South Eastern (*Acton*) Mining Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *David A. P. Watt* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Webb*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Shipton*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Danville*.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Fork and Peel*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the Primitive Methodist Church and Congregation of the Township of *Clarke*; the Petition of the Maple Grove Division, No. 345, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *Joseph Kirkpatrick* and others; and the Petition of *C. Tyler* and others, of the Township of *Darlington*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *H. Urquhart* and others, of the Town of *Cornwall*; and the Petition of the Wesleyan Society, *New Glasgow*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,—The Petition of *W. Crocker* and others, of the County of *Hochelaga*; and the Petition of the Mechanics' Division, *Côte St. Paul*, Sons of Temperance.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada East*; and the Petition of *John Covent* and others, of the Town of *Belleville*.

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of the Unionist Division, No. 187, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of the *Canada West Lodge*, No. 307, British American Order of Good Templars.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,—The Petition of *Henry Knight* and others, Shipmasters trading to the Port of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,—The Petition of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School, of the Town of *Sherbrooke*; the Petition of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregation of the Village of *Lennoxville*; and the Petition of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregation of the Town of *Sherbrooke*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of *John Swanston* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—The Petition of the Reverend *N. Reid* and others, of the Town of *Sherbrooke*; and the Petition of *Saint Francis Lodge*, British American Order of Good Templars, *Sherbrooke*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. R. Fournier* and others, of *Chertsey*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *E. Atwater* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *E. J. DeBlois*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch*, of *Quebec North*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of the Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee* and others.

Mr. *Macfarlane*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that, pursuant to the 82nd Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had, with the written consent of both parties, and at their

request, extended the delay to Wednesday the 23rd instant, to file the Lists of Votes intended to be objected to by each party; the said Lists to be filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for transmission to the Committee, on or before the said day.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—

Of the Grand and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*, for an Act of incorporation,—of *A. Harvey* and others, for incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad from *Guelph* to *Fergus* and *Owen Sound*,—of *A. Roy* and others, for incorporation of the North American Steamship Company,—of *La Société de Passage du Pont Neuf de St. Hyacinthe*,—of *Alex. Gordon*, of *Montreal*,—of *J. J. Watson* and others, for an Act to revoke the selection of *Pembroke* as the County Town of *Renfrew*, and to substitute the Village of *Renfrew* therefor,—of the Pewholders and Sitters in the *St. Gabriel Street Church, Montreal*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*,—and of the Pewholders and Sitters in the said Church, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, for an Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the Church and Manse Property, and for the carrying out of the terms of a certain compromise in relation thereto,—of *John T. Haggard*, of *Toronto*,—of *J. B. Beliveau* and others, for erection of the Parishes of *Ste. Brigitte*, *Ste. Eulalie*, *St. Léonard*, *St. Wenceslas*, and *St. Césaire*, into separate Municipalities,—of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association,—of the Reverend *J. A. Preston* and others, Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. James' Church, Carleton Place*,—of *Ozro Morrill* and others, for incorporation of the *Lower Canada Copper Mining Company*,—of *James Foley* and *Thomas Cross*, for incorporation of the *Carleton Lead Mining and Smelting Company*,—of *E. Clarke* and others, for incorporation of the *Belvidere Mining and Smelting Company*,—of *C. Clark* and others, for incorporation of the *Sherbrooke Mining and Smelting Company*,—of *W. J. Rotch* and *J. C. Hoadley*, for incorporation of the *Reid Hill Mining Company*,—of *F. J. Bush* and *G. W. Wolcott*, for incorporation of the *Escott Mining Company*,—of *Ozro Morrill* and others, for incorporation of the *Ophir Gold Mining Company*,—of *Albert P. Ball* and others, for incorporation of the *Magog Gold Mining Company*,—of *Chas. C. Colby* and others, for incorporation of the *Havilah Gold Mining Company*,—of *B. Pomroy* and others, for incorporation of the *Bunker Hill Gold Mining Company*,—of *Philip H. Stevens* and others, for incorporation of the *Canada Copper Company*,—of *James McMaster* and others, for incorporation of the *Consolidated Copper Company*,—of *George A. Freeman* and others, for incorporation of the *Bedford Copper Company*,—of *J. G. Richardson* and others, for incorporation of the *Huntingdon Copper Company*,—and of *P. A. Shaw* and others, for incorporation of the *Nelson Mining Company*.

On the Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Three Rivers*, for amendments to the Acts incorporating the said City, your Committee find the Notice sufficient for ordinary amendments only.

On the Petition of *James McCulloch* and others, for the establishment of a second Registry Office in the County of *Lotbinière*, your Committee find that no Notice was given.

The Petition of *Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*, of *St. Hyacinthe*, for an Act of incorporation, is not of a nature to require the publication of Notice.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Brockville*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—*Pierre G. Huot*, Esquire; *Thomas R. Ferguson*, Esquire; *James P. Wells*, Esquire; *Crowell Willson*, Esquire; Chairman, *Henri E. Taschereau*, Esquire.

Mr. *Cockburn*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral Division

of *Montreal East*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

1st. *Resolved*, That the Petitioners have failed to prove their qualification as Electors upon the preliminary objections taken by the sitting Member to their right to petition.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the Honorable *George Etienne Cartier* was duly elected Member to represent the Electoral Division of *Montreal East* in the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, at the last Election for the said Electoral Division.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

4th. *Resolved*, That the defence of the sitting Member is not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read.—(*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. *Munro* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to compel Informers suing for penalties, in certain cases, to give securities for Costs, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the North American Steamship Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the *St. Gabriel Street Church and Manse*, at *Montreal*, and to settle pending litigation relative thereto.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Lower Canada Copper Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Joly*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition, have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the 22nd instant, at ten o'clock A.M., for the convenience and with the consent of both parties.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Escott Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Miscellaneous Statistics of *Canada* for the year 1863 (Part I). (*Sessional Papers, No. 12.*)

Mr. *Mackenzie (North Oxford)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wells*, and the Question being proposed, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*, and that the said Bill be now read a first time;

The Honorable Mr. *McGee* moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day twelve months" inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Taschereau, and</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Tassé.—28.</i>

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford)</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau, &amp;</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has.),</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L. &amp; Gren.),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toro. W.),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Dorion, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>	<i>Wright (Otta. Co'y.) &amp;</i>
<i>Dorion (D. &amp; Arth.),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	—86.
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (North *Oxford*) accordingly brought in a Bill to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (North *Oxford*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow:

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>

<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds. &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toro. W.),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Dorion, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edu'd),</i>	<i>Wright (Ott. Co'y), &amp;</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Art.),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen. Rymal,</i>		<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	—80.
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has.),</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Taschereau, and</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Tassé.—28.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Hyacinthe* New Passenger Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

*Ordered,* That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Macfarlane*, seconded by Mr. *Chambers*,

*Ordered,* That the Select Committee on the County of *Terrebonne* Election Petition, have leave to adjourn until Wednesday the 23rd instant, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the convenience and with the consent of both parties.

*Ordered,* That the Bill to compel Informers suing for penalties, in certain cases, to give security for Costs, as reported by the Select Committee to which it was referred, be printed in both languages.

*Ordered,* That the quorum of the Joint Committee of both Houses appointed to inquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province, be reduced to seven Members.

*Ordered,* That Mr. *Parker* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered,* That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Ophir* Gold Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered,* That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Havilah* Gold Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Law respecting Accessories to and Abettors of Indictable Offences.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Eightieth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting claims to lands in *Upper Canada* for which no Patents have issued," and to make other provisions respecting such claims.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pâquet* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Game Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864 ; for Statement of Expenses connected with Inspection of Volunteer Force by Officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army, and other information concerning the same.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864 ; for a Return shewing the Attendance of Volunteers at Drill for the last six months.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *McDougall* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Mines and Precious Metals.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Ocean Mail Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Jurors and Juries, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the House in Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution ;—That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to fix the Salaries of the Sheriffs for the Districts of *Montreal* and *Quebec*, to a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, each.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Wednesday morning ;

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Wednesday, 16th March, 1864.

And the Debate continuing ;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, called upon Mr. Ross, Member for the County of Prince Edward, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Ross accordingly took the Chair of the House.

After some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Debate still continuing ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald (Kingston), seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

The House adjourned.

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Wednesday, 16th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. Thiboudeau,—The Petition of George Maclean Rose, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Québec; and the Petition of La Société St. Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec.

By Mr. Somerville,—The Petition of the Rockburn Branch Alliance Society.

By Mr. Munro,—The Petition of the Bowmanville Cabinet and Chair Factory, County of Durham; the Petition of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregation, Oshawa; and the Petition of the Primitive Methodist Church and Congregation, Town of Bowmanville.

By Mr. Burwell,—The Petition of the Port Stanley Division, No. 306, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of the Reverend John Shuttle and others, of Port Stanley.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General J. S. Macdonald,—The Petition of the Cornwall Branch of the United Canadian Alliance; and the Petition of the Cornwall Division, No. 91, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. Fortier,—The Petition of Joseph Moriset and others, of the Parish of Ste. Brigitte.

By Mr. Parker,—The Petition of A. McDonald and others, of the Counties of Wellington and Bruce.

By the Honorable Mr. Mowat,—The Petition of Joseph Monkhouse and others, of the Village of Altona and vicinity; the Petition of George Wilson and others, of the Township of Pickering, both of the County of Ontario; the Petition of the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of the Altona Division, No. 52, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. Mackenzie (North Oxford),—The Petition of the Woodstock Temple, No. 278; the Petition of the Scarboro' Star Temple, No. 243, both of the Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of Henry Pavey and others.

By Mr. McConkey,—The Petition of A. Rodger and others, of Stayner; the Petition of D. McGilroy and others, of the Township of Sunnidale, both of the County of Simcoe; the Petition of H. Matheson and others, of Inverhuron and vicinity; and the Petition of the Sunnidale Division, No. 293, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. Dufresne (Montcalm),—The Petition of P. Latraverse and others, of the Islands of Du Moine and Des Barques.

By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of L'Union St. Joseph, of the City of Ottawa.

By Mr. Ault,—The Petition of the Woodland Division, No. 108, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *McGiverin*,—The Petition of *James R. Benson* and others; and the Petition of *J. Simpson* and others, both of the Town of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,—The Petition of *R. S. Chalmers* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia*.

By Mr. *Joly*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society, No. 1, of the County of *Lotbinière*.

By the Honorable Mr. *J. A. Macdonald (Kingston)*,—The Petition of the *Kingston Observatory*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of the Misses *Jean* and *Helen Gourlay*, only surviving daughters of the late *Robert Fleming Gourlay*; the Petition of the *Tillsonbury Division*, No. 265, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of *R. H. Armstrong* and others, of the Township of *Dereham*.

By Mr. *Wallbridge (North Hastings)*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Margaret Jemima Herchmer*, *Mary Elizabeth Gildersleeve* and *Charles Fuller Gildersleeve*; and the Petition of the *Sidney Temperance Society*.

By Mr. *Poulin*,—The Petition of *G. Cheval* and others, of the Parish of *St. Hilaire de Rouville*.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa County)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *S. Jouvent* and others, of *Connaught Settlement*, County of *Ottawa*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *John Grout* and others, of the Township of *Chinguacousy*,—of *C. Patton* and others, of the Township of *Shipton*,—of the *Lucan Lodge*, No. 256, British American Order of Good Templars,—of the *St. Clair Temple*, No. 439, Order of Good Templars,—of *S. Clare* and others, of *Port Hope*,—of the Guide Board Sunday School, of the Township of *Hope*,—of *W. Best* and others, of the Township of *Cavan*,—of *A. B. Sheehan* and others, of the Village of *Dunnville*,—of *Thomas Cole* and others, of *Petite Nation*,—of *A. A. Adams* and others, of the County of *Stanstead*,—of *A. W. Gamble*, M.D., and others, of the Township of *Moore*,—of the Reverend *John Davidson* and others, of the Township of *Williamsburg*,—of the Municipality of the Township of *Darlington*,—of the Quarterly Official Meeting of the *Toronto City (East) Circuit* of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in *Canada*,—of the *Cookes' Church Sabbath School, Toronto*,—of the *Port Hope Division*, No. 37,—of the *Alma Division*, No. 186,—of the *Mooretown Division*, No. 153,—of the *Ontario Division*,—of the *Darlington Division*, No. 376, all Sons of Temperance,—of *M. J. Snyder* and others,—of *John Shipley* and others, both of *Canada West*,—of the Congregation of *Bethel* on the Proof Line,—of *S. Lumsden* and others, both of the Township of *London*,—of *H. Thompson* and others,—of Messrs. *W. Hamilton* and Son,—of *James Good*, all of the City of *Toronto*,—of *J. Wright* and others, of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*,—of *W. C. Menzies* and others,—of *N. Leroy* and others,—and of *E. J. Demers* and others, both of the Parish of *St. George de Henryville*, County of *Iberville*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the *Mount Pleasant Temple*, No. 157,—of the Officers and Members of the *St. Clair Temple*, No. 439,—of the Officers and Members of the *Scarboro' Star Temple*, No. 243,—of the *Maple Wreath Temple*, No. 173, all of the Independent Order of Good Templars,—of *Joseph Cross* and others, of the Township of *Euphemia*, County of *Lambton*,—and of *Richard Quance* and others, of the Township of *Bimbrook*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Joseph Cross* and others, of the Township of *Euphemia*, County of *Lambton*,—of *Hugh Black* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia*,—of *John Perryman* and others, of the Township of *Moore*,—of *W. Wheeler* and others, of the Township of *Scarboro'*,—of *James Sinclair* and others, of *North Easthope*,—and of *Thomas Simpson* and others, of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*; severally praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Halton*; praying for amendments to the Act 27 Vic., Cap. 17, to enable Municipal Corporations in *Upper Canada* to invest their

surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain securities, and to legalize such Investments already made, and for other purposes.

Of the Natural History Society of *Montreal*; praying for aid.

Of *A. Duff* and others, of the Parish of *Lachine*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel non-residents of the Protestant faith to pay their taxes, levied for Education, to the School Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Churches in *Lower Canada*.

Of *N. Marcotte*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *St. Albert de Warwick*; praying aid for a Road.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Soulanges*; praying aid for a Road in the Parish of *St. Zotique*.

Of *D. Masson* and others, of the County of *Two Mountains*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Acts respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Toronto*; praying for amendments to the Municipal and other Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Maple Wreath Temple, No. 173,—of the Officers and Members of *St. Clair* Temple, No. 439,—and of the Maple Leaf Temple, No. 248, all of the Independent Order of Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Darlington*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the compensation allowed to Arbitrators in Municipal affairs.

Of *D. B. Read* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Canada* Mining Company."

Of *George Monro* and others, Water Lot Owners of the City of *Toronto*; praying for the passing of an Act to explain and amend the Acts relating to the Esplanade, in the said City.

Of *Thomas Galt*, of the City of *Toronto*, Barrister-at-Law,—and of the President and Directors of the *Gore* Bank; severally praying that the Bill to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof, may become Law.

Of *J. M. Crawford* and *James Colquhoun*, Executors of and Devises in trust under the last Will and Testament of the late *John Whyte*, of *Barton Lodge*, County of *Wentworth*; praying for the passing of an Act to empower them to alienate or sell certain portions of the Real Estate devised, and to invest the proceeds thereof, subject to the same trusts as are declared in the said Will of and concerning the said lands.

Of the Fish and Game Protection Club for *Lower Canada*; praying for amendments to the Fishery Acts of *Canada*.

Of the Agricultural Society, No. 2, of the County of *Megantic*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Of *A. McNabb* and others, of the Counties of *Wellington* and *Bruce*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the formation of a Company to construct a Railway from the Town of *Guelph*, or some other point on the Grand Trunk Railway, in the Counties of *Wellington* or *Waterloo*, to *Saugeen*, or some other point on Lake *Huron*, in the County of *Bruce*, with a Branch to *Owen Sound*.

Of the *Buffalo* and Lake *Huron* Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to legalize and confirm a certain agreement entered into between the said Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

Of *H. Larocque*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Johns* and other places,—and of *John McCarthy* and others, residents along the line of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railway; severally praying for the passing of an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into between the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railway Company, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, relative to a permanent Passenger Station in the City of *Montreal*.

Mr. *O'Halloran* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint Successors to Trustees of Lands held by them, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Honorable *George Brown* have leave of absence for ten days.

Ordered, That Mr. *Raymond* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "*Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*," of *St. Hyacinthe*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That One thousand copies in English and Five hundred copies in French of the said Bill, as amended, be re-printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthuraska)*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

Mr. *Simpson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Stirton*, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the first Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature be" referred back to the said Committee, with instructions to renew the existing Contracts "for the period of five years, upon the like terms and conditions, and upon proper security "for the performance thereof," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Simpson.</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kings'tn),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McGivern,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Poppe,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Conger,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	—51.

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'fd),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (East Durham),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thibaudreau,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast.),</i>
<i>Coupa,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White,</i>

<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Dorion, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.),</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Art.),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	—63.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Eiggur,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'f'd),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (East Durham),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast.),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Dorion, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa C'ty.)</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Art.),</i>	<i>Macdonald Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	—63.

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Belrose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingst'n),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bonin,</i>	<i>Évarturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Conger,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	—51.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Pierre G. Huot, Esquire; Thomas R. Ferguson, Esquire; James P. Wells, Esquire; Crowell Willson, Esquire; Chairman, Henri E. Taschereau, Esquire,* being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Brockville*, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered,* That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the Town of *Brockville*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that Town.

*Ordered,* That the said Committee do meet To-morrow, in Committee Room No. 15, at the hour of Eleven o'clock A. M.

*Ordered,* That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Sailors' Institution of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864; for Copies of Reports on certain Surveys in the *Saguenay* District.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

Mr. *Conger* moved, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*, and the Question being proposed, That when this House adjourns on Wednesday the 23rd instant, it stand adjourned until Tuesday the 29th instant.

Mr. *Somerville* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *MacIntyre*, That all the words after "on" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Wednesday the 23rd instant, it stand adjourned until the 6th proximo," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. *Cowan* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Stirton*, That the words "Wednesday the 23rd instant, it stand adjourned until the 6th proximo" be left out, and the words "Thursday the 24th instant, it stand adjourned until the 28th instant," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ablott,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Jones (N. Lds &amp; Grén.),</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Dorion, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Art.)</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross (ChAMPLAIN),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toro. W.),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kings'n),</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Smith (East Durham),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York.)-100.</i>

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.)</i>
<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wallbridge, (N. Hast's),</i>	—13.
<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxf'd),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question, as amended, it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns on Thursday the 24th instant, it stand adjourned until Monday the 28th instant.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Huntingdon* Copper Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Copper Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Bedford* Copper Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Consolidated* Copper Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Wood* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Independent Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Huot* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Agricultural Societies, the Board of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Associations in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Huot* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Typographical Benevolent Society of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) have leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Municipal and School Elections in *Lower Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Carling* moved, seconded by Mr. *Walsh*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Orders in Council, Papers and other Documents relating to the Collection, Composition or Adjustment of the *Quebec* Fire Loan, with a Statement of all steps taken and Payments made under the said Order in Council.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the Clock ; Pursuant to the Rule of this House, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven ; when

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Medical Profession and the Sale of Drugs, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Resolved*, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Ross (Champlain)*, Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Thursday ast, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Despatches, Correspondence, Orders in Council, Instructions to Surveyors, and all other Papers affecting the proposed Survey or Construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, since the last Papers were sent down to this House, relative to that subject.

And the Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Fifty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures, being read ;

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

Mr. *Dunkin* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*, That the word “now” be left out, and the words “this day three months” inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allegu,</i>	<i>Dorion, Atty.-Gen.,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor'toW),</i>	<i>Smith (East Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Sturton,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Morat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cartier,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Shawly,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.)</i>
<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>		

—46.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lumbton),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth.),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'f'rd)</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mc Giverin,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>

<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Turcotte, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Lojoi,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast.)</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	—46.
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	

And the Votes being equally divided, Mr. Speaker gave his Casting Vote in the Negative, assigning as his reason that a further opportunity should be afforded to the House of expressing an opinion upon the Bill.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Bourassa*, Mr. *Labrèche-Viger*, Mr. *Perrault*, Mr. *Daoust*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Houde*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *Smith (Toronto East)*, Mr. *Somerville*, Mr. *Jones (North Leeds and Grenville)*, and Mr. *Knight*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Somerville*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*, and Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Walsh*, Mr. *Smith (East Durham)*, Mr. *Cockburn*, Mr. *Bown*, and Mr. *McGiverin*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to protect Settlers in certain cases in *Lower Canada*, being read;

Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*, Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Pouliot*, and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment of separate Creditors against Co-partnership Property, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the 51st Section of Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the ordinary Procedure in the Superior and Circuit Courts, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Irvine*, the Honorable Mr. *Alleyne*, Mr. *Taschereau*, Mr. *Joly*, and Mr. *Rémillard*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*,

The House adjourned.

Thursday, 17th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Wood,—The Petition of *T. S. Shenston* and others, of *Brantford*.

By Mr. Macdonald (*Toronto West*),—The Petition of *John Humphrey* and others, of *St. John's Ward, Toronto*.

By Mr. Wells,—The Petition of the *Aurora Division*, No. 106, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. Dickson,—Two Petitions of *Hugh Matheson* and others, of *Inverhuron* and vicinity; the Petition of the *Inverhuron Temple*, No. 151, Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Greenock*.

By Mr. Biggar,—The Petition of the Experiment Division, No. 229; the Petition of the Happy Home Division, No. 279, both Sons of Temperance; the Petition of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of *Salem*; and the Petition of *Ira Brown* and others, of the Township of *Cramahe*.

By Mr. Smith (*Toronto East*),—The Petition of Mrs. *H. Thompson* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; the Petition of the Home Temple, No. 89, Independent Order of Good Templars; the Petition of the Ivy Lodge, No. 320, British American Order of Good Templars; the Petition of the Missionary Church Band of Hope; and the Petition of the Missionary Church Sunday School.

By Mr. Lajoie,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the Electoral Division of *Three Rivers*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of the *Shefford Branch* of the United Canadian Alliance.

By Mr. Ault,—The Petition of the *Lukenow Division*, No. 99, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. White,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Nassagaweya*.

By Mr. Rymal,—The Petition of the *Glanford Division*, No. 269, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. Pope,—The Petition of the Congregational Society of the Village of *Lennoxville*; the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Sherbrooke*; and the Petition of *W. Mitchell* and others, of the Village of *Lennoxville* and vicinity.

By the Honorable Mr. Mowat,—The Petition of the *Oshawa Division*, No. 35; the Petition of the *East Whitby Division*, No. 53; the Petition of the *Brougham Division*, No. 194, all Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *W. Luke* and others, of *Oshawa* and vicinity; the Petition of *Henry E. Willson* and others; and the Petition of *James W. Phillips* and others, both of *Pickering*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. Knight,—The Petition of *John Fleming*, of the Township of *Barnston*; and the Petition of *G. B. Rolleston* and others.

By Mr. Dunkin,—The Petition of the *Triumph Division*, No. 351, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Caledon*; the Petition of the First Baptist Church of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *A. Wilson* and others, of the Village of *Spencerville*.

By the Honorable Mr. Rose,—The Petition of *Thomas Paton*, General Manager of the Bank of *British North America, Montreal*, and others.

By Mr. Buchanan,—The Petition of the Children's Industrial School, of the City of *Hamilton*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *Charles Flanagan*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of *Paris, C. W.*,—of *George Pomroy* and others,—of *E. Storr* and others, of the Township of *Camden East*,—of the Municipality of the Township of *Shipton*,—of the Municipality of the Village of *Danville*,—of *C. Tyler* and others, of the Township of *Darlington*,—of *Joseph Kirkpatrick* and others, of the Township of *Darlington*,—of the *Maple Grove Division*, No. 345, Sons of Temperance,—of the Primitive Methodist Church and Congregation of the Township of *Clarke*,—of *H. Urquhart* and others, of the Town of *Cornwall*,—of the Wesleyan Society, *New Glasgow*,—of *W. Crocker* and others, of the County of *Hochelaga*,—of the Mechanics' Division, *Côte St. Paul*, Sons of Temperance,—of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada East*,—of the Unionist Division, No. 187, Sons of Temperance, *C. W.*,—of the *Canada West Lodge*, No. 307,

British American Order of Good Templars,—of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School of the Town of *Sherbrooke*,—of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregation of the Village of *Lennoxville*,—of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregation of the Town of *Sherbrooke*,—of the Reverend *N. Reid* and others, of the Town of *Sherbrooke*,—and of the *St. Francis* Lodge, British American Order of Good Templars, *Sherbrooke*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Reverend *J. A. Bureau* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Agnès*, and of the Township *De Sales*, County of *Charlevoix*; praying aid for a Road.

Of the South-Eastern (*Acton*) Mining Company of *Canada*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *David A. P. Watt* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Montreal* Tow-Boat Company."

Of *John Swanston* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of *La Compagnie de Navigation de Beauharnois, Châteauguay et Huntingdon*.

Of *E. Atwater* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Congregation of *Montreal*.

Of the Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The Humane Society of *British North America*."

Of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*; praying for amendments to the Act 24 *Vic.*, Cap. 53, to provide for the separation of the City of *Toronto* from the United Counties of *York* and *Peel*, for certain Judicial purposes.

Of *Charles C. Colby*, of the Township of *Stanstead*, Advocate; praying for the passing of an Act to confer upon him the exclusive right in a certain new and useful Art, and in the Machinery used in connection therewith.

Of *John Covent* and others, of the Town of *Belleville*; praying for aid to improve the Harbor in the said Town.

Of *Henry Knight* and others, Shipmasters, trading to the Port of *Quebec*; praying that the Act incorporating the Pilots of *Quebec* may be so amended as to afford encouragement to individual zeal and activity among the Pilots.

Of the Reverend *L. R. Fournier* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*; praying aid for a Road in the said Township.

Of *E. J. DeBlois*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch*, of *Quebec* North; praying that no Bill may be passed to detach that portion of that Municipality of *St. Roch*, of *Quebec* South, lying west of the division line between the property of the Ursuline Nuns and those of the Heirs *Tourangeau* and *Ware*, from that Municipality, and to annex the same to the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch*, of *Quebec* North.

Mr. *Taschereau*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Brockville*, informed the House, that pursuant to the 82nd Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had, with the written consent of both parties, extended the delay to Friday the 15th day of April next, to file the Lists of Voters intended to be objected to by each party; the said Lists to be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of Controverted Elections, for transmission to the Committee, at or before noon of the said day.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix*, No. 1.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Wells*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Town of *Brockville* Election Petition, have leave to adjourn until Friday the 15th day of April next, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return (in part) to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864; for all Correspondence and Documents and Reports connected with the Ocean Mail Service since 1st January, 1863, and not heretofore presented. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

*Resolved*, That the Return to an Address presented to this House on the 23rd April, 1863, for Information respecting the Office of Supervisor of Cullers, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Powell*, Mr. *Dunsford*, Mr. *Huot*, Mr. *Irvine*, Mr. *Jones* (North Leeds and Grenville), Mr. *MacIntyre*, Mr. *McKellar*, Mr. *Pope*, and Mr. *Wright* (Ottawa County), with a view to the consideration of its contents, and their bearing upon the present law relating to the Culling and Measurement of Lumber; to take evidence on the subject and report by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Wallbridge* (North Hastings), seconded by Mr. *White*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the Names of all Revenue and Excise Officers in the County of *Hastings*, on the first day of January, 1863; shewing where they were supposed to be doing duty; the names of their immediate Predecessors, if any, respectively; the Date and Cause of the Removal of such Predecessors; the Salaries and Emoluments said Predecessors received at the date of their removal, respectively; the Salaries and Emoluments the present incumbents enjoyed on the said first day of January; also, if any changes by Dismissal, Resignation, or Removal, have been made in the said offices, and the nature of the same, since the said first day of January; also, whether any increase or diminution in any of the said offices has taken place, and the nature of the same.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Simpson*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Macdonald* (Glengarry), and Mr. *Cowan*, be appointed to take into consideration the subject of Municipal Statistics, with a view to the establishment of a more efficient and complete system than now prevails; to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (Kingston),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Complaints against *A. M. Delisle*, Esq., late Sheriff of the District of *Montreal*, either in his said capacity of Sheriff or as Clerk of the Crown and joint Clerk of the Peace for the said District, when he held the said two last mentioned offices; and against *W. H. Bréhaut*, Esquire, joint Clerk of the Peace for the said District; and against *C. E. Schiller*, Esquire, late Deputy Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace for the said District; of all Correspondence and Documents relative to the said complaints, and to the nomination of a Commission to investigate the said complaints; of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the said complaints, the evidence taken by them and the proceedings had by them under the said Commission; of the correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and the said Commissioners, relative to their proceedings under the said Commission, and to the said complaints; of all Correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and *Joseph Doure*, Q. C., or any other person whatever, relative to the said complaints, and the proceedings of the said Commissioners; of all Correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and the said *A. M. Delisle* and the said *W. H. Bréhaut*, relating to the said complaint, and their Dismissal from the said offices; and of all Petitions, Documents and Writings transmitted by the said *A. M. Delisle* and *W.*

*H. Bréhaut* to His Excellency the Governor General, or to any Member of the Government, before and after their dismissal from the said offices; and relating to the said complaints and the said dismissal of the said *A. M. Delisle* and *W. H. Bréhaut*; of the Correspondence with the said *A. M. Delisle* relative to his dismissal from the office of Harbour Commissioner at *Montreal*; of the Letters of the said *A. M. Delisle* respectively dated the 15th November, 1862, and the 10th October, 1863, relative to the Diet in the *Montreal* Jail, and the Answers thereto, if any there be, and any other Letters of the said *A. M. Delisle* and on the same subject, and of the late *John Boston*, in his lifetime Sheriff of the said District, on the same subject, and the Answers thereto, if any there be; of the Orders in Council relative to the above complaints, and dismissals; of all Correspondence between *William Ennis* and the Attorney General for *Lower Canada*, or any member of the Government, relative to a sum of fifty pounds (£50) deposited in lieu of Bail in hands of *C. E. Schiller*, late Deputy Clerk of the Crown and the Peace; also, any Report by the Auditor and by Messrs. *Tims* and *Ferres*; and all Correspondence with, or from the Finance Department, relating to the Accounts of the *Montreal* Jail, or referring thereto.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Price*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

*Resolved*, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:

1st. That hereafter the Pilot who pilots a vessel within and below the limits of the pilotage grounds of the Harbor of *Quebec*, shall, in addition to the amount fixed by Schedule A of the Act twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, be entitled to receive from the Master, Captain or Proprietor of such vessel, one sixth of the rate of pilotage as fixed by the said Schedule A per foot, for each foot of draft of water of such vessel, commencing at the 11th foot inclusive.

2nd. That the words "six pounds sterling," wherever they occur in the forty-fifth section of the Act above mentioned, shall be therein replaced by the words "sixty dollars."

3rd. That any Master, Commander, or Proprietor of a vessel, removing, or causing such vessel to be removed, without the assistance of a Pilot, from one place to another within the Harbour of *Quebec*, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding "ten pounds" currency.

4th. That the Trinity House of *Quebec* shall, if required so to do by the Board of Trade, extend the pilotage ground below *Bic*; and the rate of pilotage from below *Bic* shall be proportioned to the distances and the rates enumerated in the said Schedule A, for similar distances within the limits of the present pilotage grounds.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Munro*, Mr. *Scoble*, Mr. *Burwell*, and Mr. *Scatcherd*, be appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Canal between *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Ontario*, by *Lake Simcoe* and *Lake Scugog*, through the County of *Ontario*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Copy of the Instructions given to, and of the Reports made by the various Officers of Her Majesty's Service, in whom were recently assigned the duty of inspecting or reporting on the condition of the Volunteer Force of this Province, and of the Arms and Accoutrements issued to them.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, Mr. *Dunkin*, Mr. *Bell (Russell)*, Mr. *Bell (North Lanark)*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *MacIntyre*, Mr. *Morris*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Shanly*, Mr. *Wallbridge (North Hastings)*, Mr. *Wright (Ottawa County)*, Mr. *Geoffrion*, Mr. *Langevin*, Mr. *Currier*, Mr. *Chapais*, and Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Aribabaska)*, be appointed to enquire into the causes of the rapid destruction of our forests, and the means to be adopted to prevent it; to consider the expediency of reserving as forests the extensive tracts of land which abound in exportable timber, but are unsuitable for cultivation; of enacting a Forest Law; and to suggest that system which in its opinion is best adapted to the requirements and conditions of the country; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

On motion of *Bown*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Orders in Council, other Orders, Agreements, Reports, Papers and Correspondence between the Government, or any Member thereof, and their Officials and other persons, also between their Officials and other persons, respecting the agreement to sell, and the sale of certain portion of Lots 17, 18, 19, in the Township of *Seneca*, in the County of *Haldimand*, to *Michael Harcourt*, Esq., claimed by the Corporation of the Town of *Brantford* as part of the property belonging to the *Grand River* Navigation Company.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Orders in Council, Agreements, Reports, Papers and Correspondence between the Government or any Member thereof, and their Officials or other persons, also between their Officials and other persons, respecting the agreement to sell, and the sale of a certain portion or tract of land known as Block A, south of the *Hamilton* and *Brantford* Plank Road, and the tow-path lying between the said Block A and the *Grand River*, in the Township of *Brantford*, as laid down in the plan of survey by Provincial Deputy Land Surveyor *Orpheus Robinson*, and dated March 12th, 1859, of record in the Crown Lands Office.

*Ordered*, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Cockburn*, seconded by Mr. *Morris*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Copy of the Commission recently issued to *George Morphy*, Esquire, to investigate certain charges against Mr. Sheriff *Fortune*; Copies of all Instructions given the said *George Morphy* touching the said Commission, and the enquiry thereunder; Copies of Letters, Telegrams and Reports made by the said *George Morphy* to the Government or any Member thereof; Copies of all Affidavits forwarded to the Government for the purpose of obtaining an adjournment of the Enquiry; a Copy of the Petitions on the same subject by the Mayor and Inhabitants of *Cobourg*; a Copy of all Telegrams and Letters from any Member of the Government to the said *George Morphy*, or any other person, touching the said Commission and the proceedings thereunder.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, seconded by Mr. *Shanly*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence, Reports and Returns had with, or received by, the Government since the last Session of Parliament, relative to the progress of the Provincial Buildings at *Ottawa*, and affording information as to the probability of those buildings being in a sufficiently

advanced stage to enable the Seat of Government to be removed to *Ottawa* before the close of navigation this year; and Copies of all Instructions given to the Superintendents of the Public Works at *Ottawa*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, seconded by Mr. *Scoble*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the number of Free Grants in *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, on lines of Colonization Roads, and the number of Patents issued to the Grantees, specifying the Township, Parish, Concession, Lot, Name of Person receiving the Patent and Date of issuing the Patent, from the date of a similar Return made last Session to the 31st December, 1863, inclusive.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Pope*, seconded by Mr. *Knight*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of all Sums paid to the Board of Agriculture of *Lower Canada* for 1862 and 1863, and the Expenditure thereof, and of Sums paid for Agricultural Instruction, to whom paid,—also, all Sums paid by the Board of Agriculture or otherwise, for the benefit of the Agricultural Journal, and to whom paid.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Jones* (North *Leeds* and *Grenville*), seconded by Mr. *Conger*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the Contractors for the construction of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, respecting their claim or claims for work done prior to the suspension of the work in 1861, as shewn in *Killaly's* Estimates; also, all Orders in Council and Official Papers in any way relating to the said claim or claims, since the re-letting of the Contracts.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Pouliot*, seconded by Mr. *Coupal*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement shewing—1st, the Number of Estuaries or Fishing Stations leased or let by the Government in *Lower Canada*; 2nd, since what time and to whom they have been let, and what is the Rent of each Fishing Station; 3rd, how much has been paid by each person occupying such Fishing Stations, and how much is still owing by each of them; 4th, how many Fines or Penalties have been paid for infraction of the Fishery Laws, what amount has been so paid by each individual, when and by whom such Penalties were paid, and to whom.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson*, seconded by Mr. *Wilson*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Papers

and Documents in the possession of the Government, having reference to the dismissal of Mr. *Hammond* from the Office of Registrar of the County of *Bruce*; and also, of all Applications, Orders in Council, and other Documents having reference to the appointment thereto of Mr. *John McClay*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*), Mr. *Shanly*, Mr. *Higginson*, Mr. *Ault*, Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*), Mr. *Jones* (*North Leeds*), and Mr. *Powell*, be appointed to enquire as to the practicability of increasing the natural volume of water in the *Petite Nation* River, from the River *St. Lawrence*, by means of a Channel to be excavated from that River above the *Galop* Rapids, through the Townships of *Edwardsburgh* and *Matilda*, to the South branch of the *Petite Nation* River; and also to enquire into the nature of certain Obstructions in the said River, in the Counties of *Prescott*, *Russell*, *Stormont* and *Dundas*, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent large tracts of land in the said Counties may be benefited by the removal of the said obstructions; to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Foley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*, The House adjourned.

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Friday, 18th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *F. Nye* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de Lacolle*, County of *St. Johns*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of the *Granby* Division, No. 44, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of *Henry Rose* and others, of the Township of *Granby*.

By Mr. *Chambers*,—Two Petitions of the *Lyn* Temple, No. 92, Independent Order of Good Templars; the Petition of *J. R. Coleman* and others; and the Petition of *John Phillips* and others, of *Lyn*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of *James Johnston* and others, of *Kinloss*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of the Congregational Church, *Franklin*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. Green*, on behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in *Canada*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the *Palermo* Division, No. 143; and the Petition of the *Wellington Square* Division, No. 103, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of the Revd. *W. H. Laird* and others, of *Wellington Square* and vicinity; and the Petition of the Reverend *James Gray* and others.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—The Petition of the *Havelock* Division, No. 158, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Cowan*,—The Petition of *Simon McKenzie* and others, of *Brampton*.

By Mr. *Buchanan*,—The Petition of *John Witcher*.

By Mr. *Pouliot*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Viger*, County of *Temiscouata*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *James McGibbin* and others, of the Township of *Caledon*; and the Petition of *John Weir* and others, of *York* and vicinity.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *George Maclean Rose*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of *Quebec*,—of the *Rockburn* Branch Alliance Society,—of the *Bowmanville*

Cabinet and Chair Factory, County of *Durham*,—of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregation, *Oshawa*,—of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Church and Congregation, Town of *Bowmanville*,—of the *Port Stanley* Division, No. 306,—of the *Cornwall* Division, No. 91,—of the *Altona* Division, No. 52,—of the *Sunnidale* Division, No. 293,—of the *Woodland* Division, No. 108,—of the *Tillsonburg* Division, No. 265, Sons of Temperance,—of the Reverend *John Schulte* and others, of *Port Stanley*,—of the *Cornwall* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance,—of *Joseph Monkhouse* and others, of the Village of *Altona* and vicinity,—of *George Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Pickering*, both of the County of *Ontario*,—of *A. Rodger* and others, of *Stayner*,—of *D. McGilroy* and others, of the Township of *Sunnidale*, both of the County of *Simcoe*,—of *James R. Benson* and others,—of *J. Simson* and others, both of the Town of *St. Catharines*,—of *R. S. Chalmers* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia*,—of *R. H. Armstrong* and others, of the Township of *Derham*,—and of the *Sidney* Temperance Society; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *Henry Pavey* and others; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *H. Matheson* and others, of *Inverhuron* and vicinity; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of *La Société St. Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare public property the Monument, erected on the *St. Foye* Road, to the memory of the Braves of the 28th April, 1760.

Of *Joseph Moriset* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Brigitte*; praying that the said Parish may be annexed to the District of *Three Rivers*, for Judicial purposes.

Of *A. McDonald* and others, of the Counties of *Wellington* and *Bruce*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the formation of a Company to construct a Railway from the Town of *Guelph* or some other point on the Grand Trunk Railway, in the Counties of *Wellington* or *Waterloo*, to *Saugeen*, or some other point on *Lake Huron*, in the County of *Bruce*, with a Branch to *Owen Sound*.

Of the Grand Temple,—of the *Woodstock* Temple, No. 278,—of the *Scarboro'* Star Temple, No. 243, all of the Independent Order of Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Of *P. Latraverse* and others, Proprietors of the Isles of *Du Moine* and *Des Barques*; praying for an Act of incorporation for the better management of the Common of the Isles of *Du Moine* and *Des Barques*.

Of *L'Union St. Joseph* of the City of *Ottawa*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of the Agricultural Society, No. 1, of the County of *Lotbinière*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Of the *Kingston* Observatory; praying for aid.

Of the Misses *Jean* and *Ellen Gourlay*, only surviving Daughters of the late *Robert Fleming Gourlay*; praying that certain sums of money voted to their deceased father, may be now paid to them.

Of *Mr. Margaret Jemima Herchmer*, *Mary Elizabeth Gildersleeve*, and *Charles Fuller Gildersleeve*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the appointment of a Trustee, with power to alienate or convey in fee such portions of the Real Estate of the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esq., as were sold or agreed to be sold by him; but not conveyed before his decease.

Of *G. Cheval* and others, of the Parish of *St. Hilaire de Rouville*; praying for the abolition of Tithes.

Of the Reverend *S. Jouvent* and others, of *Connaught* Settlement, County of *Ottawa*; praying for the passing of an Act to erect Ranges Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, from Lot No. 15, in each, westward of the Township of *Lochaber*, in the said County, into a separate Municipality, under the name of "The Municipality of the Parish of *St. Malachy*."

*Mr. Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the Notices sufficient in each case, viz:—Of *John Ferrie* and others, for incorporation of the *Hamilton* Board of Trade,—of *E. O. Richard* and *W. J. Bickell*, for authority to build a Swing Bridge across the River *St. Charles*, at *Hare Point*,—of the South Eastern (*Acton*) Mining Company of *Canada*,—of *D. B. Read* and others, for incorporation of the *Canada* Mining Company,—of *David A. P. Watt* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, for incorporation of the *Montreal* Tow-Boat Company,—of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, *Canada East*, for an Act of incorporation,—of *John Swanston* and others, for incorporation of *La Compagnie de Navigation de Beauharnois, Chateauguay* and *Huntingdon*,—and of the *Buffalo* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company.

The Petition of the Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee* and others, for incorporation of the Humane Society of *British North America*, is not of a nature to require the publication of Notice.

*Mr. Somerville*, from the Select Committee on the Bill to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the said Bill, which has been referred to them, and have agreed to report the same to your Honorable House, with amendments, together with a Memorandum laid before the Committee by *Mr. Spragge*, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Ordered, That the Memorandum laid before the said Committee, by *W. Spragge*, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

*Mr. Irvine* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the 51st Section of Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the ordinary procedure in the Superior and Circuit Courts, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

The Honorable *Mr. Abbott*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Hochelaga*, informed the House that *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Wilson Seymour Conger*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Ordered, That *Mr. Somerville* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Beauharnois, Chateauguay* and *Huntingdon* Navigation Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Wells* have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm certain Side Roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of other Road Allowances and Lines in the said Township.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Buchanan* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of *Hamilton*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the admission of *Alexander Gordon* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wood have leave to bring in a Bill to establish the *Buffalo and Detroit Through Route*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. McGee have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Humane Society of British North America*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Pâquet have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter Seventy-six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery, and the study of Anatomy.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Biggar have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Qualification of Reeves.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Morris have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Reid Hill Mining and Smelting Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Morris have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Carleton Mining and Smelting Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1864; for Copies of Documents relating to the Intercolonial Railroad. (*Sessional Papers, No. 27.*)

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sale of Shingles in *Lower Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to change the period for the Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to render valid certain Deeds passed before Notaries now deceased."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act Chapter Sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Joint Stock Companies."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Protests of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs of the *St. Roch's Savings Bank, Quebec*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to limit the Area of Towns and Villages."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act intituled, 'An Act containing Special Provisions concerning both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.'"

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Bellerose*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sale of Shingles in *Lower Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to change the period for the Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Geoffrion*, seconded by Mr. *Piquet*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to render valid certain Deeds passed before Notaries now deceased," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Notman*, seconded by Mr. *Bell* (North *Lanark*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *McGiverin*, seconded by Mr. *Parker*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, Cap. 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Joint Stock Companies," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *White*, seconded by Mr. *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Protests of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Huot*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs of the *St. Roch's Savings Bank, Quebec*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*), seconded by Mr. *Scoble*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to limit the area of Towns and Villages," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *McKellar*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act containing Special Provisions concerning both Houses of the 'Provincial Parliament,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Charter of the *Canada* Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Denis* be added to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Mackenzie (North Oxford)* have leave of absence for ten days.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and the Registration of Instruments relating to lands in *Upper Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Smith (East Durham)* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Dorion*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn.

Mr. *Munro* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Biggar*, That the words "until Thursday the 31st instant," be added at the end thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the clock, on Saturday morning;

### Saturday, 19th March, 1864.

And the Debate still continuing upon the said amendment, it was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the main Question being put:

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly adjourned until Monday next.

### Monday, 21st March, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of *Bonaventure*, *Gaspé*, *St. Jean* and *Dorchester*, and Districts of *Ottawa* and *Quebec*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

Also, Return from the Registrar of the County of *Stormont*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

And also, Report of the Canadian Society of Joiners and Carpenters of *Montreal*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of *N. H. Bowen* and others, of the Cities of *Quebec* and *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Huntington*,—The Petition of the *Stanstead, Shefford* and *Chambly* Railroad Company.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*),—The Petition of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Upper Canada*; and the Petition of *R. Holden* and others, of the Town of *Belleville*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—Two Petitions of the Dauntless Temple, No. 210, Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of *W. Crouse* and others, of the Township of *Caradoc*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *W. Abbott* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Congregational Church of *St. Andrews*, County of *Argenteuil*.

By Mr. *Dufresne* (*Iberville*),—The Petition of *E. S. Filiatrault* and others, School Commissioners of the Town of *Iberville*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*),—The Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the *Bond Street* Baptist Church, *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the Bible Christian Church; and the Petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both of *Orono*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Kincardine*; and the Petition of *J. S. Smith* and others, of *McGillivray* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—The Petition of *C. R. Ellison* and others, of the Western and Centre of *Elma*; and the Petition of *P. R. Jarvis*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Stratford*, both of the County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Gagnon*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Second Division of the County of *Charlevoix*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the *Bolderson's* Corners Lodge, No. 295, British American Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Parker*,—The Petition of *G. A. Drew* and others, of the Villages of *Elora* and *Fergus*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Arthur*; and the Petition of *D. Saunders* and others, of the Township of *Luther*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—Two Petitions of the *Almonte* Temple, No. 204, Independent Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of the *Owen Sound* Division, No. 193, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of *J. H. Johnson* and others, of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of *T. E. Dissite* and others, of the Township of *Medonte*; and the Petition of *J. Cuppage* and others, of the Township of *Orillia*, both of the County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of *C. Provencher* and others, of *North Ham* and other places, County of *Wolfe*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *T. Beeman* and others, of the Village of *Napanee* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Ferguson* (*South Simcoe*),—The Petition of the *Thornton* Division, No. 121, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of *Henry Morris* and others, of the Townships of *Innisfil* and *Essa*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the *Aurora* Division, No. 106,—of the Experiment Division, No. 229,—of the Happy Home Division, No. 279,—of the *Lucknow* Division, No. 99,—of the *Glanford* Division, No. 269,—of the *Oshawa* Division, No. 35,—of the East *Whitby* Division, No. 53,—of the *Triumph* Division, No. 351,—of the *Erougsham* Division, No. 104,—of the *Granby* Division, No. 44,—of the *Palermo* Division, No. 143,—of the *Wellington Square*

Division, No. 103,—and of the *Havelock* Division, No. 158, all Sons of Temperance,—of *Henry C. Wilson* and others,—and of *James W. Phillips* and others, both of *Pickering*, County of *Ontario*,—of the Congregational Society of the Village of *Lennoxville*,—of *W. Mitchell* and others, of the Village of *Lennoxville* and vicinity,—of *John Humphrey* and others, of *St. John's Ward, Toronto*,—of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of *Salem*,—of *Ira Brown* and others, of the Township of *Cramahe*,—of the Ivy Lodge, No. 320, British American Order of Good Templars,—of the Missionary Church Band of Hope,—of the Missionary Church Sunday School,—of the *Shefford* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance,—of *W. Luke* and others, of *Oshawa* and vicinity,—of the First Baptist Church of *Montreal*,—of *A. Wilson* and others, of the Village of *Spencerville*,—of the Municipality of the Township of *Caledon*,—of *Simon McKenzie* and others, of *Brampton*,—of the Reverend *James Gray* and others,—of the Reverend *W. H. Laird* and others, of *Wellington Square* and vicinity,—of the Congregational Church, *Franklin*,—and of *Henry Rose* and others, of the Township of *Granby*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Home Temple, No. 89,—and of the *Lyn* Temple, No. 92, both of the Independent Order of Good Templars,—of *Hugh Matheson* and others, of *Inverhuron* and vicinity,—of *John Phillips* and others, of *Lyn*,—and of *James McGibbon* and others, of the Township of *Caledon*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Inverhuron* Temple, No. 151,—and of the *Lyn* Temple, No. 92, both of the Independent Order of Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Of *T. S. Shenston* and others, of *Brantford*,—of *Hugh Matheson* and others, of *Inverhuron* and vicinity,—of *Mrs. H. Thompson* and others, of the City of *Toronto*,—of *J. R. Coleman* and others, of *Lyn*,—and of *John Weir* and others, of *York* and vicinity; severally praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of *Thomas Paton*, General Manager of the Bank of *British North America, Montreal*, and others; praying that the prayer of the Petition of *John Ross* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, for the passing of an Act to incorporate "The *British Bank*," may not be granted.

Of *John Fleming*, of the Township of *Barnston*; setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Sherbrooke*; praying for amendments to the *Lower Canada* Municipal Act of 1860.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Nassagaweya*; praying for amendments to the Act to enable Municipal Corporations in *Upper Canada* to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve Money, for Educational purposes, in certain securities, and to legalize such investments already made, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Greenock*; praying that the Bill to void the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of *Bruce*, and to enable the Rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, may not become Law.

Of the Agricultural Society of the Electoral Division of *Three Rivers*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that, for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Of *G. B. Rolleston* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Massawippi* Mining Company."

Of the Children's Industrial School, of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for an Act of incorporation.

Of *F. Nye* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de Lacolle*, County of *St. Johns*; praying that the said Parish may not be annexed to the County of *Napierville*.

Of *James Johnson* and others, of *Kinloss*; praying for the establishment of a Bank of Issue.

Of the Reverend *A. Green*, in behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in *Canada*; praying for a grant of money to the *Victoria College*.

Of *John Whitcher*; praying that the Bill to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof, may become Law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Viger*, County of *Temiscouata*; praying for aid to open out the *Taché* and other roads.

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Carleton*, presented to the House the final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

1st. *Resolved*, That *William Frederick Powell*, Esquire, was duly elected Member to represent the County of *Carleton*, in the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, at the last Election for the said County of *Carleton*.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the defence of the sitting Member is not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to protect Settlers in certain cases in *Lower Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Mr. *McGiverin* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill for holding Vessels liable for Debt, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be re-printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Cornellier* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the Boundaries of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for Electoral and other purposes, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*) have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal Chapter Thirty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the Office of Sheriff," and to make further provisions respecting the said Office of Sheriff in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Notman*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Dundas*),

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Verchères* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Monday the fourth day of April next, at the request of both parties.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

Half-past Three O' Clock P.M.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Shanly* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Charter of the South Eastern Mining Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Tow-Boat Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pouliot* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide that Acts of the Provincial Parliament shall not take effect within a certain time after their passing, unless it is herein otherwise provided.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Fortier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McConkey* have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the sale and right of redemption of Land sold for Taxes in certain Counties in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Price* have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the transactions of the *Quebec North Shore Turnpike Road Trustees*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th March, 1864; for Copies of all Documents, and for Information respecting purchase of Tracings of French Inventions from Mr. *Charles Lindsay*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

Return (additional) to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1864; for Copies of Papers relating to Intercolonial Railroad. (*Sessional Papers, No. 27.*)

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

## Tuesday, 22nd March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Prince Edward*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Conger*,—The Petition of the *Peterboro'* Division, No. 45, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of *H. Christie* and others, of *Westwood* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Beaubien*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Montmagny*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Excelsior* Division, No. 276, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *J. H. Taylor* and others; the Petition of *D. Willson* and others, of the County of *Welland*; and the Petition of *John McNish* and others, of the Township of *Elizabethtown*.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Hochelaga*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That in the opinion of Your Committee, the consent of the parties by them filed in this matter, that both the Petition and the Defence be declared not to be frivolous or vexatious, does not in any respect bind this Committee to report in conformity with such consent; and that no evidence has been offered tending to show the correctness, in point of fact, of the declaration so consented to. But that in deference to the practice which, the Committee is informed, has hitherto prevailed in similar cases, the said consent be accepted and acted upon.

That in the opinion of Your Committee, the practice in question tends to encourage the presentation of Election Petitions without probable cause, which operates as a serious obstruction to the prosecution of the business of the House, and is derogatory to its dignity.

That Your Committee, therefore, desire to record their declaration that they accept and act upon the said consent, merely upon the grounds that in filing it the parties have adopted a proceeding that has hitherto been impliedly sanctioned by Committees of this House, and that by a different course the parties might be taken by surprise.

That thereupon the following Resolutions are the final Resolutions of Your Committee:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion* was duly elected Member to represent the County of *Hochelaga*, in the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, at the last election for the said County of *Hochelaga*.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the defence of the sitting Member is not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada* to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister-at-Law, and have amended the Preamble and enacting clause, so as to provide for his admission as a Barrister by the Law Society of *Upper Canada*, in place of the Courts.

They have also considered the Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the Estate of the said General *Johnston*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

With respect to the last mentioned Bill, Your Committee beg leave to state that the Fee was paid in the Session before last, when the Bill was originally introduced, but failed to become Law in consequence of the sudden Prorogation of Parliament; they therefore beg to recommend that the Fee and other charges be remitted upon this Bill, as was done in all similar cases last Session.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, —Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 28th September, 1863; for Information respecting Dismissals of Public Employés, since 25th May, 1862, and those employed since. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18.)

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Joly*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Wednesday the thirtieth day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the request of both parties, for the purpose of summoning witnesses.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Bown*,—The Petition of *C. Whitlaw* and others, of the Town of *Paris*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Goulbourn* Division, No. 332; and the Petition of the *Rideau* Union Division, No. 175, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of the *Chalmer's Church* Sabbath School, *Kingston*; and the Petition of *Martin Kitchen* and others, of *South Dumfries*.

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of *William Workman* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Houland*,—The Petition of *A. Jeffrey* and others; and the Petition of *J. C. King* and others, both of the Township of *Vaughan*; the Petition of *S. Moffatt* and others; and the Petition of the County of *Peel* Division, No. 185, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*),—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Dunsford*,—Two Petitions of the *Prince of Wales' Temple*, No. 461, Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of *W. Cassidy* and others, of *Verulam*.

By Mr. *Ferguson* (*South Simcoe*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Buchanan*,—The Petition of the *Hamilton and Gore* Mechanics' Institute, of the City of *Hamilton*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Bible Christian Church,—and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both of *Orono*,—of *C. R. Ellison* and others, of the Western and Centre of *Elma*,—and of *P. R. Jarvis*, Mayor, and others, of the Town of *Stratford*, both of the County of *Perth*,—of the *Thornton* Division, No. 121,—and of the *Owen Sound* Division, No. 193, both Sons of Temperance,—of *R. Holden* and others, of the Town of *Belleville*,—of the Congregational Church of *St. Andrews*, County of *Argenteuil*,—of the Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the *Bond Street Baptist Church*, *Toronto*,—of *J. S. Smith* and others, of *McGillivray* and vicinity,—of the *Balderson's Corners* Lodge, No. 295, British American Order of Good Templars,—of *Henry Morris* and others, of the Townships of *Innisfil* and *Essa*,—of *T. E. Dissitte* and others, of the Township of *Medonte*, County of *Simcoe*,—and of *T. Beeman* and others, of the Village of *Napanee* and vicinity; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Dauntless Temple, No. 210,—and of the *Almonte* Temple, No. 204, both of the Independent Order of Good Templars,—and of *J. Cuppage* and others, of the Township of *Orillia*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *W. Crouse* and others, of the Township of *Caradoc*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the Dauntless Temple, No. 210,—and of the *Almonte* Temple, No. 204, both of the Independent Order of Good Templars; severally praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Of *N. H. Bowen* and others, of the Cities of *Quebec* and *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Chaudière Valley* Railway Company."

Of *G. A. Drew* and others, of the Villages of *Elora* and *Fergus*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate "The *Fergus, Elora* and *Guelph* Railway Company."

Of the *Stanstead, Shefford* and *Chambly* Railroad Company; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of *H. Abbott* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Act 19 and 20 *Vic.*, Cap. 124, to incorporate the *Canada* Marine Insurance Company.

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to amend the Act 12 Vic., Cap. 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes, may not become Law; and also, for certain amendments to the Acts relating to the said Trinity House.

Of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for *Upper Canada*; praying for amendments to the Patent Laws.

Of *E. S. Filiatrault* and others, School Commissioners of the Town of *Iberville*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to acquire Property in the said Town, with power to erect a Superior Commercial School thereon, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Kincardine*; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal and make void all Acts and Proclamations having reference to the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Ratepayers thereof to select by vote, whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the said County Town.

Of the Municipal Council of the Second Division of the County of *Charlevoix*; praying aid for a Road.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Arthur*; praying that the said Township may remain attached to the County of *Wellington*.

Of *D. Saunders* and others, of the Township of *Luther*; praying that the said Township may remain attached to the County of *Wellington*.

Of *L. H. Johnson* and others, of the County of *Kent*; praying for amendments to the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*.

Of *C. Provencher* and others, of North *Ham* and other places, County of *Wolfe*; praying that the 10th and 11th Ranges of *Wolfestown* may be annexed to North *Ham*, in the said County.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1863; for Copies of Papers connected with the Grand Trunk Railway Mail Service, since 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

The Honorable Mr. *Movat*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ending 30th September, 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Curtier*,  
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 24th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Notman*,—The Petition of *J. Clement* and others, of the Township of *Beverly*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Beverly*.

By Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*),—The Petition of *E. Mason* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Smith* (*Toronto East*),—The Petition of the Home Temple, No. 89, Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of the Primitive Methodist Church and Congregation, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Burwell*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Malahide*.

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*),—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Pertland*.

By Mr. Caron,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. A. Delège* and others, of the Parishes of *L'Islet* and *St. Cyrille de Lessard*.

By Mr. Langevin,—The Petition of *Louis Charland* and others, of the Township of *Standon*, County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. Smith (East *Durham*),—The Petition of the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, of the City of *Toronto*; and the Petition of the Bank of *Upper Canada*.

By Mr. McKellar,—The Petition of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 55, British American Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. O'Halloran,—The Petition of the West *Farnham* Branch of the United Canadian Alliance; and the Petition of *B. Robins* and others, of North *Stanbridge*.

By Mr. Dunkin,—The Petition of *William Muir* and others; and the Petition of *A. Fleming* and others, both of the Township of *Scarboro'*; and the Petition of the *Highland Creek* Division, No. 347, Sons of Temperance.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the *Peterboro'* Division, No. 45,—and of the *Excelsior* Division, No. 276, Sons of Temperance,—of *J. H. Taylor* and others,—and of *D. Willson* and others, both of the County of *Welland*;—and of *H. Christie* and others, of *Westwood* and vicinity; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *John McNish* and others, of the Township of *Elizabethtown*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Prince Edward*; praying that the Act respecting Inspectors of Public Asylums, Hospitals, the Provincial Penitentiary, and all Common Gaols and other Prisons, may be repealed, in so far as the same requires the appointment of such Inspectors for County Gaols.

Of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Quebec*,—and of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Montmagny*; severally praying for the passing of an Act declaring that, for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *Shanly*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Ottawa* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the 12th day of April next, if the House is then sitting, and if not, until the first day following that on which it shall meet again, to enable certain Members of the Committee to attend to urgent business at home, both parties consenting to such adjournment.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th September, 1863; for a Statement in detail of the number of Tavern Licenses issued in this Province by the different Municipalities during the years 1860, 1861 and 1862, the amount due the Government on such Licenses, the amount paid, the time when and by whom, the amount still due, and by whom due. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Copies of all Papers and Documents in the possession of the Government, having reference to the Dismissal of Mr. *Hammond* from the Office of Registrar of the County of *Bruce*;

and also, of all Applications, Orders in Council and other Documents having reference to the appointment thereto of Mr. *John McClay*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Information respecting Free Grants of land on Colonization Roads. (*Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

The Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

Mr. *White*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of the Municipality of the Township of *Fullarton*, for the legalization of the existing Division Lines between lots in that Township,—of the Art Association of the City of *Montreal*,—of *Narcisse Marcotte* and others, praying that certain portions of the Parishes of *St. Médard* and *St. Albert de Warwick*, may be attached to the Parish of *Ste. Victoire* and Municipality of *Victoriaville*,—of *W. Pope* and others, for erection of certain parts of *Kingsey*, *Warwick* and *Tingwick*, into a separate Municipality, by the name of *Kingsey Falls*,—of *E. Atwater* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, for an Act to incorporate the Trustees of the *American Presbyterian Congregation*,—of *G. B. Rolleston* and others, for incorporation of the *Massawippi Mining Company*.

The Petition of *L'Union St. Joseph* of the City of *Ottawa*,—and of the Children's Industrial School of the City of *Hamilton*, are not of a nature to require the publication of Notice.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

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### Monday, 28th March, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Joliette*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

And also, Return from the Registrar of the County of *Prince Edward, C. W.*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending the 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Section 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *John Moffat* and others, of the Township of *Lobo* and *London*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Ann Munn* and others, of the Township of *Nassauville*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Simpson*,—The Petition of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Kinloss*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Foley*,—The Petition of *James McClellan* and others, of the Township of *Caledon*; and the Petition of *Daniel Van Wyck* and others, of *Stamford*.

By Mr. *Wright* (East York),—The Petition of the Reverend *T. Crompton* and others, of *Victoria Square* and vicinity; and the Petition of the *Rising Star Temple*, No. 252, Independent Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of *L. Dixon* and others, of the Township of *St. Vincent*.

By Mr. Price,—Two Petitions of the Municipality of the Township of *Escoumains*, County of *Saguenay*.

By the Honorable Mr. Carling,—The Petition of *Robert Edwin Jackson*.

By Mr. Morris,—The Petition of Mrs. *Eliza Maria Clark* and others, of the County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. Poupore,—The Petition of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the *Goulburn Star Division*, No. 332,—of the *Rideau Union Division*, No. 175,—of the County of *Peel Division*, No. 185,—and of the *Highland Creek Division*, No. 347, Sons of Temperance,—of *A. Fleming* and others,—and of *William Muir* and others, both of the Township of *Scarboro'*,—of *A. Jeffery* and others,—and of *J. C. King* and others, both of the Township of *Vaughan*,—of *C. Whitlaw* and others, of the Town of *Paris*,—of *Martin Kitchen* and others, of *South Dumfries*,—of *Chalmer's Church Sabbath School*, *Kingston*,—of the *Primitive Methodist Church and Congregation of Toronto*,—of the *Evening Star Lodge*, No. 55, *British American Order of Good Templars*,—of the *West Farnham Branch of the United Canadian Alliance*,—and of *B. Robinson* and others, of *North Stanbridge*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the *Prince of Wales' Temple*, No. 461, *Independent Order of Good Templars*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *W. Cassidy* and others, of *Verulam*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the *Prince of Wales' Temple*, No. 461,—and of the *Home Temple*, No. 89, of the *Independent Order of Good Templars*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the *Independent Order of Good Templars*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*; praying that Chapter 127 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, may be so amended as to empower County Councils to fix and determine the amount of Salary to be paid to Jailors in *Upper Canada*.

Of *William Workman* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate "The Royal Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Of *L. Moffat* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation for the purpose of Exploring, Mining, Manufacturing and Disposing of Copper and other Ores, and of Mines and Mining Locations in *Canada*.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Port Hope*,—of the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*, of the City of *Toronto*,—and of the Bank of *Upper Canada*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbor of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Malahide*; praying for the passing of an Act to define the Rights and Liabilities connected with Public Harbors.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Simcoe*; praying for amendments to the Laws relating to the Duties of Magistrates.

Of the *Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute*, of the City of *Hamilton*; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make other provisions respecting Inventions, Trade-marks and Designs.

Of *J. Clement* and others, of the Township of *Beverly*,—and of the Municipality of the Township of *Beverly*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to confirm the Survey made by Mr. *James McIntosh*, P.L.S., of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Concessions of the said Township.

Of *E. Mason* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*, County of *Montcalm*,—and of the Municipality of the Township of *Portland*; severally praying aid for a Road.

Of the Reverend *F. X. Delège* and others, of the Parishes of *l'Islet* and *St. Cyrille de Lessard*; praying for aid to continue the *Arago Road*.

Of *Louis Charland* and others, of the Township of *Standon*, County of *Dorchester*; praying aid for Colonization Roads.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Carleton*; praying for the repeal of Chapter 121 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and for the passing of an Act declaring that, for the future, all accounts for the expenses of the administration of Criminal Justice in *Upper Canada*, should be examined, audited, vouched and approved by Government Auditors, before payment.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—*John Macdonald*, Esquire, *David Ford Jones*, Esquire, *George Sylvain*, Esquire, *Alfred Pisonneault*, Esquire; Chairman, *Edmund Burke Wood*, Esquire.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: The Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*, the Honorable *Maurice Laframboise*, *Joseph Hyacinthé Bellerose*, Esquire, *Joseph Rymal*, Esquire; Chairman, *Thomas Clarke Street*, Esquire.

Mr. *Scoble*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, *viz*:—Of the Municipality of the Village of *Napanee*, for incorporation as a Town,—of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Ontario* and others, for authority to dispose of certain School Property in *Kingston*,—of *J. W. Cranford* and *James-Colquhoun*, Executors and Devises under the Will of the late *John White*, of *Barton Lodge, Wentworth*,—of *P. Latraverse* and others, for an Act of incorporation for the management of the Isles of *Du Moine* and *Des Barques*,—of the *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company*, for amendments to their Act of incorporation (so far as respects ordinary amendments),—of *G. A. Drew* and others, for incorporation of the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph Railway Company*,—and of *C. Provancher* and others, praying that the 10th and 11th Ranges of *Wolfestown* may be attached to North *Ham*.

Mr. *Simpson*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to present the accompanying Resolution, to which they ask the concurrence of Your Honorable House:

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to issue his Warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay*, junior, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Forty thousand dollars, towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that the House will make good the same.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 15th October, 1863; for a Certified Copy of all Accounts made and rendered by *Thomas Robertson*, Esquire, late County Attorney for the County of *Wentworth*, of all Toll Moneys on the *Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road*, paid to and received by him, by and from the several Toll-gate Keepers on the said road, from the time he was appointed to or had the supervision and management of the said road, and of all Payments and Disbursements made and expended for Repairs upon the same; the Date of his Appointment as such Manager, the Rate of Salary he was entitled to receive, and what personal Expenses he might expend; a Copy of the Instrument or authority under which he was entitled to the same; and also all Vouchers for money expended thereon or otherwise, up to the date of his ceasing to have management of the said road. (*Sessional Papers, No. 33.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for a Return of the Names of all Revenue and Excise Officers in the County of *Hastings*, on the first day of January, 1863; shewing where they were supposed to be doing duty; the Names of their immediate Predecessors, if any, respectively; the Date and Cause of the removal of such predecessors; the Salaries and Emoluments said predecessors received at the date of their removal, respectively; the Salaries and Emoluments the present incumbents enjoyed on the said first day of January; also if any changes by Dismissal, Resignation, or Removal, have been made in the said offices, and the nature of the same, since the said first day of January; also, whether any Increase or Diminution in any of the said offices has taken place, and the nature of the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 34.*)

Return (additional) to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16th March, 1864; for Copies of Papers relating to the Intercolonial Railroad. (*Sessional Papers, No. 27.*)

Mr. *Brousseau*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, and the Honorable *William Pierce Howland*, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee on Saturday last; and that the said *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, and *Joseph G. Blanchet*, Esquire, another Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *William Pierce Howland* and *Joseph G. Blanchet*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

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### Tuesday, 29th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of *A. B. Pardee* and others, of North *Augusta* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Elderslie*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of *John Parker* and others, of the Township of *Pickering*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Port Daniel*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Alton* Division, No. 171; and the Petition of the *Peel* Division, No. 344, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of *James Sharp* and others, of the Township of *Cavan*.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of the Reverend *N. E. Ricard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Fulgence*.

By Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*),—The Petition of the *Ottawa* and *Prescott* Railway Company.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Dunsford*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Rose*, and *Anselme Homère*

*Pâquet*, Esquire, and *William Ferguson*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable *John Rose*, *Anselme Homère Pâquet*, Esquire, and *William Ferguson*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of *Canada*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 3.*)

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, seconded by Mr. *Chapais*;

*Ordered*, That the General Committee of Elections have leave to withdraw the Report made yesterday by the said Committee, containing the names of the Select Committee for the trial of the County of *Essex* Election Petition.

*John Macdonald*, Esquire, *David Ford Jones*, Esquire, *George Sylvain*, Esquire, *Alfred Pinsonneault*, Esquire; Chairman, *Edmund Burke Wood*, Esquire; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*; their names were called over, and *George Sylvain*, Esquire, and *Edmund Burke Wood*, Esquire, not appearing;

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, seconded by Mr. *Chapais*,

*Ordered*, That the swearing of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, be adjourned until the next sitting of this House.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *J. S. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Curtier*,

The House adjourned at a quarter to Four o'clock, P.M.

### Wednesday, 30th March, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cornellier*,—The Petition of *L. Martel* and others, of the Township of *Cathcart*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of the *Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of *L. Desrosiers* and others, of the County of *Berthier*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Rose of Huron Temple, No. 93, Independent Order of Good Templars*; and the Petition of *G. Doupe* and others, of the Township of *Huron*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *John Moffat* and others, of the Townships of *Lobo* and *London*,—of *James McClellan* and others, of the Township of *Caledon*,—of *L. Dixon* and others, of the Township of *St. Vincent*,—of Mrs. *Eliza Maria Clark* and others, of the County of *Lanark*,—and of *Daniel Van Wick* and others, of *Stamford*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of Mrs. *Ann Munn* and others, of the Township of *Nassauwaucya*, County of *Halter*,—of the Reverend *T. Crompton* and others, of *Victoria Square* and vicinity,—and of the *Rising Star Temple, No. 252, Independent Order of Good Templars*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liqueur Law.

Of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to empower them to extend their line of Railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Kinloss*; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal and make void all Acts and Proclamations having reference to the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Ratepayers thereof to select, by vote, whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the said County Town.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Escoumains*, County of *Saguenay*; praying for aid to open out Roads in the said County.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Escoumains*, County of *Saguenay*; praying for amendments to the Fishery Act of *Lower Canada*.

Of *Robert Edwin Jackson*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity, in *Upper Canada*, to admit him to the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

Of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the period for completing the Bridge over the River *Ottawa*, from the Township of *Litchfield*, in the County of *Pontiac*, to the Township of *Horton*, in the County of *Renfrew*, for a further term of four years.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Dunsford*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Rose*, and *William Ferguson*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Scoble*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given upon the Petitions of the Town Council of *Port Hope*,—of the Honorable *John Hillyard Cameron*.—and of the Bank of *Upper Canada*, severally praying for an Act to re-organise the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*, and to authorize the said Company to acquire the Harbor of *Port Hope*,—of *William Workman* and others, for incorporation of the Royal Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,—and of the Municipality of the Township of *Beverly*, for an Act to confirm a Survey of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Concessions of that Township, and they find the Notice sufficient in each case.

On the Petition of *L. Moffatt* and others, for an Act of incorporation for the purpose of exploring, mining, manufacturing, and disposing of Copper and other Ores in *Canada*, Your Committee find that no Notice was given, on account of the Company having been formed too recently to give the requisite notice; but there being no private interests affected, Your Committee beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule in this case.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson*, seconded by Mr. *Shanly*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to issue His Warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay*, Junior, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Forty thousand dollars, towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* and the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House, relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—The Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*, the Honorable *Maurice Laframboise*, *Joseph Hyacinthe Bellecroix*, Esquire, *Joseph Rymal*, Esquire; Chairman, *Thomas Clarke Street*, Esquire.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—*Théodore Robitaille*, Esquire, *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, *Antoine Chartier de Lotbinière Harwood*, Esquire, *Samuel Ault*, Esquire; Chairman, *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,  
*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, in the room of the Honorable *George Etienne Cartier*, who, since his Election as Representative of the said Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Attorney General in and for that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Lower Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said Honorable *George Etienne Cartier* hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the City of *Kingston*, in the room of the Honorable *John Alexander Macdonald*, who, since his Election as Representative of the said City of *Kingston*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Attorney General in and for that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Upper Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said Honorable *John Alexander Macdonald* hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of *Sherbrooke*, in the room of the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, who, since his Election as Representative of the said Town of *Sherbrooke*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Minister of Finance of this Province, by means whereof the seat of the said Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, in the room of *James Cockburn*, Esquire, who, since his Election as Representative of the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Upper Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said *James Cockburn*, Esquire, hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of *Niagara*, in the room of *John Simpson*, Esquire, who, since his Election as Representative of the said Town of *Niagara*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Secretary and Registrar of the Province of *Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said *John Simpson*, Esquire, hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Kamouraska*, in the room of *Jean Charles Chapais*, Esquire, who, since his Election as Representative of the said County of *Kamouraska*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of *Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said *Jean Charles Chapais*, Esquire, hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the County of *Dorchester*, in the room of *Hector Louis Langevin*, Esquire, who, since his Election as Representative for the said County of *Dorchester*, hath accepted

an office of profit under the Crown, to wit : the office of Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Lower Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said *Hector Louis Langevin*, Esquire, hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the City of *Hamilton*, in the room of *Isaac Buchanan*, Esquire, who, since his election as Representative of the said City of *Hamilton*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit : the office of President of the Executive Council of the Province of *Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said *Isaac Buchanan*, Esquire, hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Electoral Division of *Montreal West*, in the room of the Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee*, who, since his election as Representative of the said Electoral Division of *Montreal West*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit : the office of Minister of Agriculture and Statistics of the Province of *Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee* hath become vacant.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, in the room of the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*, who, since his election as Representative of the said North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, hath accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit : the office of Postmaster General of the Province of *Canada*, by means whereof the seat of the said Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* hath become vacant.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Cornwall)*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,

*Ordered*, That the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Report of the Postmaster General of the Province, for the year 1863, be severally printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,

*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns to-morrow, it stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 3rd May next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Turcotte* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)* have leave to bring in a Bill to empower the School Commissioners of the Town of *Iberville* to establish a Superior Commercial School in the said Town.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts relative to the *Stansstead, Shefford and Chambly* Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Art Association of *Montreal* to establish an Art Union in connection with the other operations thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the County of *Arthabaska*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Daoust* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter Sixty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Street* have leave to bring in a Bill for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau* have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the Monument erected at *Ste. Foye*, to the memory of the Braves of 1760, to be Public Property.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Denis* have leave to bring in a Bill to alter the limits of a Municipality in the County of *Beauharnois*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Shanly* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*) have leave to bring in a Bill to constitute the Municipality of *Kingsley Falls*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pouliot* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter Sixty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Carling* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the late *John White* to dispose of certain Property under his Will.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Town of *Napanee*, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Huot* have leave to bring in a Bill to give power to *E. O. Richard* and others to build a Bridge over the River *St. Charles*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Notman* have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the Survey made by *James Macintosh*, a Provincial Land Surveyor, of the Side Lines and Side Roads in the

Third, Fourth and Fifth Concessions of the Township of *Beverley*, under the authority of the Act 23 *Victoria*, Cap. 100.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*John Macdonald*, Esquire, *David Ford Jones*, Esquire, *George Sylvain*, Esquire, *Alfred Pinsonneault*, Esquire; Chairman, *Edmund Burke Wood*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, their names were called over, and *John Macdonald*, Esquire, *George Sylvain*, Esquire, and *Edmund Burke Wood*, Esquire, did not appear.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*),  
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 31st March, 1864.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That his Warrant for the appointment of a Member to serve on the General Committee of Elections, to supply a vacancy in the said General Committee, was upon the Table;

And the said Warrant was read as followeth:—

Pursuant to the Thirty-eighth Section of Cap. 7 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," I do appoint the Honorable *Charles Alleyn*, Member for the Electoral Division of *Quebec West*, to be a Member of the General Committee of Elections, in the room and stead of the Honorable *Jean Charles Chapais*, who has vacated his seat as Member of the House by acceptance of office.

Given under my hand, this thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

L. WALLBRIDGE,  
Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

\* The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*),—The Petition of *J. Stevenson* and others, Shareholders in the Stock of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*; and the Petition of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Session, Members and adherents of the Presbyterian Congregation of *Erin*, in connection with the *Canada Presbyterian Church*; and the Petition of the *Erin Division*, No. 140, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. J. Saucier* and others, of *Matapedia*, County of *Bonaventure*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the *Alton Division*, No 171,—and of the *Peel Division*, No. 344, Sons of Temperance,—of *A. B. Pardee* and others, of North *Augusta* and vicinity,—of *John Parker* and others, of the Township of *Pickering*, County of *Ontario*,—and of *James Sharp* and others, of the Township of *Cavan*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Elderslie*; praying for the passing of an Act to repeal and make void all Acts and Proclamations having reference to the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Ratepayers thereof to select by vote, whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the said County Town.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Brant*; praying that no Act may be passed having for its object the repeal of the Proclamation appointing *Walkerton* as the County Town of the County of *Bruce*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Port Daniel*; praying for aid to construct a Bridge over the Great *Port Daniel* River.

Of the Reverend *N. E. Ricard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Fulgence*; praying that the said Parish may be erected into a separate Municipality, under the name of "The Municipality of the Parish of *St. Fulgence de Durham*."

Of the *Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to raise additional capital for the repair of the said Railway, the repair and increase of the Rolling Stock, and the settlement of existing Liabilities.

*Mr. Dunsford*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Rose*, and *William Ferguson*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

On motion of *Mr. Irvine*, seconded by *Mr. Joly*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the tenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in consequence of the adjournment of the House, and with the consent of both parties.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.

The House adjourned accordingly.

—

*Nine Minutes past Four.*

The Honorable *Mr. Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

The Honorable *Mr. Evanturel*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that *William McGiverin*, Esquire a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *William McGiverin*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Ordered, That *Mr. McConkey* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Canada Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday the third day of May next.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Information respecting Free Grants of Land on Colonization Roads, be referred to the Standing Committee on Emigration and Colonization.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the *British American Exploring and Mining Association*.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Howland* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the British American Exploring and Mining Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday, the third day of May next.

*Ordered*, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and for receiving Reports of Committees on such Bills, be extended to the Tenth day of May next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Stirton* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph-Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday, the third day of May next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Parker* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the admission of *John Thompson Huggard* to practise as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday, the third day of May next.

*Théodore Robitaille*, Esquire, *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, *Antoine Chartier de Lotbinière Harwood*, Esquire, *Samuel Ault*, Esquire; Chairman, *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, their names were called over, and *Samuel Ault*, Esquire, not appearing within one hour after four of the clock;

On motion Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Scoble*,

*Ordered*, That the swearing of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, be adjourned until the next sitting of this House.

The Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*, the Honorable *Maurice Laframboise*, *Joseph Hyacinthe Bellerose*, Esquire, *Joseph Rymal*, Esquire; Chairman, *Thomas Clarke Street*, Esquire; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, their names were called over, and the Honorable *Maurice Laframboise* not appearing within one hour after four of the clock;

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, seconded by Mr. *Scoble*,

*Ordered*, That the swearing of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, be adjourned until the next sitting of this House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Fowell* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton Children's Industrial School*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday, the third day of May next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,

The House adjourned until Tuesday, the third day of May next.

Tuesday, 3rd May, 1864.

Mr. Speaker reported, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificates, viz :—

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
To wit :

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *St. Francis* (*G. F. Bowen*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the Town of *Sherbrooke*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Town of *Sherbrooke* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Town of *Sherbrooke*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit : the Office of Minister of Finance, the Honorable *Alexander Tilloch Galt* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of April, instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
*Quebec*, 12th April, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Jr., Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
*Quebec*.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
To wit :

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of *Montreal* (*George H. Ryland*, Esquire), specially appointed Returning Officer for the Electoral Division of *Montreal West*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral Division of *Montreal West* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Electoral Division of *Montreal West*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit : the Office of Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of April instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
*Quebec*, 13th April, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Jr., Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
*Quebec*.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
To wit :

This to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of *Montreal* (*Tancrède Bouthillier*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the

Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral Division of *Montreal East* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *George Etienne Cartier*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Electoral Division of *Montreal East*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Attorney General for *Lower Canada*, the Honorable *George Etienne Cartier* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of April instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Quebec, 13th April, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
Quebec.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
To wit: }

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the City of *Kingston* (*William George Draper*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the said City of *Kingston*, for the election of a Member to represent the said City of *Kingston* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *John Alexander Macdonald*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said City of *Kingston*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Attorney General for *Upper Canada*, the Honorable *John Alexander Macdonald* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of April instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Quebec, 15th April, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
Quebec.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
To wit: }

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Dorchester* (*A. Godbout*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the said County of *Dorchester*, for the election of a Member to represent the said County of *Dorchester* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said County of *Dorchester*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Solicitor General for *Lower Canada*, the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return

of the said Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of April instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Quebec, 15th April, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
Quebec.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
To wit: }

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Lincoln* (*Joseph A. Woodruff*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the Town of *Niagara*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Town of *Niagara*, in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *John Simpson*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Town of *Niagara*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Provincial Secretary, the Honorable *John Simpson*, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Eleventh day of April instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Quebec, 15th April, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
Quebec.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
To wit: }

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Kamouraska* (*Henri Garon*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the said County of *Kamouraska*, for the election of a Member to represent the said County of *Kamouraska* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Jean Charles Chapais*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said County of *Kamouraska*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Commissioner of Public Works, the Honorable *Jean Charles Chapais*, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Fourteenth day of April, instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Quebec, 15th April, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
Quebec.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
 To wit: }

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Northumberland* (*Robert Needham Waddell*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, for the election of a Member to represent the said West Riding of the County of *Northumberland* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *James Cockburn*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of Solicitor General for *Upper Canada*, the Honorable *James Cockburn* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the twenty-third day of April last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
*Quebec*, 3rd May, 1864.

J. R. FORTIER,  
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,  
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
*Quebec*.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
 To wit: }

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Wentworth* (*E. Cartwright Thomas*, Esquire), *ex-officio* Returning Officer for the City of *Hamilton*, for the election of a Member to represent the said City of *Hamilton* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Isaac Buchanan*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said City of *Hamilton*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit: the office of President of the Committees of the Honorable the Executive Council, the Honorable *Isaac Buchanan* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-ninth day of April last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
*Quebec*, 3rd May, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire,  
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
*Quebec*.

The Honorable *John A. Macdonald*, Member for the City of *Kingston*; the Honorable *George Etienne Cartier*, Member for the Electoral Division of *Montreal East*; the Honorable *Jean Charles Chapans*, Member for the County of *Kamouraska*; the Honorable *John Simpson*, Member for the Town of *Niagara*; the Honorable *Thomas D'Arcy McGee*, Member for the Electoral Division of *Montreal West*; the Honorable *James Cockburn*, Member for the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*; the Honorable *Isaac Buchanan*, Member for the City of *Hamilton*; the Honorable *Alexander*

*Tilloch Galt*, Member for the Town of *Sherbrooke*; and the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin*, Member for the County of *Dorchester*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Northern Railway of *Canada*, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, with a classified Statement of Tonnage and Passengers conveyed along the Road during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

Also, Return of the amounts collected and expended by the Corporation of the Town of *Owen Sound*, during the year 1863, in accordance with the Act 24 *Vic.*, Cap. 63. (*Sessional Papers, No. 35.*)

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Montreal*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

Also, accounts of the Trustees of the *Montreal Turnpike Trust*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

And also, Return from the Registrar of the County of *Welland*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *Hebertville*; the Petition of the Reverend *C. Richard* and others, of the Townships of *Simard, Tremblay* and *Harvey*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Villeneuve* and others, of the Townships of *LaBarre, Signay* and *Delisle*, County of *Chicoutimi*; the Petition of *P. U. Cimon* and others, of the County of *Saguenay*; two Petitions of the Municipality of the Township of *Chicoutimi*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Chicoutimi*; and the Petition of *L. G. Tremblay* and others, of the Counties of *Charlevoix* and *Saguenay*.

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *J. Jobin* and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame de la Victoire*, County of *Lévis*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition *A. M. Delisle*, Esquire, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of *Charles Roger*, of the Village of *Millbrook*.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of the Right Honorable *Udolphus Lord Aylmer*, Baron of *Bairath*, in that part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, called *Ireland*, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Merchants' Bank.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *William McPherson*, Mayor, and others, the heirs and representatives of the *Langlais* family, of the Township of *Port Daniel*, County of *Bonaventure*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *A. P. Ball* and others; and the Petition of *A. Shurtleff* and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *L. Martel* and others of the Township of *Cathcart*; praying aid for Roads in the said Township, and also, for a survey of certain lands adjoining the said Township.

Of the *Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company*; praying that certain additional powers may be conferred upon the said Company.

Of *L. Desrosiers* and others, of *Berthier*; praying for the passing of an Act to abolish Local Councils in *Lower Canada*, and for other purposes.

Of the Rose of *Huron Temple*, No. 93, Independent Order of Good Templars; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *G. Doupe* and others, of the Township of *Huron*; praying for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the Session, members and adherents of the Presbyterian Congregation of *Erin*, in connection with the *Canada Presbyterian Church*,—and of the *Erin Division*, No. 140,

Sons of Temperance; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *J. Stevenson* and others, Shareholders in the Stock of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*,—and of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbor of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend *P. J. Saucier* and others, of *Matapédia*, County of *Bonaventure*; praying that free grants of land in that Township may be made to actual settlers.

*Mr. Burwell*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, informed the House that all the Members of the Committee were absent from the meeting of the said Committee on the 12th April last; and that *Albert Knight*, Esquire, and *Alexander Morris*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day;

Ordered, That *Albert Knight*, Esquire, and *Alexander Morris*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

*Mr. Tassé*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House that *Mr. Mc Giverin* and *Mr. Dickson*, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on the 1st April last; and that the said *Mr. Dickson*, and the Chairman, the Honorable *François Evanturel*, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day;

Ordered, That the Honorable *François Evanturel* and *James Dickson*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

*Mr. Dunsford*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that the Chairman, the Honorable *John Rose*, and *William Ferguson*, Esquire, and *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on the First day April last.

*Mr. Notman*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *David Stirton*, Esquire, *Francis Jones*, Esquire, *Walter Ross*, Esquire, and *John Sylvester Ross*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *David Stirton*, Esquire, *Francis Jones*, Esquire, *Walter Ross*, Esquire, and *John Sylvester Ross*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable *Mr. Rose*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day;

Ordered, That *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

*Mr. Blanchet*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, and *Moise Houde*,

Esquire, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on the first day of April last; and that the Honorable *William Pearce Howland*, another Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day;

*Ordered*, That the Honorable *William Pearce Howland* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Lower Canada Game Act*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the business of Stevedores and Liners in the Harbour of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Weighing and Measuring of certain Articles of General Consumption.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Curtier*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 4th May, 1864.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:—

ST. GERVAIS AND PROTAIS,  
*County of Bellechasse*, 3rd May, 1864.

The Honorable *Lewis Wallbridge*,  
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*:

SIR,—We hereby inform you that we are not desirous of continuing to contest the right of *Edouard Rémillard*, Esquire, to sit in the Legislative Assembly as Member for the County of *Bellechasse*, and request that all proceedings in virtue of our Election Petition may be stopped.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very humble servants,  
(Signed) J. JOLIVET.  
“ SIMON BAQUET.  
“ AUGUSTIN AUDET.

Copy received; agreed to, without costs.  
(Signed,) *Ed. Rémillard*.

*Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, having presented the Indenture of his Election for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, and having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

*Resolved*, That in admitting *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, elected to represent the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, to take his seat on the production of the Duplicate Indenture only, and without the Return of the Indenture of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Certificate of the latter Officer, this House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the production of the usual Certificate.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the Honorable *Thomas Ryan* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the *Cape Race* Division, No. 88, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of *D. D. Williston* and others.

By Mr. *Pouliot*,—The Petition of *H. Boucher* and others, of the Township of *Bégo*: County of *Témiscouata*.

By Mr. *Pope*,—Three Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*.

By Mr. *Wells*,—The Petition of the *Queensville* Division, No. 164, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *McGiverin*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Port Dalhousie*.

Mr. *Mucfarlane*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House, that the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Notman*, from the select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House, that *David Stirton*, Esquire, and *John Sylvester Ross*, Esquire, Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *David Stirton*, Esquire, and *John Sylvester Ross*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Scoble*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of *N. B. Bowen* and others, for incorporation of the *Chaudière Valley Railway Company*,—of *Charles C. Colby*, of the Township of *Stanstead*,—of the Reverend *J. Jouveant* and others, for the erection of certain Ranges of *Lochaber* into a Municipality by the name of *St. Malachy*,—of *John McMillan* and others, of the Township of *Nepean*, for an Act to establish the boundaries in front of Lots 29, 30, 31 and 32, in Concession A, *Rideau Front*,—of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*,—of *Robert Edwin Jackson*,—of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*,—of *La Société St. Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec*, for an Act to declare Public Property the Monument erected on the *Ste. Foye Road*,—of the *Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company*,—and of the Reverend *N. E. Ricard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Fulgence*, for erection of that Parish into a Municipality.

The Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for

the County of *Joliette*, informed the House, that *James Dickson*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *James Dickson*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*), seconded by Mr. *Scoble*,

*Ordered*, That the Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada*, belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*, be discharged.

*Resolved*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issue of Letters Patent to *Charles C. Colby*, for the introduction into this Province of a new and useful art for the extraction of spirits of turpentine and other spirits and oils from wood, and the machinery therewith connected.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864, for a Return of copies of all Orders in Council, other Orders, agreements, reports, papers and correspondence between the Government or any Member thereof, and their officials or other persons; also between their officials and other persons, respecting the agreement to sell, and the sale of a certain portion or tract of land known as Block A, South of the *Hamilton* and *Brantford* Plank Road, and the Tow Path lying between the said Block A and the *Grand River*, in the Township of *Brantford*, as laid down in the Plan of Survey by Provincial Deputy Land Surveyor *Orpheus Robinson*, and dated March 12th, 1859, of record in the Crown Lands Office. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864, for a copy of the Commission recently issued to *George Morphy*, Esquire, to investigate certain charges against Mr. Sheriff *Fortune*; copies of all complaints made to the Government against the said Sheriff; copies of all instructions given to the said *George Morphy* touching the said Commission and the Enquiry thereunder; copies of all letters, telegrams and reports made by the said *George Morphy* to the Government, or any Member thereof; copies of all affidavits forwarded to the Government for the purpose of obtaining an adjournment of the Enquiry; a copy of the Petitions on the same subject by the Mayor and inhabitants of *Cobourg*; a copy of all telegrams and letters from any Member of the Government to the said *George Morphy*, or any other person, touching the said Commission, and the proceedings thereunder. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

On motion of Mr. *McConkey*, seconded by Mr. *Wright* (East *York*),

*Ordered*, That the Entry in the Journals of this House, of the 15th April, 1863, appointing a Select Committee to enquire into the practicability of establishing a navigable water communication between Lakes *Huron*, *Simcoe* and *Ontario*, by means of the contemplated *Georgian Bay Canal*, be now read;

And the same being read,

*Ordered*, That the Minutes, Evidence, and all papers relating to the said Committee, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between the *Georgian Bay* and Lake *Ontario*, via Lake *Simcoe*.

Mr. *Taschereau*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Brockville* informed the House that *Thomas Roberts Ferguson*, Esquire, and *Crowell Willson*, Esquire

Members of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *Thomas Roberts Ferguson*, Esquire, and *Crowell Willson*, Esquire, do attend in their places in this House, at its next sitting.

*Theodore Robitaille*, Esquire, *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, *Antoine Chartier de Lotbinière Harwood*, Esquire, *Samuel Ault*, Esquire; Chairman, *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, their names were called over before Four of the clock, and *Samuel Ault*, Esquire, did not appear.

The Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*, the Honorable *Maurice Laframboise*, *Joseph Hyacinthe Bellerose*, Esquire, *Joseph Rymal*, Esquire; Chairman, *Thomas Clarke Street*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, relative to the Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet on Friday next, in Committee Room, No. 21, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, A.M.

The Order of the House of the 24th March last, for the attendance of *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. *Brousseau* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Macfarlane* to state, that the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Terrebonne* met, on the 24th day of March last, one hour earlier than he had understood was to be the hour for its meeting that day, and in consequence of which he arrived at the Committee Room too late; that in consequence of the change in the Ministry he was in daily expectation of an adjournment of the House, and having been called away from *Quebec* upon urgent business, left the city on the 25th March last, and therefore did not return to the House before the final adjournment on the 31st March last.

And Mr. *Macfarlane* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of the 28th March last, for the attendance of *Joseph G. Blanchet*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. *Brousseau* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Blanchet* to state, that in consequence of the irregularity of the ferry crossing from the Town of *Lévis* to the City of *Quebec*, he was unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Terrebonne*, on Monday the 28th March last.

And Mr. *Blanchet* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of the 29th March last, for the attendance of the Honorable *John Rose*, *Ansime Homère Pâquet*, Esquire, and *William Ferguson*, Esquire, in their places in this House, being read;

Mr. *Dunsford* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Rose* to state, that he did not receive the Warrant of Mr. Speaker, for the re-assembling of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Russell*, until the morning of the 29th day of March last, being then at the City of *Montreal*; that in consequence of the change in the Ministry, he was in daily expectation that the House would adjourn, and therefore did not return to *Quebec* before the final adjournment of the House on the

first day of April last, and, by reason of the foregoing facts, was prevented from attending the meetings of the Committee on the 30th and 31st March and 1st April last.

And the Honorable *John Rose* having verified the same upon oath;  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Pâquet* to state, that he was unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Russell*, on the 29th March last, inasmuch as that he did not receive the Warrant of Mr. Speaker for the re-assembling of the said Committee on the reception of the Commission issued on the subject of the said Election Petition, until after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee.

And Mr. *Pâquet* having verified the same upon oath;  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* further informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Ferguson* to state, that at the time the Warrant of Mr. Speaker, issued for the re-assembling of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Russell*, he was in *Kingston*; that in consequence of the change of Ministry, he was in daily expectation that the House would adjourn, and therefore did not return to *Quebec* before the final adjournment of the House on the 1st April last,—and, by reason of the foregoing facts, he was prevented from attending the meetings of the said Committee on the 30th and 31st March and 1st April last.

And Mr. *Ferguson* having verified the same upon oath;  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of the 31st March last, for the attendance of *William Mc Giverin*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. *Tussé* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Mc Giverin* to state, that he was prevented, by urgent business, from being present at the meetings of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Joliette*, from the 23rd to the 31st March last.

And Mr. *Mc Giverin* having verified the same upon oath;  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel* in his place in this House this day, being read;

Mr. *Tussé* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Evanturel* to state, that being under the impression that the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Joliette* was to take place this day (4th May), instead of yesterday, he was thereby prevented from being present at the meeting of the said Committee, yesterday.

And the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel* having verified the same upon oath;  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *David Stirton*, Esquire, *Francis Jones*, Esquire, *Walter Ross*, Esquire, and *John Sylvester Ross*, Esquire, in their places in this House this day, being read;

Mr. *Notman* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *John S. Ross* to state that, in consequence of ill-health, he was unable to attend the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères*, yesterday.

And Mr. *John S. Ross* having verified the same upon oath;  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. *Notman* also informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Francis Jones* to state, that in consequence of the absence from *Quebec* of several Members of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères*, he was aware that the business

could not be transacted, and therefore did not attend the meeting of the said Committee yesterday.

And Mr. *Francis Jones* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. *Notman* further informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Stirton* to state, that he was absent from *Quebec*, and owing to private and pressing business, was unable to return in time for the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères*, yesterday.

And Mr. *Stirton* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. *Biggar* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Walter Ross* to state, that he was unable to attend the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères*, yesterday, in consequence of the late arrival of the trains.

And Mr. *Walter Ross* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, in his place in this House this day, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Walsh* to state, that he was absent from *Quebec*, and from private business was unable to return in time for the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères*, yesterday.

And Mr. *Walsh* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

*Theodore Robitaille*, Esquire, *Jean Baptiste Pouliot*, Esquire, *Antoine Chartier de Lolbinière Harwood*, Esquire, *Samuel Ault*, Esquire ; Chairman, *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, their names were again called over at five minutes before Five of the clock, and *Antoine Chartier de Lolbinière Harwood*, Esquire, and *Samuel Ault*, Esquire, did not appear.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, " An Act to amend the third section of the Eighty-eighth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, " An Act to amend the third section of the Eighty-eighth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*," and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 23—Leave out " passing " and insert " commencement."

*Ordered*, That the said amendment be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until Friday next.

Friday, 6th May, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Thompson*,—The Petition of the Debenture-holders of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *K. Lindsay* and others, the Church-wardens of *St. Paul's Church, Knowlton, Brome, County of Brome*.

By Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. O. Pélisson* and others, of the Township of *Wolfestown, County of Wolfe*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. A. Blouin* and others, of the Parishes of *Ste. Cécile du Bic* and *St. Fabien, County of Rimouski*; and the Petition of *Duncan McMillan* and others of the County of *Huntingdon*.

By Mr. *MacKenzie (North Oxford)*,—The Petition of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*.

By Mr. *LeBoutillier*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. Guilmét* and others, of the Township of *Percé, County of Gaspé*.

By Mr. *Wright (East York)*,—The Petition of the Harvest Home Division, No. 31, Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of the *Britannia* Division, No. 223, Sons of Temperance; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Murray*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *Richard Daverne*, of the Township of *Adolphus-town, County of Lennox and Addington*; and the Petition of the *Kingston Female Refuge*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *S. D. Payne*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of *J. T. P. Proulx* and others, of *Ste. Marie de Beauce* and other Parishes.

By Mr. *Dunsford*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *James Robertson*, of the Town of *Port Hope*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *Hébertville*; praying that the *Kinogami* Road may be completed from the Parish of *Notre Dame de Laterrrière* to the Parish of *Notre Dame du Lac St. Jean*, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend *J. B. Villeneuve* and others, of the Townships of *La Barre, Signai, and Delisle, County of Chicoutimi*; praying that the *Kinogami* Road may be completed,—and also for the opening of a Route from said Road to *La Petite Décharge*, near the Slides.

Of the Reverend *C. Richard* and others, of the Townships of *Simard, Tremblay, and Harvey, County of Chicoutimi*; praying for aid to construct a Wharf, and establish a Ferry across the River *Saguenay* opposite *Chicoutimi*.

Of *P. U. Cimon* and others, of the County of *Saguenay*; praying that the Road from *l'Anse à l'eau* to *Escoumains*, and to *Rivière Ste. Marguerite*, may be continued.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Chicoutimi*; praying that the Common School Grant for *Lower Canada* may be increased.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Chicoutimi*,—and of the Municipality of the Village of *Chicoutimi*; severally praying for the appointment of a resident Judge for the District of *Chicoutimi*.

Of *L. G. Tremblay* and others, of the Counties of *Charlevoix* and *Saguenay*; praying for aid to construct Light-houses on *l'Isle aux Raux* and at *La Montée du Lac*.

Of *J. Jobin* and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame de la Victoire, County of Lévis*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Lévis Mining Company* of *Canada East*."

Of the Right Honorable *Udolphus Lord Aylmer*, Baron of *Balrath*, in that part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, called *Ireland*, and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Marrington Canada Mining Company* (Limited)."

Of *A. P. Ball* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Halifax Mining Company*."

Of *A. Shurtleff* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Yamaska Mining Company*."

Of *Charles Roger*, of the Village of *Millbrook*; praying for aid to enable him to complete the second volume of "The Rise of *Canada* from Barbarism to Civilization."

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that, for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Of the Merchants' Bank; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *Wm. MacPherson*, Mayor, and others, the heirs and representatives of the *Langlais* family, of the Township *Port Daniel*, County of *Bonaventure*; praying that a certain lot of land of which they claim to be the proprietors and which has lately been patented to one *Amos Bebee*, may be restored to them.

Of *A. M. Delisle*, Esquire, of the City of *Montreal*; setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of the Honorable *Thomas Ryan* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Kennebec* Gold Mining Company."

Of the *Cape Rich* Division, No. 88,—and of the *Queensville* Division, No. 164, all Sons of Temperance; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *D. D. Williston* and others; praying for the establishment of a National Bank for *Canada*.

Of *H. Boucher* and others, of the Township of *Bégon*, County of *Témiscouata*; praying that free grants of land in that Township may be made to actual settlers, and for other purposes.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*; praying for amendments to the Municipal Laws of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*; praying for amendments to the Law respecting Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Compton*; praying that no public moneys be expended for the opening of new Roads through wild lands, or for the connection of settlements, except on the recommendation of the County Council in whose limits such outlay is proposed to be made.

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Port Dalhousie*; praying for the passing of an Act to compel the several Counties throughout the Province to erect Poor-Houses.

*Mr. Notman*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, informed the House that *Francis Jones*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day;

Ordered, That *Francis Jones*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Ordered, That *Mr. Bell (Russell)*, have leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company*, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Mr. Simpson*, and the Honorable *Mr. Solicitor General Langevin* be added to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Ordered, That *Mr. Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*, have leave to bring in a Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Fulgence de Durham* into a separate Municipality.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Mr. Chapais* and the Honorable *Mr. Simpson* be added to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law respecting the Public Accounts and the Board of Audit.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

A Message from the Legislative Council by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

MR. SPEAKER:

The Legislative Council acquaint this House that they have added the Honorable *Alexander Campbell* to the Select Committee appointed to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of their Honors are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Legislative Council as a Member of a Joint Committee of both Houses.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, renewing and continuing for a limited time the Act to make further provision for the Geological Survey.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 39.)

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, informed the House, that *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, a member of the Committee was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day;

*Ordered*, That *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Order of the House of Tuesday last, for the attendance of *Albert Knight*, Esquire, and *Alexander Morris*, Esquire, in their places in this House, being read;

Mr. *Burwell* rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Knight* to state, that he was prevented on account of the cars being delayed, from attending the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Bellechasse*, on Tuesday last.

And Mr. *Knight* having verified the same upon oath,

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. *Burwell* also informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Morris* to state, that having matters of private business to dispose of in the City of *Montreal*, and being aware that the contestation in the matter of the Contested Election for the County of *Bellechasse* was to be abandoned, he remained in that city on his way to *Quebec*, to attend to the aforesaid business, and thereby was prevented, on Tuesday the third day of May, instant, from being present at the meeting of the Committee on the County of *Bellechasse* Contested Election, and further that he was under the belief that any meeting of the said Committee would be merely formal under the circumstances of the case, and that no injury could arise from his absence.

And Mr. *Morris* having verified the same upon oath,

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of Tuesday last, for the attendance of the Honorable Mr. *Howland* in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. *Notman* rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Howland* to state, that being unavoidably absent from *Quebec*, he was prevented from being

present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Terrebonne*, on Saturday the 26th March last.

And the Honorable Mr *Howland* having verified the same upon oath,  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of Wednesday last, for the attendance of *James Dickson*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Evanturel* rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Dickson* to state, that from private and pressing business he was unable to take the cars, on Saturday last, to come to *Quebec* to attend to his Parliamentary duties, and that he could only leave his home on Monday last, and consequently he only arrived in *Quebec* on Wednesday last, after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Joliette*.

And Mr. *Dickson* having verified the same upon oath,  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of Wednesday last, for the attendance of *Thomas Roberts Ferguson*, Esquire, and *Crowell Willson*, Esquire, in their places in this House, being read ;

Mr. *Taschereau* rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Ferguson* to state, that he left home on Saturday last, and could not reach *Quebec* in time to be present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Town of *Brockville*, on Wednesday last.

And Mr. *Ferguson* having verified the same upon oath,  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. *Taschereau* also informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Willson* to state, that he left home on Monday last, and could not reach *Quebec* in time to be present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Town of *Brockville*, on Wednesday last.

And Mr. *Willson* having verified the same upon oath,  
*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Corporation of the Town of *Chatham*, to lease certain portions of the Market ground in that Town, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorise the Council of the Corporation of the Village of *Yorkville*, to issue Debentures for redeeming their outstanding Debentures; for which no sinking fund has been laid aside, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa River Navigation Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Ladies Protestant House of Refuge of *London*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *South Ham Copper Mining Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Nicolet* Antimony Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*, being read ;

Mr. *McKellar* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :—0

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Dorion, Drum. &amp; Arth.</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glen's a'y),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'lb),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'fd),</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto E.),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mc Giverin,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mac Intyre,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sturton,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Parler,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jones (N. Leeds &amp; Gren)</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.), &amp;</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).—</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Le Boutillier,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	[103.]

So it passed unanimously in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Stadacona* Mining and Smelting Company, being read :

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *St. Francis* Mining and Smelting Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Alliance Mining and Smelting Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships Eldorado Gold and Copper Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Welland* Railway Company of *Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm and continue the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a Municipality."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Laurence Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased."

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to naturalize *John Porterfield*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate *L'Union St. Jacques de Montréal*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate *L'Union St. Louis*, of the Parish of *Montreal*, County of *Hochelaga*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Massawippi* Valley Railway Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Dispensary, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

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The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Magog* Gold Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the North American Steamship Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the succession of Trustees to the Property of the *St. Gabriel* Street Church and Manse, at *Montreal*, and to settle pending Litigation relative thereto, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Lower Canada* Copper Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Escott* Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *St. Hyacinthe* New Passenger Bridge Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Ophir* Gold Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Havalah* Gold Mining Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "*Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*" of *St. Hyacinthe*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Sailor's Institution of *Montreal*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Huntingdon* Copper Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Copper Company being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Bedford* Copper Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Consolidated Copper Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Beauhar-  
nois*, *Chateauguy* and *Huntingdon* Navigation Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm certain Side Roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of other road allowances and lines in the said Township, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Charter of the *Canada* Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Charter of the South-Eastern Mining Company of *Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to empower the School Commissioners of the Town of *Iberville* to establish a Superior Commercial School in the said Town, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the re-organization of the *Port Hope*, *Lindsay* and *Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbor of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes, being read ;

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The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Sixty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to declare the Monument erected at *St. Foye*, to the memory of the Braves of 1760, to be public property, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to constitute the Municipality of *Kingsey Falls*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the survey made by *James Mackintosh*, a Provincial Land Surveyor, of the said lines and side roads, in the third, fourth and fifth Concessions of the Township of Beverly, under the authority of the Act 23, *Victoria*, Cap. 100, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Canada Mining Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the British American Exploring and Mining Association, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the admission of *John Thompson Huggard*, to practise as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

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Monday, 9th May, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the District of *Soulanges*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),—The Petition of the Reverend *William Tendall* and others, of *Athol*, County of *Prince Edward*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*),—The Petition of the Trustees of the *Toronto* General Hospital.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*),—The Petition of *Louis Eugène Richard*, of the Village of *Princeville*.

By Mr. *Walsh*,—The Petition of *W. A. Scott* and others.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *J. Thompson* and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *J. W. Merium* and others, of the Township of *Beverly*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of the North West Navigation and Railway Company.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*),—The Petition of *C. MacKerchar* and others, of the Township of *Charlottenburgh*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the *Campbellville* Division, No. 235, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *G. H. Wells* and others; the Petition of *R. R. Waddell* and others; the Petition of *J. R. Thompson* and others; the Petition of *Andrew Ross* and others; the Petition of *W. Brown* and others; and the Petition of *J. C. Rykert* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of *William Holiday* and others, of *Montreal*; the Petition of the *St. Charles* Division, No. 61, Sons of Temperance; the Petition of *William Reid* and others, of *Montreal*; the Petition of the *Montreal* Temperance Society; the Petition of the *Zion Church* Sabbath School, *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Session and Managers of the *St. Matthew's Church*, Point *St. Charles*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *M. Snowden* and others, of the *Lake of Two Mountains*.

By Mr. *Cornellier*,—The Petition of *W. Berczy* and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Debenture Holders of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*,—and of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to issue Debentures in lieu of those at present outstanding, and for other purposes.

Of the *Harvest Home* Division, No. 31,—and of the *Britannia* Division, No. 223, all Sons of Temperance,—of the Reverend *R. Lindsay* and others, the Churchwardens of *St. Paul's Church*, *Knowlton*, *Brome*, County of *Brome*,—and of the Municipality of the Village of *Murray*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Reverend *A. O. Pelisson* and others, of the Township of *Wolfestown*, County of *Wolfe*; praying aid for Roads.

Of the Reverend *F. A. Blouin* and others, of the Parishes of *Ste. Cécile du Bic*, and *St. Fabien*, County of *Rimouski*; praying aid for a Road.

Of the *Kingston Female Refuge*; praying for aid.

Of *Duncan McMillan* and others, of the County of *Huntingdon*; praying for amendments to the Game Laws.

Of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *J. T. P. Proulx* and others, of *Ste. Marie de Beauce* and other Parishes; praying for amendments to the School Laws of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Victoria*; praying for amendments to the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Reverend *E. Guilmet* and others, of the Township of *Percé*, County of *Gaspé*; praying that the said Township may be divided into two separate Municipalities.

Of *James Robertson*, of the Town of *Port Hope*; praying that the Bill for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes, may not become law, unless provision be made therein for the payment of the debt due him by the said Railway Company.

Of *Richard Daverne*, of the Township of *Adolphustown*, County of *Lennox and Addington*; setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of *S. D. Payne*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act of Naturalization in his behalf.

The Honorable Mr. *Alley*, one other Member appointed by Mr. Speaker to serve on the General Committee of Elections, and not objected to by the House, took the following oath:—

“I do swear that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties belonging to a Member of the General Committee of Elections, without fear or favor to the best of my judgment and ability. So help me, God.”

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of Mrs. *Margaret J. Herchmer* and others, for appointment of a trustee to convey in fee certain portions of the real estate of the late *Charles L. Herchmer*, Esq.,—Of the *Canada West Farmer's Mutual and Stock Insurance Company*,—Of the Hon. *Thomas Ryan* and others, for incorporation of the *Kennebec Gold Mining Company*,—Of *J. Jobin* and others, for incorporation of the *Lévis Mining Company of Canada East*,—Of the Right Honorable *Udolphus Lord Aylmer* and others, for incorporation of the *Marrington Canada Mining Company (limited)*,—Of *A. P. Ball* and others, for incorporation of the *Halifax Mining Company*,—and of *A. Shurtleff* and others, for incorporation of the *Yanaska Mining Company*.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, informed the House, that *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Ordered, That *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

Mr. *Street*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte* do attend in his place in this House at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House that *William Ferguson*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee

was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *William Ferguson*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Kennebec Gold Mining Company*;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Marrington Canada Mining Company* (limited);

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Halifax Mining Company*;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*), seconded by Mr. *Jones* (*South Leeds*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, "deceased," be now read the first time;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Gaudet* have leave to bring in a Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Brigitte*, and certain other localities, into Local Municipalities;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating Building Societies in *Upper Canada*;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Pâquet*, seconded by Mr. *Geoffrion*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled: "An Act to confirm and continue the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a Municipality" be now read the first time;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Taschereau* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Chaudière Valley Railroad Company*;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Taschereau* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada*, respecting education;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Rymal* have leave to bring in a Bill to grant certain powers to the *Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company*;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Mining Company;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Knight* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Massawippi* Mining Company;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,

*Ordered*, That the 77th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read,

And the same being read,

*Ordered*, That the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, and the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, be referred back to the General Committee of Elections.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Wells*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the Town of *Brockville* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Saturday, the twenty-first day of May, instant, with the consent and for the convenience of both parties.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pope* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Act of *Lower Canada*;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Wells*,

*Resolved*, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, the House do adjourn until half-past seven o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. *McConkey*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),

*Ordered*, That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the sale and right of redemption of lands sold for taxes in certain Counties in *Upper Canada*, be discharged.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th March, 1864, for a Return of Tonnage through the *Welland* and *St. Lawrence* Canals, from the opening of the navigation to the 1st September, and from that date to the close of the navigation in 1862 and 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 40.)

The Order of this House of Friday last, for the attendance of *Francis Jones*, Esquire, in his place in this House this day, being read,

Mr. *Notman* rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Jones* to state, that on Friday last he was occupied with important business for his constituents, and that the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Verchères*, at 11 o'clock on the said day, did not occur to his mind until after the appointed hour, and he was thereby prevented from being present at the meeting of the said Committee on the said day.

And Mr. *Jones* having verified the same upon oath,

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to detach that portion of the Municipality of *St. Roch* of *Quebec*, South, lying west of the division line between the property of the Ursuline Nuns and those of the heirs *Tourangeau* and *Ware*, from that Municipality, and to annex the same to the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Roch* of *Quebec*, North, being read ;

Mr. *Irvine* moved, seconded by Mr. *Walsh*, and the question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair ;

Mr. *Huot* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Perrault*, that all the words after "that," to the end of the question, be left out, and the words "this House will, on this "day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee" inserted instead thereof.

And the question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bell</i> (North Lanark),	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie</i> (Lambton)	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie</i> (N. Oxford)	<i>Ross</i> (Prince Edward),
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Smith</i> (Toronto East),
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Dorion</i> (Hochelega),	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Dorion</i> (Drum & Arth)	<i>Macdonald</i> (Glengary)	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Dufresne</i> (Iberville)	<i>Macdonald</i> (Cornwall)	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>White,</i> and
<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wright</i> (E York)—48.

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Jones</i> (South Leeds),	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross</i> (Dundas),
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Macdonald</i> (At. Gen.),	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne</i> (Montcalm),	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson</i> (S. Simcoe),	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartier</i> (Atty. Gen.),	<i>Ferguson</i> (Frontenac),	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Willson,</i> and
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wright</i> (Ot'wa Co)—46.
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jones</i> (N. L. & Gren.),		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then, the main question, so amended, being put ;

*Resolved*, That this House will, on this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as follows :—

MONCK.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the Prince and Princess of *Wales'* reply to the Message of Congratulation from the Legislative Assembly on the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Quebec, 7th May, 1864.  
(Copy—Canada, No. 25.)

DOWNING STREET,  
16th March, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, enclosing a Message of Congratulation to the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, from the Legislative Assembly, on the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses.

You will have the goodness to inform the House that I have caused their Message to be communicated to the Prince and Princess, and that they received with much satisfaction the congratulations which have been addressed to them on this occasion by the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*.

Viscount Monck.

[Signed,] I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

MONCK.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying Her Majesty's gracious reply to the Address of Congratulation from the Legislative Assembly on the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Quebec, 7th May, 1864.  
(Copy—Canada, No. 23.)

DOWNING STREET,  
16th March, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch, No. 21, of the 25th of February, enclosing an Address of Congratulation to the Queen, from the House of Assembly of *Canada*, on the birth of a son to the Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

You will have the goodness to inform the House of Assembly that I have duly laid their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

Viscount Monck.

[Signed,] I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to reunite the County of *Frontenac* and the City of *Kingston*, for registration purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. *Wright* (East *York*) reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of the Western Permanent Building Society, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to void the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills,

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Typographical Benevolent Society of *Quebec*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph* Railway Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

*Ordered*, That the Quorum of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act, and the administration of justice connected therewith, on the shores of the *St. Lawrence*; the working of the system of protection extended to the Fisheries, the system of bounties, and all other matters connected with those subjects, be reduced to five Members.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,

*Ordered*, That the entry in the Journals of this House of the 1st September last, appointing a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act, the administration of justice in connection therewith on the Coast of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, the working of the system of protection given the Fisheries, and of the system of bounty and other matters relating thereto, be now read ;

And the same being read ;

*Ordered*, That all papers, documents and minutes of the said Committee be referred to the Select Committee appointed during the present session on the same subject.

On motion of *Bellerose*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of the sums paid since the 31st December last, up to the present date, to various persons, for advertisements, printing, stationery, binding, and other supplies for the Public Offices ; the sums due to the same persons for similar work or supplies ; and for copies of the orders given to the same persons for the same articles, together with the quantity ordered.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *LeBoutillier* and Mr. *Perrault* be added to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act, and the administration of justice connected therewith on the shores of the *St. Lawrence* ; the working of the system of protection extended to the Fisheries, the system of bounties, and all other matters connected with those subjects.

On motion of Mr. *Powell*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and all other parties in relation to Lot 39, Con. A, Township of *Napean*, *Ottawa* Front,—copy of deed or deeds, and to whom issued, and copy of Reservation for use of public, with all memorials, communications and correspondence relating thereto.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne* [*Montcalm*], seconded by Mr. *Cornellier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of all cause

tried at the last two Criminal Terms at *Joliette*, with the name of each person accused, the bill of the Grand Jury, the verdict of the Petit Jury, and the number of indictments, and shewing also the amount of the Queen's Counsel's fees in each cause.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all Correspondence, papers and documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. *Bolduc* from his office of Jailer of the Jail of the District of *Joliette*.

*Ordered*, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Denis*, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Copy of the Report of Mr. *Larue*, respecting the losses in the County of *Beauharnois*, caused by the *Beauharnois* Canal, and of the documents connected therewith.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Sglvain*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all instructions, correspondence, &c., which may have been given to or had with Mr. *Sandford Fleming*, as the Engineer employed to survey the routes of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, be added to the Standing Committee on Emigration and Colonization.

On motion of Mr. *Wells*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement, shewing the receipts and expenditure of the *York* Roads since their resumption by the Government, also, copies of all Orders in Council, or correspondence relating to the said Roads, dated since the first day of April last.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Buchanan*, and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*, be added to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. *Buchanan*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*, and the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, be added to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, the Honorable Mr. *Chapais*, and the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, be added to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, informing their Honors that this House have added the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, and the Honorable Mr. *Chapais* to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald* and the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, be added to the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and do act on behalf of this House as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, communicating to their Honors the foregoing Order.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Alley* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of Mr. *Huot*, seconded by Mr. *Rémillard*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Documents and Correspondence relative to the dismissal of *John Sharples*, Esquire, from his office as one of the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners*, and to the appointment to the same office of *Joseph Hamel*, Esquire; and also, of all Correspondence which may have passed between the Government and the Chairman of the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners*, or any other parties, respecting the said appointment, and the construction of a Ballast Wharf by the said Harbor Commissioners; and also, of the Contract for that work with the *McSsrs. Peters*, and for copies of the different Tenders made to the Commissioners for the said work.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin* be added to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Chapais*, the Honorable Mr. *Buchanan*, and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, the Honorable Mr. *Buchanan*, the Honorable Mr. *Chapais*, and the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, be added to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause the regulations recently promulgated by the Government, respecting the working of Gold Mines in *Lower Canada*, to be modified: Representing that those regulations are of a nature to arrest completely the settlement of the public lands available for the purposes of colonization in all the Eastern Townships situated in the Counties of *Bellechasse, Dorchester, Beauce, Megantic, Wolfe, Arthabaska, Richmond, Drummond, Compton, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome, and Missisquoi*. That by increasing the price of land from 30 cents, 40 cents, and 60 cents, to \$2 an acre, and all access to those lands, so far as the settlers who generally settle on public lands are concerned, has been rendered impossible. That by abolishing the conditions of settlement imposed upon purchasers, the door has been opened to speculators on a large scale, which will still further delay the progress of colonization in that important part of the country. That the development of Mining industry might be favored without injuring the development of the Agricultural resources of the country. That in consequence the regulations

respecting Gold Mines may be altered in such manner as to allow those lands to be sold to those persons who intend to clear them, at the moderate rates fixed before the changing of the regulations respecting the sale of public lands, and that the conditions of settlement may be re-established to prevent speculations to the detriment of the public interest.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being six of the clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven O' Clock P.M.*

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed Statement of all monies advanced to the Township Municipalities in *Lower Canada* under the 99th Section of the 83rd Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada* ; and also, copies of all Orders in Council making an approximate estimate of the amount to be paid to such Municipalities, according to the requirements of the said section.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, seconded by Mr. *Powell*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation of Pilots of *Quebec*, for the years 1862 and 1863.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Powell*, Mr. *Shanly*, Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*), Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *McGiverin*, Mr. *Cartwright*, and Mr. *Somerville*, be appointed to inquire into all matters connected with the survey of the Township of *Cananto* ; to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of public lands sold since the first day of October last, in the Counties of *Beauce*, *Bellechasse*, *Dorchester*, *Megantic*, *Wolfe*, *Arthabaska*, *Richmond*, *Drummond*, *Compton*, *Stanstead*, *Shefford*, *Brome*, and *Missisquoi*, with the names of the persons to whom sales were made, the dates of such sales, the prices, and the amounts paid.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of the instructions given to Messrs. *DeBellefeuille* and *Mack*, appointed Mine-Agents by the Government, and of the instructions given to the different Crown Lands Agents in the Eastern Townships, respecting public lands to which the regulations recently promulgated respecting mines apply.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of all applications made for the purchase of public lands in the Townships of *Lower Canada* on the south side of the River *St. Lawrence*, since the first day of October last, inclusive,

giving the names of the persons making such applications, and whether or not settlement duties have been imposed on the purchasers whose applications have been granted, and in what cases; giving also the date of each sale.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad Company, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway Station in *Montreal*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And he then withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad Company, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway "City Station in *Montreal*," be now read the first time;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

## Tuesday, 10th May, 1854.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Jean, Iberville*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Western Ark Temple, No. 149, Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of *J. Morrill* and others, of the City of *London, C. W.*

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *William Loyrt* and others, of the Township of *Kennebec*, County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Sylvain*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Rimouski*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Powell*,—The Petition of *Robert Taylor*, of the Township of *Nepean*, County of *Carleton*.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that in pursuance of the 140th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, he had, in the matter of the Town of *Niagara* Controverted Election, taxed the costs and expenses incurred by the Petitioners in defending the validity of the recognizance filed in this case, at fifty-eight dollars and thirty cents, to be paid by the Honorable *John Simpson*, the sitting Member, to *F. A. B. Clench*, *John McCulloch*, *James Carnoehan*, *Robert Pringle*, and *William M. Ball*, the said Petitioners.

Mr. *Irvine*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return of the County of *Richelieu*, informed the House, that *John Jones Ross*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee was not

present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *John Jones Ross*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, informed the House, that *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge of *London*.

Bill to incorporate *l'Union St. Jacques de Montréal*.

Bill to incorporate "*l'Union St. Louis*, of the Parish of *Montreal*, County of "*Hochelaga*."

Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Dispensary.

Bill to incorporate "*Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*," of *St. Hgacinthe*.

Bill to incorporate the Sailor's Institute of *Montreal*.

Bill to incorporate the *Quebec* Typographical Society.

Your Committee have re-considered the Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada*, belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*, and have agreed to a further amendment, which they submit for the consideration of your honorable House.

Mr. *Street*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, informed the House, that the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte* do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

Mr. *MacKenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following Documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz:

Return to Address,—Information respecting Expense for Improvements of Navigation in the Province, and Revenue therefrom.

Return to Address,—Documents relating to Intercolonial Railroad.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, Documents and Reports connected with the Ocean Mail Service since 1st January, 1863, and not heretofore presented.

Return to Address,—Papers connected with the Grand Trunk Railway Mail Service since 1863.

Return to Address,—Copies of all Papers and Documents in the possession of the Government, having reference to the dismissal of Mr. *Hammond* from the office of Registrar of the County of *Bruce*, and of the appointment thereto of Mr. *John McClay*.

The Committee also recommend that the following Documents be printed in the Sessional Papers only:—

Return of Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 31st December, 1863 (in a tabular form).

Return from the several Banks and Insurance Companies.

Accounts of the *Quebec* and *Montreal* Trinity Houses, for the year 1863 (in a condensed form).

The Annual Returns from the following Associations:—*L'Union St. Joseph*, of the Village of *Industrie* (Town of *Joliette*).

*L'Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité de Québec*.

Benevolent and Mutual Aid Society of *Industrie* and of the County of *Joliette*; and Canadian Society of Carpenters and Joiners of *Montreal*, and *L'Union St. Joseph de St. Jean d'Iberville*.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the *Kingston* General Hospital, for the year 1863.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad, for the year 1863.

Statement respecting the Jesuits' Estates, for 1863.

Return to Address,—Correspondence with Dr. *Beaubien* relating to Medical Comforts in the *Montreal* Jail.

The Committee also recommend that the following Returns be not printed:—

General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in certain Districts in *Lower Canada*, for the year 1863.

Statement of Law Fees collected by the several County Attorneys in *Upper Canada*, for the year 1863.

Return to Address,—Statement of Expenses connected with the Inspection of the Volunteer Force, by Officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army.

Return to Address,—Shewing attendance of Volunteers at drill for the last six months.

Return of Bonds and Securities recorded between the 13th August, 1863, and 19th February, 1864.

Return to Address,—Correspondence and Papers relative to the dismissal of Mr. *Harston* and other Postmasters in the County of *Northumberland*.

Return to Address,—Respecting Surveys of Public Lands by *D. Sinclair* and *J. L. P. O'Hanley*, Esquires.

Return to Address,—Respecting *Chemin des Marais*.

Return to Address,—Respecting allowance to Township of *Callière* for Seed-Grain.

Return to Address,—Respecting purchase of Tracings of French Inventions from Mr. *Charles Lindsay*.

Return to Address,—Respecting the dismissals of Public Employés since 25th May, 1862, and those employed since.

Return to Address,—Number of Tavern Licenses issued in this Province, by the different Municipalities, during the years 1860, 1861 and 1862.

Return to Address,—Respecting Free Grants of Land on Colonization Roads.

Return to Address,—Respecting Accounts rendered by *Thomas Robertson*, Esquire, late County Attorney for *Wentworth*, of all Toll Moneys on the *Dundas* and *Waterloo* Macadamized Road.

Return to Address,—Names of all Revenue and Excise Officers in the County of *Hastings*.

On motion of Mr. *Morris*, seconded by Mr. *White*,

*Ordered*, That the Fee and Charges on the Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the will of the late Lieutenant General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the Estate of the said General *Johnston*, be remitted in pursuance of the recommendation contained in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Walsh* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, be extended to the 17th instant ; for receiving Private Bills to the 25th instant ; and for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to the 6th June next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Blanchet* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Lévis Mining Company of Canada East*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the storage of Gunpowder.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Order of the House of yesterday for the attendance of *William Ferguson*, Esquire, in his place in this House this day, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Ferguson* to state, that having various enquiries to make at the Crown Lands Department, relating to land claims on behalf of several of his constituents, he proceeded to the Office of the Department yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, to effect that object, and from the difficult nature of the investigations required, he was detained for a longer period than he anticipated, and until the time had actually passed for the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Russell*, yesterday.

And Mr. *Ferguson* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *McGee* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, and the question being proposed,—That the Bill be now read a second time ;

And a Debate arising thereupon,

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned until Friday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House ;

Bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Belvidère Mining and Smelting Company*."

Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Act intituled, 'An Act respecting County 'Courts.'"

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Belvidère Mining and Smelting Company*," be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Dunsford*, seconded by Mr. *Notman*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act to amend 'the Act, intituled, 'An Act respecting County Courts,' " be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, of *Quebec*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honorable Mr. *Galt*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr Speaker two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and are as follow :—

MONCK,

The Governor General transmits the Estimates of the sums required for the service of the half-year ending the 30th June, 1864, and in accordance with the provisions of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the Legislative Assembly.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*Quebec*, 10th May, 1864.

MONCK,

The Governor General transmits the Estimates of the sums required for the service of the year ending the 30th June, 1865, and in accordance with the provisions of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the Legislative Assembly.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*Quebec*, 10th May, 1864.

*Ordered*, That the said Messages, together with the Estimates for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, and for the year ending 30th June, 1865, accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day being read for the Committee of Supply, the House resolved itself into the Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

*Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Governor General's Secretary's Office.  
Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair ; and Mr. *Street* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received ;

Mr. *Street* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

*Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of the Governor General's Secretary's Office.

The said Resolution being read a second time, was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, that the Committee have leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

The House resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means—and the 88th Rule of the House was suspended as regards the same.

## (IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That in addition to the existing excise duty on spirits made and distilled in this Province, on which the excise duty has not been paid, a further duty of fifteen cents be levied and collected on every gallon of such spirits of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer, from and after the Tenth day of May instant.

2. *Resolved*, That in addition to the *ad valorem* duties of Customs now by law imposed and levied on Gin, Rum, Cordials, Spirits of Wine, and Alcohol, not being Whiskey or Brandy, there shall be levied and collected a specific duty of fifteen cents for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer, from and after the Tenth day of May instant.

3. *Resolved*, That in addition to the specific duty of Customs now by law charged and levied on the importation of Whiskey into this Province, a further specific duty of fifteen cents shall be levied and collected on every gallon of the said Whiskey of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer; and that on Brandy, now subject by law to the payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent., on importation, a further specific duty of fifteen cents shall be levied and collected on every gallon of the said Brandy of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer, from and after the tenth day of May instant.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Street* reported the Resolutions accordingly; and the same were read, as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That in addition to the existing excise duty on spirits made and distilled in this Province on which the excise duty has not been paid, a further duty of fifteen cents be levied and collected on every gallon of such spirits of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer, from and after the tenth day of May instant.

2. *Resolved*, That in addition to the *ad valorem* duties of Customs now by law imposed and levied on Gin, Rum, Cordials, Spirits of Wine, and Alcohol, not being Whiskey or Brandy, there shall be levied and collected a specific duty of fifteen cents for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer, from and after the tenth day of May instant.

3. *Resolved*, That in addition to the specific duty of Customs now by law charged and levied on the importation of Whiskey into this Province, a further specific duty of fifteen cents shall be levied and collected on every gallon of the said Whiskey of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer; and that on Brandy, now subject by law to the payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent., on importation, a further specific duty of fifteen cents shall be levied and collected on every gallon of the said Brandy of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer, from and after the tenth day of May instant.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

*Ordered*, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

The said Resolutions were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, that the Committee have leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 11th May, 1864.

Mr. Speaker reported, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following certificate, viz :—

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }

To wit : }

This is to certify, that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Thirty-first day of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Waterloo* [*George Davison*, Esquire,] *ex officio* Returning Officer for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, for the election of a Member to represent the said North Riding of the County of *Waterloo* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province in this present Parliament, in the room and place of the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley*, who, since his election as the Representative of the said North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, *to wit*, the office of Postmaster General, *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-sixth day of April last past, which is now lodged of Record in my office.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,  
Quebec, 11th May, 1864.

L. R. FORTIER,  
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

To *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Jr., Esquire,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,  
Quebec.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *William Molson* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the *Kirk* Session of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, *St. Andrews*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Saugeen*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Jackson*,—The Petition of *W. J. Scott* and others, of the Village of *Walkerton*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Jones* [*South Leeds*],—The Petition of *William H. Bréhaut*, of the City of *Montreal*, late Joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Parker*,—The Petition of *W. H. Lowes* and others, of *Maryborough*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of *John Williams* and others, of the Township of *Nassagaweya*; and the Petition of *Hugh McFee* and others, of *Nelson*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*,—The Petition of *Simon Romain Tsagenhouhi* and other Chiefs of the *Huron* Tribe of Indians, at *St. Ambroise de Lorette*.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the *Campbellville* Division, No. 235,—and of the *St. Charles* Division, No. 61, all Sons of Temperance; of *William Reid* and others; of *William Holiday* and others; and of the *Zion* Church Sabbath School, all of the City of *Montreal*; of the *Montreal* Temperance Society; of the Reverend *William Tindall* and others, of *Athol*, County of *Prince Edward*; and of the Session and Managers of *St. Matthew's* Church, *Point St. Charles*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, *Montreal*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *C. Mackerchar* and others, of the Township of *Charlottenburgh*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *W. A. Scott* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Mussassaga* River Improvements Company."

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Chatham*; praying for the passing of an Act granting additional powers to Police Magistrates.

Of *J. Thomson* and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act to prevent the purchase of land for Burying-grounds within the said Municipality, or within two miles of the City of *Quebec*.

Of *G. H. Wells* and others; of *R. R. Waddell* and others; of *J. R. Thomson* and others; of *Andrew Ross* and others; of *W. Brown* and others; and of *J. C. Rykert* and others; severally praying for amendments to the Act 22 Vic., Cap. 52, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that, for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers*, and *Sherbrooke*.

Of the Trustees of the *Toronto* General Hospital; praying for an increased aid.

Of the North-West Navigation and Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for commencing the works and operations of the said Company.

Of *Louis Eugène Richard*, of the Village of *Princeville*; praying that the Bill to authorize the issue of Letters Patent to *Charles C. Colby*, for the introduction into this Province of a new and useful Art for the extraction of Spirits of Turpentine and other Spirits and Oils from Wood, and the Machinery therewith connected, may not become Law.

Of *J. W. Merium* and others, of the Township of *Beverley*; praying that no Act may be passed to confirm the Survey made by Mr. *James MacIntosh*, P.L.S., of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Concessions of the said Township.

Of *M. Snowdon* and others, of the Lake of *Two Mountains*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel non-residents of the Protestant Faith to pay their taxes, levied for Education, to the School Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Churches in *Lower Canada*.

Of *W. Berczy* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to sell and dispose of certain lands in the Seigniory of *Daillebout*, belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. *Louise Amélie Panet*.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Bellechasse*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

That the Petitioners, by their letter of the 4th May instant, addressed to the Honorable the Speaker of the House, intimated their intention to withdraw the Petition complaining of the said Election of *Bellechasse*; and having withdrawn and abandoned their case, the Committee have adopted the following Resolutions as their final decision:—

*Resolved*, That the sitting Member, *Edouard Rémillard*, Esquire, was duly elected as Member for the County of *Bellechasse* at the last Election, and is entitled to his seat as such Member.

*Resolved*, That neither the Petition nor the opposition to the same, is frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—*Hope F. Mackenzie*, Esquire, *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, *John White*, Esquire, *Paul Denis*, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable *John Joseph C. Abbott*.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections the names of the Members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—The Honorable *Joseph Cruchon*, *Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion*, Esquire, *William Duckett*, Esquire, *Robert MacIntyre*, Esquire; Chairman, *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Blanchet* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 45 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier* and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, be added to the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in making proper arrangements for the distribution and disposal of business before the House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McGiverin* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish Poor Houses in *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Champlain*),

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition, have leave to adjourn until Monday, the twenty-third day of May instant, at the request, and with the consent of both parties.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 1st, *William* 4th, Cap. 56, and to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Information respecting Fishery Stations. [*Sessional Papers*, No. 42.]

*Resolved*, That all Bills [after second reading], Petitions, &c., relating to the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *McKellar*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, Mr. *Ferguson* [*South Simcoe*], Mr. *Ferguson* [*Frontenac*], Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Macdonald* [*Glengarry*], Mr. *Dickson*, Mr. *Dunsford*, Mr. *McConkey*, Mr. *Mackenzie* [*Lambton*], Mr. *McGiverin*, Mr. *Stirton*, Mr. *Wells*, Mr. *Walsh*, and Mr. *Wright* [*East York*], to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That seven be the Quorum.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Resolutions passed at each meeting respectively, connected with the wharf under construction at the mouth of the *Lachine* Canal, the same to be given *verbatim* from the Minute Book of the Trust; also, all Minutes when any dissent or protest may be recorded in regard thereto, by any member or members of the Board;

Of all Resolutions wherein the question of money for the construction of that wharf may have come up, with the discussions thereon, including Copy of the Resolution on which it was finally resolved to commence the work;

A Plan shewing upon a scale the *Lachine* Canal and Locks from *Windmill Point* downwards to its lowest point,—shewing also the Wharf or Pier now under construction,

what has already been built, and the precise point to which it is intended to carry it under Contract now existing.

A copy of the above named Contract as signed by the Harbour Commissioners.

Copies of all Correspondence between the Harbour Commissioners and Government Departments, as well as with Mr. *Page*, in regard to the question raised as to what really constituted the mouth of the *Lachine Canal*,—also, Copies of Letters written by Messrs. *John Young* and *Thomas Cramp*, Harbour Commissioners, to any of the Government Departments, or to Mr. *Page* on the same subject.

Copy of the last Advertisement of the Harbour Board calling for Tenders for an issue of Debentures for £7500, with the Resolution of the Board, stating the exact manner in which the money is to be spent, and quoting in full the section of the Act under which the call is made.

Copies of all Letters and Correspondence between Mr. *Forsyth* and Mr. *Young*, Harbour Commissioners, referring to any charges against the former,—also copies of all Minutes in which Mr. *Forsyth's* conduct may have been discussed, together with any Reports submitted by Mr. *Young*.

Full copy of the proceedings of the Commissioners when Mr. *Forsyth's* dismissal was finally resolved on,—also, Copy of Minutes of subsequent Meeting or Meetings when those proceedings were objected to by one of the Commissioners as unjust.

Copy of the original Draft of the Resolution dismissing Mr. *Forsyth*, from which a Copy was alleged to have been entered in the Minute Book.

A full statement or information as to the nature and extent of the dredging operations intended in the Harbour of *Montreal* this year; under whose engineering supervision the same are to be performed, and upon whose estimates money is to be paid.

A Statement shewing each structure respectively that may be in course of construction this year, with the estimated cost of each, together with any Contract for Dredging that may be on hand, and who is the engineer or party entrusted with the conduct and supervision of the same,—also Copy of any Resolution of the said Commissioners passed in January last, or at any other time, prohibiting any member of the Commission to take Copies of Documents or proceedings adopted.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Communications and Correspondence between the Government or any Member of the Government, and Mr. *McGinn*, late Gaoler of the *Montreal* Gaol, before and after the dismissal of the latter as Gaoler;

Of all complaints against the said Gaoler and of all answers by him to the said complaints;

Of all Correspondence and Communications between the Government or any Member of the Government, and the late Sheriff *Delisle* or the present Sheriff *Bouthillier*, relative to the late Gaoler or his dismissal, before and after his dismissal;

Of all Correspondence between any Member of the Government and Mr. Sheriff *Bouthillier*, relative to the dismissal of the said late Gaoler *McGinn*, and of the letter or communication announcing to the latter his dismissal as Gaoler;

Of all Correspondence between the Government or any Member of the Government, and the present Sheriff *Bouthillier*, relative to his appointment as Sheriff,—and of all Correspondence between any member of the Government and the Honorable *John Young* and *Benjamin Holmes*, relative to the offer to each of them of the office of Sheriff at *Montreal*; and of all Correspondence or Communications between any Member of the Government and Constable *Bissonnette*, respecting any offer made to him of the situation of Gaoler, and respecting the salary offered;

Of all Correspondence between the Government, or any member of the Government, and Mr. Sheriff *Bouthillier*, respecting the appointment, as Gaoler of the *Montreal* Gaol, of one named *Bogue*, and the cancelling of the said appointment;

Of all Correspondence between the Government or any Member of the Government, and Mr. Sheriff *Bouthillier*, respecting the appointment as Gaoler of the *Montreal* Gaol,

of one *Payette*; and of all Correspondence between Sheriff *Bouthillier* and late Gaoler *McGinn*, and of any answer of the Government.

Of all Correspondence between the Government or any Member of the Government, relative to the appointment of Mr. *Benjamin Holmes* as Collector of Customs at *Montreal*;

Of all Correspondence between the Government, or any Member of the Government, and Mr. *L. A. Dessaulles*, relative to the appointment of the latter as Joint Clerk of the Crown and Joint Clerk of the Peace at *Montreal*,—relative to the dismissal of Mr. *Schiller* as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace, and of the appointment of Mr. *Bourgeaud* as successor to Mr. *Schiller*; Copy of the Commission or diploma of the said *L. A. Dessaulles* as advocate, and copies of all Correspondence or Communications between the Government or any Member of the Government, and Dr. *Beaubien*, before and after the dismissal of the late Sheriff *Delisle* and the late Gaoler *McGinn*, relative to the *Prison Diet*, and to the accounts of the late Gaoler *McGinn*, certified as correct by Dr. *Beaubien*; and of all communications made to Dr. *Beaubien* by any Member of the Government relative to his certificates of the accounts of the late Gaoler *McGinn*, and relative to the continuance in office of Dr. *Beaubien* as the *Montreal* Gaol Physician, after the dismissal from office of the said Sheriff *Delisle* and the said Gaoler *McGinn*.

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence between the Government or any Member of the Government, and Mr. *Coffin*, joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and joint Clerk of the Circuit at *Montreal*, and Messrs. *Monck* and *Papineau*, also joint Prothonotaries and joint Clerks at *Montreal*, respecting the leave of absence asked by Mr. *Coffin*;

Of all Communications made by any Member of the Government or any of the said joint Prothonotaries and joint Clerks, to the sureties of the latter in order to obtain the assent of the said sureties to the granting of the said leave of absence to Mr. *Coffin*, and Copies of the answers of the said sureties;

Copies of all Communications of the said Messrs. *Monck* and *Papineau*, assenting or refusing to assent to the granting of the said leave of absence; Copy of the security bond ordered by the Government or any Member of the Government to be given by Mr. *Coffin*, as a condition for his obtaining his leave of absence, and of all Correspondence from the Honorable Attorney General for *Lower Canada*, or any Member of the Government, relative to the taking of the said security bond.

*Ordered*, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Istly—a detailed Statement, exhibiting the Names, Titles, Services, Nationalities, and Annual Salaries of all Public Officers, permanent, directly attached to the Government, in each of the following Departments, from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864:—Governor's Secretary's Office—Indian Department—Provincial Secretary's Office—Provincial Registrar's Office—Receiver General's Office—Customs Department—Executive Council Office—Department of Public Works—Bureau of Agriculture—Office of Attorney General East—Office of Attorney General West—Crown Lands Department—Fishery Department—Post Office Department—Finance Minister's Department—Auditor's Office—Inspection of Railways—Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly; such Statement for each Department to be prepared in accordance with the following form:—

Department, \_\_\_\_\_ 1864.

NAMES.	TITLES.	Year when officer entered service.	NATIONALITY.		SALARIES.	
			English.	French.	English.	French.
			Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.

2ndly—A similar and distinct Statement of all extra or temporary Clerks in the same Departments, but shewing only, as to salaries, the total of the sums paid to each nationality respectively.

3rdly—A general Statement, compiled from the Returns obtained from all the aforesaid Departments, exhibiting 1st, the total number of Employés of each origin; 2nd, the total sum paid to Employés of English origin; 3rd, the total sum paid to Employés of French origin.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Bown, seconded by Mr. Jones (South Leeds),

*Resolved,* That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the quantity of Anthracite Coal imported annually into this Province from the *United States*, from the 1st April, 1861; shewing what amount of the said description of Coal has been exported from this Province, and to what Port. Also, for a copy of all Correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Government of the *United States*, regarding the exportation of the said Anthracite Coal from the *United States* into this Province.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Ordered,* That Mr. Bowman be added to the Standing Committees on Contingencies and Standing Orders.

The Honorable Mr. Simpson, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864, for the Papers relative to the dismissal of John Sharples, Esquire, from his office as one of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, and to the appointment to the same office of Joseph Hamel, Esquire; and also, of all Correspondence between the Government and the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, or any other

parties, respecting the said appointment, and the construction of a Ballast Wharf by the said Harbour Commissioners; and also, of the Contract of that work with the Messrs. *Peters*, and for Copies of the different Tenders made to the Commissioners for the said work. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18.)

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *John Jones Ross*, Esquire, in his place in this House this day, being read;

Mr. *Irvine* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Ross* to state, that the steamer "*Montreal*," by which he was to leave *Batiscan* for *Quebec*, having been detained by fog on her downward trip, and reached the latter place only at four o'clock, P.M., yesterday, he was unavoidably prevented from being present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Richelieu*, yesterday.

And Mr. *Ross* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, in his place in this House this day, being read;

Mr. *Morris* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Currier* to state, that being absent from *Quebec* on private business, he was prevented from being present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Bellechasse*, on Friday the 6th May, instant.

And Mr. *Currier* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance of the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Turcotte*, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

Mr. *Street* rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. *Turcotte* to state, that the steamer *Montreal*, by which he was to leave *Three Rivers* for *Quebec*, having been detained by fog on her downward trip, and reached the latter place only at four o'clock, P.M., yesterday, he was unavoidably prevented from being present at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *Essex*, yesterday.

And the Honorable Mr. *Turcotte* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sale of Shingles in *Lower Canada*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dorion* [*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*] reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act, Cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the Action of Seduction and the support of Illegitimate Children;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to compel Informers, suing for penalties in certain cases, to give security for costs; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee on the Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint Successors to Trustees of lands held by them; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dorion* [*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*] reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be re-printed in both languages, for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the Tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Irvine* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Sherbrooke* Mining and Smelting "Company"

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Western Permanent Building Society." And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scoble* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow, and be then the first Order of the Day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

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### Thursday, 12th May, 1864.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *Shanly*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Ottawa* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Wednesday, the 18th day of May instant, in consequence of the decease of a near relative of one of their Members, both parties consenting to it.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

*Ten minutes past Three o'clock, P.M.*

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *M. Déland* and others.

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of *Robert Kennedy* and others, of the Town of *Pvescott* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *James Muir* and others.

By Mr. *Ferguson (Frontenac)*,—The Petition of *W. Howard* and others, of the Township of *Amherst Island*.

By Mr. *Dirkinson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Stanley*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Carrick*, County of *Bruce*; and the Petition of *Michael Fisher* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*.

By Mr. *Smith (Toronto East)*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of the *Bytown* Division, No. 224, Sons of Temperance.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of *T. B. Anderson*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Parker*,—The Petition of *R. Wood* and others, of *Elora* and other places, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. O. Pélisson* and others, of the Township of *Wolfestown*, County of *Wolfe*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of *Francis Clarke* and others, of the Town of *Belle-nille*.

By Mr. *Poutin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. Crevier* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marie de Monnoir*.

By Mr. *Pauliot*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Témiscouata*; and the Petition of *B. Dionne* and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Kakouna*, County of *Témiscouata*.

By Mr. *Plquet*,—The Petition of *Napoléon Bolduc* and others, of the Township of *Brandon*, County of *Berthier*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. Taylor* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Jean, Iberville*; praying for amendments to Chapter 31 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Vehicles used on winter roads.

Of the Western Ark Temple, No. 149, Independent Order of Good Templars; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *J. Morrill* and others, of the City of *London, C. W.*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *William Loyrt* and others, of the Township of *Kennebec*, County of *Frontenac*; praying that the said Township may be attached to the County of *Lennox* and *Addington*.

Of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Rimouski*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada*, be held alternately in *Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke*.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Corporation to improve the several Gates of the said City, and more particularly *St. John's Gate*; to issue Debentures to such an amount as may be required to pay for those improvements, and to impose a special tax for the payment of the same.

Of *Robert Taylor*, of the Township of *Nepean*, County of *Carleton*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of *John McMillan* and others, of the said Township, for an Act to establish the boundaries in front of Lots 29, 30, 31 and 32, in Concession A, *Rideau* Front, according to the survey of *Robert Sparks, D.P.L.S.*, may not be granted.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of *B. Monday* and others, for erection of a new Local and School Municipality in the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon*,—of *S. D. Payne*, of the City of *Montreal*,—of *H. Abbott* and others, for an Act to extend the powers of the *Canada*

Marine Insurance Company,—and of *W. A. Scott* and others, for incorporation of the *Musassaga River Improvements Company*.

On the Petition of *George Munro* and others, Water-Lot Owners, of *Toronto*, for an Act to explain and amend the Acts relating to the *Toronto Esplanade*, your Committee find that the Notice, though short in point of time, was exceedingly full, and that copies of the Petition and Bill were served upon the Mayor upwards of a month ago; and as the Mayor and Corporation of *Toronto* are the only parties concerned, your Committee beg to recommend that the Notice be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*, for authority to borrow a sum of money on the security of their property, your Committee find that Notice was published in the *Canada Gazette* only; but it has been represented to them that the consent of the stockholders was obtained to the application, they beg to recommend that it (the Notice) be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*, for authority to issue new Debentures, at a low rate of Interest, in lieu of those at present outstanding, your Committee find that no Notice was given; but a Petition from the Debenture-holders has been presented, in favour of the measure, and your Committee therefore recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule in this case.

The Petition of the Merchants' Bank prays for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, which do not appear to your Committee of a nature to require the publication of Notice.

On the Petition of the Reverend *E. Guilmet* and others, for a division of the Township of *Percé* into two Municipalities, your Committee find that no Notice was given.

*Mr. Bourassa* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter Fifty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Mr. Notman*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Verchères*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That they have adopted the following Resolutions as their final decision:—

1st. *Resolved*, That the sitting Member, *Félix Geoffrion*, Esquire, was duly elected as Member for the County of *Verchères*, at the last Election, and is entitled to his seat as such Member.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the Petition of *Romuald Marchessault* is not frivolous or vexatious.

3rd. *Resolved*, That the defence of the sitting Member is not frivolous or vexatious.

*Ordered*, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to empower the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia* to issue new Debentures in lieu of those outstanding.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. Thompson* have leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia* to issue new Debentures in lieu of those outstanding.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That *Mr. Shanly* have leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the *Toronto Esplanade Act*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McConkey* have leave to bring in a Bill to afford relief to the original owners, and protection to the purchasers, of land sold prematurely for taxes in *Upper Canada*, under a misinterpretation of the Consolidated Assessment Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto West*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Consolidated Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Currier* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Joseph Society of Ottawa*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dickson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Bureau of Agriculture, and Agricultural Societies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Mussassaga River Improvements Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*North Oxford*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill relating to the Fraudulent Marking of Merchandize.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *James Skead*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

*Hope F. Mackenzie*, Esquire, *William Hoste Webb*, Esquire, *John White*, Esquire, *Paul Denis*, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable *John Joseph C. Abbot*, being the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, their names were called over, before four of the clock, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that Town.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet, to-morrow, in Committee Room, No. 16, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Ault* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting ejections in so far as regards Tenants overholding wrongfully, and in other respects.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Marine Insurance Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Merchants' Bank*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Knight*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Sherbrooke Mining and Smelting Company*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable *Joseph Cauchon*, *Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion*, Esquire, *William Duckett*, Esquire, *Robert MacIntyre*, Esquire; Chairman, *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire, being the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, their names were called over before four of the clock, and being come to the table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe* be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that County.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet, to-morrow, in Committee Room No. 20, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Copies of all Complaints and other Papers in the case of *A. M. Delisle*, *W. H. Brehaut*, and *C. E. Schiller*, Esquires. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43.)

The Honorable Mr. *McGee*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

On motion of Mr. *Brousseau*, seconded by Mr. *Sylvain*,

*Resolved*. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Copy of the inquest held by the Coroner of the District of *Quebec*, on the body of *Clement Petitclerc*, who was killed on the *Cote Graddon*, in the Parish of *St. Columban*, in the County of *Quebec*, on the 27th February last.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *McConkey* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), and the Question being proposed, That, in the opinion of this House, it is not expedient to permit a continuance of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors within its precincts.

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, seconded by Mr. *Denis*, and the Previous Question being put, That this Question be now put;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macdonald Tort'o W.</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Smith (East Durham),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Thibodeau,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O'Hulloran,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hastings)</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Piquet,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York)—76.</i>

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Ross, (Champlain),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Glengarry</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cartier (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L. &amp; Gren.),</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Turcotte, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Walsh.—41.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas)</i>

<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Le Boutillier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenora),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor'toW),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'rd),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto E.),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Sturton,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Nctman,</i>	<i>Thiboudeau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Houlund,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Luot,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wullbridge (N. Hast's)</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault.</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (N. Leeds &amp; Gren)</i>	<i>Poutiot,</i>	<i>Willson, &amp;</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).—</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	[111

NAYS:

Messieurs

*Allyn,*                      *Cartwright,*                      *Galt,*                      *Powell.—4.*

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a List of all Appointments made by the Government in the Public Departments since 30th March last, the Names of the persons so appointed, the Date of their appointment, and their Salaries.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

A Bill to amend the Act, Cap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of Seduction and the support of Illegitimate Children," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Act Chapter Seventy-seven of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the action of Seduction and the support of Illegitimate Children."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Jennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council doth give leave to the Honorable *James Shead*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*, County of *Huntingdon*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day, for receiving the Report of the Committee of the Whole House on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Sale of Shingles in *Lower Canada*," being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Bellerose* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Devis*, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of amending the 7th Clause by leaving out the words, "The provisions of this Act shall not have the effect of preventing any person from selling shingles in the ordinary manner, or of such dimensions as he may think proper, but any person who shall sell shingles marked with the name of the seller, and with the number as prescribed by the fifth section of this Act, shall be bound to conform to the other provisions of this Act, in default of which he shall be" and inserting the words "Every person violating this Act," instead thereof.

Mr. *Dorion* [*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*], moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *O'Halloran*, That the words "now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the 7th Clause, by leaving out the words, "The provisions of this Act shall not have the effect of preventing any person from selling shingles in the ordinary manner, or of such dimensions as he may think proper; but every person who shall sell shingles marked with the name of the seller, and with the number as prescribed by the fifth Section of this Act, shall be bound to conform to the other provisions of this Act, in default of which he shall be," and inserting the words "every person violating this Act," be left out, and the words "Report be received this day three months," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Dufresne (Iberville)</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas)</i> ,
<i>Archambeault</i> ,	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm)</i> ,	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac)</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton)</i> ,	<i>Scotcherd</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford)</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Bowassa</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Smith (E. Durham)</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Higginson</i> ;	<i>McGiverin</i> ,	<i>Somerville</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Howland</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,	<i>Sylvain</i> ,
<i>Cartier, Atty. Genl.</i> ,	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>Notman</i> ,	<i>Taschereau</i> ,
<i>Cartwright</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>Thibaudeau</i> ,
<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Irvine</i> ,	<i>Pâquet</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Joly</i> ,	<i>Perrault</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ,
<i>Corneliot</i> ,	<i>Jones (South Leeds)</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,	<i>Turcotte</i> ,
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Poulin</i> ,	<i>Wallbridge (N. East's)</i>
<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Labrèche-Viger</i> ,	<i>Pouliot</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> ,
<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>Powell</i> ,	<i>Wells</i> ,

<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenga'y),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.), &amp;</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tort' o W),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>	<i>Wright (E. York).—97.</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth),</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Émmentrel,</i>	<i>Raymond.—7.</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question, as amended: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put ;

*Ordered,* That the Report be received this day three months.

The Order of the day, for the House again in Committee on the Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and the Registration of Instruments relating to lands in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be postponed until Wednesday next.

The Order of the day, for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting the securities to be given by Public Officers and Contractors in certain cases, being read ;

And the Question being proposed that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "The Order of the day for resuming the further consideration of the Question, which was, on Monday last, proposed, 'That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause the regulations recently promulgated by the Government, respecting the working of Gold Mines in *Lower Canada*, to be modified: Representing that those regulations are of a nature to arrest completely the settlement of the public lands available for the purpose of colonization in all the Eastern Townships situated in the Counties of *Bellechasse, Dorchester, Beauce, Megantic, Wolfe, Arthabaska, Richmond, Drummond, Compton, Stanstead, Shefford, Bromé, and Missisquoi*. That by increasing the price of land from 30 cents, 40 cents, and 60 cents to two dollars an acre, cash, all access to those lands, so far as the settlers who generally settle on public lands are concerned, has been rendered impossible. That by abolishing the conditions of settlement imposed upon purchasers; the door has been opened to speculators on a large scale, which will still further delay the progress of Colonization in that important part of the country. That the development of Mining industry might be favored without injuring the development of the Agricultural resources of the country. That in consequence the regulations respecting Gold Mines may be altered in such manner as to allow those lands to be sold to those persons who intend to clear them, at the moderate rates fixed before the changing of the regulations respecting the sale of public lands, and that the conditions of settlement may be re-established to prevent speculations to the detriment of the public interest," be now read, inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And exception being taken that the said motion in Amendment was out of Order, inasmuch as under the 24th Rule of the House, "all items standing on the Orders of the day shall be taken up according to the precedence assigned to each on the Order Book."

Mr. Speaker decided, that according to the practice heretofore followed by this House, and in the House of Commons, one Order can be substituted for another by way of amendment.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed,

Mr. *Irvine* moved, in amendment, to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*, that the words "resuming the further consideration of the Question, which was, on Monday last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause the regulations recently promulgated by the Government, respecting the working of Gold Mines in Lower Canada, to be modified: Representing that those regulations are of a nature to arrest completely the settlement of the public lands available for the purpose of Colonization in all the Eastern Townships situated in the Counties of *Bellechasse, Dorchester, Beauce, Megantic, Wolfe, Arthabaska, Richmond, Drummond, Compton, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome, and Missisquoi*. That by increasing the price of land from 30 cents, 40 cents, and 60 cents to two dollars an acre, cash, all access to those lands, so far as the settlers who generally settle on public lands are concerned, has been rendered impossible. That by abolishing the conditions of settlement imposed upon purchasers, the door has been opened to speculators on a large scale, which will still further delay the progress of Colonization in that important part of the country. That the development of Mining industry might be favored without injuring the development of the Agricultural resources of the country. That in consequence the regulations respecting Gold Mines may be altered in such manner as to allow those lands to be sold to those persons who intend to clear them, at the moderate rates fixed before the changing of the regulations respecting the sale of public lands, and that the conditions of settlement may be re-established, to prevent speculations to the detriment of the public interest," be left out, and the words, "The House in Committee on the Bill to Repeal the 51st Section of Chapter 83, of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the ordinary procedure in the Superior and Circuit Courts," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, called upon Mr. *Street*, Member for the County of *Welland*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Street* accordingly took the Chair of the House ;

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Friday morning ;

Friday, 13th May, 1864.

And the Debate continuing ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, The House adjourned.

Friday, 13th May, 1864.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*, Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Joliette* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the seventeenth day of May, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.

The House adjourned accordingly.

*Twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, P.M.*

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:—

By Mr. *Thompson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church.

By Mr. *Webb*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of South *Huron*, County of *Wolfe*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Chapais*,—The Petition of *Thomas T. Nesbitt*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. D. Lockhart*, and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de Lacolle*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—Two Petitions of the Board of Trade of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Powell*,—The Petition of the Reeves of the different Municipalities in the County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *McGivern*,—The Petition of the *St. Catherine's* Division, No. 72, Sons of Temperance.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *William Molsen* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for certain amendments to the Acts incorporating the said City.

Of the Kirk Session of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, *St. Andrews*; of *John Williams* and others, of the Township of *Nassagaweya*; and of *Fugh McFee* and others, of *Nelson*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Saugeen*, County of *Bruce*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Bruce*, for an Act to repeal and void all Acts and Proclamations having reference to the County Town of the said County, and to enable the Rate-payers thereof to select by vote, whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the said County Town, may be granted.

Of *W. J. Scott* and others, of the Village of *Walkerton*, County of *Bruce*; praying that the said Village may remain the County Town of the said County.

Of *William H. Bréhaut*, of the City of *Montreal*, late Joint Clerk of the Peace for the District of *Montreal*; setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of *W. H. Lowes* and others, of *Muryborough*, County of *Wellington*; praying that the Bill to incorporate the *Fergus, Eora* and *Guelph* Railway Company, may become law.

Of *Simon Romain Tsagenhouhi*, and other Chiefs of the *Huron* Tribe of Indians, at *St. Ambroise de Lorette*; praying for the passing of an Act for the protection of their Timber.

Mr. *Caron*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe* informed the House that, pursuant to the 82nd Section of the Act respecting Controverted, Parliamentary Elections, they had, with the consent of both parties, extended the delay to Thursday the 19th day of May, instant, to file the Lists of Voters intended to be objected to by each party; the said Lists to be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of Controverted Elections.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the 'Act relating to the Court of General Quarter 'Sessions of the Peace.'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *St. James' Church*, in the Village of *Carleton Place*, to lease certain Minerals in and upon "certain lands to the said Church belonging."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof," and the same were read, as follow:—

*In the Preamble.*

Page 1, line 1—After the first "the" insert "large majority in number and value of the Creditors of the Corporation of the City of *Hamilton* have represented that they deem it expedient, with a view to the protection of their interests, that time should be granted to the said Corporation for the payment of the principal money due by it, and that the rate of interest stipulated to be paid on its Debentures should be temporarily reduced, so as to enable the said Corporation to resume payment, and to restore and increase its prosperity, and its capacity to meet its engagements; and whereas the said."

Page 1, line 13—Leave out "were" and insert "will be," and leave out "first" and insert "thirty-first," and leave out "July" and insert "March."

Page 1, line 14—Leave out "three" and insert "four."

Page 1, line 34—Leave out from the first "of" to "the" in line 35.

Page 1, line 36—After "Debentures" insert "with Coupons attached thereto."

Page 1, line 37—After "sterling" insert "or the aggregate debt of the Corporation on the 31st day of March, 1864, for principal and interest secured by the Debentures, whichever is the less sum,—the"

Page 1, line 39—After "the" insert "thirty," and leave out "July" and insert "March."

Page 1, line 40—Leave out "three" and insert "four."

Page 1, line 41—After "be" insert "Debentures of the City of *Hamilton*, and shall be."

Page 1, line 42—Leave out "thirtieth" and insert "thirty-first," and leave "June" and insert "March," and leave out "three" and insert "four."

Page 2, line 1—Leave out "at the option of the Bondholders."

Page 2, line 3—Leave out "payable" and insert "paid."

Page 2, line 7—After "payable" insert "and in the event of the Bank at which such Debentures and the relative Coupons are made payable in *Great Britain* ceasing to carry on the business, the same shall be payable at such other Bank in *London, England*, as the Trustees constituted for the purposes of this Act from time to time appoint."

Page 2, line 9—After "half-yearly" insert "on the first day of April, and on the first day of October, in each year."

Page 2, line 10—After "and" insert "except as by this Act otherwise provided."

Page 2, line 11—Leave out "thirtieth" and insert "thirty-first," and leave out "June" and insert "March," and leave out "three" and insert "four" in line 12.

Page 2, line 13—Leave out "thirtieth" and insert "thirty-first," and leave out "June" and insert "March."

Page 2, line 14—Leave out "three" and insert "four."

Page 2, line 17—Leave out from "interest" to the end of the clause, and insert "shall be payable on the first day of October, 1864."

Page 2, line 25—After "be" insert "if less, than at the rate of £6 per centum per annum."

Page 2, line 26—Leave out from "to" to "interest," and insert "that rate of," and after "the" insert "sum secured by the."

Page 2, line 41—Leave out "July" and insert "April."

Page 2, line 42—Leave out "three" and insert "four," and leave out "thirtieth" and insert "thirty-first," and leave out "June" and insert "March."

Page 2, line 43—Leave out "three" and insert "four."

Page 2, line 46—Leave out from “the” to “and” in line 47, and insert “purpose of paying the principal of the said Debentures.”

Page 2, line 48—After “to the” insert “other.”

Page 2, line 49—After “said” insert “other.”

Page 2, line 51—After “impose” insert “and levy.”

Page 3, line 1—Leave out “imposed” and insert “collected.”

Page 3, line 3—Leave out “July” and insert “April.”

Page 3, line 4—Leave out “three” and insert “four.”

Page 3, line 7—Leave out “a” and insert “the said.”

Page 3, line 9—After “the” insert “other.”

Page 3, line 11—After “or” insert “other,” and after “rates” leave out “for the time being,” and insert “from time to time.”

Page 3, line 14—After “the” insert “other,” and leave out from “rates” to “shall” in line 15, and insert “from time to time collected.”

Page 3, line 15—After “cover” insert “the rates collected by virtue of this and the immediate preceding section shall be carried to an account to be kept in name of the Trustees constituted for the purposes of this Act, and to be called the General Sinking Fund Account, and shall be exclusively applied towards paying the principal of the said Debentures.”

Page 3, line 16—After “made” insert “up.”

Page 3, line 23—After “them” insert “from such rates to the credit of an account to be kept in the name of the said Corporation.”

Page 3, line 24—Leave out from “Province” to “and” in line 25, and after “and” insert “shall” in line 25.

Page 3, line 29—Leave out “Trustee” and insert “other person.”

Page 3, line 39—After “made” insert “Clause A.”

#### Clause A.

For the due and punctual payment of the interest by this Act stipulated to be paid, it shall be incumbent on the Corporation and their Chamberlain, for the time being, to have, on the fifteenth of March and fifteenth day of September, in each year, at the credit of the account mentioned in the preceding section, a sum sufficient to pay the half-yearly interest next becoming payable in the Province, after the said respective dates; and they shall also, at least fourteen days before the coupons payable in *Great Britain* become due, have a sum sufficient to pay the said coupons at the bank at which the same are payable, and the Corporation shall arrange with the bank to give notice, by advertisement, of the half-yearly days on which the interest payable in *Great Britain* will be paid.

Page 3, line 45—Leave out “same” and “monies collected.”

Page 3, line 47—After “required” insert “by the Trustees.”

Page 4, line 1—Leave out “lands” and insert “assessable property.”

Page 4, line 3—Leave out from “December” to “shall,” and insert “in any year every person so in arrear and his “assessable property.”

Page 4, line 4—After the first “the” insert “respective.”

Page 4, line 11—After “rate payer” insert “and it shall not be in the power of the Council to remit such increased rate, or to interfere with or alter the assessment roll, after the same shall have been finally revised, and the remission of such increased rate, or of any rate so finally revised and confirmed, shall be absolutely null and void, and the members of the Council assenting thereto shall be severally liable to make good the same at the suit of any rate payer or creditor who may elect to sue therefor for the benefit of the Corporation.”

Page 4, line 12—Leave out from “of” to “shall” in line 13, and insert “any assessable property belonging to non-residents.”

Page 4, line 13—After “twelve” insert “calendar.”

Page 4, line 20—Leave out “lands” and insert “assessable property.”

Page 4, line 23—Leave out “lands” and insert “assessable property.”

Page 4, line 36—Leave out from “Act” to the first “the.”

Page 4, line 37—After “Act” insert “shall,” and leave out the second “to.”

Page 4, line 39—Leave out from “fit” to “to” in line 40, and insert “and the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall have the same power and authority as the said Corporation, to appoint assessors to make up the proper assessment rolls, and they shall have power.”

Page 4, line 44—Leave out from “Corporation” to “any” in line 47, and insert “under the provisions of the said Assessment Act, and of the Act 24 Victoria, Cap. 56, and to do whatsoever else the Trustees think fit, for any purposes of this Act, or the said Trustees shall apply to one of Her Majesty’s Courts of Law or Equity in *Upper Canada* for a Writ, Decree, or Order to compel the said Corporation to perform the duties imposed upon them by this Act.”

Page 4, line 52—Leave out “or” and insert “nor.”

Page 5, line 1—After “if” insert “and whenever.”

Page 5, line 6—Leave out from “authorized” to “the” in line 7.

Page 5, line 7—After “Trustees” insert “shall,” and leave out the second “to.”

Page 5 line 20—Leave out the words “thirteen and fifteen” and insert “fourteenth and sixteenth.”

Page 5, line 21—After “them” insert “or to any other officer or officers appointed by the said Trustees.”

Page 5, line 24—Leave out from “section” to the first “of” in line 25, and insert “fourteenth and sixteenth.”

Page 5, line 40—Leave out from “until” to “redemption” in line 41, and insert “such payment or.”

Page 6, line 5—Leave out from “in” to the end of the Bill, and insert “*Great Britain*, other than Water Works Debenture holders in *Great Britain*. *Edgar Walter Garland*, of *Queen’s Gate*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esquire; *David Aitchison*, of *Piccadilly*, in the said County of *Middlesex*, Esquire; *William Stobart*, of *Cheshunt*, in the County of *Herts*, Esquire; and on behalf of Water Works Debenture holders in *Great Britain*, *David Yoolow Stewart*, of *Glasgow*, Esquire, and *James King* of *Glasgow*, Esquire; and five of the Trustees present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum for all the purposes of this Act; and the said Trustees shall and may vote by proxy as well as in person, the proxy being a Trustee, or any other person; and the said Trustees shall be a Corporation by the name and style of the Trustees of the *Hamilton Debenture Fund*. The said Trustees or any of them shall be removable by a majority in number and value of the Debenture holders present in person or by proxy at a General Meeting to be called for the purpose, by holders of debentures to an amount of not less than £100,000 sterling, and to be held in *London, England*, upon two months’ previous notice thereof, to be given by advertisement in newspapers published in the Province, and in *London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow*; and any Trustee who may be so removed shall not be eligible for re-election.”

Also, Clauses B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and the Schedule.

#### Clause B.

If the Trustees named in this Act, or any of them, or any Trustees or Trustee appointed as hereinafter provided, shall die, or desire to be discharged, or refuse or become unfit or incapable to act, then if such vacancy take place in the number appointed on behalf of the Corporation, the Corporation shall, within six months after the occurrence of such vacancy, appoint a new Trustee; and where a vacancy shall take place amongst the other Trustees, a new Trustee shall within six months after the occurrence of such vacancy, be appointed by the surviving and acting Trustees, and the Trustee so to be appointed shall be selected from the class represented by the Trustee whose place fails to be supplied. Upon every such appointment, all the estates, moneys, and powers respectively held and exerciseable under this Act shall immediately, and by force of this Act, vest in the new Trustee or new Trustees jointly with the surviving or continuing Trustees or Trustee, if any, and without the necessity of any transfer, conveyance or assignment. If the appointment of a new Trustee or new Trustees hereinbefore directed, shall not be made within the period of six calendar months as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, upon the petition of any one or more holders of the said Debentures,

from time to time to appoint a new Trustee or new Trustees to fill up the vacancy or vacancies for the time being, amongst the Trustees for the purposes of this Act, and upon every such appointment all the estates, moneys, and powers then vested in the Trustees for the time being, shall in like manner immediately vest in the new Trustee or Trustees, jointly with the surviving or continuing Trustee or Trustees, if any, without the necessity of any transfer, conveyance or assignment.

*Clause C.*

The remuneration of the Trustees shall be one hundred pounds sterling a year, which shall be divided between them in proportion to their attendances at meetings of the Trustees held for the purposes of this Act; but no such remuneration shall be payable until default shall have been made in the payment of the said coupons.

*Clause D.*

The legal expenses and costs hereinafter referred to (including one thousand two hundred pounds sterling, due and payable to Messrs. *Dawes & Sons*, of *Angel Court*, *Throgmorton street*, in the City of *London*, *England*, and the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, due and payable to Messrs. *Towers-Clark*, *Robertson* and *Ross*, of the City of *Glasgow*, for legal expenses incurred by the committees of bondholders in *Great Britain*, and for other expenses of the same committees), and the remuneration, and travelling, contingent and incidental expenses of the Trustees, and salaries of officers employed by them, and otherwise in carrying this Act into execution, shall be paid out of and be a first charge upon the rate or rates authorized by this Act; but no such remuneration other than is provided for by the next preceding section shall be payable, unless or until default shall have been made in some sum of principal or interest under this Act.

*Clause E.*

Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the rights of the holders of any debentures issued under this Act to pursue any other remedies at law or in equity, for the recovery of the principal or interest by the said debentures secured; and in any proceedings for the recovery of any interest, it shall not be necessary to produce the debenture, but the production of the coupon shall be *prima facie* evidence that the holder of such coupon is the owner of the debenture to which it was attached, and entitled to recover thereon; and a *bonâ fide* payment to the holder of such coupon shall discharge the said Corporation from all further liability thereon.

*Clause F.*

This Act shall not take effect, unless accepted by a majority consisting of two-thirds in value of the debenture holders present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be called by the Mayor of *Hamilton* for the purpose, and held in *London*, *England*, of which meeting twenty-eight days' prior notice shall be given in the *Official Gazette* of *Canada*, in the *London Times*, and in the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, and *Glasgow Herald*, but such meeting may be adjourned, and it shall not be necessary to publish a notice of such adjourned meeting.

*Clause G.*

Any person producing debentures at the meeting mentioned in the immediately preceding section, or at any adjourned meeting, shall be deemed to be the owner thereof, and entitled to vote thereupon; or in lieu thereof, any person attending such meeting may produce a certificate from the Manager of any Bank in *Great Britain* or *Canada*, and signed by such Manager, to the effect that the party named therein had deposited with him such and so many of the said debentures as shall be specified by number and amount in such certificate, and upon the production of such certificate, the person named therein shall be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy, in the same manner as if he had produced the debenture or debentures mentioned in such certificate, and the grantor of such certificate shall retain the debentures therein specified till after the said meeting, and for the purposes of this section, an official certificate of a judgment obtained on a debenture, specifying and setting forth the number or numbers of the debentures in respect of

which such judgment was recovered and the amounts thereof, shall be equivalent to a debenture.

*Clause II.*

Any form of proxy authorizing the holder thereof to vote at such meeting shall be sufficient, if accompanied by the production of the debenture or such certificate as mentioned in the immediate preceding section, and the certificate in writing of the Chairman of the meeting shall be taken as *prima facie* proof of the acceptance of the Act by such debenture holders, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary of *Canada*, and certified copies thereof by the said Secretary shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the contents thereof.

*Clause I.*

From and after the acceptance of this Act by the debenture holders, at a public meeting to be called and held in the manner hereinbefore specified, all parties holding any of the debentures of the said City of *Hamilton*, outstanding as hereinbefore recited, and having arrears of interest due to them as aforesaid, shall be bound to receive in exchange therefor, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained for payment in cash of sums under twenty-five pounds sterling, an amount of new debentures to be issued under this Act, equivalent to the debentures and arrears of interest which they or their predecessors held on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new sterling debentures being deliverable to creditors at the City Bank, in the City of *London*; or if the holder shall in writing so request, at the *Clydesdale* Bank in *Glasgow*, or at the office of the Chamberlain; and in the case of all other creditors, at the office of the Chamberlain of the City of *Hamilton*.

*Clause J.*

The acceptance of this Act is contingent upon the payment of all arrears of interest not covered by the issue of new debentures up to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of all costs of any suits or actions instituted by them or any of them, and which interest and costs shall be paid and borne by the said Corporation; and the costs and expenses other than any costs covered by the one thousand two hundred pounds sterling to be paid to the said Messrs. *Daves & Sons*, and five hundred pounds to the said Messrs. *Towers-Clark, Robertson & Ross*, shall, if desired, be taxed in the usual manner, and the production of an allocatur or certificate of the proper officer of the Court in which such suit may be pending, or in which such judgment may have been recovered, which certificates they are hereby authorized and required to give, shall be a condition precedent to requiring payment of such costs, and shall be a sufficient authority to the Chamberlain or Manager of such Bank respectively, for the payment thereof.

*Clause K.*

From and after the acceptance of this Act, as herein provided, no action, suit or other proceeding shall be maintained by or on behalf of any holder of any debenture hereinbefore referred to as outstanding on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or of any coupon to such debenture; and no judgment at law or in equity, recovered in respect of such debenture or coupon, shall be enforceable against the city, its property or effects; and it shall be a sufficient plea to any such suit or action, to state that a new debenture under the provisions of this Act had been duly lodged or tendered at such place as aforesaid, and that all arrears due to such debenture holder, according to the terms and provisions of this Act, had been paid or tendered to him or duly lodged for him, and the same facts may be shown on motion to stay or set aside proceedings in any such suit or action or under any such judgment as aforesaid.

*Clause L.*

Nothing herein contained shall impair, affect or restrict the right of any holder of debentures issued in respect of the Great Western Railway Company of this Province, to share in the dividends, past and future, payable on the stock of that Company, but the holders of such debentures shall be entitled to such dividends and such proportion of the

interest above mentioned as shall make up the total amount of interest to six per cent. : Provided always, that if such dividends and interest shall exceed the said sum of six per cent., the surplus shall be carried by the Chamberlain of the said Corporation to a special account to be called "The Great Western Interest Account." and shall, from time to time, be applied to the payment, or in the reduction, of the next half-year's interest on the debentures in this section mentioned, and a separate account shall be kept for both the principal and interest of these debentures.

*Clause M.*

Nothing herein contained shall impair, affect or restrict the rights of the holders of Water Works Debentures to the security they at present hold, which rights shall continue in full force and effect, and shall be enjoyed by the holders of the Water Works Debentures, to be issued by virtue of this Act, and shall apply to, and cover the payment of the principal sums contained in the said Debentures, and the interest in this Act provided to be paid thereon; and the holders of the said debentures shall, in addition to the interest provided to be paid by the fourth section of this Act, receive and have added to their coupons one-half per cent. per annum additional interest in and for each year, and part of a year from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, inclusive, and one per cent. per annum additional interest in and for each year from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, inclusive, which additional interest shall be paid along with the interest provided to be paid by the fourth section hereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Corporation to levy and raise annually water rates or rents (as provided in the Acts relating to the said Water Works) sufficient to provide for said additional interest over and above all working expenses, including the cost of extending the line of pipes, introducing service-pipes, and keeping the said works in repair, and any surplus from time to time remaining after paying the said additional interest, shall be carried to a special account, to be called "The Water Works Interest Account," and shall be held as a guarantee fund for the payment of interest on the Water Works Debentures; and in the event of the said Corporation failing to levy sufficient rates to pay the interest on the said Water Works Debentures, the money standing from time to time in said account may be applied in payment of such interest; and the said Trustees may also from time to time apply the said surplus, or part thereof, in the redemption of Water Works Debentures; and it shall also be the duty of the said Corporation, in the event of the interest stipulated to be paid by the fourth and fifth sections hereof not being raised in full from rates imposed by virtue of this Act, to levy and collect a water rate of an amount which will be sufficient to make up any such deficiency; and the water rents or rates to be imposed during the non-payment of the Water Works Debentures, shall not in any one year be at a less rate per dollar than the water rents or rates imposed for the year 1862; provided, that in case of default of said Corporation to levy and raise sufficient sums to pay said additional interest in any year, the same proceedings may be taken by said Trustees to impose and collect said rates or rents as are provided for in section fourteen, and otherwise in this Act, or the said debenture holders may apply to the Court of Chancery in *Upper Canada* for the appointment of a Receiver or Manager to levy and collect the proper rates or rents to pay the said working expenses and interest, as hereinbefore provided, or for such other relief as they may be entitled to by virtue of the Acts relating to the said Water Works.

*Clause N.*

The debentures issued under this Act shall be expressed to be issued under the City of *Hamilton* Debentures Act, 1864, but those mentioned in the two last preceding sections shall be specially stamped or otherwise designated as "Great Western Railway," or "Water Works" Debentures; and the holders of the Great Western Railway Debentures shall and may, if they so desire, at any time receive and take a transfer, at par, from the said Corporation of so much of the stock of the Great Western Railway Company, as shall be equivalent to the par value of the said debentures, on the delivery of the said debentures to the Corporation.

*Clause O.*

All debentures or bonds or obligations for borrowed money which may be granted by or on behalf of the Corporation after the passing of this Act, shall, as regards both principal and interest respectively, be postponed to the Debentures to be issued by virtue of this Act.

*Clause P.*

The Collectors referred to in the fourteenth and sixteenth sections of this Act shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, give security to the Municipality in the same manner as is provided for in the case of other Collectors, and they and all other officers of the Corporation shall, for the purposes of this Act, be amenable to the process of the Superior Courts of Law of the Province, and be liable to be summarily proceeded against, by attachment or otherwise, for the non-performance of the duties imposed upon or required of them by this Act, in the same manner as if they had been executing a writ issued by the said Courts respectively; and the said Courts, or a Judge thereof, are hereby empowered to make such rules or orders upon such officers, for the due enforcing of the provisions of this Act, as may from time to time become necessary or expedient.

*Clause Q.*

And whereas the City Council, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, neglected to appoint any Collector for that year, and it may be doubtful whether Collectors appointed by the Council thereafter can legally collect the rate imposed by the Council for the said year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and it is desirable, nevertheless, that such rate, as also the rate imposed in the year 1863, should be collected and applied for the purposes of this Act so far as the same may extend (but without prejudice to the power of the Council to impose any additional rate which may be requisite to meet the interest to become due in October and April next, ensuing the passing of this Act, and all other sums which may be required for the government of the Municipality, and other lawful purposes of the city during that period). Therefore, it is enacted, that the City Council of the said city, for the present or any future year, may vary and repeal any by-laws passed in said years, and may apportion the said rates by providing for their collection in one or more years, and may appoint a Collector or Collectors to collect, levy and raise the rates which were imposed under by-laws of the Council for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or which may be imposed by any by-law to be passed under the provisions of this section; and the said Collector or Collectors may use all and every the same means for the collection of the said rates as if they had been appointed within the time fixed by law, and the bond to be given by them and their sureties shall be as valid and effectual as if they had been so appointed; and the said rate or rates shall and may be levied, not only on the present owners and occupiers, but on any person or persons who would have been liable to pay the same if the same had been duly enforced in the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, saving and granting to the person or persons paying the same, his, her or their remedies against any party or parties who, by agreement or otherwise, ought to make good the same; and this section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act, and shall receive effect irrespective of the provisions hereinbefore contained for the acceptance of this Act.

*Clause R.*

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to alter, vary or change any debt, lien, claim, right or title which the Crown may now have or hold upon or against the said Corporation of the City of *Hamilton*.

*Clause S.*

The Interpretation Act shall apply to this Act, and this Act shall be deemed a Public Act, and may for all purposes be cited as "*The City of Hamilton Debentures Act, 1864.*"

## SCHEDULE.

(Form of Debenture.)

No.

£

sterling.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

## DEBENTURE

Under and by virtue of the City of *Hamilton* Debentures Act, 1864, and by virtue of By-Law No. \_\_\_\_\_ whereby a special Rate is imposed in pursuance of that Act,

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Hamilton* promise to pay the Bearer, at the City Bank, *London, England*, \_\_\_\_\_ sterling, on the 31st day of March, 1894, and the half-yearly Coupons hereto attached, as the same shall severally become due.

Dated at *Hamilton, Upper Canada*, this \_\_\_\_\_

day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

A. B., Mayor.

C. D., City Chamberlain.

CITY [L.S.] SEAL.

*Ordered*, That the said amendments be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*),

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *St. Hyacinthe* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Thursday the 19th day of May, instant, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

*Resolved*, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, the House do stand adjourned until half-past seven o'clock this day.

Mr. *Perrault* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 73 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to provide for the transmission of the Minutes of former Notaries in the new Judicial Districts, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*) have leave to bring in a Bill to divide the Municipality of the Township of *Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into two separate Municipalities, to be named respectively "*Lochaber*" and "*St. Malachy*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Poupore* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Charter of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the 101st Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trinity House at *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Turcotte*,

*Ordered*, That when the Select Committee on the County of *Essex* Election Petition rises from its sitting to-morrow, it have leave to adjourn until Tuesday next, in order to allow some of its Members to absent themselves on private urgent business.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864, for Copies of all Orders in Council, other Orders, Agreements, Reports, Papers and Correspondence between the Government or any Members thereof, and their officials, or other persons, respecting the agreement to sell and the sale of certain portions of Lots 17, 18 and 19 in the Township of *Seneca*, in the County of *Haldimand*, to *Michael Harcourt*, Esquire, claimed by the Corporation of the Town of *Brantford* as part of the property belonging to the *Grand River Navigation Company*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 45.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*,

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider a certain proposed Resolution on the subject of depositing in a Chartered Bank all moneys arising from Judicial Sales in *Lower Canada*.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Tuesday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend Section forty-one of Chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to arrest and imprisonment for debt," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled "An Act respecting short forms of Mortgages in *Upper Canada*."

Bill, intituled "An Act to authorize the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of *Ontario*, and the Rector of *Kingston*, to dispose of the *Queen Street School Property* in the City of *Kingston*."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting short forms of Mortgages in *Upper Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

And it being six of the Clock in the Afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock, this day, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.*

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day, for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McGivern*, That all the words after "that" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be *Resolved*, That this House regrets that at a time when it is deemed necessary, in order to maintain the public credit and to provide for the requirements of the public service, not only largely to increase existing taxes, but to resort to new and unusual modes of taxation, His Excellency the Governor General should have been advised to sanction an Order in Council the effect of which will be to diminish materially the revenue of the Provincial Canals without any compensating advantage," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Saturday morning;

*Saturday, 14th May, 1864.*

And the Debate continuing;

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned until Monday next, and be then the First Order of the Day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 16th May, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of *William Rowe*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Village of *Brampton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—Two Petitions of *Willis Russell* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—Three Petitions of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*,—The Petition of *J. Warren* and others, of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Scoble*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; and the Petition of the Stockholders of the *Dunwich Pier Company*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of *James McClintock* and others; the Petition of *James C. VanDyke* and others; and the Petition of the *St. Lawrence Mining Company*.

By Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)*,—The Petition of the Members of the *Iberville Academy*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *M. Deland* and others; praying for amendments to the Act respecting Railways.

Of the *Bytown Division*, No. 224; and of the *St. Catharines Division*, No. 72, all Sons of Temperance; of *Robert Kennedy* and others, of the Town of *Prescott* and vicinity; of the Reverend *W. Taylor* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and of the Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church; severally praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *James Muir* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The Atlas Gold Mining Company."

Of *W. Howard* and others, of the Township of *Amherst Island*; praying that the said Township may be separated from the County of *Lennox and Addington*, and annexed to the County of *Frontenac*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Stanley*; praying for aid to complete the *Bayfield Harbor*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Carrick*, County of *Bruce*; praying that *Walkerton* may remain the County Town of the said County.

Of the Reeves of the different Municipalities in the County of *Renfrew*; praying that *Pembroke* may remain the County Town of the said County.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Toronto*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of *George Monro* and others, for an Act to explain and amend the Acts relating to the Esplanade, in the said City, may not be granted.

Of *R. Wood* and others, of *Elora* and other places, County of *Wellington*; praying that the Bill to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph Railway Company*, may become Law.

Of the Reverend *A. O. Péliston* and others, of the Township of *Wolfestown*, County of *Wolfe*; praying for aid to open out a Road between the Townships of *Lambton* and *Ireland*.

Of *Francis Clarke* and others, of the Town of *Belleville*; praying that the Bill to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased, may not become Law.

Of the Reverend *E. Crevier* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marie de Monnoir*; praying for aid to complete a Museum of Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

Of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Témiscouata*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada*, be held alternately in *Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke*.

Of *B. Dionne* and others, of the Parish of *St. George de Kakouna*, County of *Témiscouata*; praying aid for Roads.

Of *Napoleon Bolduc* and others, of the Township of *Brandon*, County of *Berthier*; praying for amendments to the Bill to confirm and continue the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a Municipality.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*; praying for amendments to the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *South Ham*, County of *Wolfe*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the Reverend *A. O. Péliston* and others, to separate the Township of *Wolfestown* from the County of *Wolfe* and to annex it to the County of *Megantic*, may not be granted.

Of *Thomas T. Nesbitt*; praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a work translated by him into the French language, intitled, "Sailing

" Directions for the Gulf and River *St. Lawrence*, and the Coasts of *Newfoundland* and "*Labrador*."

Of the Reverend *A. D. Lockhart* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de Lacolle*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel non-residents of the Protestant faith to pay their taxes, levied for education, to the School Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Churches in *Lower Canada*.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Ottawa*; praying that the Bill respecting Insolvency may not become Law.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *Ottawa*; praying that the *Grenville* and *Carillon* Canals may be placed in such repairs as will enable them to pass vessels drawing five feet six of water through.

Of *T. B. Anderson*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to remove doubts as to the power of the surviving Executor and Trustee under the Will of the late *John Gray*, of *St. Catherine's*, near the City of *Montreal*, to dispose of certain lands belonging to the Estate of the said *John Gray*, and for other purposes relating to the same.

*Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the Documents, referred to in the following motion for Printing:—

By *Mr. Pouliot*,—Return to Address, Information respecting Fishing Stations. The Committee recommend that this Return be printed for distribution only.

Annual Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., for the year 1863. The Committee recommend that the General Report of the Board, and the Reports of the Wardens of the several institutions, with the cash transactions, be printed for distribution and in the Sessional Papers.

*Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry)*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as follows:

The Books with the Accounts and Vouchers for the period commencing 1st August to the 31st December, 1863; together with the Account Current for the past year, ending 31st December, and the Balance Sheet for the same date, were laid before your Committee by the Accountant; and the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the same, having been approved of by your Committee, is herewith appended.

To the Sessional Standing Committee on Contingencies:—

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the Books and Accounts of the Legislative Assembly, beg leave to report

That they have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Accountant, from the time of the last audit, namely: the 31st July, 1863, up to the 31st December, 1863, and find the receipts and payments to be as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, 31st July, 1863 .....	\$11,734 17
Received from <i>Mr. Todd</i> , on 52 Private Bills.....	3,120 00
“ “ for printing do .....	351 82
“ on Warrants .....	81,407 59
“ for Indemnity.....	86,000 00
“ from Messrs. <i>Taylor</i> and <i>Lindsay</i> , out of Grant for	
Library .....	2,757 98
“ from <i>Mr. Dufresne</i> , overpaid on Indemnity.....	25 00

\$185,396 51

## PAYMENTS.

Indemnity to Members.....	\$84,545 80
Salaries .....	30,557 55
Extra services .....	4,839 43
Messengers and Labourers.....	10,948 75
Expenses of Committees.....	79 80
Stationery.....	2,742 51
Postages and Telegraphs.....	2,026 49
Water, Fuel and Gas.....	949 12
Pensions .....	410 00
Insurance.....	271 25
Newspapers and Advertising.....	1,662 20
Tradesmen.....	2,083 09
Printing and Binding.....	19,575 28
Library.....	3,143 19
Miscellaneous.....	2,151 57
Balance on hand, 31st December, 1863 .....	19,410 48
	<u>\$185,396 51</u>

The entire expenditures disbursed by the Accountant, for the year 1863, during which two Sessions were held, were as follow :—

Members Indemnity.....	\$169,220 20
Clerks, Messengers and Labourers.....	113,526 11
Stationery, Printing and Binding.....	47,896 85
Newspapers and Advertising.....	4,158 15
Library.....	5,257 93
Postages and Telegraphs.....	3,696 32
Tradesmen.....	3,618 07
Water, Fuel and Gas .....	2,442 64
Expenses of Committees.....	1,546 99
Pensions.....	840 00
Insurances .....	1,499 85
Miscellaneous .....	4,800 36
	<u>\$358,503 47</u>

## Balance Sheet of the Books of the Legislative Assembly, 31st December, 1863.

Cash.....	\$19,410 48	
Legislative Assembly.....		19,410 48
Salaries .....		8,108 56
Pay list of amount still due on advance by Officers and Servants. ....	8,108 56	
	<u>\$27,519 04</u>	
		<u>\$27,519 04</u>

JOSHUA STANSFELD,  
Book-Keeper.

Account Current of the Clerk, *William Burns Lindsay, Esq., Jr.*, of the Amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies of the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, from 31st December, 1862, to 31st December, 1863.

1863.

Jan.	1.—To balance on hand last audit.....	\$21,269 74
Feb.	10.—Amount of Warrant on account of indemnity.....	35,000 00
"	10.— do do balance of 1861 and 1862.....	6,862 67
March	Return by Mr. <i>Street</i> , overpaid on mileage.....	47 80
"	12.—Amount of Warrant on Address 9th March.....	40,000 00
April	do do on indemnity.....	30,000 00
	From Mr. <i>Hartney</i> , for returned on paper.....	65 40
May	Amount of Warrant on indemnity.....	21,000 00
	do do on Address 12th May.....	50,000 00
Aug.	do do on indemnity.....	25,000 00
	do do on Address 12th May.....	10,000 00
	do do on Address 12th May.....	15,000 00
Sept.	From Mr. <i>Todd</i> , on 37 Private Bills.....	2,220 00
	Charges for printing the same.....	250 99
Oct.	Amount of Warrant on Address 8th September.....	15,000 00
	do do on indemnity.....	25,000 00
	do do on indemnity.....	36,000 00
	do do on Address 10th October.....	41,407 59
	From A. <i>Todd</i> , on 15 Private Bills.....	900 00
	Charges for printing the same.....	100 83
Dec.	Received from Messrs. <i>Taylor &amp; Lindsay</i> , out of Government Grant.....	2,757 93
	A. <i>Dufresne</i> , 5 days from him on indemnity.....	25 00
	From Cardinal, over paid in 1862, voucher 93.....	5 00
	do do Stationery.....	1 00
		\$377,913 95

1864.

Jan.	1.—To balance on hand.....	\$19,410 48
A.	Indemnity to Members.....	\$169,220 20
B.	Salaries.....	72,611 17
C.	Extra Service.....	17,049 69
D.	Messengers.....	23,865 25
E.	Expenses of Committees.....	1,546 99
F.	Stationery.....	10,471 52
G.	Postage and Telegraphs.....	3,696 32
H.	Water, Fuel and Gas.....	2,442 64
I.	Pensions.....	840 00
J.	Insurance.....	1,499 85
K.	Newspapers and Advertising.....	4,158 15
L.	Tradesmen.....	3,618 07
M.	Printing and Binding.....	37,425 33
N.	Library.....	5,257 93
O.	Miscellaneous.....	4,800 36
	Balance on hand.....	19,410 48
		\$377,913 95

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, }  
 Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

WM. B. LINDSAY,  
 Clerk, L. A.

THOMAS VAUX,  
 A. L. A.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz :—

Bill to authorize the Council of the Corporation of the Village of *Yorkville* to issue debentures for redeeming their outstanding debentures, for which no Sinking Fund has been set aside.

Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Charter of the *Canada* Company.

Bill to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*.

Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*.

Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality.

Bill to provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the *St. Gabriel* Street Church and Manse at *Montreal*, and to settle pending litigation relative thereto.

They have also examined the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th March, 1864; for a Return in detail of all sums of Money due, or paid to, or to the order of *George Sheppard*, Secretary, and *William Bristow* and *T. S. Brown*, Commissioners on the Financial and Departmental Reform Commission, since the date of their appointment, distinguishing the amounts paid for Salaries from other Disbursements. (*Sessional Papers, No. 46.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for a Statement shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of the *York Roads*, since the resumption by the Government; also, Copies of all Orders in Council or Correspondence relating to the said Roads, dated since the first day of April last. (*Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for Copies of Papers relating to the Dismissal of Mr. *Bolduc* from the office of Jailer for the District of *Joliette*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words: "it be Resolved, That this House regrets that at a time when it is deemed necessary, in order to maintain the Public Credit and to provide for the requirements of the Public Service, not only largely to increase existing Taxes, but to resort to new and unusual modes of Taxation, His Excellency the Governor General should have been advised to sanction an Order in Council, the effect of which will be to diminish materially the Revenue of the Provincial Canals without any compensating advantage," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed: The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, Member for the County of *Peel*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Cameron* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:

By the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,—The Petition of *Robert McElroy*, of the City of *Hamilton*, in the County of *Wentworth*, Esquire.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed ;  
 And a further Debate arising thereupon,  
 On motion of Mr. *Parker*, seconded by Mr. *Chambers*,  
 The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 17th May, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Municipal Returns [in part] *Lower Canada*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 48.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Dickson*,—The Petition of *E. Hornibrook*, M. D., and others ; and the Petition of *Michael Fisher* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*).—The Petition of *Martin Dunsford*, of the Town of *Lindsay*, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Joly*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society No. 2, of the County of *Lotbinière*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*,—The Petition of *Joseph Déry* and others, of the Parish of *l'ancienne Lorette*, County of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of the Trustees of the *Elgin Church* in connection with the Church of *Scotland*.

By Mr. *White*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Nelson*.

By Mr. *Cowan*,—The Petition of *J. Hespeler* and others.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—The Petition of the *Stratford* and *Union Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Morris*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. Bain* and others ; and the Petition of *Andrew Mitchell* and others, of *Alloa*, *Scotland*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alley*,—The Petition of *Thomas McGinn*, late Keeper of the Common Gaol for the District of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Cornellier*,—The Petition of *A. Tessier* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *A. Forsyth* and others, of the Village of *Fort Erie*.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of *James Keefer* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Toronto*.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz. :—Of the North West Navigation and Railway Company ; of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*, for authority to improve the city gates, to issue debentures for the cost thereof, and to impose a special tax for the payment of the same ; of *W. Howard* and others, for an Act to separate *Amherst Island* from *Lennox* and *Aradington*, and to attach it to *Frontenac* ; of *James Muir* and others, for incorporation of the Atlas Gold Mining Company ; and of *T. B. Anderson* of *Montreal*, for an Act to remove doubts as to the power of the surviving executor and trustee under the will of the late *John Gray*, of *Ste. Catherine's* near *Montreal*, to dispose of certain lands belonging to the estate.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraphs Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Welland Railroad Company, of Canada, and have made several amendments, which they submit for the adoption of your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Massawippi Valley Railway Company, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Mr. Street, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of Essex, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

1st. *Resolved*, That Arthur Rankin, Esquire, has a majority of legal votes, and ought to have been returned as Member for the County of Essex.

2nd. *Resolved*, That Arthur Rankin, Esquire, was duly elected to represent the said County of Essex, at the last Election:

3rd. *Resolved*, That the facts connected with the last Election and Return for the County of Essex, especially the conduct of John McEwan, the Returning Officer for the said County; as also of James Eugene Maguire, the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Anderdon; as also of William Kelly, the Poll Clerk in said Township of Anderdon, are such as demand the serious consideration of the House.

The Committee also report the questions on which their determination is founded, and their manner of voting on such questions.

On the vote of Charles Maloney,

Mr. Bellerose moved, seconded by Mr. Street,—That the vote of Charles Maloney, as it appears on the Poll Book, taken in connection with the evidence received and reported by the Returning Officer with reference to the same, is not, under the law, *ipso facto* null and void.

The Honorable Mr. Laframboise moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Rymal,—That inasmuch as the vote of Charles Maloney shews no alteration, injury, obliteration, or addition, the Returning Officer exceeded his jurisdiction in taking evidence in the matter; that this Committee ought not to receive such evidence, and that therefore, inasmuch as after the name of Charles Maloney, entered in the Poll Book for the Township of Anderdon, the words "Refused to swear" are entered in the said Poll Book, after the said name, the vote of the said Charles Maloney, so taken and recorded, is *ipso facto* null and void.

YEAS:

Hon. Mr. Turcotte,  
Hon. Mr. Laframboise,  
Mr. Rymal.

NAYS:

Mr. Street,  
Mr. Bellerose.

So the amendment was carried.

On the vote of Joseph Reneau,

The Committee unanimously *Resolved*, That inasmuch as after the name of Joseph Reneau, entered in the Poll Book for the Township of Anderdon, the words "Refused to swear" are entered in the said Poll Book, after the said name, the vote of the said Joseph Reneau is *ipso facto* null and void.—Messrs. Street and Bellerose voted for this resolution, on the further ground that the evidence taken before the Returning Officer corroborates the fact that the said Joseph Reneau refused to swear.

The Honorable Mr. Laframboise moved, seconded by Mr. Rymal,—That the facts connected with the last Election and Return for the County of Essex, especially the conduct of John McEwan, the Returning Officer for the said County; as also of James Eugene Maguire, the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of Anderdon; as also of William Kelly, the Poll Clerk in said Township of Anderdon, are such as demand the serious consideration of the House.

YEAS:

Mr. Bellerose,  
Mr. Rymal,  
Hon. Mr. Turcotte, and  
Hon. Mr. Laframboise.

NAY:

Mr. Street.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the Eastern Townships Bank."

Bill, intituled, "An Act whereby Mining Companies can obtain Charters of Incorporation,"

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend  
"the Charter of the Eastern Townships Bank," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act whereby  
"Mining Companies can obtain Charters of Incorporation," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Morris*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize  
"the Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. James'* Church in the Village of *Carleton*  
"Place, to lease certain minerals in and upon certain lands to the said Church belonging,"  
be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts under the will of the late *John Gray*, in his life time, of *St. Catherines*, near *Montreal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Alleyne* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Council of the City of *Quebec* to issue debentures for the enlargement of the gates of the said City.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee appointed to consider and report as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources and extent of the territory lying between the *Ottawa River* and the *Georgian Bay*, and on the northern shore of *Lake Huron*; and also, as to the best means of opening up and developing the said territory, either in connection with the existing Colonization Roads, or by the establishment of other central roads, have leave to report from time to time.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*), have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act respecting the Territorial Division of *Upper Canada*," so far as regards the Township of *Amherst Island*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Jackson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of the North West Navigation and Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Atlas Gold Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources and extent of the Territory lying between the *Ottawa River* and the *Georgian Bay*, and on the northern shore of *Lake Huron*; and also, as to the best means of opening up and developing said Territory, either in connection with the existing Colonization Roads, or by the establishment of other central roads, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That the Chairman do report to the House, asking authority for the Committee to purchase 1,000 copies each of the Maps [colored], prepared by Mr. *T. Devine* of the Crown Lands Department, of part of the *Huron* and *Ottawa Territory*, and of the Province Map, showing the old surveyed, the newly surveyed, and the unsurveyed portions of *Upper Canada*, in order that the same may be distributed amongst the Members of the House.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. *Macfarlane*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Terrebonne* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Wednesday, the 25th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

Eight Minutes to Four o'clock P.M.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the 'Act relating to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Western Permanent Building Society," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of *Ontario*, and the Rector of *Kingston* to dispose of the "Queen Street School Property, in the City of *Kingston*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th May, 1864, for Copies of Documents connected with application of Mr. *Coffin*, Joint Prothonotary for the District of *Montreal*, for leave of absence. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 44.)

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*,

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this House forthwith, with the last Return for the County of *Essex*, and amend the same by causing the name of *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, to be inserted therein, as the Member duly elected for the said County of *Essex*.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, according to order, and amended the Return for the County of *Essex*.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize *Maria Murney*, Executrix, to sell certain portions of the real estate of the late Honorable "*Edmund Murney*, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize "*Maria Murney*, Executrix, to sell certain portions of the real estate of the late Honorable "*Edmund Murney*, and for other purposes," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Essex*, having previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be *Resolved*, That this House regrets that at a time when it is deemed necessary, in order to maintain the Public Credit and to provide for the requirements of the Public Service, not only largely to increase existing Taxes, but to resort to new and unusual modes of Taxation, His Excellency the Governor General should have been advised to sanction an Order in Council, the effect of which will be to diminish materially the Revenue of the Provincial Canals without any compensating advantage," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed: The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Joly*, Member for the County of *Lotbinière*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Joly* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 18th May, 1864.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follows:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie, (N. Oxford)</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Mc Giverin,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wallbridge, N. Hast'g,</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Dorion, Drum. &amp; Arth.</i>	<i>Macdonald, Tor'nto W,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macdonald (C'wall),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York).—6?</i>
<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Conger,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jones, N. Leeds &amp; Gren.</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Le Boutillier,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bonn,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brousscau,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Simcoe S.),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Wright (Otta. Co.)—</i>

[64.]

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put,

*Ordered,* That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and that he was directed to move that the Committee have leave to sit again.

*Resolved,* That this House will, upon Friday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 18th May, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Munro*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *T. K. Ramsay*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of the Municipality of the Townships of *Wendover* and *Simpson*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of the Merchants' Bank.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of *Montreal*; praying for increased aid in favor of the *Montreal St. Patrick's Hospital*.

Of *William Rowe*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Village of *Brampton*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to amend the Act 12 *Vic.*, Cap. 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Corporation of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes, may not become law.

Of *Willis Russell* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Du Loup* Gold Company."

Of *Willis Russell* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *River Famine* Gold Mining Company."

Of *James McClintock* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Lancaster* Oil Company."

Of *James C. Van Dyke* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The *Portlock* Harbor Mining Company."

Of the *St. Lawrence* Mining Company; praying for amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Water Works in the said City.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts of incorporation of the said City.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Recorder's Court in the said City.

Of *J. Warren* and others, of the County of *Ontario*; praying for amendments to the *Hawkers' and Pedlars' License Law*.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into between them and the holders of their Debentures, respecting the Debt of the said Town.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying for the repeal of that portion of the Prison Inspectors' Act which relates to County Gaols.

Of the Stockholders of the *Dunwich* Pier Company; praying that the tollage on Pipe Staves may be increased.

Of the Members of the *Iberville* Academy; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into between them and the School Commissioners of the Town of *Iberville*.

Of *Robert McElroy*, of the City of *Hamilton*, in the County of *Wentworth*, Esquire; complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable *Isaac Buchanan* for the City of *Hamilton*.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz :—

Bill to declare the Monument erected at *Ste. Foye*, to the memory of the Braves of 1760, to be public property.

Bill to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*.

Bill to authorize the admission of *John Thompson Huggard* to practise as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*.

Bill to confirm certain side roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of other road allowances and lines in the said Township.

Bill to naturalize *John Porterfield*.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Cornwall)*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill for the reorganization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbor of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes, and have agreed to several amendments which they submit for the adoption of your Honorable House.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, so far as relates to Incorporated Villages.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *James G. Currie*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, on Friday next, the 20th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Brokers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864, for Copies of instructions given to Mr. *Sandford Fleming*, respecting Survey for Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 27).

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *J. Bte. G. Proulx*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, on Friday next, the 20th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Rose* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald (Toronto West)*, seconded by Mr. *Smith (Toronto East)*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Cartwright* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Cartwright* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, as amended, be printed.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for other purposes," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,

The House adjourned.

### Thursday, 19th May, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *J. Gregoire* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, County of *St. Jean*.

By Mr. *Webb*,—The Petition of the *Wolfe* County Agricultural Society.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *J. M. Munro* and others, of the Townships of *Beckwith* and *Ramsay*.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *E. Dolbec* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch*, of *Quebec* (South); the Petition of *P. Beaulieu* and others, of the Parish of *St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette*; and the Petition of *W. McKutcheon* and others, cullers, of the District of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of *Montreal*; praying for an increased aid in favor of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of *Côteau St. Louis*.

Of *E. Hornbrook*, M.D., and others; praying that a pension be granted to *Elisha Parker*, who was so much injured by a pistol shot, while discharging his duty as Constable, as to be rendered incapable for life of supporting himself or family.

Of *Michael Fraser* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*, County of *Bruce*; praying that *Walkerton* may remain the County Town of the said County.

Of *Martin Dunsford*, of the Town of *Lindsay*, County of *Victoria*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, to admit him to the degree of Barrister at Law.

Of the Agricultural Society, No. 2, of the County of *Lotbinière*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada*, be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers*, and *Sherbrooke*.

Of *Joseph Déry* and others, of the Parish of *l'Ancienne Lorette*, County of *Quebec*; praying that the Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality, may not become law.

Of the Trustees of the *Elgin Church*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to convey a certain lot of land and premises, in the Township of *Elgin*, County of *Huntingden*, now held by them in behalf of the Congregation at *Elgin*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, to the Presbytery of *Montreal* of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the said Church of *Scotland*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Nelson*; praying for amendments to the Act 27 Vic., Cap. 17, to enable Municipal Corporations in *Upper Canada* to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for Educational purposes in certain securities, and to legalize such investments already made, and for other purposes.

Of *J. Hespeler* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to revive the Act incorporating the *Waterloo and Saugeen Railway Company*, and for other purposes.

Of the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to revive their Act of incorporation, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend *W. Bain* and others; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Andrew Mitchell* and others, of *Alloa, Scotland*; praying for the passing of an Act to vest in them all the real and personal estate vested in *Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Miller*, at the time of her decease in the Province of *Canada*, with power to sell and dispose of the same, and for other purposes.

Of *Thomas McGinn*, late keeper of the Common Gaol for the District of *Montreal*; complaining of certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of *A. Tessier* and others, of the Township of *Chertsey*, County of *Montcalm*; praying that the said Township may be annexed to the Municipality of the Parish of *Bienheureux Alphonse Rodriguez*, for Municipal purposes.

Of *N. Forsyth* and others, of the Village of *Fort Erie*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the *Erie and Niagara Railway Company*, for power to extend their line of Railway, and for other purposes, may not be granted.

Of *James Keefer* and others; praying that a sum of money be granted to the several County Agricultural Associations in *Canada*, to enable them to aid and encourage the erection of suitable machinery, within the limits of each County Agricultural Society, for the manufacture of Flax.

Of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Toronto*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, so as to empower them to sell certain wild lands vested in the said Corporation in trust, and to invest the proceeds thereof for the same purpose.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, and they have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Dunsford*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Russell* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Wednesday next, the twenty-fifth instant, at eleven o'clock in the

forenoon, at the request and with the consent of both parties, in order to give them time to summon their respective Witnesses.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

*Twenty-three Minutes past Three o'clock P.M.*

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *McDougall* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to provide for the better regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th May, 1864; for Copy of Documents connected with the Inquest on the body of *Clement Petitclerc*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Copies of all Correspondence, Reports, &c., relative to the progress of the Works connected with the Provincial Buildings at *Ottawa*, and the date of their completion. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and Contractors for the construction of the Public Buildings at *Ottawa*, respecting their claim or claims for work done prior to the suspension of the work in 1861, as shown in *Killaly's* Estimates; also, all Orders in Council and Official Papers in any way relating to said claim or claims since the re-letting of the Contracts. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the balances remaining unpaid, on the Thirty-first day of December last, of the appropriations previously made by any Act of the Legislature, distinguishing the Act under which any sum remaining unpaid is authorized to be expended, and for what service.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Niagara*, informed the House that, at the instance of the Petitioners, they have granted a Commission for the taking of evidence, and have, by the consent of both parties, appointed *John M. Lawder*, Esquire, Judge of the County Court for the County of *Lincoln*, to be the Commissioner to examine Witnesses touching the allegations contained in the Petition; and further, that the Committee request leave to adjourn until such time as Mr. Speaker, by his Warrant, shall direct the said Committee to re-assemble, and take the proceedings of the said Commission into consideration.

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the Town of *Niagara* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until such time as the Speaker, by his Warrant, shall direct the said Committee to re-assemble.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

*Fifteen minutes to Four o'clock, P.M.*

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,  
*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the Arms and Accoutrements at the disposal of the Government, furnished by the Imperial authorities for the use of the Militia and Volunteers of this Province.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *St. Hyacinthe* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the 31st day of May, instant, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Five minutes past Four o'clock, P.M.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday, the 14th March last, proposed, That it be *Resolved*, That on the 2nd February, 1859, the Honorable *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable *A. T. Galt*, and the Honorable *John Ross*, then Members of the Executive Council of this Province, while in London, and acting on behalf of the Government of which they were Members, did address a Despatch to the Colonial Minister, in which they declared that "very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of Canada in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous population;" that "differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the views of the two sections;" that "the progress of population has been more rapid in the western section, and claims are now made on behalf of its inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers;" that "the result is shown by an agitation fraught with great danger to the peaceful and harmonious working of our Constitutional system, and consequently detrimental to the progress of the Province;" and that "the necessity of providing a remedy for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily being aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's Representative in *Canada* with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may for ever remove them." That a Select Committee of twenty members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said Despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report from time to time; and that the said Committee shall consist of the following Members, of whom seven shall form a quorum, viz: Honorable Messieurs *Cameron* Attorney General *Cartier*, *Cauchon*, *Chapais*, Mr. *Dickson*, Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*), Mr. *Dunkin*, Honorable Messrs. *Mowat*, *Galt* and *Holton*, Mr. *Joly*, Honorable Mr. Attorney General *John A. Macdonald*, Honorable Messrs. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), *McDougall* and *McGee*, Messrs. *McKellar*, *Scoble* and *Street*, Honorable Mr. *Turcotte* and the Mover

And the Question being again proposed;

Mr. *Jackson* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Parker*, That all the words after "as may forever remove them," to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "That without affirming any opinion on the expediency of adopting the measure advised in the Despatch referred to, it is desirable, under present circumstances, that the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly for *Upper Canada* should be increased, and that such remedy will be most satisfactory to the inhabitants of that part of the Province," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Jackson*, That the words "without affirming any opinion on the expediency of adopting the measure advised in the Despatch referred to, it is desirable, under present circumstances, that the number of Representatives in the Legislative Assembly for *Upper Canada* should be increased, and that such remedy will be most

satisfactory to the inhabitants of that part of the Province," be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when the Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce* shall be represented by two Members in the Legislative Assembly; and that, at the same time, one additional Member should be granted to one of the present Electoral Divisions of *Lower Canada*," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Biggar*, Member for the East Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Biggar* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 20th May, 1864.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co).</i>

[32.

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>MacKenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>MacKenzie (N. Ox'f'd),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McGivern,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast's)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenga'y),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Tor'to W.,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>	<i>Wright (E. York)—74.</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto E.),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Houland,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenga'y)</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor'toW),</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast's)</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'f'd),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York)—49.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaya),</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault.</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Duchett,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross, (Champlain),</i>
<i>Cartier (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'U),</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co).</i>
<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>		[58.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Houland,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenga'y)</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast's)</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor'toW),</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright (Otta. Co.), &amp;</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York)—59.</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Piquet,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dorion, Drum &amp; Arth.,</i>	<i>Ugginson,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Genl.,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Turcotte.—48.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

## Friday, 20th May, 1864.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Joliette* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Friday, the 27th instant, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

*Resolved*, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.  
The House adjourned accordingly.

*Twenty minutes past Three o'clock, P.M.*

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *J. B. Moreau* and others.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Justices of the Peace of the County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)*,—The Petition of *Peter Skelly* and others, of the Township of *Rawdon*.

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Parker*,—The Petition of *Jamer Ward* and others, of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Street*,—The Petition of *John Worthington*, of the City of *Toronto*.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*; praying for amendments to the Act to consolidate the Debt of the said Town.

Of *T. K. Ramsay*, of the City of *Montreal*; complaining of certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of the Municipality of the Townships of *Wendover* and *Simpson*, taking notice of the Petition for the erection of the Parish of *Ste. Brigitte* into a separate Municipality, and praying that that portion of the said Parish which lies within the Township of *Wendover*, may not be separated therefrom.

Of the Merchants' Bank; praying for an amendment to their Act of incorporation.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz. :—Of the *St. Lawrence Mining Company*; of *James C. Van Dyke* and others, for incorporation of the *Portlock Harbor Mining Company*; of *James Mc-Clintock* and others, for incorporation of the *Lancaster Oil Company*; of *Willis Russell* and others, for incorporation of the *Du Loup Gold Company*; of *Willis Russell* and others, for incorporation of the *River Famine Gold Mining Company*; of *Andrew Mitchell* and others of *Alloa, Scotland*, for power to dispose of certain property in *Canada*, vested in the late Mrs. *Miller*, at the time of her decease; of the Trustees of the *Elgin Church*, in connexion with the Church of *Scotland*; of *Martin Dunsford* of the Town of *Lindsay*; and of *J. Hespeler* and others, for an Act to revive the Charter of the *Waterloo and Saugueen Railway Company*.

On the Petition of the members of the *Iberville Academy*, for an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into between them and the School Commissioners of *Iberville*. Your Committee find that no notice was given; but inasmuch as the Petition is signed both by the Members of the Academy and the Commissioners, they beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule in this case.

On the two Petitions of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of *Quebec*; praying respectively for an Act to consolidate and amend their Acts of Incorporation; and for an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Quebec Water Works*; the notice was published for the full time in the *Canada Gazette* and in *Le Canadien*, but in the *Mercury* it appeared only from the 14th to the 30th January; it was very full, however, as to the nature of the amendments desired, and these were also discussed in the City Council and in the public papers; Your Committee, therefore, beg to recommend that the notice be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of *Antoine Brodeur* and the Hon. *L. T. Drummond*, for the ratification of Mr. *O'Dwyer's* survey of the division line between *Upton* and *Grantham*, the proper notices were not published in the locality affected; and on the Petition of *A. Tessier*, and others, for the annexation of *Chertsey* to the Parish of *Bienheureux, Alphonse Roderguer*, no notice whatever was given.

Mr. *Bourassa* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in relation to unnavigable rivers, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

Return to Address,—Instructions given to Mr. *Sanford Fleming* respecting survey of Intercolonial Railway.

Return to Address,—Statement shewing receipts and expenditure of the *York Roads*, since resumption by Government, &c., &c.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be printed in the Sessional Papers only :—

Return to Address,—Amount of balances at the credit of Government on Monday of each week at *Montreal Bank*.

Return to Address,—Respecting certain transactions between the Government and the *Ontario Bank*.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Return to Address,—Documents connected with the application of Mr. *Coffin*, Joint Prothonotary for District of *Montreal*, for leave of absence.

Return of the amounts collected and expended by the Corporation of the Town of *Owen Sound*, during the year 1863.

Return to Address,—Orders in Council respecting agreement to sell and the sale of portions of lots 17, 18 and 19, in the Township of *Seneca*, to *Michael Harcourt*, Esquire.

Return to Address,—Orders in Council, &c., respecting agreement to sell a certain portion of land, known as Block A, South of the *Hamilton* and *Bransford* Plank Road, &c., &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence respecting Court House for District of *Richelieu*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence on *Manitoulin* Islands.

Return to Address,—Papers on Mineral wealth of *Canada*.

Return to Address,—Papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. *Bolduc* from the office of Jailer for the District of *Joliette*.

Return to Address,—Copy of the Commission issued to *George Morphy*, Esquire, to investigate certain charges against Mr. Sheriff *Fortune*, and the enquiry thereunder, &c.

Return to Address,—Complaints and other papers in the case of *A. M. Delisle*, *W. H. Bréault*, and *C. E. Schiller*, Esquires.

Municipal Returns (in part), *Lower Canada*.

Return to Address,—Papers relating to complaint against *Dulace Tassé*, as Revenue Inspector and Coroner for the District of *Iberville*.

The Committee have also carefully considered the reference to them by the Legislative Assembly, dated the 17th instant, of the Resolution as reported from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources and extent of the territory lying between the *Ottawa* River and the *Georgian* Bay and the Northern shore of Lake *Huron*; and also as to the best means of opening up and developing the said territory, either in connection with the existing Colonization Roads or by the establishment of other Central Roads, and which Resolution is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Chairman do report to the House, asking authority for the Committee to purchase 1000 copies each of the maps (colored), prepared by Mr. *T. Devinc*, of the Crown Lands Department, of part of the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Territory, and of the Province Map, shewing the *old* surveyed, the *newly* surveyed and the *unsurveyed* portions of *Upper Canada*, in order that the same may be distributed amongst the Members of this House.

The Committee recommend that it be referred to the Department of Crown Lands, to consider in what manner the said maps may be made conducive to the settlement of the Crown Lands, and to assume the responsibility of purchasing such number as can be usefully employed.

*Ordered*, That that part of the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, which relates to the publication of maps of portions of our Territory, be referred back to the said Committee for re-consideration.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Cowan* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Waterloo* and *Saugeen* Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Somerville* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, in the Township of *Elgin*, to convey certain Real Estate.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *River Famine* Gold Mining Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Irvine* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Du Loup* Gold Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Lancaster Oil Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the administration of the estate of the late *Robert Shaw Miller* and *Eliza Mitchell*, his wife.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Robitaille* have leave to bring in a Bill to confer upon *Stirling Dupree Payne*, an inhabitant of this Province, the civil and political rights of a British Subject.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Portlock Harbour Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Morris* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *St. Lawrence Mining Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Resolved*, That Wednesday next be a Government day, instead of Tuesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for a statement of the moncys advanced to Township Municipalities in *Lower Canada*, under Seigniorial Act. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 56).

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*,

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in any District of *Lower Canada* in which such appointment may be required, other than those of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, and the salary of any such Stipendiary Magistrate.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*,

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution substituting a fixed rate per ton in lieu of the Drawback now granted to Shipbuilders building Ships in *Canada*.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Charter of the Eastern Townships' Bank, being read,

*Ordered*, That the said order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of *Hamilton*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Humane Society of *British North America*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Children's Industrial School, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the Eastern Townships Bank," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of *Ontario*, and the Rector "of *Kingston*, to dispose of the *Queen Street School* Property in the City of *Kingston*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, "and for other purposes," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Congregational College of *British North America*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the admission of *Alexander Gordon* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

Ordered, That the said order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Reid Hill* Mining and Smelting Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Carleton* Mining and Smelting Company, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Art Association of *Montreal*, to establish an Art Union in connection with the other operations thereof, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the County of *Arthabaska*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Trustees of the late *John Whyte*, to dispose of certain property under his Will, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Town of *Napanee*, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Fulgence de Durham*, into a separate Municipality, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Kennebec* Gold Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Marrington Canada* Mining Company (Limited), being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Halifax* Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Brigitte* and certain other localities into local Municipalities, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm and continue the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a "Municipality," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Chaudière Valley Railroad Company*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to grant certain powers to *Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska Mining Company*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Massawippi Mining Company*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Lévis Mining Company of Canada East*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Belvidere Mining and Smelting Company*," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 1st *William the 4th*, Cap. 56, and to incorporate the Trustees of the *American Presbyterian Society of Montreal*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Union St. Joseph Society of Ottawa*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Mussassaga River Improvements Company*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the *Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada Marine Insurance Company*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Sherbrooke* Mining and Smelting Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *St. James'* Church, in the Village of *Carleton Place*, to lease certain Minerals in and upon certain lands to the said Church belonging," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the Will of the late *John Gray*, in his life-time of *St. Catherines*, near *Montreal*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Atlas* Gold Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act to authorize *Maria Murney*, Executrix, to sell certain portions of the "Real Estate of the Honorable *Edmund Murney*, and for other purposes," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

[IN THE COMMITTEE.]

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and ninety cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Provincial Registrar's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Receiver General's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz:—To defray the expenses of the Finance Minister's Department, the sum of Five thousand five hundred and thirty dollars; for the Finance Minister's Department (Customs Branch), the sum of Six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for the Finance Minister's Department (Audit Branch), Three thousand eight hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Executive Council Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—To defray expenses of the Department of Public Works, Five thousand seven hundred dollars and sixty-four cents ; and for the Department Public Works (Engineering Branch), the sum of Two thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-three cents, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

7. *Resolved*, That sum not exceeding Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Bureau of Agriculture, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Post Office Department, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—To defray expenses of the Crown Land's Department, the sum of Twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-five cents ; and for the Crown Lands Department (Indian Branch), the sum of Three thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, East, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, West, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies of Public Departments, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in *Lower Canada*, not otherwise provided for, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Court of Chancery in *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand four hundred and seven dollars and one cent be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Circuit Allowances of Judges, Court of Chancery, *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Criminal Prosecutions, *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice, not otherwise provided for, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Montreal*, whereof one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars to be re-paid by the Harbour Commissioners, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, the sum of Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars; and towards the building and materials for the same, the sum of Four thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the *Rockwood* Asylum, the sum of Seven thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars; for building materials for the same, the sum of Five thousand dollars; for Water, Gas, Kitchen and Heating Apparatus, the sum of Ten thousand dollars; and for the Superintendents and Overseers of Works, the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *Penetanguishene*, the sum of Eight thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars; and for continuation of principal Edifice, completion of Cells, &c., the sum of Ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *St. Vincent de Paul*, the sum of Nine thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars; and towards the construction or purchase of a Dwelling for the Warden, additions and repairs to Buildings, the sum of Three thousand and ninety dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Inspection of Prisons and Asylums, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant and French Translator of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Head Messenger of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Door-keeper of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Messengers of the Legislative Council for the Session, at One hundred and eighty dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk and English Translator of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expense of printing and binding the Statutes of the present Session, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expense of distributing the Laws, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for a Grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For an additional sum for Common Schools, *Upper and Lower Canada*, Three thousand dollars of which, out of the *Lower Canada* share, to be applied to Normal Schools, the sum of Eighty thousand dollars, and for an additional sum for Common Schools (the proportion for *Upper Canada* to be applicable to Grammar Schools), the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an advance to Superior Education Fund to meet deficit of Income, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada East*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada West*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Toronto*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and University Branch of the Lunatic Asylum, *Toronto*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *Orillia* Asylum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—for the maintenance of the *Malden* Asylum, the sum of Twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for repairs and purchase of a small Steam Engine, the sum of One thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *St. John's* Asylum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Beauport* Asylum, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Shipwrecked Mariners, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, *Upper Canada*, under the Order in Council, 8th January, 1864, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses of the Geological Survey of the Province, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for four years' rent due for Canadian Court in Crystal Palace, *Sydenham*, as an aid to Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, at One hundred pounds sterling per annum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Lower Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Adjutant General's Department of Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

67. *Resolved*, That sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Senior Clerk of the Adjutant General's Department of Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Superintendent of Stores of the Militia Department, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Clerk of the Militia Department, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Clerks of the Militia Department at Three hundred dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Clerks of the Militia Department at Two hundred and fifty dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.—To defray the Salary of one Messenger of the Militia Department, the sum of Two hundred dollars; and of one Assistant Messenger and Laborer of the Militia Department, the sum of One hundred and eighty-three dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingent Expenses, Stationery, Printing, Repairing Arms, &c., transport of Arms, Ammunition and Stores, and all other incidental expenses of Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Ammunition for the Militia, viz.,—For Ball Ammunition the sum of Five thousand five hundred dollars, and for Blank Ammunition the sum of One thousand five hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of eight Store-keepers of the Provincial Armouries at Three hundred dollars each per annum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Rent of Armouries, Care of Arms and pay of Sergeant-Majors of Field Batteries, Care-takers and Storemen of Armouries, Fuel and Light for Armouries, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For the pay of One hundred and eight Drill Instructors, the sum of Nineteen thousand dollars; and for transport of Drill Instructors the sum of Three thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Sixteen Brigade Majors of the Militia at six hundred dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay sixteen Brigade Majors of the Militia fifty cents a day, in lieu of forage for a horse, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty for Travelling expenses, Stationery and Postages of sixteen Brigade Majors of the Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for pay of Military Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and men attached to the schools, gratuities and travelling expenses for candidates, &c., &c., of the Military Schools of Instruction at *Quebec* and *Toronto*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Special Inspections of Volunteers by Officers of Her Majesty's service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay efficient Volunteer Corps, under Section 16, Volunteer Militia Act, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay clothing allowance at the rate of six dollars per man to Corps in Class A, for the year 1862, under the provisions of Section 3 of the "Amended Militia Act, 1862," viz.,—Seven Field Batteries, the sum of Two thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars; Fourteen Troops of Cavalry, the sum of Three thousand and sixty dollars; Three Foot Artillery Companies, the sum of Seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and of Forty Rifle Companies, the sum of Twelve thousand and thirty-four dollars, for the half year end 30th June, 1864.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and four cents, be granted to Her Majesty, towards compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the Salaries and Contingent expenses of the Emigration Department

and for maintenance of the Quarantine establishment at *Grosse Isle*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For Pensions, to *Samuel Waller*, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Two hundred dollars; to *John Bright*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Forty dollars; and to *Louis Gagné*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Thirty-six dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For Pensions, to *G. B. Faribault*, as late Clerk Assistant to the Legislative Assembly, the sum of Eight hundred dollars; to Mrs. *Catherine Antrobus*, the sum of Four hundred dollars; to Mrs. *Charlotte McCormick*, the sum of Two hundred dollars; to *Pierre Bouchard* for wounds received in the public service, the sum of Fifty dollars; and to *Jacques Brien*, for wounds received in the public service, the sum of Forty dollars, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for New Indian Annuities, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand and thirty-six dollars and seventeen cents be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For continuation of contract for deepening *Welland Canal* to Lake *Erie* level, the sum of Twenty thousand dollars; to meet balance of expenditure *Welland Canal* for 1863, the sum of Eleven thousand and thirty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents; to pay extraordinary repairs to piers at Ports *Colborne* and *Mailand*, the sum of Five thousand, two hundred dollars; to pay amount due Bank of *Upper Canada* for Estimates paid *Cotton* and *Rowe* in 1855, the sum of Four thousand eight hundred and one dollars and seventy-eight cents, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For wharf for transhipment of Petroleum at *Lachine* the sum of Six hundred dollars, and for additional Flour Sheds (*Lachine*), the sum of Two thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, for special inspection of *Rideau Canal* in 1863, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay amount due the Bank of *Upper Canada* for estimate paid *James Rigney*, *Scugog* Inland Navigation Company, in 1855, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete deep water channel of Lake *St. Peter*, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements on River *Du Moine*, *Ottawa Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements on River *Petawawa*, *Ottawa Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay amount due Bank of *Upper Canada* for estimate paid *N. Burwash* in 1854, *Ottawa Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for *Gaspé Bay* and Harbour Buoys, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Surveys and Inspections, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for building Store-house for public property, *Saguenay Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards additional expense on the *Ottawa* Buildings, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs to roof of Marine Hospital Buildings, &c., *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for continuation of New Gaol, *Quebec* (from Building and Jury Fund), for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for *Kamouraska* Gaol and Court House (from Building and Jury Fund), for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs of *Aylmer* Court House (from Building and Jury Fund), for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, for amounts payable to sundry Municipalities on account of the grants of One thousand two hundred dollars payable out of the Municipalities Fund, *L. C.*, Gaols and Court Houses, *C. E.*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

107. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

108. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and eight dollars and sixty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, for amount due the Bank of *Upper Canada* for sundry accounts paid in 1855 and 1856, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

109. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, for balance paid Contractor for construction of *Hamilton* Custom House, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

110. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Tug Service between *Montreal* and *Kingston*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Steamers, for Ocean and River Steam Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Quebec* Trinity House, as per detailed Estimates, for Light Houses and Coast Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

113. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Montreal* Trinity House, for Salaries and Contingencies of the same, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

114. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Inland Lake and River Lights, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

115. *Resolved*, That sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Keepers of Depôts for Provisions at *Anticosti*, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, at One hundred dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of Harbor Masters, at *Gaspé* and *Amlerst*, two at twenty-five dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

117. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—Towards allowance to *Pierre Brochu* for residing at *Lake Matapedia*, on the *Kempt* Road, to assist travellers thereon, the sum of Fifty dollars; to *Marcel Brochu*, at *Petit Lac*, for the same, the sum of Fifty dollars; to *Jonathan Noble*, at *La Fourche*,

for the same, the sum of Fifty dollars; and to *Thomas Evans*, at *Assamatquagan*, for the same, the sum of Fifty dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

118. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, for balance of the proportion of the expenses of Keeping up Light-Houses on Isles of *St. Paul* and *Scattarie* in the Gulf, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

119. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Supervisor of Culler's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

120. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray expenses of Fishery Bounties the sum of Nine thousand dollars; to *Lower Canada*, the sum of Four thousand dollars, and to *Upper Canada*, the sum of One thousand one hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

121. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray expenses of Railway Inspection, the sum of Two thousand dollars; and for Steamboat Inspection, the sum of Four thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

122. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for postages of the *Official Gazette*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

123. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expense for Miscellaneous Printing, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

124. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet miscellaneous unforeseen expenses of the Public Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

125. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Shipping Master's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

126. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for supplying blankets for aged and destitute Indians of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

127. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay *Dr. Rees*, former Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, *Toronto*, as a compensation for Injuries received in the Public Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

128. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand four hundred and nine dollars and twenty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to compensate sundry persons for land on line of division between *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

129. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—As an aid to Superior Education Fund, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Ten thousand dollars; as an aid to Superior Education Fund, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Ten thousand dollars,—to be distributed as follows: *Victoria College, Cobourg*, Two thousand five hundred dollars; *Queen's College, Kingston*, Two thousand five hundred dollars; *Regiopolis College, Kingston*, One thousand five hundred dollars; *St. Michael's College, Toronto*, One thousand dollars; *Bytown College, Ottawa*, Seven hundred dollars; *Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada*, One thousand six hundred dollars; *L'Assomption College, Sandwich*, Two hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

130. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Customs exclusive of duties returned, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

131. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Excise, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

132. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Post Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

133. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.—For maintenance of Public Works, the sum of Sixty-three thousand eight hundred dollars; for repairs of the same, the sum of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and for collection and miscellaneous, of the same, the sum of Nineteen thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

134. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Toronto Roads*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

135. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Hamilton and Port Dover Roads*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

136. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Windsor and Scugog Roads*, according to an Order in Council, 28th November 1863, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

137. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.—To defray expenses for Territorial Surveys, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Fifteen thousand dollars; for the same, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Eighteen thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

138. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Commissions, Inspections, Advertising and other contingent expenses of the Crown Lands (including Special Funds), Woods and Forest and Ordnance Lands, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

139. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to make good the expenditure incurred during the year 1863, as detailed in Statement No. 65, part II, of the Public Accounts laid before the Legislature, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

140. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

141. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

142. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Registrar's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

143. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Receiver General's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

144. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.—To defray the expenses of the Finance Minister's Department, the sum of Eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars; for the Finance Minister's Department (Customs Branch), the sum of Thirteen thousand and fifty dollars; and for the Finance Minister's Department (Audit Branch), the sum of Seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

145. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

146. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.—To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, the sum of Ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents; and for the Department of Public Works (Engineering Branch), the sum of Five thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

147. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Bureau of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

148. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars

be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

149. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, the sum of Fifty thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents; and for the Crown Lands Department (Indian Management Branch), the sum of Six thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

150. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of Attorney and Solicitor General East, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

151. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of Attorney and Solicitor General West, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

152. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingencies of the Public Departments, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

153. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet contingent expenses of the Administration of Justice in *Lower Canada* not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

154. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Court of Chancery in *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

155. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

156. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Circuit Allowances of Judges, Court of Chancery, *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

157. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Criminal prosecutions, *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

158. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet contingent expenses of the Administration of Justice in *Upper Canada* not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

159. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Montreal*, whereof Three thousand five hundred dollars to be repaid by the Harbour Commissioners, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

160. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

161. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and three dollars be granted to Her Majesty,—for the maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, the sum of Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and three dollars; and towards the building and materials for the same, the sum of Eight thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

162. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand five hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty,—for the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *Penetanguishene*, the sum of Sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; and for continuation of principal Edifice, the sum of Ten thousand three hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

163. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty,—for the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *St. Vincent de Paul*, the sum of Eighteen thousand six hundred and forty-six

dollars; and towards the purchase or construction of dwelling for Warden, repairs, &c., of buildings, the sum of Five thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

164. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Inspection of Prisons and Asylums, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

165. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

166. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

167. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant and French Translator of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

168. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

169. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

170. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

171. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

172. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Head Messenger of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

173. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Door-keeper of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

174. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of three Messengers of the Legislative Council, for the Session, at one hundred and eighty dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

175. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

176. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

177. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

178. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

179. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk and English Translator, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

180. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June 1865.

181. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

182. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expenses of Printing and Binding the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

183. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expenses of distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

184. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of a new edition of the Consolidated Statutes, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

185. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for a grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

186. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

187. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

188. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for Common Schools, *Upper and Lower Canada*, Six thousand dollars of which out of the *Lower Canada* share to be applied to Normal Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

189. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—As an aid to Superior Education Income Fund, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Twenty thousand dollars; as an aid to Superior Education, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, to be distributed as follows: *Victoria College, Cobourg*, Five thousand dollars; *Queen's College, Kingston*, Five thousand dollars; *Regiopolis College, Kingston*, Three thousand dollars; *St. Michael's College, Toronto*, Two thousand dollars; *Bytown College, Ottawa*, One thousand, four hundred dollars; Grammar School Fund, *Upper Canada*, Three thousand, two hundred dollars; *L'Assomption College, Sandwich*, Four hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

190. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for Common Schools, *Upper and Lower Canada*, the proportion for *Upper Canada* to be applicable to Grammar Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

191. *Resolved*,—That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an advance to Superior Education Fund, *Lower Canada*, to meet the deficit of Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

192. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada East*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865

193. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 21st May, 1864.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, That the Committee had come to several resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Wednesday next.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, upon Wednesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in Towns in *Upper Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act relative to Summary Convictions."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law of *Lower Canada* as to the execution of Wills in the English form."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Forwarding Company, (Limited)."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, seconded by Mr. *Muckenzie (Lambton)*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in Towns in *Upper Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read the second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relative to Summary Convictions," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Forwarding Company (Limited)," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law of *Lower Canada* as to the Execution of Wills in the English form," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,

*Ordered*, That the Order for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale, on Monday next, be the First Order for that Day.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 23rd May, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Rimouski*, for the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862. (*Sessional Papers No. 10.*)

Also, Annual Return of the *Congregation of St. Michel de Sorel*, for the year 1863, in accordance with its Act of incorporation, 27 *Vic.*, cap. 85. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Thompson*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*.

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of *W. Blanchet* and others, of the Township of *Arthabaska*.

By Mr. *Somerville*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* and *Vermont* Junction Railway Company.

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Beauce*.

By Mr. *Irvine*,—The Petition of *Charles Congdon* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of *William Molson* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *R. Côte* and others, of the Parish of *Baie St. Paul*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Carling*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of *London, C. W.*

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*,—The Petition of *Reinhold Lang*, of the Town of *Berlin*, in the County of *Waterloo* and Province of *Canada*, Tanner, and *William Gaul*, of the said Town of *Berlin*, in the County of *Waterloo* and Province of *Canada*, Merchant Tailor.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *J. Grégoire* and others, of the Parish of *St. Valentin*, County of *St. Jean*,—and of *J. B. Morcau* and others; severally praying for amendments to the Act respecting Railways.

Of the *Wolfe* County Agricultural Society; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that for the future the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada*, be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers*, and *Sherbrooke*.

Of *J. M. Munro* and others, of the Townships of *Beckwith* and *Ramsay*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Justices of the Peace for the County of *Brant*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

Of *E. Dolbec* and others, of the Parish of *St. Roch* of *Quebec* South,—and of *P. Beauhieu* and others, of the Parish of *St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette*; severally praying for aid to open out a Road from *Stoneham* to *Lake St. Johns*.

Of *W. McKutcheon* and others, Cullers of the District of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to the Act to regulate the culling and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned.

Of *Peter Shelly* and others, of the Township of *Rawdon*; praying aid for the Road leading to the new townships in the rear.

Of the Town Council of the Town of *Prescott*; praying that the Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa* and *Prescott* Railway Company, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes, may not become law.

Of *James Ward* and others, of the County of *Bruce*; praying for authority to the Provisional Council of the County of *Bruce* to issue Debentures for \$400,000 to be given as a bonus to any company undertaking the construction of a Railway passing centrally through the said county.

Of *John Worthington*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying payment of the amount due him for erecting *Brook's* Monument.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee of Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notice given on the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*, and find the same sufficient.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Joseph* Society of the City of *Ottawa*.

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased.

They also examined the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize *Maria Murney*, Executrix, to sell certain portions of the real estate of "the late Honorable *Edmund Murney*, and for other purposes," and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the City of *Quebec*, and to give more ample powers to the Corporation of the said City.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Recorder's Court of the City of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Water Works of the City of *Quebec*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Munro* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Ordered*, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended, as regards a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the *Iberville* Academy.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dufresne* (*Iberville*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the *Iberville* Academy.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *J. Bte. G. Proulx*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Walsh* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Carling* have leave to bring in a Bill to explain the Act respecting railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th March, 1864; for information respecting proceedings of the *Montreal* Harbour-Commissioners. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 57.)

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Wells*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the Town of *Brockville* Election Petition

have leave to adjourn until Monday, the thirtieth instant, with the consent and for the convenience of both parties.

*Resolved*, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, the House do stand adjourned until half-past seven o'clock, this day.

Mr. *Ferguson* (South *Simcoe*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Brockville*, informed the House, that the Chairman, *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, on Saturday last.

*Ordered*, That *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

A Bill to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale, was, according to orders, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *Morris*, the following amendments were made to the Bill:—

Section 12—Add the following words to the 3rd Sub-section: “and provided also, that any such licensed Brewer may sell bottled Ale or Porter, of such manufacture, in quantities not less than one dozen bottles at any one time,—to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than one dozen bottles at a time.”

Section 14—Insert the following Sub-section between the 1st and 2nd Sub-sections: “It shall be the duty of such Collector of Inland Revenue to bring such prosecution, whenever he shall have reason to believe that such offence has been committed, and that a prosecution therefor can be sustained, and would not subject himself to any undue measure of responsibility in the premises.”

Section 14—Leave out the words “or more” in the second line of the 2nd Sub-section.

Section 14—Insert the word “City” before the words “or Town,” in the eleventh line of the 2nd Sub-section.

Section 14—Leave out the word “a” in the first line of the 3rd Sub-section, and insert the words “any such,” instead thereof.

Section 14—Leave out the word “or” in the second line of the 3rd Sub-section.

Section 14—Insert the words “or Mayor” before the words “no other,” in the third line of the 3rd Sub-section.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *McKellar*, the Bill was further amended by expunging Sub-section 2 of Section 2.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *Morris*, the following amendments were made to the Bill:—

Insert the following Section between Sections 32 and 33:

Section 33—In *Lower Canada*, such penalties shall be disposed of in the following manner, that is to say:

1. If the prosecution was brought by or in the name of a Collector of Inland Revenue, and not under authorization from the Council of a Municipality, two-third parts shall belong to and be retained by such Collector,—but subject to the obligation of paying over one of such two-third parts to any person on whose information he may have instituted the prosecution; and the remaining third part shall by the Collector be paid over to the Sheriff of the District wherein the offence was committed, and shall form part of the Building and Jury Fund thereof.

2. If the prosecution was brought by or in the name of the Corporation of a Municipality, or by or in the name of any person authorized by the Council thereof, two-third parts shall belong to such Corporation; and the Council of the Municipality may pay over not more than one of such two-third parts, either to such person, or to any other person upon whose information the prosecution may have been instituted; and the remaining third part shall by the Corporation be paid over to the Sheriff of the District wherein the offence was committed, and shall form part of the Building and Jury Fund thereof.

3. If the prosecution was brought by or in the name of any person not so authorized, two third parts (unless he declares that he declines the same) shall belong to him; and the remaining third part shall by him be paid over to the Sheriff of the district wherein the offence was committed, and shall form part of the Building and Jury Fund thereof; and if such person so declares, then the whole penalty shall be paid over to such Sheriff, and form part of such Fund.

Section 33—Insert the words “in *Upper Canada*” before the word “all” in the first line of Section 33.

Section 33—Leave out the words “public uses of the Province,” in the seventh line of the 1st Sub-section, and insert the words “*Upper Canada* Building Fund.”

Section 34—Leave out the words “any Collector of Inland Revenue,” in the first line of the 2nd Sub-section, and insert the words “in *Upper Canada* any person.”

Section 34—Insert the following, as a 3rd Sub-section:—“In *Lower Canada*” under the like circumstances, “any such person shall be indemnified in the like manner, but “only to the extent of such moneys as within the current year may be paid into the funds “of such Corporation on account of penalties recovered under such prosecutions.”

Section 37—Add the following Sub-section at the end thereof:

2. All the provisions of the said Acts respectively, for the preservation of peace and good order at Municipal Elections; the prevention and punishment of offences at or with respect to such Elections; the expenses thereof; the power to appoint and swear special constables, and to administer oaths or affirmations to voters; the remedy in case of interruption of proceedings, and generally all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to Municipal Elections and the polls thereat, and all matters incident thereto, shall apply to polls taken under this Act and the proceedings thereat, the officers and persons presiding at or employed in or about the same, and all matters incident thereto, as if such polls were held with respect to Elections under the said Acts,—except only in so far as such provisions may be inconsistent with those of this Act.

Section 38—After the word “behalf” in the fifth line, insert the words “it shall not “be necessary that any witness should depose directly to the precise description of the “liquor sold or bartered, or to the precise consideration therefor, or to the fact of the sale “or barter as having taken place with his participation or to his own personal and certain “knowledge, but.”

On motion of Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, the Bill was further amended by leaving out the word “Twenty” in the 2nd Sub-section of the 3rd Section, and in the 4th Section, and inserting the word “Thirty” instead thereof.

Mr. *Dunkin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Morris*, and the question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the title be “An Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of “Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression “of abuses resulting from such sale.”

The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fenwings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery,

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Legislative Council doth give leave to the Honorable *J. Bte. G. Proulx*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister at Law; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge of *London*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received,

Mr. *Walsh* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "*L'Union St. Jacques de Montréal*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Perrault* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "*L'Union St. Louis* of the Parish of *Montreal*, County of *Hochelaga*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Perrault* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Dispensary; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "*Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*," of *St. Hyacinthe*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Huot* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Sailors' Institution of *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irvine* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Typographical Benevolent Society of *Quebec*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Pâquet* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the surviving Trustees, under the Will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada*, belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*), reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read a third time, at the next sitting of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Council of the Corporation of the Village of *Yorkville* to issue Debentures

for redeeming their outstanding Debentures, for which no sinking fund has been laid aside; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act relating to the Charter of the *Canada* Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Alley* moved, seconded by Mr. *Irvine*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. *Evanturel* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Duckett*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House will, on this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

#### *Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.*

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to change the tenure of the Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*, County of *Huntingdon*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "The Assessment Amendment Act of 1864," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "The Assessment Amendment Act of 1864," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to change the tenure of Indian Lands in the Township of *Dundee*, County of *Huntingdon*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 30.—Leave out "acres" and insert "arpents."

Page 1, line 39.—Leave out "six" and insert "five."

Page 1, line 42.—Leave out "duplicate receipts" and insert "a receipt," and leave out from "therefor" to "provided."

Page 1, line 44.—Leave out from “Act” to “The” in page 2, line 7, and insert “and upon such redemption by the payment aforesaid and upon satisfactory evidence of survey being furnished to the Crown Lands Department, Letters Patent may be issued granting such lot or part of a lot of land in fee simple and clear of all charges in favor of the said Indians, to the person entitled to redeem and having redeemed the same, or his heirs, assignees or legal representatives, and such Letters Patent shall issue forthwith after such redemption, if the said lands shall have been then surrendered to Her Majesty for the purposes of this Act by a deed of surrender executed by a majority of the Chiefs of the said Indians of the Tribe *Iroquois*, of *St. Regis*, with the approval and to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council; and if such surrender be not so made at the time of the said redemption, then the said Letters Patent shall issue so soon thereafter as the said surrender shall have been executed; Provided always, that in all such Letters Patent all mines of lead, tin, coal and copper, and all mill sites, shall be reserved by the Crown in trust for the said Indians of *St. Regis*.”

Page 2.—Leave out Schedule A.

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the House of this day, for the attendance of *Henri Elzéar Taschereau*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read;

*Mr. Ferguson* (*South Simcoe*) rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by *Mr. Taschereau* to state, that in consequence of illness he was prevented from attending the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the Town of *Brockville*, on Saturday, the Twenty-first day of May, instant.

And *Mr. Taschereau* having verified the same upon oath,

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

A Bill to enable the surviving Trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant-General Sir *William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada*, belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*; and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Mackenzie* (*Lambton*) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, this day, proposed to be made to the Question, That *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair (for the House in Committee on the Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality); and which Amendment was, that all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “this House will, on this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee,” inserted instead thereof.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed:—

The said proposed amendment and motion were severally, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Resolved*, That the Bill be referred back to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the *Saint Gabriel Street Church*

and Manse, at *Montreal*, and to settle pending litigation thereto; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irvine* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Irvine* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Welland* Railway Company of *Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Mississippi* Valley Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Somerville* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to declare the Monument erected at *Ste. Foye*, to the memory of the Braves of 1760, to be public property; and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Huot* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Huot* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the admission of *John Thompson Huggard* to practise as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confirm certain side roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of other road allowances and lines in said Township; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read a third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on Bill for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of *Fort Hope*, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself in a Committee on the Bill to naturalize *John Porterfield*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and

Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton*, the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the the rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged:

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred back to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Joseph* Society of *Ottawa*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bell* (*Russell*) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Morris*, reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 23—After "follows" insert Clauses A. B. and C.

Clause A—"For and notwithstanding the Imperial Statute 12 *George* II, Chapter 28, or any other law or statute to the contrary, no deed or mortgage (save as hereinafter provided) made in pursuance of the said sale by lottery of the said Park lots or any of them, shall be held or adjudicated to have been, or to be illegal or void, solely by reason of such sale or disposal having been made by lottery in either of the cases following, namely:—

1st. "In case the purchase money of such Park lots, respectively, shall have been paid in full before the passing of this Act.

2nd. "In case when a purchaser of any such Park lots, respectively, having executed a mortgage or suffered a lien for the purchase money to remain thereupon, shall within one year from the passing of this Act pay an instalment of one-fifth of the amount remaining due thereupon, or agree to pay the same."

Clause B.—"In every such case, when the purchase money or any part thereof remains unpaid, and the purchaser shall, by paying an instalment within one year from the passing of this Act, or agreeing thereto, have elected to retain such respective Park lots, the balance of such purchase money as originally specified, with interest thereon, shall be paid and payable in four equal annual instalments with interest, the first instalment whereof shall be payable at the end of the second year, after the passing of this Act."

Clause C.—"In all cases when the purchaser of any such Park lot shall not, within a year after the passing of this Act, have made his election in manner hereinbefore prescribed to retain such lot, any purchase money which he may have paid thereupon, shall be forfeited, and the deed thereof to the purchaser, and the mortgages thereof from him shall be absolutely null and void; provided always, that the said lots so disposed of by lottery as aforesaid, or any of them, shall not be forfeited under any of the provisions of the above cited Imperial Statute, but the title shall remain unaffected by any such provisions."

In the Preamble:

Page 1, line 9—Leave out from "sold" to "on" in line 10, and insert "and dispose of by way of lottery certain Park lots laid out by him."

Page 1, line 12—Leave out from “thereof” to “other” in line 13, and insert “and executed deeds and received mortgages for the purchase money of the same lots or some of them, and also sold and disposed of or contracted and agreed for the sale of.”

Page 1, line 21—After “decease” insert “and have represented that the parties concerned in the said lottery were not aware that the same was illegal or that the Imperial Statutes, 12 Geo. II, chapter 28, was in force or would be held or adjudged to be in force in *Upper Canada*, and that the said Park lots were disposed of in good faith and in ignorance of law; and whereas it is desirable to make some equitable provisions in that behalf.”

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to;

*Ordered*, That the Bill, with the amendments be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: “An Act to authorize *Maria Murney*, Executrix, to sell certain portions of the Real Estate of the late Honorable *Edmund Murney*, and for other purposes;” and after some spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: “An Act whereby Mining Companies can obtain Charters of Incorporation,” being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the claims under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Wednesday next.

*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until Wednesday next.

### Wednesday, 25th May, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the table:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *J. G. Lavalette* and others, of the Parish of *St. Cyprien* and *Sherrington*.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,—The Petition of *J. L. Beaudry*, Mayor of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Bellerose*,—The Petition of *A. F. Hamelin* and others, Pilots for and above the Harbour of *Quebec*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of *Joseph Barsalou*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*,—The Petition of the *Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to exempt from taxation, for a term of years, the Woollen Factory of *Ronald McKinnon*, and for other purposes.

Of *W. Blanchet* and others, of the Township of *Arthabaska*; praying that certain portions of the five first Ranges of the said Township may be detached from the Municipality of the Village of *Victoriaville*, and annexed to the Municipality of *Arthabaskaville*, for Municipal purposes.

Of the *Montreal* and *Vermont* Junction Railway Company; praying that the Bill for the amalgamation of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railway Company with the Grand Trunk Company, may become law.

Of the Agricultural Society of the County of *Beauce*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that, for the future, the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for *Lower Canada* be held alternately in *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke*.

Of *Charles Congdon* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "The *Dorset* Gold Mining Company."

Of *William Molson* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the said City, and for other purposes.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *London*, *O. W.*; praying that the Bill to establish "The *Buffalo* and *Detroit* Through Route," may not become law.

Of *Reinhold Lang*, of the Town of *Berlin*, in the County of *Waterloo*, and Province of *Canada*, Tanner; and *William Gaul*, of the said Town of *Berlin*, in the County of *Waterloo*, and Province of *Canada*, Merchant Tailor; complaining of the undue Election and Return of *Isaac Erb Bowman*, Esquire, for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*.

*Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee directed advertisements to be inserted in several newspapers published in the Cities of *Quebec*, *Montreal*, *Ottawa*, *Kingston*, *Toronto*, *Hamilton* and *London* calling for Tenders for Printing, Binding, and Printing paper required for the service of the Honorable the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, for the term of five years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1865, and the result has been, that they have agreed to recommend for acceptance, the following tenders:—

For the Printing—Messrs. *Hunter, Rose, and Lemieux*.

For the Binding—*Mr. J. B. Trudelle*.

For the Printing Paper—Messrs. *G. & G. E. Desbarats*.

The Committee would also submit the following Resolution, as a recommendation:—

*Resolved*, That the Committee, having ordered the re-printing of the sheets of Sessional Papers destroyed in the fire which occurred on the 20th instant, and having also directed that that work should be performed in the most economical manner, especially as to the recommendation contained in their Second Report of this Session, "that where practicable, the two languages should be combined in the one edition, thus ensuring accuracy, economy, and despatch." They would beg to draw the attention of the heads of the Departments to this subject, that in the future printing of their reports, this recommendation, where practicable, may be carried into effect.

*Mr. Walsh* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *William Molson* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honorable *Mr. Attorney General Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as follows:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway Company*, and have made several amendments, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Macfarlane* have leave to bring in a Bill to give to the County of *Perth* an additional Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th May, 1864; for a Statement of Arms and Accoutrements furnished by the Imperial Authorities for the use of the Militia and Volunteers of this Province. (*Sessional Papers No. 13.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

*Ordered*, That the Final Report of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, be now read;

And the same being read;

*Resolved*, That the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Contested Election for the County of *Essex* having reported to this House, That the facts connected with the last Election and Return for the said County, especially the conduct of *John McEwan*, the Returning Officer of the said County, as also of *James Eugene Maguire*, the Deputy Returning Officer of the Township of *Anderdon*; as also of *William Kelly*, the Poll Clerk in said Township *Anderdon*, are such as demand the serious consideration of the House.

*Ordered*, That the said *John McEwan*, *James Eugene Maguire* and *William Kelly* do appear at the Bar of this House, on Thursday the 2nd day of June next, to answer for their conduct at the said Election.

A Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister at Law, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Upper Canada* to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister "at Law."

*Ordered* That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate "The Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge of *London*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate "*L'Union St. Jacques de Montréal*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the Society "called *L'Union St. Jacques de Montréal*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate *L'Union St. Louis* of the Parish of *Montreal*, County of *Hochelaga*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the Society "called *L'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis, Paroisse de Montréal, Comté d'Hochelaga*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Dispensary, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate "*Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*" of *St. Hyacinthe*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Sailors' Institution of *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*, the following Amendments were made to the Bill:—

In the Preamble, line 2—Leave out the words "the Reverend *Alexander F. Kemp*."

In the preamble, line 17—Leave out the words, "The Sailors' Institute," and insert the words "Seaman's Union Bethel," instead thereof.

Clause 1, line 2—Leave out the words "the Reverend *Alexander F. Kemp*."

Clause 1, lines 30 and 36—Leave out the words "The Sailors' Institute," and insert the words "Seaman's Union Bethel" instead thereof.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the "Seaman's Union Bethel of *Montreal*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Typographical Benevolent Society of *Quebec*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Quebec* Typographical Society."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the Council of the Village of *Yorkville* to issue Debentures for redeeming their outstanding Debentures, for which no Sinking Fund has been laid aside, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Village of *Yorkville* to issue Debentures for redeeming their outstanding Debentures for which no Sinking Fund has been set aside."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Charter of the *Canada* Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the *St. Gabriel* Street Church and Manse at *Montreal*, and to settle pending litigation relative thereto, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Welland* Railway Company of *Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Welland* Railway Company."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Massawippi* Valley Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to declare the Monument erected at *Ste. Foye*, to the memory of the Braves of 1760, to be Public Property, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to declare the Monument erected at *Ste. Foye*, to the memory of the Braves of 1760, to be public property."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the admission of *John Thompson Haggard* to practise as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to confirm certain side roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of other Road allowances and lines in the said Township, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to confirm certain Side Roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of the limits of the same and of the other Road allowances and Lines, and to establish a Road allowance through the First Concession along and upon the southern boundary in the said Township."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay* and *Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to naturalize *John Porterfield*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Union *St. Joseph* Society of *Ottawa*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Joseph* Union Society of *Ottawa*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to authorize *Maria Murney*, Executrix, to sell certain portions of the Real Estate of the Honorable *Edmund Murney*, "and for other purposes," was according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and ninety cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Provincial Registrar's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Receiver General's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz:—To defray the expenses of the Finance Minister's Department, the sum of Five thousand five hundred and thirty dollars; for the Finance Minister's Department (Customs Branch), the sum of Six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars; and for the Finance Minister's Department (Audit Branch), Three thousand eight hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Executive Council Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, viz:—To defray expenses of the Department of Public Works, Five thousand seven hundred dollars and sixty-four cents; and for the Department Public Works (Engineering Branch), the sum of Two thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-three cents, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

7. *Resolved*, That sum not exceeding Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Bureau of Agriculture, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Post Office Department, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, be granted to Her Majesty, viz:—To defray expenses of the Crown Land's Department, the sum of Twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-five cents; and for the Crown Lands Department (Indian Branch), the sum of Three thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, East, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, West, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies of Public Departments, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in *Lower Canada*, not otherwise provided for, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Court of Chancery in *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand four hundred and seven dollars and one cent be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Circuit Allowances of Judges, Court of Chancery, *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Criminal Prosecutions, *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice, not otherwise provided for, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Montreal*, whereof one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars to be re-paid by the Harbour Commissioners, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, the sum of Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars; and towards the building and materials for the same, the sum of Four thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the *Rockwood* Asylum, the sum of Seven thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars; for building materials for the same, the sum of Five thousand dollars; for Water, Gas, Kitchen and Heating Apparatus, the sum of Ten thousand dollars; and for the Superintendents and Overseers of Works, the sum of Three thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *Penetanguishene*, the sum of Eight thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars; and for continuation of principal Edifice, completion of Cells, &c., the sum of Ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—For the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *St. Vincent de Paul*, the sum of Nine thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars; and towards the construction or purchase of a Dwelling for the Warden, additions and

repairs to Buildings, the sum of Three thousand and ninety dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Inspection of Prisons and Asylums, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant and French Translator of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Head Messenger of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Door-keeper of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Messengers of the Legislative Council for the Session, at One hundred and eighty dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk and English Translator of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expense of printing and binding the Statutes of the present Session, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expense of distributing the Laws, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for a Grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

46. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.:—For an additional sum for Common Schools, *Upper and Lower Canada*, Three thousand dollars of which, out of the *Lower Canada* share, to be applied to Normal Schools, the sum of Eighty thousand dollars, and for an additional sum for Common Schools (the proportion for *Upper Canada* to be applicable to Grammar Schools), the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an advance to Superior Education Fund to meet deficit of Income, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada East*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada West*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Toronto*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and University Branch of the Lunatic Asylum, *Toronto*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *Orillia* Asylum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.—for the maintenance of the *Malden* Asylum, the sum of Twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for repairs and purchase of a small Steam Engine, the sum of One thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *St. John's* Asylum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Biauport* Asylum, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Shipwrecked Mariners, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, *Upper Canada*, under the Order in Council, 8th January, 1864, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses of the Geological Survey of the Province, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for four years' rent due for Canadian Court in Crystal Palace, *Sydenham*, as an aid to Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, at One hundred pounds sterling per annum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Lower Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Upper Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Adjutant General's Department of Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Senior Clerk of the Adjutant General's Department of Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Superintendent of Stores of the Militia Department, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Clerk of the Militia Department, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Clerks of the Militia Department at Three hundred dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Clerks of the Militia Department at Two hundred and fifty dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz:—To defray the Salary of one Messenger of the Militia Department, the sum of Two hundred dollars; and of one Assistant Messenger and Laborer of the Militia Department, the sum of One hundred and eighty three dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingent Expenses, Stationery, Printing, Repairing Arms, &c., transport of Arms, Ammunition and Stores, and all other incidental expenses of Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Ammunition for the Militia, viz:—For Ball Ammunition the sum of Five thousand five hundred dollars, and for Blank Ammunition the sum of One thousand five hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of eight Store-keepers of the Provincial Armouries at Three hundred dollars each per annum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Rent of Armouries, Care of Arms and pay of Sergeant-Majors of Field

Batteries, Care-takers and Storemen of Armouries, Fuel and Light for Armouries, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For the pay of One hundred and eight Drill Instructors, the sum of Nineteen thousand dollars; and for transport of Drill Instructors the sum of Three thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Sixteen Brigade Majors of the Militia at six hundred dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay sixteen Brigade Majors of the Militia fifty cents a day, in lieu of forage for a horse, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty for Travelling expenses, Stationery and Postages of sixteen Brigade Majors of the Militia, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for pay of Military Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and men attached to the schools, gratuities and travelling expenses for candidates, &c., &c., of the Military Schools of Instruction at *Quebec* and *Toronto*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Special Inspections of Volunteers by Officers of Her Majesty's service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay efficient Volunteer Corps, under Section 16, Volunteer Militia Act, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay clothing allowance at the rate of six dollars per man to Corps in Class A, for the year 1863, under the provisions of Section 3 of the "Amended Militia Act, 1862," viz.,—Seven Field Batteries, the sum of Two thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars; Fourteen Troops of Cavalry, the sum of Three thousand and sixty dollars; Three Foot Artillery Companies, the sum of Seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and of Forty Rifle Companies, the sum of Twelve thousand and thirty-four dollars, for the half year end 30th June, 1864.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and four cents, be granted to Her Majesty, towards compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the Salaries and Contingent expenses of the Emigration Department and for maintenance of the Quarantine establishment at *Grosse Isle*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For Pensions, to *Samuel Waller*, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Two hundred dollars; to *John Bright*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Forty dollars; and to *Louis Gagné*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Thirty-six dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For Pensions, to *G. B. Faribault*, as late Clerk Assistant to the Legislative Assembly, the sum of Eight hundred dollars; to *Mrs. Catherine Antrobus*, the sum of Four hundred dollars; to *Mrs. Charlotte McCormick*, the sum of Two hundred dollars; to *Lierre Bouchard* for wounds received in the public service, the sum of Fifty dollars; and to *Jacques Brien*, for wounds received in the public service, the sum of Forty dollars, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for New Indian Annuities, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand and thirty-six dollars and seventeen cents be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—For continuation of contract for deepen-

ing *Welland Canal* to *Lake Erie* level, the sum of Twenty thousand dollars; to meet balance of expenditure *Welland Canal* for 1863, the sum of Eleven thousand and thirty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents; to pay extraordinary repairs to piers at *Ports Colborne* and *Maitland*, the sum of Five thousand, two hundred dollars; to pay amount due *Bank of Upper Canada* for Estimates paid *Cotton* and *Rowe* in 1855, the sum of Four thousand eight hundred and one dollars and seventy-eight cents, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz, —For wharf for transhipment of Petroleum at *Lachine* the sum of Six hundred dollars, and for additional Flour Sheds (*Lachine*), the sum of Two thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, for special inspection of *Rideau Canal* in 1863, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay amount due the *Bank of Upper Canada* for estimate paid *James Rigney*, *Scujoy Inland Navigation Company*, in 1855, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete deep water channel of *Lake St. Peter*, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements on *River Du Moine*, *Ottawa Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for improvements on *River Petawawa*, *Ottawa Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay amount due *Bank of Upper Canada* for estimate paid *N. Burwash* in 1854, *Ottawa Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for *Gaspé Bay* and *Harbour Buoys*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for *Surveys and Inspections*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for building *Store-house* for public property, *Saguenay Works*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards additional expense on the *Ottawa Buildings*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs to roof of *Marine Hospital Buildings, &c.*, *Quebec*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for continuation of *New Gaol, Quebec* (from *Building and Jury Fund*), for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for *Kamouraska Gaol and Court House* (from *Building and Jury Fund*), for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs of *Aymer Court House* (from *Building and Jury Fund*), for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, for amounts payable to sundry *Municipalities* on account of the grants of One thousand two hundred dollars pay-

able out of the Municipalities Fund, *L. C.*, Gaols and Court Houses, *C. E.*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

107. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

108. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and eight dollars and sixty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, for amount due the Bank of *Upper Canada* for sundry accounts paid in 1855 and 1856, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

109. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, for balance paid Contractor for construction of *Hamilton* Custom House, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

110. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Tug Service between *Montreal* and *Kingston*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Steamers, for Ocean and River Steam Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Quebec* Trinity House, as per detailed Estimates, for Light Houses and Coast Se.vice, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

113. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Montreal* Trinity House, for Salaries and Contingencies of the same, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

114. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Inland Lake and River Lights, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

115. *Resolved*, That sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Keepers of Depôts for Provisions at *Anticosti*, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, at One hundred dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of Harbor Masters, at *Gaspé* and *Amherst*, two at twenty-five dollars each, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

117. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—Towards allowance to *Pierre Brochu* for residing at *Lake Matapédia*, on the *Kempt* Road, to assist travellers thereon, the sum of Fifty dollars; to *Mar et Brochu*, at *Fetit Lac*, for the same, the sum of Fifty dollars; to *Jonathan Noble*, at *La Fourche*, for the same, the sum of Fifty dollars; and to *Thomas Evans*, at *Assumtquagan*, for the same, the sum of Fifty dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

118. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, for balance of the proportion of the expenses of Keeping up Light-Houses on Isles of *St. Paul* and *Scatterie* in the Gulf, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

119. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Supervisor of Culler's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

120. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray expenses of Fishery Bounties the sum of Nine thousand dollars; to *Lower Canada*, the sum of Four thousand dollars, and to *Upper Canada*, the sum of One thousand one hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

121. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray expenses of Railway Inspection, the sum of Two thousand dollars; and for Steamboat Inspection, the sum of Four thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

122. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for postages of the *Official Gazette*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

123. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expense for Miscellaneous Printing, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

124. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet miscellaneous unforeseen expenses of the Public Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

125. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Shipping Master's Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

126. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for supplying blankets for aged and destitute Indians of *Upper and Lower Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

127. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Dr. *Rees*, former Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, *Toronto*, as a compensation for Injuries received in the Public Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

128. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand four hundred and nine dollars and twenty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to compensate sundry persons for land on line of division between *Upper and Lower Canada*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

129. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—As an aid to Superior Education Fund, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Ten thousand dollars; as an aid to Superior Education Fund, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Ten thousand dollars,—to be distributed as follows: *Victoria College, Cobourg*, Two thousand five hundred dollars; *Queen's College, Kingston*, Two thousand five hundred dollars; *Regiopolis College, Kingston*, One thousand five hundred dollars; *St. Michael's College, Toronto*, One thousand dollars; *Bytown College, Ottawa*, Seven hundred dollars; *Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada*, One thousand six hundred dollars; *L'Assomption College, Sandwich*, Two hundred dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

130. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Customs exclusive of duties returned, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

131. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Excise, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

132. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Post Office, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

133. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.—For maintenance of Public Works, the sum of Sixty-three thousand eight hundred dollars; for repairs of the same, the sum of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and for collection and miscellaneous, of the same, the sum of Nineteen thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

134. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Toronto Roads*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

135. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Hamilton and Port Dover Roads*, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

136. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Windsor and Scugog Roads*, according to an Order in Council, 28th November 1863, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

137. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray expenses for Territorial Surveys, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Fifteen thousand dollars; for the same, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Eighteen thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

138. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Commissions, Inspections, Advertising and other contingent expenses of the Crown Lands (including Special Funds), Woods and Forest and Ordnance Lands, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

139. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to make good the expenditure incurred during the year 1863, as detailed in Statement No. 65, part II, of the Public Accounts laid before the Legislature, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

140. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

141. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

142. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Registrar's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

143. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Receiver General's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

144. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand three hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray the expenses of the Finance Minister's Department, the sum of Eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars; for the Finance Minister's Department (Customs Branch), the sum of Thirteen thousand and fifty dollars; and for the Finance Minister's Department (Audit Branch), the sum of Seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

145. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

146. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, the sum of Ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents; and for the Department of Public Works (Engineering Branch), the sum of Five thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

147. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Bureau of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

148. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

149. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, the sum of Fifty thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty cents; and for the Crown Lands Department (Indian Management Branch), the sum of Six thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

150. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of Attorney and Solicitor General East, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

151. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Office of Attorney and Solicitor General West, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

152. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingencies of the Public Departments, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

153. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet contingent expenses of the Administration of Justice in *Lower Canada* not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

154. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Court of Chancery in *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

155. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

156. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Circuit Allowances of Judges, Court of Chancery, *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

157. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Criminal prosecutions, *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

158. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet contingent expenses of the Administration of Justice in *Upper Canada* not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

159. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Montreal*, whereof Three thousand five hundred dollars to be repaid by the Harbour Commissioners, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

160. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to meet the expenses of the River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

161. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and three dollars be granted to Her Majesty,—for the maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, the sum of Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and three dollars; and towards the building and materials for the same, the sum of Eight thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

162. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand five hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty,—for the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *Penetanguishene*, the sum of Sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; and for continuation of principal Edifice, the sum of Ten thousand three hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

163. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty,—for the maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at *St. Vincent de Paul*, the sum of Eighteen thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars; and towards the purchase or construction of dwelling for Warden, repairs, &c., of buildings, the sum of Five thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

164. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Inspection of Prisons and Asylums, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

165. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

166. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

167. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant and French Translator of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

168. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

169. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

170. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

171. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

172. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Head Messenger of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

173. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Door-keeper of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

174. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of three Messengers of the Legislative Council, for the Session, at one hundred and eighty dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

175. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

176. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

177. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

178. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

179. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Law Clerk and English Translator, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

180. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June 1865.

181. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

182. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expenses of Printing and Binding the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

183. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for expenses of distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

184. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of a new edition of the Consolidated Statutes, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

185. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for a grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

186. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

187. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

188. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for Common Schools, *Upper and Lower Canada*, Six thousand dollars of which out of the *Lower Canada* share to be applied to Normal Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

189. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.,—As an aid to Superior Education Income Fund, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Twenty thousand dollars; as an aid to Superior Education, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, to be distributed as follows: *Victoria College, Cobourg*, Five thousand dollars; *Queen's College, Kingston*, Five thousand dollars; *Regiopolis College, Kingston*, Three thousand dollars; *St. Michael's College, Toronto*, Two thousand dollars; *Bytown College, Ottawa*, One thousand, four hundred dollars; *Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada*, Three thousand, two hundred dollars; *L'Assomption College, Sandwich*, Four hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

190. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for Common Schools, *Upper and Lower Canada*, the proportion for *Upper Canada* to be applicable to Grammar Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

191. *Resolved*,—That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an advance to Superior Education Fund, *Lower Canada*, to meet the deficit of Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

192. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada East*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

193. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet Salaries and Contingencies of Department of Education, *Canada West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First to the Eighty-third Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eighty-fourth Resolution being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed.

The Eighty-fifth to the One hundred and third Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The One hundred and fourth Resolution being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed.

The One hundred and fifth Resolution being read a second time, was agreed to.

The One hundred and sixth Resolution being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed.

The One hundred and seventh to the One hundred and ninth Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The One hundred and tenth Resolution being read a second time, was agreed to.

The One hundred and eleventh Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:—

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Steamers for Ocean and River Service, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution?

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion (Hochelaga)*, That the words "and this House is of opinion that" "it is inexpedient to continue the occupation of the *Atkinson Wharf*, or to re-instate the "three employes formerly employed in connection with the Provincial Steamers, who were discharged by the late Administration" be added at the end thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

*Ordered*, That the Debate be adjourned until Friday next.

*Ordered*, That the Resolutions which have been postponed, and the remaining Resolutions be taken into further consideration on Friday next.

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*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

The House adjourned until Friday next.

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Friday, 27th May, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *DeBoucherville*,—The Petition of *G. LaRocque* and others, of *Longueuil* and other Parishes.

By Mr. *Webb*,—The Petition of *A. Leighton* and others, of the Township of *Durham*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of the *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly* Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *J. G. Laviolette* and others, of the Parish of *St. Cyprien* and Township of *Sherington*, County of *Napierville*; praying for amendments to the Acts to remedy abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

Of *J. L. Beaudry*, Mayor of the City of *Montreal*; praying that no Act may be passed to amend the Act to provide for the management and improvement of the Harbour of *Montreal*, and the deepening of the Ship Channel between the said Harbour and the Port of *Quebec*, and to repeal the Act now in force for the said purposes.

Of *A. F. Hamelin* and others, Pilots for and above the Harbour of *Quebec*; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trinity House at *Montreal*.

Of *Joseph Barsalou*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act granting him the privilege of constructing a Toll Bridge over the River *Yamaska*.

Of the *Kingston Sabbath School Reformation Society*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the recognizance to the Election Petition of *Robert McElroy*, Esquire, complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable *Isaac Buchanan*, for the City of *Hamilton*, is unobjectionable.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them to be sufficient, viz. :—Of *W. Blanchet* and others; praying that certain portions of the first five Ranges of the Township of *Arthabaska* may be detached from the Municipality of the Village of *Victoriaville* and annexed to that of *Arthabaskaville*,—of the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*; for authority to exempt a certain Woollen Manufactory from taxation for a term of years,—and of *James Ward* and others; for authority to the Provisional Council of the County of *Bruce* to issue Debentures to the amount of \$400,000, to be given as a bonus to any Company undertaking the construction of a Railway passing centrally through the said County.

On the Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Toronto*, for authority to sell certain wild lands vested in them in trust for the benefit of certain churches, &c., and to invest the proceeds in Provincial and County Debentures, Your Committee find that the Notice merely mentions an application for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Church Society, and as a Notice of this kind affords no intimation to the donors of the land in question, or other parties who might be interested therein, of the nature of the application, Your Committee are of opinion that the Notice is insufficient.

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and to each they have made several amendments, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House:—

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act whereby Mining Companies "can obtain charters of Incorporation."

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank."

Bill to incorporate the Canadian Loan and Investment Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa River Navigation Company*, and

Bill to incorporate the *Beauharnois, Chateauguay and Huntingdon Navigation Company*.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment:—

Bill to incorporate the South *Ham* Copper Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Nicolet* Antimony Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Stadacona* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to incorporate the *St. Francis* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to incorporate the Alliance Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Eastern Townships Eldorado* Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Magog* Gold Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Lower Canada* Copper Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Escott* Mining Company of *Canada*.

Bill to incorporate the *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Ophir* Gold Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Havalah* Gold Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Huntingdon* Copper Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Copper Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Bedford* Copper Company.

Bill to incorporate the Consolidated Copper Company.

Bill further to amend the charter of the South-Eastern Mining Company of *Canada*.

Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the British American Exploring and Mining Association.

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Belvidere* "Mining and Smelting Company."

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Sherbrooke* "Mining and Smelting Company," and

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Eastern Townships Bank*."

Mr. *Irvine*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm and continue the "Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a Municipality."

Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Children's Industrial School.

They have also re-considered the Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality, which was referred back to them by Your Honorable House—and have amended the preamble and enacted clauses so as to extend the powers of the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* in regard to the issuing of Tavern and Shop Licenses, &c., instead of erecting the same into a County Municipality.

They have also re-considered the Bill to avoid the proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County town, which was

referred back to them : and they find the Preamble not proved, inasmuch as no sufficient evidence has been shewn to them of the necessity for Legislative interference in the matter.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill intituled: "The Joint "Stock Companies General Clauses Act of 1864."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Street* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Eric* and *Niagara* Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Thompson* have leave to bring in a Bill to exempt certain manufactures in the Village of *Caledonia*, from taxation for a term of years.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Dunkin*, seconded by Mr. *Dunsford*,

*Ordered*, That such of the Bills, this day reported on by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, as that Committee may indicate, be reprinted for the use of the Members of this House.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter Fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled: "An Act "respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Lvanturel* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Common of the *Huron* Indians at *Lorette*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Jackson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to authorize the Provisional Council of the County of *Bruce* to take Stock in certain Railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Joly*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the request and with the consent of both parties:

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Robert McElroy*, of the City of *Hamilton*, in the County of *Wentworth*, Esquire, be referred to the General Committee of Elections, for the purpose of choosing a Select Committee to try such Petition.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*) have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada* to admit *Martin Dunsford* as a Barrister at Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return (in part) to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864; for information respecting Inspection of Volunteer Force. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Surrogate Courts."

Bill, intituled, "An Act relating to Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions in Provisional Judicial Districts in *Upper Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the proprietors of the Islands *Du Moine* and *Des Barques* to make regulations for the better government of the said Islands."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled: "An Act to enable the proprietors of the Islands *Du Moine* and *Des Barques* to make regulations for the better government of the said Islands," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, seconded by Mr. *White*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relating to Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions in Provisional Judicial Districts in *Upper Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Surrogate Courts," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, on Wednesday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That this House doth concur with the Committee (of Supply) in the 111th Resolution, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen Thousand Dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Steamers, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864; and which Amendment was, That the words "and this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient to continue the occupation of the *Atkinson* wharf, or to re-employ the three employes formerly employed in connection with the Provincial Steamers, who were discharged by the late Administration," be added at the end thereof.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed: The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Huot*, Member for the Electoral Division of *Quebec East*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Huot* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the Clock, on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 28th May, 1864.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed, Mr. *Ferguson* (South *Simcoe*) moved in amendment to the said proposed amendment,

seconded by Mr. *McKellar*, That the words "it is inexpedient to continue the occupation of the *Atkinson Wharf*, or to re-instate the three employés, formerly employed in connection with the Provincial Steamers, who were discharged by the late Administration," be left out, and the words "until such time as the policy of selling the Provincial Steamers can be carried out on satisfactory terms, it is necessary that the most economical arrangements possible should be maintained in respect thereof," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Le Boutillier,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Tor'to W.,</i>	<i>Shanty,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxf'd),</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mc Giverin,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast's)</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Ferrault,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wright (Otta. Co.), &amp;</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Roymond,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York)—99.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Price, and</i>	<i>Webb.—6.</i>
<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question, as amended:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the postponed and remaining Resolutions be adjourned until Tuesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 30th May, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Shanly*, The Petition of *John Gillies* and others, of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Piquet*,—The Petition of *A. Sarazin* and others, of the County of *Berthier*.

By the Honourable Mr. *McGee*,—The Petition of the Board of Agriculture of *Lower Canada*.

By Mr. *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*),—The Petition of *Joseph Watson* and others, of the Township of *Portland*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Trinity Church, City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *G. Laroque* and others, of *Longueuil* and other places; praying for amendments to the Act 18 Vic., Cap. 143, to provide for the management and improvement of the Harbour of *Montreal*, and the deepening of the Ship Channel between the said Harbour and the Port of *Quebec*, and to repeal the Act now in force for the said purposes.

Of *A. Leighton* and others, of the Township of *Durham*; praying that the said Township may not be divided.

Of the *Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly* Railway Company; praying that the Bill to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal and Champlain* Railroad Company, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway City Station in *Montreal*, may become Law.

The Honourable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Massassaga* River Improvement Company, and have agreed to several amendments, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honourable House.

Mr. *McKellar* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, that they had appointed Monday the 6th day of June next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for choosing from Panel A. No. 1, a Select Committee to try the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of *Hamilton*.

Mr. *McKellar* also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, that by reason of irreconcilable disagreement of opinion, they are unable to proceed in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. *Irvine*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendments, viz:—

Bill to enable the Trustees of the late *John Whyte*, to dispose of certain property under his Will.

Bill to enable the Art Association of *Montreal* to establish an Art Union, in connection with the other operations thereof.

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of *Ontario*, and the Rector of *Kingston* to dispose of the *Queen Street* School property in the City of *Kingston*."

They have also considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they beg to submit for the consideration of your Honourable House, viz:—

Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*.

Bill to remove doubts under the Will of the late *John Gray*, in his lifetime of *St. Catherine's*, near *Montreal*.

Bill to amend the Act 1st *William 4*, Cap. 56, and to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of *Montreal*.

Bill to incorporate the Humane Society of *British North America*. (This last mentioned Bill they have amended so as to limit the operations of the Society to *Canada*.)

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, to each of which they have made several amendments.

Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of *Hamilton*.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Canada* Marine Insurance Company.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank, and

Your Committee have agreed to report the following Bills without Amendment.

Bill to grant certain powers to the *Canada West* Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.

Bill from the Legislative Council, "An Act to authorize the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *St. James'* Church, in the Village of *Carleton Place*, to lease certain "minerals in and upon certain lands to the said Church belonging."

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th May, 1864; for certain Statements relative to Employés in Public Departments. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 58.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 12th May, 1864; for a List of Appointments made in the Public Departments since 30th March last. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 58.)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for Statement of Proceedings during the last Criminal Terms at *Joliette*, and amount of Fees paid to Queen's Counsel. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 59.)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irvine* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill incorporating the Canadian Loan and Investment Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irvine* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa River* Navigation Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McGivern* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend the Charter of the South-Eastern Mining Company of *Manada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank;" and

after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones (South Leeds and Grenville) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jones reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 33—Leave out “heirs.”

Page 1, line 47—Leave out from “stock” to “the”

Page 7, line 38—After “exchange” insert “subject to the regulations and rules” provided in section 110 of Chapter 55 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*.”

Page 8, line 14—Leave out from “of” when it occurs the first time to “whereon,” and insert “The Royal Canadian Bank.”

In the Preamble,

Page 1, line 2—Leave out “R.” where it occurs the first time and insert “P.” and leave out “Jains” and insert “Jarvis.”

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, with the amendments, be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act to confirm and continue the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a Municipality;” and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lajoie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lajoie reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, as follow:

Page 1, line 32—Leave out from “existed” to “nothing.”

Page 1, line 33—Leave out from “shall” to “render” in line 34.

Page 1, line 34—Leave out “what” and “insert any such by-laws, acts or proceedings” which

Page 1, line 35—Leave out “even” and after “existed” insert “in order that” parties be not prejudiced by the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for any aggrieved “by such by-laws, Acts or proceedings to appeal within four months from the passing of this Act to the County Council, in all cases in which an appeal lies to the said County Councils, under Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, notwithstanding that the delay for such appeal should have expired.”

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, with the amendments, be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Alley* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. *Evanturel* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Perrault*, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “this House will, on this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee,” inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

#### YEAS :

#### Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Scutcherd,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Macdonald (For'toW),</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Tussé,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells, and</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wood.—27</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> , <i>Ault</i> , <i>Bell</i> (North Lanark), <i>Bell</i> (Russell), <i>Bellerose</i> , <i>Biggar</i> , <i>Blanchet</i> , <i>Burwell</i> , <i>Carling</i> , <i>Cartier</i> (Atty. Gen.), <i>Cartwright</i> , <i>Chambers</i> , <i>Chapais</i> , <i>DeBoucherville</i> , <i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> (Hochelaga), <i>Dufresne</i> (Iberville), <i>Dufresne</i> (Montcalm), <i>Dunkin</i> , <i>Dunsford</i> , <i>Fortier</i> , <i>Gagnon</i> , <i>Galt</i> , <i>Geoffrion</i> , <i>Harwood</i> , <i>Higginson</i> , <i>Howland</i> , <i>Irvine</i> , <i>Jackson</i> , <i>Joly</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> , <i>Labrèche-Viger</i> , <i>Loframboise</i> , <i>Langevin</i> , <i>LeBoutillier</i> , <i>Macdonald</i> , Atty. Gen., <i>MacInvyre</i> , <i>Mackenzie</i> (N. Ox'rd), <i>McConkey</i> , <i>McDougall</i> , <i>McKellar</i> , <i>Mowat</i> , <i>Munro</i> , <i>Nctman</i> , <i>Poulin</i> ,	<i>Powell</i> , <i>Raymond</i> , <i>Remillard</i> , <i>Rose</i> , <i>Ross</i> (Dundas), <i>Rymal</i> , <i>Simpson</i> , <i>Smith</i> (E. Durham), <i>Stirton</i> , <i>Street</i> , <i>Thompson</i> , <i>Webb</i> , <i>White</i> , <i>Willson</i> , and <i>Wright</i> (Ottawa Co.)
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—60.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put,

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irvine* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the surviving Trustees, under the Will of the late Lieutenant General Sir *William Johnston*, "K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the Estate of the said "General *Johnston*," without any amendment.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend, "with relation to *Upper Canada*, the Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad "Company, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to "secure a permanent Railway City Station in *Montreal*," being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Dunkin* moved, in amendment, to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Cowan*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Heude,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scutcherd,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Dorion, (Drum. &amp; Ar.)</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wallbridge, N. Hast'gs,</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Tor'nto W,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Webb, and</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>White.—37.</i>
<i>Fortier,</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cornuier,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Baubien,</i>	<i>De Bourcherville,</i>	<i>Le Boutillier,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Billerose,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Burussa,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co'ty)</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	—66.
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main question being put ;

*Ordered,* That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the Table, and the said Warrant was read, as followeth :—

Pursuant to the thirty-eight Section of Chapter seven of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections," I do appoint *Louis Archambeault*, Esquire, Member for the County *L'Assomption* ; the Honorable *Maurice Lafra boise*, Member for the County of *Bagot* ; *Robert Bell*, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Lanark* ; *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Two Mountains* ; *Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire, Member for the United Counties of *Lennox* and *Addington*, and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, to be Members of the General Committee of Elections for the present Session, in the place of the General Committee of Elections which has become dissolved, pursuant to the 37th Section of the said Act.

Given under my hand and seal, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

L. WALLBRIDGE,  
Speaker, L. A.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to empower the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*, to issue new Debentures in lieu of those outstanding, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to explain and amend the *Toronto Esplanade Act*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to divide the Municipality of the Township of *Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into two separate Municipalities, to be named respectively "*Lochaber* and *St. Malachy*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the Charter of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Council of the City of *Quebec* to issue Debentures for the enlargement of the Gates of the City, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of the *North West Navigation and Railway Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "*An Act for the Relief of the Western Permanent Building Society*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Waterloo and Saugeen Railway Company* being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *River Famine Gold Mining Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Du Loup Gold Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Lancaster Oil Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the administration of the estate of the late *Robert Shaw Miller* and *Eliza Mitchell*-his wife, being read ;  
The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of the Bill to confer upon *Stirling Dupree Poyr*, an inhabitant of this Province, the civil and political rights of a British subject, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *St. Lawrence Mining Company*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Forwarding Company," (limited) being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Water Works of the City of Quebec, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Boumanville*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the *Iberville Academy*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Erie and Niagara Railway*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to authorize the Provisional Council of the County of *Bruce*, to take stock in certain Railways, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the proprietors of the *Islands du Moine* and *Des Barques*, "to make regulations for the better government of the said Islands," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Powell*,  
*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all corres-

pendence, reports or other documents of whatever description, relating to, or in any manner connected with, a complaint made some months since, by one *Anthony Binga*, against the conduct of the Sheriff of *Essex*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Bown*, seconded by Mr. *Irvine*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st, a copy of the Orders in Council bearing date the 3rd day of March, 1864, relating to mineral lands on the North Shores of *Lake Huron* and *Superior*, and the Islands adjacent thereto;

2nd. A statement of the quantity of Lands forfeited or liable to forfeiture under that Order, with the names of the persons or companies in whose possession they were prior to the passing of the said Order in Council;

3rd. The amounts paid and the amounts due to the Government on each location on the said 3rd day of March, 1864, with a statement of the amount expended, so far as shown by documents in the Crown Lands Office, upon the lands by the several persons and companies in whose possession they were, in working the mines or otherwise;

4th. The names of the applicants for the purchase of any of these mineral lands forfeited under the said Order in Council, with the date of the application and the names of the purchasers, with the quantity of lands purchased, to whom new grants have been made or agreed to be made, and the price agreed upon or paid per acre, and the conditions of the grant;

5th. Also a copy of all papers and correspondence on file in the Crown Lands Department, including all memoranda relating to the *Lake Huron* Copper and Silver Mining Company.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Ordered* that the Bill to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, be referred back to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, with an instruction to report the evidence which guided them in deciding that the Preamble of the said Bill was not proven.

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), seconded by Mr. *Walsh*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, reports, correspondence, and other papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. *Tulford* from the office of Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Western District; also copies of all Orders in Council, reports, correspondence, and other papers connected with the appointment or proposed appointment of Mr. *McKenzie* or any other person to the said office.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, in so far as it relates to the contracts for Printing, Printing Paper and Binding.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to compel Informers suing for penalties in certain cases to give security for costs; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scutcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint Successors to Trustees of lands held by them; and after some time spent therein. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dorion* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to repeal the 51st Section of chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Ordinary procedure in the Superior and Circuit Courts; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Mr. *Marfurlane* moved, seconded by Mr. *Street*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn,

The House divided: Yeas, 31; Nays, 25.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly adjourned until to-morrow, at three o'clock, P.M.

## Tuesday, 31st May, 1864.

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Bill to incorporate the *Reid Hill* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Carleton* Mining and Smelting Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Kennebec* Gold Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Murrington* Canada Mining Company, (limited.)

Bill to incorporate the *Halifax* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Massawippi* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Levis* Mining Company of *Canada East*, and

Bill to incorporate the *Atlas* Gold Mining Company.

Mr. *McConkey*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between the *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Ontario*, *via* *Lake Simcoe*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix*, No. 2.)

Mr. *Taschereau*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of *Brockville*, informed the House, That *Thomas Roberts Ferguson*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *Thomas Roberts Ferguson*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Council of University College, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 60.)

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth.—

Your Committee have considered Bill to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph* Railway Company, and have made several amendments, which they submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That after this week, for the remainder of the Session, Wednesdays be considered as additional Government days, and that the order of procedure under Rule 19 on Tuesdays and Fridays, do apply to such days.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased," was, according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council; and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron* Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend the charter of the South-Eastern Mining Company of *Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Royal "Canadian Bank," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm and continue the "Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a Municipality," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

A Bill to erect the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe* into a County Municipality, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to extend the powers of "the Local Municipality of *Saint Colombe de Sillery*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in *Lower Canada* to appoint successors to Trustees of Lands held by them, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to enable certain Religious Societies or Congregations of Christians to appoint Successors to Trustees of Lands held by them."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to repeal the 51st section of Chapter 83 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the ordinary procedure in the Superior and Circuit Courts, was, according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the eighty-third Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported the Bill to compel Informers suing for penalties in certain cases to give security for costs; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General:—

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th May, 1864, for a statement of the balance remaining unpaid on the 31st day of December last, of the appropriations made by Act of the Legislature, distinguishing the Act under which any sum remaining unpaid is authorized to be expended, and for what service. (*Sessional Papers No. 61.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 10th March, 1864, for copies of all despatches, correspondence and other official documents in possession of the Government, in relation to the claims of Canada within, or the establishment of Postal or Commercial intercourse with the North West Territory, since the date of the last Return on the said subject laid before this House. (*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill intituled, "The Joint Stock Companies General Clauses Act of 1864," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return (in whole) to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 17th March, 1864, for information respecting Inspection of Volunteer Force. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Lufresne* (*Montcalm*),

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Friday, the 3rd day of June next, to permit the Sitting Member to have his witnesses in attendance on that day.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*.—That upon every Promissory Note, Draft or Bill of Exchange for an amount of not less than one hundred dollars, there shall be imposed a stamp duty of three cents, if the draft or note be executed singly, and for every additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars named in the said note or draft, there shall be a further stamp duty of three cents; and if any draft or bill of exchange be executed in duplicate, or in a greater number of parts, there shall be imposed on each part if in duplicate a stamp duty of two cents; and if a greater number of parts, then there shall be a stamp duty of one cent on each bill of the set if the amount shall be not less than one hundred dollars, and

for every additional hundred dollars or fraction of hundred dollars, there shall be in the case of duplicate sets, a further stamp duty of two cents, and in case of sets of a greater number of parts, a further stamp duty of one cent.

2. *Resolved*.—That it is expedient to levy an excise duty on Manufactured Tobacco, and that a corresponding increase be made in the duties of Customs now levied on the importation of that article into this Province.

3. *Resolved*.—That upon, from and after the 31st day of May instant, no person, firm, or association shall manufacture Tobacco in any way for sale without having first obtained a License to do so, or a Permit as hereinafter mentioned, for which License he or they shall pay annually \$25.

4. *Resolved*.—That on the several descriptions of Manufactured Tobacco hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied and collected from and after the 31st day of May instant, the Duties of Excise following, that is to say:—

	\$	cts.
Class A.—On Cavendish, Plug, Twist and all descriptions of manufactured Tobacco, sweetened or not sweetened, except those hereinafter specially mentioned and otherwise charged with Excise duty, for every pound .....	0	10
“ B.—On common cut smoking Tobacco ( <i>tabac frisé</i> ) made from unpressed Tobacco, whether from the leaf and stems together or exclusively from stems; on shorts or other refuse separated from fine cut Tobacco in the process of manufacture, for every pound.....	0	05
“ C.—On Snuff and Snuff Flour, manufactured from Tobacco ground dry, for every pound .....	0	10
“ D.—On Tobacco, fine cut, manufactured to be sold or delivered loose, in bulk or in packages, papers, wrappers or boxes, for every pound.....	0	15
“ E.—On Canadian Twist, otherwise called <i>Tabac blanc en torquette</i> , being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, for every pound.....	0	02
F.—On Cigars, per 1000, according to the value thereof, as hereunder, viz:—		
Value not over \$4 per 1000.....	1	00
“ over \$4 and not over \$10 00 per 1000.....	2	00
“ “ 10 “ 20 “ .....	3	00
“ “ 20 “ 40 “ .....	4	00
“ “ 40.....	5	00

5. *Resolved*, That in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of Customs now by law imposed and levied on Manufactured Tobacco of every description, there shall be levied and collected upon, from and after the said 31st day of May instant, on the several descriptions of Manufactured Tobacco hereinbefore mentioned, the specific duties following, that is to say:—

	\$	cts.
On every pound of Manufactured Tobacco, included in Class (A), and not excepted therefrom.....	0	10
On every pound of Manufactured Tobacco mentioned in Class (B)...	0	5
On every pound of Snuff and Snuff Flour mentioned in Class (C)...	0	10
On every pound of Manufactured Tobacco mentioned in Class (D)...	0	15
On every pound of Tobacco of the description mentioned in Class (E)	0	2
And on every pound of Snuff, damp, moist, or pickled.....	0	8
And on Cigars, per 1000, as hereunder, viz:		
On every 1000 Cigars, value not over \$10 00.....	2	00
“ “ “ over \$10 00 and not over \$20 00.....	3	00
“ “ “ over 20 00 “ 40 00.....	4	00
“ “ “ over 40 00.....	5	00

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that upon, from and after the said 31st day of May instant, all stocks of manufactured Tobacco of every description and colour, whether the same be wholly or only partly, manufactured, in the possession of the manufacturer or manufacturers of the said Tobacco, shall at once become and be subject to the payment of the Excise duty hereinabove mentioned, and no part of the said stocks of manufactured Tobacco shall be allowed to leave the Tobacco manufactory or the stores or premises thereunto belonging and appertaining in which such stocks may be deposited, to go into consumption, without the permit or warrant of the proper officer of Excise and the payment of the duties mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions, and all such stocks shall be immediately examined, secured and stamped by the Collector of Inland Revenue or other proper officer of Excise.

7. *Resolved*, That pending the final passing of the Act to be introduced in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, the Collector of Inland Revenue in each of the Revenue Districts or Divisions, in which any one or more Tobacco manufactories may be situated, shall grant to the person, firm or association carrying on or working such Tobacco manufactory or manufactories, a permit in writing under his official signature, authorizing such person, firm or association to carry on and work such Tobacco manufactory until a license for the same can issue in due course of law, and such permit shall be held a sufficient authority for carrying on and working such Tobacco manufactory.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

The Honorable Mr. *Galt* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the Report be now received:—It was resolved in the Affirmative, *nemine contradicte*

Mr. *Street* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That upon every Promissory Note, Draft or Bill of Exchange for an amount of not less than One hundred dollars, there shall be imposed a stamp duty of Three cents, if the draft or note be executed singly, and for every additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars named in the said note or draft, there shall be a further stamp duty of Three cents; and if any Draft or Bill of Exchange be executed in duplicate, or in a greater number of parts, there shall be imposed on each part if in duplicate a stamp duty of Two cents; and if a greater number of parts, then there shall be a stamp duty of One cent on each bill of the set if the amount shall be not less than one hundred dollars, and for every additional hundred dollars or fraction of hundred dollars, there shall be in the case of duplicate sets, a further stamp duty of Two cents, and in case of sets of a greater number of parts, a further stamp duty of One cent.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to levy an Excise duty on Manufactured Tobacco, and that a corresponding increase be made in the duties of Customs now levied on the importation of that article into this Province.

3. *Resolved*, That upon, from and after the 31st day of May instant, no person, firm, or association shall manufacture Tobacco in any way for sale without having first obtained a License to do so, or a Permit as hereinafter mentioned, for which License he or they shall pay annually \$25.

4. *Resolved*, That on the several descriptions of Manufactured Tobacco hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied and collected from and after the 31st day of May instant, the Duties of Excise following, that is to say:—

	8 cts.
Class A.—On Cavendish, Plug, Twist and all descriptions of manufactured Tobacco, sweetened or not sweetened, except those hereinafter specially mentioned and otherwise charged with Excise duty, for every pound.....	0 10
“ B.—On common cut smoking Tobacco ( <i>tabac frisé</i> ) made from unpressed Tobacco, whether from the leaf and stems together or exclusively from stems, on shorts or other refuse separated from fine cut Tobacco in the process of manufacture, for every pound.....	0 05

	\$	cts.
Class C.—On Snuff and Snuff Flour, manufactured from Tobacco ground dry, for every pound.....	0	10
“ D.—On Tobacco, fine cut, manufactured to be sold or delivered loose, in bulk or in packages, papers, wrappers or boxes, for every pound.....	0	15
“ E.—On Canadian Twist, otherwise called <i>Tobac blanc en torquette</i> , being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, for every pound.	0	02
“ F.—On Cigars, per 1000, according to the value thereof, as hereunder, viz:—		
Value not over \$ 4 per 1000.....	1	00
“ “ \$ 4 and not over \$10.00 per 1000.....	2	00
“ “ 10 “ 20 “ .....	3	00
“ “ 20 “ 40 “ .....	4	00
“ “ 40 .....	5	00

5. *Resolved*, That in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of Customs now by law imposed and levied on Manufactured Tobacco of every description, there shall be levied and collected upon, from and after the said 31st of May instant, on the several descriptions of manufactured Tobacco hereinbefore mentioned, the specific duties following, that is to say:—

	\$	cts.
On every pound of Manufactured Tobacco, included in Class (A), and not excepted therefrom.....	0	10
On every pound of Manufactured Tobacco mentioned in Class (B).	0	05
On every pound of Snuff and Snuff Flour mentioned in Class (C).	0	10
On every pound of Manufactured Tobacco mentioned in Class (D).	0	15
On every pound of Tobacco of the description mentioned in Class (E).....	0	02
And on every pound of Snuff, damp, moist, or pickled.....	0	08
And on Cigars, per 1000, as hereunder, viz:		
On every 1000 Cigars, value not over \$ 0 00.....	2	00
“ “ “ over 10 00 and not over \$20 00.	3	00
“ “ “ over 20 00 “ over 40 00.	4	00
“ “ “ over 40 00 .....	5	00

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that upon, from and after, the said 31st day of May instant, all stocks of manufactured Tobacco of every description and colour, whether the same be wholly or only partly manufactured, in the possession of the manufacturer or manufacturers of the said Tobacco, shall at once become and be subject to the payment of the Excise duty hereinabove mentioned, and no part of the said stocks of manufactured Tobacco shall be allowed to leave the Tobacco manufactory or the stores or premises thereunto belonging and appertaining in which such stocks may be deposited, to go into consumption, without the permit or warrant of the proper officer of Excise and the payment of the duties mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions, and all such stocks shall be immediately examined, secured and stamped by the Collector of Inland Revenue or other proper officer of Excise.

7. *Resolved*, That pending the final passing of the Act to be introduced in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, the Collector of Inland Revenue in each of the Revenue Districts or Divisions, in which any one or more Tobacco manufactories may be situated, shall grant to the person, firm or association carrying on or working such Tobacco manufactory or manufactories, a permit in writing under his official signature, authorizing such person, firm or association to carry on and work such Tobacco manufactory until a license for the same can issue in due course of law, and such permit shall be held a sufficient authority for carrying on and working such Tobacco manufactory.

And the first Resolution being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of said Resolution be postponed until Friday next.

The second Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

Abbott,	Currier,	Knight,	Rose,
Alleyn,	Daoust,	Langevin,	Ross (Champlain),
Archambeault,	De Boucherville,	LeBoutillier,	Ross (Dundas),
Ault,	Denis,	Macdonald (Tor. W.),	Ross (Prince Edward),
Beaubien,	Dickson,	Macdonald (C'wall),	Rymal,
Bell (N. Lanark),	Dorion (Hochelaga),	Macdonald, Atty. Gen.	Scoble,
Bell (Russell),	Duckett,	MacIntyre,	Shanly,
Bellerose,	Dufresne (Montcalm),	Mackenzie (Lambton),	Simpson,
Blanchat,	Dunkin,	Mackenzie (N. Oxfo'd),	Smith (East Durham),
Bowman,	Dunsford,	McConkey,	Somerville,
Bown,	Evanturel,	McDougall,	Stirton,
Brousseau,	Ferguson (S. Simcoe),	McGee,	Street,
Buchanan,	Ferguson (Frontenac),	McGiverin,	Taschereau,
Burwell,	Galt,	McKellar,	Tassé,
Cameron,	Gaudet,	Mowat,	Thompson,
Carling,	Geoffrion,	Munro,	Turcotte,
Cartier, Atty. Gen.,	Harwood,	O' Halloran,	Wallbridge (N. Hast's),
Cartwright,	Higginson,	Perrault,	Walsh,
Cauchon,	Holton,	Pinsonneault,	Webb,
Chapais,	Howland,	Poulin,	Wells,
Cockburn,	Irvine,	Pouliot,	White,
Cornellier,	Jackson,	Price,	Willson,
Coupal,	Joly,	Raymond,	Wood, and
Cowan,	Jones (South Leeds),	Robitaille,	Wright (Otta. Co.)—96.

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

Bourassa,	Fortier,	Labrèche-Viger,	Macfarlane,
Caron,	Gagnon,	Laframboise,	Pâquet,
Dorion (Drum & Arth)	Houde,	Lajoie,	Rémillard, and
Dufresne (Iberville),	Huot,	Macdonald (Glenga'y),	Thibaudeau—16.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The third Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The fourth Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

Abbott,	Currier,	Langevin,	Ross (Dundas),
Alleyn,	Daoust,	LeBoutillier,	Ross (Prince Edward),
Archambeault,	De Boucherville,	Macdonald (Tor' to W.),	Rymal,
Ault,	Denis,	Macdonald (Cornwall)	Scoble,
Beaubien,	Dickson,	Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,	Shanly,
Bell (North Lanark),	Duckett,	MacIntyre,	Simpson,
Bell (Russell),	Dufresne (Montcalm),	Mackenzie (Lambton),	Smith (E. Durham),
Bellerose,	Dunkin,	Mackenzie (N. Oxford)	Somerville,

<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Turcotte.</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wallbridge(N. Hast's),</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Genl.,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jones (N.L'ds&amp;Gren),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>	<i>Wright (E. York)—98.</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Doron (Drum &amp; Arth),</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Thibaudau.—15.</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The remaining Resolutions being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolutions, the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee have leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Geoffrion* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the Eastern Townships "Bank;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Children's Industrial School; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario, and the Rector of Kingston, to dispose of the Queen Street School Property in the City of Kingston;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones (South Leeds) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Humane Society of *British North America*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones (South Leeds) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered,* That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jones (South Leeds) reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of *Hamilton*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dunkin reported. That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Insolvency; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dunkin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered,* That the Report be received on Friday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof, being read;

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the said amendments be postponed until Friday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Jurors and Juries, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to change the period for the Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the taking of the Guarantee of the European Assurance Society as security required from persons in Public Offices and Employments in this Province, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Tuesday, the Tenth day of May, proposed, That the Bill to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine, be now read a second time; The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the 101st Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trinity House at *Montreal*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "Assessment Amendment Act of 1864," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Surrogate Courts," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to confer further power on the Municipal Corporations of *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act Chapter Forty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the partition of Township Lands held in Common, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

### Wednesday, 1st June, 1864.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Houde*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Terrebonne* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday the seventh day of June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to enable the Petitioner to produce the witnesses, and the original copies of the Electoral Lists of Voters and the Valuation Rolls for the Village of *St. Jérôme*, and also, for the Parish of *St. Sauveur*.

*Resolved*, That the House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.

The House adjourned accordingly.

*Three Minutes to Four o'Clock, P. M.*

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Higginson*,—The Petition of *N. Campbell* and others, Miners, now engaged in mining for Gold on the Banks of the *Gilbert River*, Parish of *St. Francis*, County of *Beauce*.

By Mr. *MacIntyre*,—The Petition of Messieurs *Mackie* and *Robertson* and others, Lumber Merchants and others connected with the manufacture of Lumber on the River *Madawaska*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of *John Gillies* and others, of the County of *Bruce*; praying for authority to the Provisional Council of the said County to issue Debentures for \$400,000, to be given as a bonus to any Company undertaking the construction of a Railway passing centrally through the said County

Of *A. Sarazin* and others, of the County of *Berthier*; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada Game Act*.

Of the Board of Agriculture *Lower Canada*; praying for aid.

Of *Joseph Watson* and others, of the Township of *Portland*; praying for the re-survey of the side lines in the said Township.

Of the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Trinity Church, City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the Right Reverend the Anglican Lord Bishop of *Montreal*, to raise a loan, not exceeding £6,000, for the purpose of completing "Trinity Church," situated on *St. Denis* street, in the said City, and for other purposes.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for "other purposes," and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Superintendent of Education for *Lower Canada*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers*; No. 63).

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson* also presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th May, 1864, for Copies of all Correspondence, Reports or other Documents of whatever description, relating to or in any manner connected with a complaint made some months since, by one *Anthony Binga*, against the conduct of the Sheriff of *Essex*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 64.)

On motion of Mr. *Denis*, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House a Statement of all unsettled claims for losses caused by and since the erection of a Dam at the head of *Beauharnois Canal*, fyled by the inhabitants of the County of *Beauharnois* in the Department of Public Works; also, a Statement of all the decisions of Arbitrators which have not been accepted by the inhabitants of the said County of *Beauharnois*, and of the affidavits setting forth the reasons for which the said decisions were not accepted; copies of all unsettled claims fyled by the inhabitants of the said County in the said Department, for lands taken and damages caused since and at the time of the construction of the *Beauharnois Canal*; also, detailed Statement of all moneys paid to the Provincial Arbitrators for services by them rendered in the County of *Beauharnois* in connection with damages, since the construction of the *Beauharnois Canal* and the erection of a Dam at the head of the said Canal; also, a Statement of the sums paid to the Employés attached to that Commission; and also, a Statement of the amounts paid to the several parties for damages or alleged damages, shewing the quantity of land flooded, and a Statement of the other alleged damages for which payment was made, in tabular form.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Webb*, seconded by Mr. *Price*,  
*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House a Return shewing the amount expended in the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, from the Colonization Fund, in the County of *Wolfe*, the sum expended in each Township of said County, to whom the same was paid for expenditure, and the name of the road upon which the same was so expended.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *Archangeault* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)*, and the Question being proposed, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 1st September, 1863, for information relative to the despatching of a Dredging Vessel from the Harbour of *Montreal* to the River *L'Assomption* and *Terrebonne*, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, notwithstanding the Seventh Report (of last Session) of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock;

Pursuant to the Rule of this House, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half past seven.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Massawippi Valley Railway Company*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Upper Canada* to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister-at-Law."

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with several amendments to each, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to declare the Monument erected at *Ste. Foye*, to the "Memo y of the Braves of 1760, to be Public Property."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to naturalize *John Porterfield*."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to grant certain powers to the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada*, by restricting the class of Voters on By-Laws for the creation of debt."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to naturalize *John Porterfield*;" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 13—Leave out "and his children, born and to be born."

Page 1, line 14—Leave out from "to" to "provided" in line 33, and insert "have obtained all the rights and capacities of a natural born British subject within this Province, and to have, hold, possess and enjoy the same within the limits thereof, upon, from and after the passing of this Act."

Page 1, line 35—Leave out "some" and insert "the," and leave out from "peace" to "who" in line 36, and insert "for the District of *Montreal*;"

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Inspection of Raw Hides and Leather," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to declare the Monument erected at *St. Foye*, to the Memory of the Braves of 1760, to be Public Property;" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line penult—After "Monument" insert, "and that the said Monument and the appurtenances thereof shall be kept in repair by, and at the expense of, the said Society."

In the Preamble of the Bill, page 1, line 7, leave out from "Statue" to "presented."

In the title of the Bill leave out "Braves," and insert "Brave Men."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments,

On motion of Mr. *McKellar*, seconded by Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada* by restricting the class of voters on by-laws for the "creation of debt," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*.

The Order of the House of yesterday for the attendance of *Thomas Roberts Ferguson*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. *Wells* rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Ferguson* to state, that at the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee on the contested Election for the Town of *Brockville*, he was engaged in attending to matters of business, and quite forgot the hour of meeting until it was too late.

And Mr. *Ferguson* having verified the same upon oath,

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

A Bill to compel Informers suing for penalties in certain cases, to give security for costs, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the "Eastern Townships' Bank," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to incorporate the *Hamilton* Childrens' Industrial School, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the Childrens' Industrial School of the City of *Hamilton*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Lord Bishop "of the Diocese of *Ontario*, and the Rector of *Kingston*, to dispose of the Queen Street "School Property in the City of *Kingston*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to incorporate the Humane Society of *British North America*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the Humane Society of *Canada*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of *Hamilton*, was, according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting "the *Surrogate Courts*," was according to order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Election of Members of the Legislature, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, and the Question being put, that the Bill be now read a second time ;

The House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ;

*Resolved*, That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*), the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *Laframbois*, Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Lungevin*, Mr. *Walsh*, Mr. *Beaubien*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, Mr. *Price*, Mr. *Wood*, Mr. *Dunkin*, and Mr. *Geoffrion*, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*), moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

The House divided : and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to protect Settlers in certain cases in *Lower Canada* ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Fortier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow ;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, That the word "to-morrow" be left out, and the words "this day six months" inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>C'wall</i> ),	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Prince Edw'd</i> ),
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> ( <i>North Lanark</i> ),	<i>Ferguson</i> ( <i>Frontenac</i> ),	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> ( <i>Russell</i> ),	<i>Galt</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,	<i>Wallbridge</i> ( <i>N. Has's</i> ),
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Higginson</i> ,	<i>Poupore</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ( <i>N. L'ds &amp; Gren.</i> )	<i>Powell</i> ,	<i>Webb</i> ,
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ( <i>South Leeds</i> ),	<i>Price</i> ,	<i>Willson</i> , and
<i>Cartwright</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Rose</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> ( <i>Ottawa Co'ty</i> ).
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>Gleng'y</i> ),	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Dundas</i> ).	—39.

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archeambeault</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Drum. &amp; Arth.</i> )	<i>Lajoie</i> ,	<i>Pouliot</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Duckett</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Raymond</i> ,
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Iberville</i> )	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>Tor'toW.</i> )	<i>Rémillard</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Montcalm</i> ),	<i>Macdonald</i> , Atty. Gen.	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Champlain</i> ),
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>Lambton</i> ),	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>N. Oxf'd</i> ),	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>McGiverin</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>Toronto East</i> ),
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Sylvain</i> ,
<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Cornellier</i> ,	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ,
<i>Coupat</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Piquet</i> ,	<i>Turcotte</i> ,

<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>De Bow herville,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	—70.
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for holding Vessels liable for Debt; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scoble* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

*Ordered,* That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to alter the boundaries of the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for electoral and other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Then on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

### Thursday, 2nd June, 1864.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, seconded by Mr. *Bown*,

*Ordered,* That the Select Committee on the County of *Joliette* Election Petition, have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to enable the Petitioners to produce other witnesses, with the consent of the sitting Member.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Rankin*,

*Ordered,* That the Select Committee on the County of *Russell* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Friday, the seventeenth June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

*Resolved,* That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes.

The House adjourned accordingly.

*Twenty-five minutes to Four o'clock, P.M.*

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Lungevin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. Rousseau* and others, of the Townships of *Frampton East* and *Standon*, in the County of *Dorchester*.

By Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *Isaac Hope* and others, Builders and Contractors, of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *McFarlane*,—The Petition of *T. M. Daly* and others, of the Town of *Stratford*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Knight*,—The Petition of *Samuel Hoyt* and others, of the County of *Stanstead* and vicinity.

By Mr. Bell (*Russell*).—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of *Kemptville*; and the Petition of the municipality of the Township of *Oxford*.

Mr. *Irvine*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee, in obedience to the instruction of Your Honorable House “to report the evidence which guided them in deciding that the preamble of the Bill to avoid the proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Peterborough*, and to enable the rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Pringley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, was not proven,” beg leave to report that the said evidence consisted of the various petitions before the House, and the verbal statements of a conflicting nature made by parties before the Committee, they beg permission, at the same time, to recommend that the Bill be referred back to them for re-consideration.

Your Committee have considered the Bill to confirm the survey made by *James Macintosh*, a Provincial Land Surveyor, of the side lines and side roads in the 3rd, 4th and 5th Concessions of the Township of *Beverly*, under the authority of the Act 23 Vic, cap. 100, and they find the preamble not proved, inasmuch as the survey in question was not made in conformity with the provisions of the said Act.

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the *Iberville* Academy, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

They have also considered the Bill to erect the Parish of *Ste. Brigitte*, and certain other localities into Local Municipalities, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. *Bown*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the petition of *Joseph Watson* and others, for the re-survey of the side lines in the Township of *Portland*, and find that no notice was given.

On the Petition of the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, for an Act to revive their Act of incorporation, Your Committee find that the notice was published in the *Canada Gazette* and in four local papers, but that the local notices were not continued for the full time required by the 53rd Rule; as, however, the Company has already been incorporated, Your Committee beg to recommend that the notice be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *Trinity Church, Montreal*, for authority to raise a loan of £6,000 for the purpose of completing the said Church, your Committee find that no notice was given, but they have been assured that the application is made with the knowledge and consent of the whole congregation, and they therefore recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule in this case.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Cornwall)*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad Company, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway City Station in *Montreal*,” and have agreed to report the same, with an amendment, as also the proceedings of the Committee had thereon.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act to amend, with relation to *Upper Canada*, the Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies,” be now read the first time;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to enable the Lord Bishop, with the consent of the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *Trinity*

Church, *Montreal*, to raise a loan or loans on certain church property for the purpose of completing Trinity Church.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Lord Bishop of *Montreal*, with the consent of the Incumbent and Church Wardens of Trinity Church, *Montreal*, to raise a loan or loans on certain church property, for the purpose of completing Trinity Church.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Macfarlane* have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *McConkey*, seconded by Mr. *Cowan*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, Reports of Public Officers, Statements of Account, Instructions, Correspondence and other papers connected with the dismissal from office of Mr. *A. W. Powell*, late Crown Timber Agent at *Sarnia*; also copies of all correspondence which may have passed between the Government, or any of its Officers, and any other person or persons, in reference to the recovery of the amount for which the said *Powell* is a defaulter.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *Dickson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Stirton*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Rate payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, be placed on the Orders of the Day, for the House in Committee of the whole thereon.

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*) moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "it be an instruction to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to amend the Bill to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Rate Payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, by providing that *Walkerton* be added to the list of places from which the selection shall be made for the County Town, and to report the Bill so amended, in order that the same may be referred to a Committee of the whole House," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

Messieurs<sup>s</sup>

<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>Lambton</i> ),	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Prince Edw'd</i> ),
<i>Bull</i> ( <i>North Lanark</i> ),	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>N. Oxf'd</i> ),	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Houland</i> ,	<i>McGiverin</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Huvington</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>Toronto East</i> ),
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>E. Durham</i> ),
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ( <i>N. L'ds &amp; Gren.</i> )	<i>Munro</i> ,	<i>Somerville</i> ,
<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Labrèche-Viger</i> ,	<i>Notman</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>Tschereau</i> ,

<i>Dorion (Hochelaga), Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Doron (Dr. m. &amp; Arth.) Macdonald (Tor. W.) Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has.),</i>	
<i>Dufresne (Iberville), Macdonald (C'wall), Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>	
<i>Dunkin, Macfarlane, Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>	
<i>Fortier, MacIntyre, Rémillard,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York).--60.</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Corneilher,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Willson.—44.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question so amended being again proposed : That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to amend the Bill to void the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, by providing that *Walkerton* be added to the list of places from which the selection shall be made for the County Town, and to report the Bill so amended, in order that the same may be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Jackson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Street*, that the words, "providing that *Walkerton* be added to the list of places from which the selection shall be made for the County Town, and to report the Bill so amended, in order that the same may be referred to a Committee of the whole House," be left out, and the words, "leaving the selection of the County Town of *Bruce* to a vote of the Municipal Electors" inserted instead thereof And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the Clock, pursuant to the Rule of this House, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past seven.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled : "An Act to amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of this House of *John McEwan*, Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of *Essex* ; *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk of the Township of *Anderdon*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read ;

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House reported, that a copy of the said Order had been served upon the above named Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officer and

Poll Clerk; and that *John McEwan*, Esquire, was then in attendance, in obedience thereto, and that *James Eugene Maguire* and *William Kelly* were not in attendance.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald* rose in his place, and read the following Affidavits and Certificate:—

Province of *Canada*, }  
County of *Essex*. }

I, *James Eugene Maguire*, of the Township of *Anderdon*, in the County of *Essex*, having been served with a copy of an Order of the Legislative Assembly, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1864, and signed by *William B Lindsay*, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, whereby I am ordered to appear at the Bar of the House on Thursday, the 2nd day of June, 1864, to answer for my conduct in the capacity of Deputy Returning Officer, for the Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election and Return for the County of *Essex*, make oath, and say, I am ready and willing to appear at the Bar of the House, as ordered, but am unable to do so for want of means to pay the necessary expenses.

(Signed,) JAMES EUGENE MAGUIRE.

Sworn before us at *Anderdon*, the 30th day of May, 1864.

(Signed,) CHAS. W. THOMAS, Reeve.  
HENRY H. CUNNINGHAM, J.P.

Province of *Canada*, }  
County of *Essex*. }

I, *William Kelly*, of the Township of *Anderdon*, in the County of *Essex*, having been served with a copy of an order of the Legislative Assembly, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1864, and signed by *Wm. B. Lindsay*, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, whereby I am ordered to appear at the Bar of the House, on Thursday the 2nd day of June, 1864, to answer for my conduct in the capacity of Poll Clerk for the Township of *Anderdon*, at the last election and return for the County of *Essex*, make oath and say I am ready and willing to appear at the Bar of the House, as ordered, but am unable to do so for want of means to pay the necessary travelling expenses.

(Signed,) WILLIAM KELLY.

Sworn before us at the Township of *Anderdon*, this 30th day of May, 1864.

(Signed,) CHAS. W. THOMAS, Reeve.  
H. H. CUNNINGHAM, J.P.

We, *Charles W. Thomas*, Reeve of the Township of *Anderdon*, in the County of *Essex*, and *Henry H. Cunningham*, Justice of the Peace of the said County of *Essex*, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with *James Maguire* of the Township of *Anderdon* and *William Kelly* of the same place, and that they are both in indigent circumstances, and have not the means to pay their travelling expenses from this place to *Quebec*.

(Signed,) CHAS. W. THOMAS,  
Reeve, Township *Anderdon*,  
“ HENRY H. CUNNINGHAM,  
J. P.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this House forthwith with the Return of the last election for the County of *Essex*, and all other papers, letters and documents which may have been transmitted to him by the Returning Officer for the said County.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, according to order, and laid before the House the Return of the last Election for the County of *Essex*, and all other papers, letters and documents which had been transmitted to him by the Returning Officer for the said County.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*.

*Ordered*, That the said Writ, Return and documents be now read.

And the same being read :

*John McEwan*, Esquire, was called in, and at the Bar examined, as followeth :—

By the Honourable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*.

1. Is your name *John McEwan*; do you reside at *Sandwich*, and are you the Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, and did you act as Returning Officer at the last General Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the said County?—Yes.

2. Is the signature yours which is at the foot of the Return or Report of the said Election which is annexed to the Writ of Election which has been read?—It is.

3. Did you, before making your said return, carefully examine the *Anderdon* Poll Book?—I did.

4. Did you find that the Deputy Returning Officer's certificate at the foot of each page agreed with the totals at the foot of each page as added by said Deputy?—I did not.

5. Did you find that the affidavits and certificates of the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk at the end of the Poll Book, as to the number of votes polled by each Candidate, agreed with the figures of the Returning Officer at the foot of each page?—Their addition is 138—and the certificate 139—making a difference of one.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon the Honourable Mr. *Mowat*, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Ontario*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honourable Mr. *Mowat* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

6. If the Deputy Returning Officers' certificates and affidavits were taken as correct, what would have been the result of the Election? Would either candidate have a majority, and which?—*Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, would have a majority of two.

7. Why then did you not return *Arthur Rankin* as having a majority of votes?—Because I found the Poll Books were not correct, when I came to add them up.

8. According to your own addition, who had the majority of votes?—*John O'Connor* had a majority of one.

9. Why then did you not return *John O'Connor* as having a majority of votes?—Because I was satisfied that the Poll Books had been tampered with, and I adjourned the declaration day to make enquiries.

10. State in detail, in what respects did you discover that the Poll Books were tampered with?—I have always made it a rule, since I have been appointed Returning Officer, to add up every Poll Book put into my hands—and I add up every page separately—and in adding the *Anderdon* Poll Book, I found a discrepancy in the Returning Officer's additions.—After examining them minutely, I was satisfied that the votes had been changed.

11. What votes did you find to have been changed?—I found *Edward Brooks'* name from No 35 on Poll Book changed from the column of *Arthur Rankin* to that of *John O'Connor*, junior; and I found *Laurent Odett* changed from the column of *John O'Connor* to that of *Arthur Rankin*. I also found that the name of *Joseph Reneau* had been added in the column of *John O'Connor*, junior,—with what appeared a different kind of ink, at that time.

12. Did you, in your addition of the said votes, count any, where the voters, as appeared by the Poll Book, had refused to be sworn?—Yes, I did, two of them.

13. Which two?—*Charles Maloney* and *Joseph Reneau*.

14. For whom did those voters appear by the Poll Book to have voted?—For *John O'Connor*, junior.

15. Was the vote of the said *Charles Maloney* counted by the Deputy Returning Officer in his addition of votes, and was the vote of *Joseph Reneau* also so counted by the Deputy Returning Officer?—One was counted in and the other was not.

16. For whom did the vote of *Edward Brooks* appear to have been given according to the Poll Book as returned by the Deputy Returning Officer?—

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

A. *John O'Connor*, junior.

17. Add the column in which *Brooks'* vote is entered, and state whether the addition of the Deputy Returning Officer was correct—and if it be incorrect, in what respect was it incorrect?—I have done so, and it is not correct. The addition of the Deputy Returning Officer is 33, while the correct addition is 34.

18. Was the addition of the same column for *Arthur Rankin* by the Deputy Returning Officer correct? If incorrect, in what respect was it incorrect?—No. The addition of the Deputy Returning Officer was 18, but the correct addition is 17.

19. Did you, on the page of the Poll Book on which *Brooks'* vote was entered, make any alteration of the Deputy Returning Officer's additions, and if so, what alteration?—I merely added on the margin the correct addition at the foot of the page, adding the words "Returning Officer's addition."

20. Did you carry out that alteration to the end of the Poll Book in your additions?—I did.

21. What means did you take to ascertain the facts as to the said alleged change in the Poll Books in respect of *Brooks'* vote?—I summoned the Deputy Returning Officer and his Clerk before me, and examined them under oath.

22. Were you, previously to your examination of Deputy Returning Officer *McGuire*, present at an examination of such Deputy Returning Officer before Mr. *Morgan*, a J.P., upon a complaint arising out of alleged tampering with the *Anderdon* Poll Book?—I was present on that occasion; but I had issued my summons to him to appear before me previous to that time.

23. Was that examination before or after you made your return?—Before.

24. Was *Brooks* present? And was he examined? And what was the purport of his evidence as to his vote? Did he not state that he had voted for Mr. *Rankin*?—I was not there during *Brooks'* examination; and only remained while I was examined myself.

25. Did you summon before you or take the evidence of the said *Edward Brooks*, as to the Candidate for whom he voted?—I did not.

By Mr. *Powell*.

26. If the vote of *Brooks* had remained in the column for *Rankin*, would the Deputy Returning Officer's addition at the foot of that column have been correct?—It would; as added up by the Returning Officer.

By Mr. *Wallbridge* (North *Hastings*).

27. For whom was the vote of *Edward Brooks* recorded when the Poll Book for the Township of *Anderdon* was first delivered to you by the Deputy Returning Officer?—It was recorded for *John O'Connor*, junior.

28. Did you make or cause to be made any alteration or change of the vote of *Edward Brooks*, so as to cause the same to be counted either for one or other of the candidates; or was any such change made after the *Anderdon* Poll Book was delivered to you?—I made no such change myself, nor was any alteration made after it came into my hands.

29. Does the vote of *Edward Brooks* stand recorded now in the same column in which it did when the Poll Book was first delivered to you by the Deputy Returning Officer? If it has been changed, by whom and when was it changed?—The vote of *Edward Brooks* stands the same in the Poll Book as when I received it—and I do not know who did it, nor when it was done.

By Mr. *Wood*.

30. Was *Brooks* present at the declaration, to your knowledge?—I cannot say. I did not see him.

31. Did you take any steps to ascertain from *Brooks* for whom he voted?—I did not, because I did not think the Statute authorized me to do so.

32. What Statute do you refer to, and what clause?—The Election Law. The witness was then directed to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. *Powell*, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,

Ordered, That *Alexander McCleneghan* be summoned to attend at the Bar of this House, forthwith, to be examined as a witness in the matter of the last General Election for the County of *Essex*.

Mr. *McClennegan* attended accordingly; and, at the Bar, was examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Powell*.

33. What is your name?—*Alexander McClennegan*.

34. Were you in the County of *Essex* during the last Election?—I was.

35. Were you at *Windsor* on the night of the 23rd of June last, after the Returns from all the Municipalities in the County were received?—I was.

36. Did those Returns shew who was elected, and what was the majority?—The Returns, as received by both Committees, shewed a majority of two in favor of *Arthur Rankin*.

37. Was it acknowledged by the Committees of both candidates, after they had compared votes, that Mr. *Rankin* was elected?—Finally it was.

38. Were you present on the 27th of June, when the Returning Officer adjourned the declaration till the 2nd of July?—I was.

39. Was *Edward Brooks* present; and could the Returning Officer have obtained his testimony for whom he voted?—He was present, and I think the Returning Officer could easily have obtained his testimony.

40. Were you present when *Maguire*, the Deputy Returning Officer for *Anderdon*, was examined by Mr. *Morgan*, J.P., touching the irregularities of the *Anderdon* Poll Book?—I was.

41. Was the Returning Officer present during the examination, and was he examined by the Magistrate on that occasion?—He was.

42. Was *Edward Brooks* questioned by the Magistrate on that occasion, and did he swear for whom he voted?—He was, and I think he stated that he had always voted for Mr. *Rankin*.

43. Had the Returning Officer an opportunity on that occasion of ascertaining for whom Mr. *Brooks* voted by looking at his evidence, taken on oath before the Magistrate?—I should say he had.

By Mr. *Jones* (South *Leeds*).

44. Did you see the Official Returns of the last Election for the County of *Essex*, shewing a majority for *Rankin*; or do you speak from rumor?—If by the Official Returns is meant the Poll Books, I did not see them; but if the certificates of the Deputy Returning Officers represent Official Returns, I had an opportunity of seeing them, particularly that one relating to the Township of *Anderdon*.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*.

45. Was the Returning Officer present when *Maguire* was examined, and which was examined first—*Maguire* or the Returning Officer?—The intention of the Magistrate was to have the Returning Officer present at the opening of the Court, and for that purpose he had requested his presence. The Returning Officer was not present the first day; and owing to his absence, the second sitting of the Court took place. Therefore *Maguire* was examined first; the Returning Officer was not present when *Maguire* was examined.

By Mr. *Wood*.

46. Was *Maguire's* evidence before the Magistrate, made known to the Returning Officer, to your knowledge; and when?—I think it was on the occasion of the examination.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*.

47. When, and in what manner, was the evidence of *Maguire* made known to the Returning Officer?—I think by the Magistrate, in giving to the Returning Officer the substance of the examination verbally.

48. When *Brooks* was examined before the Magistrate, was the Returning Officer present? Are you certain, or is it only matter of belief with you?—I stated before that the Sheriff was not present when *Brooks* was examined, and I have no doubt whatever on the subject.

By Mr. *O'Halloran*.

49. Is it to your knowledge that any question existed as to the falsification of the Poll Book of the Township of *Anderdon*, previous to its being delivered to the Returning Officer?—I can give no information whatever on the subject.

50. Do you know when and by whom it was first discovered that there was any discrepancy between the number of votes mentioned in the certificates at the bottom of the Poll Book of the Township of *Anderdon* and the actual votes recorded in said Book?—I cannot say anything about it.

By Mr. Wood.

51. Where is the evidence taken before the Magistrate, and where is the Magistrate? Have you searched for the evidence—and with what result?—I applied to the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Essex* for a copy of the depositions before Mr. *Morgan*, the Magistrate, and he replied that he had not got them. I also employed a person to apply to the County Attorney for copies, and was told that he had not got the originals. The Magistrate mysteriously disappeared some time after this examination, and the only trace of his body was that of a murdered body found near *Amherstburgh*. The latter circumstance I gathered from the *Essex Record*, of March last.

By Mr. Rymal.

52. Is it true, as reported, that you are an applicant for, and expect to be appointed to the office of Sheriff of the County of *Essex*?—I do not know that such a report exists—I never made an application to Mr. *Rankin* or any one else for the situation alluded to.

The Witness was then directed to withdraw, and was discharged from further attendance.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with amendments to each, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Seaman's Union Bethel of *Montreal*."

Bill intitled, "An Act to incorporate the *Quebec* Typographical Society."

Bill intitled, "An Act to incorporate the *Yamaska* Dispensary."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intitled, "An Act to incorporate the Seaman's Union Bethel, of *Montreal*," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 2, line 19—Leave out from "Act" to "this" in line 25, and insert "The said Corporation shall be bound to make Annual Reports to the Governor General and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, containing a General Statement of the affairs of the Corporation, which said Reports shall be presented within the first twenty days of every Session of the said Parliament."

The said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intitled, "An Act to incorporate the *Yamaska* Dispensary," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 19—After Dispensary insert "for the purpose of affording relief by advice and medical and surgical aid to the sick poor of the Parish of *St. Romuald de Furnham*, in the County of *Missisquoi*, and the vicinity of the said Parish."

Page 2, line 18—After "such" insert "not exceeding in yearly value the amount of five hundred dollars as aforesaid."

Page 2, line 25—Leave out from "to" to "annually" in line 26, and insert "the Governor General and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament"

Page 2, line 28—Leave out "Legislature" and insert "said Parliament."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments, made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Typographical Society," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 25—After "Corporation" insert "such lands, tenements, hereditaments, real and immovable Estate not to exceed the annual rent or value of one thousand dollars."

Page 2, line 1—Leave out the first "the", and insert, "such."

Page 2, line 22—Leave out from "to" to "containing", in line 23, and insert, "the Governor General and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 2, line 25—Leave out "Legislature" and insert, "said Parliament."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

### Friday, 3rd June, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *De Boucherbille*,—The Petition of *Pierre Jodoin* and *E. L'Esperance*, of the City of *Montréal*.

By Mr. *Webb*,—The Petition of *Patrick Daly*, Provincial Land Surveyor.

By the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. D. Lockhart* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de Lacolle*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *N. Campbell* and others, Miners, now engaged in mining for Gold on the banks of the *Gilbert River*, Parish of *St. François*, County of *Beauce*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better protection and management of mines in this Province.

Of Messieurs *MacKie* and *Robertson* and others, Lumber Merchants, and others connected with the manufacture of Lumber in the River *Madawaska*; praying for aid to open out a Road from the mouth of the said River to the junction of the *Frontenac Road*, in the County of *Renfrew*.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—  
Your Committee ask leave to withdraw that part of their Report of yesterday which expresses a desire that the Bill to avoid the proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Rate-payers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, be referred back to them for reconsideration,—the said recommendation having been made in error; as the Bill had been already referred back to them with an Instruction to report the evidence which had guided their decision that the preamble was not proved; this evidence was reported by them yesterday, and they now report back the Bill to Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the Town of *Napanee*, and for other purposes.

Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Western Permanent Building Society"

Bill to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the County of *Arishbasca*.

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the proprietors of the Islands *Des Moins* and *Des Barques* to make regulations for the government of the said Islands."

Your Committee have considered the Bill to erect *Kingsey Falls* into a separate Municipality,—and the Bill to erect the Parish of *St. Fulgence de Durham* into a separate Municipality, and have amended the first named Bill by incorporating into it the provisions of the other Bill with certain amendments. They find in the said Bill a clause to provide that, “notwithstanding the triennial period fixed by the Municipal Law for the completion of the valuation rolls, any Municipality which shall not have a valuation roll after the passing of this Act, may cause one to be made in any year in the manner prescribed by the *Lower Canada Municipal Act*.”

This clause is one of a public nature, as it affects all Municipalities in *Lower Canada*,—and it is therefore out of place in a Private Bill; Your Committee have therefore struck it out of the Bill, and beg to recommend that a Bill to the same effect be introduced and passed during the present Session.

Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

1. That it appears by the Books of the Accountant that the sum of Eight thousand one hundred and eight dollars and fifty-six cents is due by certain officers specified by name, for an advance made to them between five and six years ago, without the knowledge or sanction of the House, and which has not been deducted and stopped from their salaries in accordance with the condition upon which such advance purported to have been made, for the sole reason, so far as appears, because an advance made under similar circumstances by the Government has not been repaid or exacted.

Upon this subject the Committee beg to submit the following recommendations:—

*Firstly*. That with regard to the officers named on the list, five in number, who have departed this life, the liability will be cancelled.

*Secondly*. That with respect to all the rest, the Accountant be required to stop the amount due by each from their respective salaries, in twelve equal monthly instalments, commencing on the first day of July ensuing.

*Thirdly*. That the Accountant shall not in future pay out any moneys whatever, except such as are previously authorized by law, or vote of the House, or for payments of expenditure incurred and certified by officers or Committees authorized to make such expenditures.

2. The Committee have given their earnest attention to the number of extra officers and servants employed, and entertaining a strong impression that under a proper arrangement of business, the permanent staff is fully equal to the performance of all the work of the House, the Committee recommend, that at the close of the present Session, all the extra officers and servants be informed that their services will not hereafter be required.

The Committee also recommend, that in future no extra officers and servants whatever be employed, until the entire permanent staff is fully occupied, and in the event of any necessity arising for the employment of any such extra officers or servants, such person shall only be employed on application made by the Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms to the Committee on Contingencies and upon a Report from said Committee adopted by the House, recommending the appointments to be made, and setting forth the duties to be performed and the remuneration to be paid.

3. The Committee further recommend, that from the close of the present Session, one copy of every newspaper printed in the Province be received in the reading-room, and properly fyled, and that two additional copies of each newspaper published in the cities of the Province be received during the sitting of Parliament, that the Accountant pay for these and no others, at the advance rates on the certificate of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Committee also suggest that the 115th Rule of the House be so amended as to comply with the last recommendation.

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Ottawa*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That the Petitioner, at the time of the last Election for the County of *Ot-*

*tawa*, was not duly qualified in respect of property to be a candidate thereat in terms of the Union Act.

*Resolved*, That *Alonzo Wright*, Esquire was duly elected as Member for the County of *Ottawa* at the said Election, and is entitled to his seat as such Member.

*Resolved*, That the Petition of *William McDonell Dawson* is not frivolous or vexatious.

*Resolved*, That the defense of the Sitting Member is not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. *Tassé* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Medical Profession and the sale of Drugs, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the Petition of *W. Berczy* and others, for authority to dispose of certain lands belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. *Louise Amélie Paviot*, and find that the local notice was published for one month only instead of two months, as required by the 53rd Rule; evidence has, however, been produced before the Committee to show that all the parties interested in the estate have signed the petition, and they therefore beg to recommend that the notice be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*, for an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into between them and the holders of their debentures, Your Committee find that no notice was given—but the consent in writing of all the holders of these debentures or their representatives has been laid before Your Committee, and they therefore recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule in this case.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee recommended that the following documents be printed:—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for *Lower Canada*, for 1863.

Return to Address,—Despatches &c., in relation to the claims of *Canada* within, or the establishment of Postal or Commercial intercourse with the North West Territory.

Return to Address,—Certain statements relative to employés in Public Departments, (Summary only to be printed.)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be printed in the Sessional papers only:—

Return to Address,—Return of Tonnage through the *Welland* and *St. Lawrence* Canals.

Return to Address,—Moneys advanced to Township Municipalities in *Lower Canada*, under Seigniorial Act, (statement only to be printed.)

Return to Address,—Statement of Arms and Accoutrements, furnished by the Imperial Authorities for the use of the Militia and Volunteers of this Province.

Return to Address,—Information respecting proceedings detailed in the Address of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners.

Return to Address,—Appointments made in Public Departments, since 30th March last, (Summary only.)

Report of the *Toronto* University College for the year 1863, (first part only.)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed:—

Return to Address,—Statement of proceedings during the last Criminal Terms at *Joliette*, and amount of fees paid to *Queens' Counsel*.

Return to Address,—Statement of the balances remaining unpaid on the 31st day of December last, of the appropriations previously made by Acts of the Legislature.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relating to the removal of *Philip J. Roblin*, from *Shannonville* to the Railroad Depot at *Belleville*.

Return to Address,—Report of *Peter Gibson*, Provincial Land Surveyor, on the projected road leading from the Gravel Road at the *Marmorra* Iron Works, by the Copper Mines in the Township of *Lake*.



*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

*Louis Archambeault*, Esquire; the Honorable *Maurice Laframboise*; *Robert Bell*, Esquire, (North Lanark); *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire; *Richard John Cartwright*, Esquire; and *Thomas Sutherland Parker*, Esquire, being the six Members appointed by Mr. Speaker to serve on the General Committee of Elections, and not objected to by the House, severally took the following oath:—

"I swear that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties belonging to a Member of the General Committee of Elections, to the best of my judgment and ability, without fear or favor. So help me God."

Mr. Speaker appointed to-morrow, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, in the Contested Elections Office, for the first meeting of the General Committee of Elections.

*Ordered*, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, C. W.*, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Scoble* have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, C. W.*, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *Thomas T. Nesbitt* be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That on every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday during the remainder of the Session, two sittings of the House be held,—the first to begin at three o'clock P.M., and end at six, P.M., and the second to begin at 7.30, P.M., and continue until the business of the day is completed; and that the 19th Rule of this House do apply to each of the above mentioned sittings, as if they were separate days.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported the Bill respecting Insolvency; and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read third time, on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the payment by Stamps of Law Taxes and Fees of Office.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

*Resolved*,—That, in order to facilitate the payment by Stamps of the Law Fees and charges payable to the Crown under Chapters 15, 16, 19 and 33 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, and Section 29 of Chapter 10, Section 11 of Chapter 12, Section 65 of Chapter 13, and Section 26 of Chapter 35 of the said Statutes,—and of all Fees of Office payable to Officers of the Courts in *Lower Canada*, and forming part of the "Officers of Justice Fee Fund," and of any Duty or Tax payable in *Lower Canada* under the Act 12 *Victoria*, Chapter 112, or Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and forming part of the said Fund, or of the Building and Jury Fund,—it is expedient that all such Fees shall hereafter be at the following rates, that is to say: All such Fees up to ten cents shall be made and paid at ten cents; all from ten cents to twenty cents, at twenty cents; all from twenty cents to thirty cents at thirty cents; and so, in like manner all other Fees which are not multiples of ten cents payable at the multiple of the

cents next above the sum at which they are now fixed; excepting the charge now made of one penny per folio in the Court of Chancery, in *Upper Canada*, for examining and authenticating Office Copies of Papers, and in such cases the charges shall hereafter be for examining and authenticating Office Copies of Papers when the same do not exceed three folios, *five cents*, and for every three folios above the first three folios an additional *five cents*—and for any number of folios less than three, above any number of folios divisible by three, the charge for such broken number shall be *five cents*.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill for the collection, by means of Stamps, of Fees of Office, dues, and duties payable to the Crown upon Law Proceedings and Registrations, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the House of the Twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of the House of *John McEwan*, Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of *Essex*; *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk of the Township of *Anderdon*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

Mr. *McClennegan* was called in, and at the Bar examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Powell*.

53. Were you constantly present during the examination before Mr. *Morgan*, concerning the irregularities of the *Anderdon* Poll Book?—I was present nearly the whole of the first day, and spent very little time in the Court Room the second day.

54. Can you state positively that *Brooks* was not questioned at any time during the course of that examination, while the Returning Officer was present?—*Brooks* was questioned in the presence of the Returning Officer the second day, because on that occasion the Poll Book was present.

The witness was then directed to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. *Powell*, seconded by Mr. *Irvine*,

*Ordered*, That *Edmund Brooks* and *Duncan McMullin* be summoned to attend at the Bar of this House forthwith, to be examined as witnesses in the matter of the last General Election for the County of *Essex*.

Mr. *Brooks* attended accordingly; and at the Bar was examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Powell*.

55. What is your name, and where do you reside?—My name is *Edmund Brooks*, and I reside in the Township of *Anderdon*.

56. Did you vote in the Township of *Anderdon* at the last General Election for the County of *Essex*, and if so, for which of the candidates did you vote?—I did vote for *Arthur Rankin*.

57. What is the number of the Lot on which you voted?—Lot No. One, if I am not mistaken, in the Second Concession.

58. Do you know who was the last person who voted before you?—I could not state positively. It may have been Mr. *Maguire* or Mr. *Bentley*.

59. Are you sometimes called *Edward Brooks*, and is there any other *Edward Brooks* an Elector of the Township of *Anderdon*?—I am frequently called *Edward Brooks* by Mr. *Maguire* and others. There is no other *Brooks* an Elector in the Township of *Anderdon*, than myself and *Isaac Brooks*.

60. Were you examined upon oath at any time before any Magistrate in the County of *Essex*, as to the particular candidate for whom you so voted?—I was examined.

61. Where did such examination take place, and before whom?—It took place in *Windsor*, before Mr. *Morgan*.

62. How long did such examination last?—It commenced on Monday, and ended on Tuesday.

63. Was Mr. *McEwan* present upon either of those two days?—On the second day Mr. *McEwan* was present with the Poll Books.

64. Was the Poll Book for the Township of *Anderdon* shewn you upon that occasion, and after seeing the Poll Book did you again state for whom you voted?—I was called in the second day, and examined the second day. The Squire shewed me a book, and asked me if that was my name recorded there. I said it was, and I had voted for *Arthur Rankin*.

65. Who are the parties living on the Lots next to yours, on the same Concession?—Mrs. Widow *Sloan* owns the property I reside on; and as a renter, I pay taxes and vote. My nearest neighbors are *John Sloan* on the North Side, and Mr. *Ouellet* on the South side. The witness was then directed to withdraw.

Mr. *McMullin* was then called in; and at the Bar examined, as followeth :—  
By Mr. *Powell*.

66. What is your name, and where do you reside?—My name is *Duncan Alexander McMullin*, and I reside in the Town of *Sandwich*.

67. Were you present at the examination before Mr. *Morgan* concerning the irregularities of the *Anderdon* Poll Book?—I was present a short time the first day, and during the continuation of the examination on the second day.

68. Was the Poll Book for the Township of *Anderdon* produced at the examination before Mr. *Morgan*; and, if it was, by whom was it produced?—It was produced the second day by Mr. *McEwan*, the Returning Officer.

69. Was *Brooks* questioned by the Magistrate as to whom he voted for, after the Poll Book was produced; and was he so questioned in the presence of the Returning Officer?—He was questioned after the Poll Book was shewn him, and in the presence of Mr. *McEwan*, who had just produced the book.

70. For whom did *Brooks* say he voted in the presence of the Returning Officer?—He stated that he had voted for Mr. *Rankin*.

71. Did this examination take place before the Declaration of the Election?—It did. The examination took place on the thirtieth of June, and the declaration took place on the second of July.

By Mr. *Wood*.

72. Was the statement alleged to have been made by *Brooks*, before the Magistrate made on oath or not—and was it taken down in writing?—and if so, what has become of the deposition?—The deposition was taken down in writing, under oath; and I was informed that the papers have been lost.

By Mr. *McDonald* (*Toronto West*.)

73. When *Brooks* stated, at the examination before the Magistrate, for whom he voted, was the Poll Book examined by him; and can he read writing? I don't know that it was examined by him; and I do not think he can read writing.

By Mr. *Wood*.

74. Did the Returning Officer, during the Election, make any declaration or do any acts in favor of either candidate; and if so, for which candidate?—I am not aware of his having made any declaration in favor of either candidate. It was generally understood that the sympathy of the Returning Officer was in favor of Mr. *O'Connor*, but I am not aware of his having done anything in his behalf.

75. Was the Poll Book, at the time of the examination of *Brooks*, in the hands of the magistrate, and shown and examined by the magistrate, in the presence of the Returning Officer, at the time *Brooks* was giving his evidence?—The magistrate received the Poll Book from the Returning Officer, and it was examined by the magistrate, in the presence of the Returning Officer, at the time *Brooks* was giving his evidence.

The witness was then directed to withdraw.

Mr. *White* brought up and laid on the Table, the Petition of *John McEwan*, Returning Officer, at the last Election for the County of *Essex*.

Ordered, That the said petition be now received and read.

And the same was received and read, praying that he be allowed to examine witnesses on his behalf, and to be heard by Counsel at half past seven o'clock, this evening.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *McEwan* have leave to examine evidence on his defence, and to be heard by Counsel at the Bar of this House.

*Order d.* That the Order of the Day be further taken into consideration this evening at half past seven o'clock.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* and Mr. *Morris* be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting election of Members of the Legislature.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 6 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Members of the Legislature," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the election of Members of the Legislature.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Ocean Mail Service, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed resolution renewing and continuing for a limited time, the Act to make further provision for the Geological Survey.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Question put, — That for and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the first Section of the Act passed in the Session held in the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the Geological Survey of this Province," it is expedient to revive the annual appropriation made by the said Section for the purpose of the said Act, and continue the same during five years from the first day of January now last past, and thence until the end of the then next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and to provide that all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the said appropriation so continued, and further to declare that the said Act, with the exception of the provision limiting the duration of the said appropriation, has been and is permanent.

Agreed to on a Division.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, that the Committee had come to a resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

*Order d.* That the Honorable Mr. *McGre* be added to the Joint Committee of both Houses, to enquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, communicating to their Honors the foregoing Order.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Perrault* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

The Order the House of the twenty fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of this House of *John McEwan*, Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of *Essex*; *James Eugene Muquire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk, of the Township of *Anderdon*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

*John McEwan*, Esquire, attended accordingly.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That *Albert Prince*, Esquire, do attend at the Bar of this House forthwith, to be examined as a witness in the matter of the last General Election for the County of *Essex*.

*Albert Prince*, Esquire, accordingly attended, and at the Bar was examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Dunkin*.

76. What is your name, place of residence and profession?—*Albert Prince*, Township of *Sturdivant*, County of *Essex*, Barrister.

77. Did *John McEwan*, Returning Officer, consult you, professionally, in reference to any alleged or supposed alterations in the *Aurora* Poll Book for the last Election for the County of *Essex*; and did you advise him as to the proper and legal course to be pursued?—He did so consult me, and I did so advise him.

78. Are you the legal adviser of the said *John McEwan*, or are you frequently consulted, professionally, by him?—I am his regular legal adviser, and am frequently consulted by him.

79. In making a special return, instead of declaring either Candidate elected, did he follow the advice given by you to him as a professional man?—After advising him to take the evidence of the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk, and after seeing the evidence so taken, I advised him to return Mr. *O'Connor*; to which he answered that he would not do that, because his private opinion was that the Poll Book had been tampered with; upon which I advised him that his only proper course was to make a Special Return.

By Mr. *Wood*.

80. Have you for some years past identified yourself with any political party, and if so, with what?—I have, with the Conservative party.

81. Have you, and if so, how often, taken an active part as a partizan in the Elections of *Essex*? How often have you been a candidate in that County, and against whom did you run?—I have frequently taken an active part in the Elections for *Essex*. I cannot state how often. I have once contested the County, and then against Mr. *Rankin*, the present Member.

82. Did you take part in the last Election, and if so, in whose behalf?—I did, in behalf of Mr. *O'Connor*.

83. Was this known to the Returning Officer when he consulted you as to his return?—I think so.

84. Have you not, for some year or so, resided in *Toronto*, and have you, during that time been the legal adviser of Mr. *McEwan*?—I have so resided in *Toronto*, and during that time I have been his legal adviser.

85. Do you know Mr. *Shiel*; if so, where does he reside, and what is his profession? And can you state whether or not he is the standing legal adviser of Mr. *McEwan*?—I know Mr. *Shiel*; he is an attorney, not a barrister or counsel; he resides at *Windsor*; I do not know that he has ever been the adviser of the Sheriff.

86. Have your relations with Mr. *Rankin* for a number of years past been friendly or otherwise, and were your relations to each other well known to Mr. *McEwan*?—Certainly not friendly; I think Mr. *McEwan* knew of it.

By Mr. *Rankin*.

87. Did you not take an active part in the last Election for *Essex*, as a supporter of Mr. *O'Connor*; and did you not exert yourself to secure the defeat of Mr. *Rankin*?—I did both.

88. Was it not well known to the Returning Officer that you had taken an active part in the Election, and done your utmost to defeat Mr. *Rankin*?—I cannot say that Mr. *McEwan* knew all mentioned in that question. I have no doubt that he knew I was a supporter of Mr. *O'Connor*.

By Mr. *Wood*.

89. When you gave the advice you did, were you aware of the evidence of *Maguire*, and the evidence of change apparent on the Poll Book, where the name of *Edward Brooks* occurs, and of the two names which are marked as "refused to swear"?—Yes. I had

read the evidence of *Magnire* and of the Poll Clerk, and closely examined the Poll Book of *Anderdon*.

90. Was your advice given in writing; if not, why was it omitted in so important a matter?—The Sheriff consulted me on the morning of the day fixed for the Declaration, when it appeared that he had only just got in the last Poll Book. After looking at the Poll Book, I advised him verbally. Had he asked me for an opinion in writing, it would have been given. After the examination of the Returning Officer and Poll Clerk, the advice was also verbal, because it was not asked for in writing? I drew up the Special Return.

91. Are you not in important matters the Counsel of Mr. *O'Connor*, or have you not acted as Counsel for him or on his retainer?—Never in any instance.

92. Did you act as the Agent of Mr. *O'Connor* in this Election at any polling place?—I did not.

93. Where did you first see the *Anderdon* Poll Book after the Election?—At my own house, on the morning of the Declaration day, when Mr. *McEwan* brought it there, to consult me, as before stated.

By Mr. *Dunkin*.

94. You have said you were consulted by the Returning Officer on the day fixed for the declaration. Was there time to consult a professional man out of *Essex*; and are or are not the lawyers in that County strong political partizans, and did they take an active part in the last Election, on one side or the other?—There was not time to consult a professional man out of *Essex*. All the lawyers in the County did take an active part in the said Election.

The witness was then directed to withdraw.

*John McEwan*, Esq., was again examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Parker*.

95. Did you, during the last Election for the County of *Essex*, communicate with or consult the Hon. Attorney General West, the Hon. *J. S. Macdonald*, on the subject of the Election or Return to be made for *Essex*?—I wrote to the Honorable *J. S. Macdonald*, Attorney General West, concerning the Election, after I had received the *Anderdon* Poll Book, but I have never received an answer.

By Mr. *Wood*.

96. On what day did you write, and was there time for your letter to go to *Quebec* and receive a reply before the time you had named to make your Return?—I do not remember the dates correctly, and I cannot state positively that I had time.

*Matthew Crooks Cameron*, Esquire, Q.C., then appeared at the Bar, and was heard as Counsel for Mr. *McEwan*.

Mr. *McEwan* and his Counsel were then directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Order of the Day be postponed, until Monday next.

The House resumed the further consideration of the following Resolution, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means:—

1. Resolved,—That upon every Promissory Note, Draft or Bill of Exchange for an amount of not less than one hundred dollars, there shall be imposed a stamp duty of three cents, if the draft or note be executed singly, and for every additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars named in the said note or draft, there shall be a further stamp duty of three cents; and if any draft or bill of exchange be executed in duplicate, or in a greater number of parts, there shall be imposed on each part if in duplicate a stamp duty of two cents; and if a greater number of parts, then there shall be a stamp duty of one cent on each bill of the set if the amount shall be not less than one hundred dollars, and for every additional hundred dollars or fraction of hundred dollars, there shall be in the case of duplicate sets, a further stamp duty of two cents, and in case of sets of a greater number of parts, a further stamp duty of one cent.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law respecting the Public Accounts and the Board of Audit, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Tuesday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill, intituled, " An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Village of *Yorkville*, to issue Debentures for redeeming their outstanding Debentures for which no Sinking Fund has been set aside."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Welland* Railway Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to authorize the admission of *John Thompson Huggard* to practice as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*."

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also the Legislative Council have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill, intituled, " An Act to confirm and continue the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon*, as a Municipality."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to provide for the conveyance of Land sold by the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank."

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Jurors and Juries ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Robitaille* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received on Friday next.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the clock on Saturday morning ;

*Saturday, 4th June, 1864.*

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, " An Act to reconstitute the Debenture Debt of the *City of Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof," being read ;

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the Grand Temple and

"Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 21—After "*Canada*" insert "for the objects mentioned in the "preamble."

Page 2, line 51—After "same" insert Clause A.

CLAUSE A—"Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the said Grand Temple to hold real estate exceeding the aforesaid value of thirty thousand dollars for a longer period than may be reasonably necessary to allow of selling the same"

Page 4, line 14—Leave out from "to" to "within," in line 15, and insert "the Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 4, line 16—Leave out "thereof" and insert "of the said Parliament."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time, on Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,  
The House adjourned until Monday next.

### Monday, 6th June, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:—

By Mr. *Durkett*,—The Petition of *G. J. Beaulet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Ignace du Lac*, County of *Soulanges*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Lafontaine*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Councillors, and Citizens of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*.

By Mr. *Dunkin*,—The Petition of *David Torrence* and others, Merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Reverend *L. Rousseau* and others, of the Townships of *Frampton East* and *Standon*, County of *Dorchester*; praying for aid to complete the main Road between the said Townships.

Of *Isaac Hope* and others, Builders and Contractors, of the City of *Kingston*; praying for the passing of an Act granting to Builders and Contractors a lien upon buildings, to the amount of their claims for the construction thereof, and that such lien shall have priority over other encumbrances.

Of *T. M. Daly* and others, of the Town of *Stratford*, County of *Perth*; praying for the passing of an Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron* Railway Company.

Of *Samuel Hoyt* and others, of the County of *Stanstead*, and vicinity; praying for aid to construct a Bridge across the River at the outlet of Lake *Memphremagog*.

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Oxford*; and of the Municipality of the Village of *Kemptville*; severally praying that the Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa and Prescott* Railway Company, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes, may become law

Of *Pierre Jodais* and *E. Lespérance*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the repeal of that part of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 128, which refers to the granting of Ferry Licenses to persons plying as ferrymen to the City of *Montreal*, and for other purposes.

Of *Patrick Daly*, Provincial Land Surveyor; praying for the payment of a certain sum of money due to him by the late Municipal Council of *Nicolet*.

Of the Reverend *A. D. Lockhart* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de Lacolle*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel non-residents of the Protestant faith to pay their taxes levied for education to the School Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Churches in *Lower Canada*.

Mr. *Archambeault* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, that they had appointed Monday the 13th day of June instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for choosing, from Panel B No. 2, a Select Committee to try the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*.

Mr. *Perrault*, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the means of promoting Agricultural Instruction in *Lower Canada*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No 8.*)

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of the undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Ordered, That *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada* have leave to report from time to time.

On motion of Mr. *Ferguson*, seconded by Mr. *Wells*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Town of *Brockville* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the 5th day of July next, with the consent and for the convenience of both parties.

Ordered, That Mr. *Willson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law in relation to Municipalities holding stock in Joint Stock Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the House of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of the House of *John McEwan*, Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of *Essex*, *James Eugene Masure*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk of the Township of *Anderdon*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

*John McEwan*, Esquire, attended accordingly.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*, and the Question being proposed, That, in the opinion of this House, *John McEwan*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, failed in his duty as Returning Officer at the last Election in not making a Return of a Member to represent the said County in the present Parliament, according to the exigency of the Writ of Election directed to him in that behalf.

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Maclellan*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "The further consideration of the motion, That, in the opinion of this House, *John McEwan*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, failed in his duty as Returning Officer at the last Election in not making a Return of a Member to represent the said County in the present Parliament, according to the exigency of the Writ of Election directed to him in that behalf," be postponed until after the examination of the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk of the Township of *Anderdon*, at the Bar of this House," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four, of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Joly*, Member for the County of *Lotbinière*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Joly* accordingly took the Chair of the House;

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Scatcherd* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*), That the words "the further consideration of the motion That in the opinion of this House, *John McEwan*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, failed in his duty as Returning Officer at the last Election, in not making a Return of a Member to represent the said County in the present Parliament, according to the exigency of the Writ of Election directed to him in that behalf," be left out, and the words "In the opinion of this House, it was the duty of *John McEwan*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, as Returning Officer for the said County, to have returned *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, as duly elected to serve in the present Parliament," inserted instead thereof.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 7th June, 1864.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Iberville</i> ),	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>Toronto East</i> ),
<i>Bell</i> ( <i>North Lanark</i> ),	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>E. Durham</i> ),
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Somerville</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Howland</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>Pâquet</i> ,	<i>Sylvain</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Joly</i> ,	<i>Parker</i> ,	<i>Thibaudcau</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>Perrault</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ,
<i>Chambers</i> ,	<i>Lojoie</i> ,	<i>Pouliot</i> ,	<i>Wallbridge</i> ( <i>N. Hast's</i> )
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>Cornw'U</i> ),	<i>Rankin</i> .	<i>Wells</i> ,
<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Rémillard</i> ,	<i>Whitc.</i>
<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Prince Edward</i> ),	<i>Wood</i> ,
<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>Lambton</i> ),	<i>Rymal</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> ( <i>Otta. Co.</i> ), &
<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Hochelaga</i> ),	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>N. Oxf'd</i> ),	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> ( <i>E. York</i> )—55.
<i>Dorion</i> , ( <i>Drum. &amp; Ar.</i> )	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott</i> ,	<i>Cartwright</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Powell</i> ,
<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Price</i> ,
<i>Archambeault</i> ,	<i>Cochburn</i> ,	<i>Irvine</i> ,	<i>Raymond</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ( <i>South Leeds</i> ),	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> ( <i>Russell</i> ),	<i>DeBoucherville</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Champlain</i> ),
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>Duckett</i> ,	<i>Langerin</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Dundas</i> ),
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Montcalm</i> ),	<i>Le Boutillier</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>Tor. W.</i> ),	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> <i>Atty. Gen.</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ( <i>S. Simcoe</i> ),	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> , and
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ( <i>Frontenac</i> ),	<i>Pope</i> ,	<i>Willson</i> .—49.
<i>Cartier</i> , <i>Atty. Gen.</i> ,			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the original Question, as amended:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put, "That in the opinion of this House, it was the duty of *John McEwan*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, as Returning

"Officer for the said County, to have returned *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, as duly elected to "serve in the present Parliament;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm certain Side Roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of the limits of the same, and of other Road Allowances and Lines, and to establish a Road Allowance through the First Concession along and upon the Southern boundary in the said Township," without any Amendment.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with several Amendments to each, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Society called '*L'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis, Paroisse de Montréal, Comté d'Hochelaga.*'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Joseph Union Society of Ottawa.*"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang of St. Hyacinthe.*"

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *St. Joseph Union Society of Ottawa,*" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 17—After "*Ottawa*" insert "for aiding and assisting its members in cases of sickness, and of providing similar assistance and other advantages to the widows and children of deceased members."

Page 1, line 43—Leave out from "the" to the second "of" in line 44, and insert "use."

Page 2, line 3—After "otherwise" insert "not exceeding the value aforesaid."

Page 2, line 22—Leave out from "to" to "containing" in line 23, and insert "the Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 2, line 25—Leave out "Legislature" and insert "said Parliament."

The said Amendments being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed, until Wednesday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate *Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang of St. Hyacinthe,*" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 19—After "sang" insert "for the objects mentioned in the Preamble."

Page 2, line 13—Leave out from "to" to "annually" in line 14, and insert "the Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 2, line 16—Leave out "Legislature" and insert "said Parliament."

The said Amendments being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed, until Wednesday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Society called '*L'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis, Paroisse de Montréal, Comté d'Hochelaga,*'" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 21—After "*d'Hochelaga*" insert "for aiding its members in case of seeking and ensuring like assistance and other advantages to the widows and children of deceased members."

Page 1, line 26—After Corporation “insert not exceeding in annual value two thousand dollars.”

Page 1, line 45—Leave out from the first “the” to “of” in line 46, and insert “use.”

Page 2, line 5—After “otherwise” insert “not exceeding the value aforesaid.”

Page 2, line 24—Leave out from the second “to” to “containing” in line 25, and insert “the Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.”

Page 2, line 27—Leave out “Legislature” and insert “said Parliament.”

The said Amendments being read a second time;

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Carrier*,  
The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 7th June, 1864.

Three o'clock, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Hyacinthe*; the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Pie*; and the Petition of Mr. *Buckley* and others, of the Counties of *St. Hyacinthe* and *Bagot*.

By Mr. *Higginson*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. Bertrand* and others, of the Township of *North Plantagenet*.

By Mr. *Macfarlane*,—The Petition of the Officers and servants of the Legislative Assembly.

By the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of Messieurs *Gilmour* and Company, and others; and the Petition of *Charles Dunlop* and *Alexander F. Dunlop*, of the City of *Montreal*.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—  
Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz. :—

Bill to facilitate the administration of the estate of the late *Robert Shaw Miller*, and *Eliza Mitchell*, his wife.

Bill to extend the Charter of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*.

With regard to the last mentioned Bill, Your Committee beg to recommend a remission of the Fee of Sixty Dollars, as the fees were paid on the original Charter, and the Bridge, if constructed, will be a great public benefit to the locality, while at the same time there is no prospect that it will be remunerative to the proprietors.

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz. :—

Bill to divide the Municipality of the Township of *Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into two separate Municipalities, to be named respectively *Lochaber* and *St. Malachy*.

Bill to confer on *Stirling Dupree Payne*, an inhabitant of this Province, the civil and political rights of a British subject.

Mr. *Archambeault* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of *Hamilton*, to which

they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—*Donald Alexander Macdonald*, Esquire; *Alexander Mortimer Smith*, Esquire; *Francis Jones*, Esquire; *David Ford Jones*, Esquire; Chairman, *John Shuter Smith*, Esquire.

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have made several amendments to each, which they humbly submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House:—

Bill to amend chapter 68 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada* respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.

Bill to amend the Acts incorporating The *St. Lawrence* Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the River *Famine* Gold Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Du Loup* Gold Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Lancaster* Oil Company.

Mr. *McKellar*, from the Select Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration all Bills after the second Reading, Petitions, etc., relating to the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*, beg leave to present their First Report:

That they have agreed to the following Circular:—

“SIR,—The Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider the subject of the Municipal and Assessment Acts are desirous of obtaining the views of the different County, City, and Town Municipalities on the working of those Acts, and on the desirableness of any changes or alterations therein. In carrying out this view the Committee have determined to address the Heads of those Municipalities, and to request them to lay this communication before their respective Councils, in order that the practical experience of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves may be invoked to the assistance of the Committee in perfecting this body of our laws.

“The Committee have also to ask for the co-operation of the County, City and Town Treasurer, in reference to the Assessment Laws, and request them to submit their views to the Heads of the above Municipalities, to be embodied in any suggestions that may be made to the Committee.

“The Committee have to request that any suggestions in relation to these acts may be placed under separate heads, entitled ‘Municipal Act’ and ‘Assessment Act.’

“Your communications will be addressed to *W. B. Lindsay, Jr.*, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, and marked on the outside ‘Municipal and Assessment Law Committee.’”

One thousand copies of which are to be printed and sent to the various Municipal Officers of *Upper Canada*.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with several amendments to each, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled “An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Charter of the *Canada* Company.”

Bill, intituled “An Act to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*.”

Bill, intituled “An Act to incorporate the Ladies’ Protestant House of Refuge of *London*.”

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, “An Act to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate

"Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 26—After "East" insert "for the objects mentioned in the Preamble."

Page 4, line 33—After "same" insert "Clause A."

Clause A.—"Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the said Grand Division "to hold real Estate exceeding the aforesaid value of Forty thousand dollars for a longer "period than may be reasonably necessary to allow of selling the same."

Page 4, line 43—Leave out "each of the three branches of the Legislature," and insert "the Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 4, line 44,—Leave out "thereof," and insert, "of the said Parliament."

The said Amendments being read a second time ;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Charter "of the *Canada Company*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 2, line 15—Leave out from "some" to "any" in line 17.

Page 2, line 31—After "thereof" insert "by the said Company."

The said Amendments being read a second time ;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Ladies Protestant House "of Refuge of *London*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 11—Leave out "*Emily*" and insert "*Emiline*."

Page 1, line 15—After "*London*" insert "for the purposes mentioned in the pre- "amble."

Page 2, line 9—After "personal" insert "not exceeding, as regards real estate, the value aforesaid."

Page 2, line 18—Leave out from "to" to "annually" in line 19, and insert "the "Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 2, line 21—Leave out "Legislature" and insert "said Parliament."

The said Amendments being read a second time ;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*),

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *St. Hyacinthe* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the fourteenth instant, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

*Ordered*. That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Duties of Excise.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, at the first sitting of this House, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Pâquet* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Provincial Aid "for Superior Education and Normal and Common Schools."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its first sitting To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of a certain proposed Resolution respecting the resumption by the

Government, of certain works connected with the navigation of the *St. Lawrence*, now vested, by Act of the Legislature, in the Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal*.

The Order of the House of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of the House, of *John McEwan*, Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of *Essex*, *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk of the Township of *Anderdon*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, and the Question being proposed,

That the said Order be postponed until Thursday next, and be then the First Order of the Day.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by *John Fenning Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:—

Mr. Speaker:

The Legislative Council communicate to this House a detailed statement of the Names, Titles, Services, Nationalities and Annual Salaries of all the Permanent Employés of the Legislative Council, from the 1st January, 1863, to the 1st January, 1864, together with a statement of the Extra or Temporary Clerks in the service of the Legislative Council, as desired by the Message of this House of Friday last.

And then he withdrew.

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Order be postponed until Thursday next, and be then the First Order of the Day;

Mr. *Powell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)*; That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "the conduct of *John McEwan*, Esquire, Returning Officer at the late Election for the County of *Essex*, deserves the grave censure of this House, and that he ought to be removed from the office of Sheriff and Returning Officer for the said County," inserted instead thereof,

And a Debate arising thereupon,

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, until half-past Seven o'clock, this day, instant, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.*

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *G. J. Beaudet* and others, of the Parish of *St. Ignace du Côteau du Lac*, County of *Soulanges*; praying for amendments to the Municipal and Agricultural Laws of *Lower Canada*.

Of the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of *Joseph Bursalou*, of the City of *Montreal*, for an Act granting him the privilege of constructing a Toll Bridge over the River *Yamaska*, may be granted.

Of *David Torrance* and others, merchants and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that no Bill may be passed, having for its object the amalgamation of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railway Company, with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of this House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with several amendments to each, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society, of *Montreal*"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable certain Religious Societies or Congregations of Christians to appoint successors to Trustees of Lands held on their behalf."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Society, called '*L'Union St. Jacques de Montreal*.'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees to the Property of the *St. Gabriel* Street Church and Manse at *Montreal*, and to settle pending litigation relative thereto."

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize *William Berczy* and others, to dispose of certain lands heretofore forming part of the domain of the Seignior of *Daillebout*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the law in *qui tam* actions in *Lower Canada*."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 16—After "*Montreal*" insert "for the purpose of aiding its Members in case of sickness, and ensuring relief to the widows and children of members."

Page 1, line 22—Leave out "five," and insert "two."

Page 1, line 41—Leave out from the first "of" to "property," and insert "all."

Page 1, line 42—Leave out from "the" to the second "of" in line 43, and insert "usc."

Page 2, line 3—After "otherwise" insert "not exceeding as regards real estate the value aforesaid."

Page 2, line 25—Leave out "both Houses of the Legislature," and insert "the Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 2, line 27—Leave out "Legislature," and insert "said Parliament."

The said Amendments being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable certain Religious Societies or Congregations of Christians to appoint successors to Trustees of lands held on their behalf," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 17—Leave out "adult male."

The said Amendment being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendment be postponed until to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the *St. Gabriel* Street Church and Manse at *Montreal*, and to settle pending litigation relative thereto," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 3, line 10—Leave out "street."

Page 3, line 18—Leave out "street."

Page 4, line 31—Leave out "street."

Page 4, line 37—Leave out "street."

Page 4, line 40—Leave out "street."

The said Amendments being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the law in *qui tam* actions in *Lower Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Cornellier*, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize  
 " *William Berczy* and others, to dispose of certain lands heretofore forming part of the  
 " *Seigniory of Daillebout*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time,  
 to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legis-  
 lative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Society called '*L'Union*  
 "*St. Jacques de Montréal*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 17—After "*Montreal*" insert "for the purpose of aiding its members  
 " in case of sickness, and ensuring like assistance and other advantages to the widows and  
 " children of deceased members thereof."

Page 1, line 22—After "corporation" insert "such lands, tenements, hereditaments,  
 " real and immovable estate, not to exceed the annual value of two thousand dollars."

Page 1, line 40—Leave out "moveable."

Page 1, line 41—Leave out from "the" to "said" in line 42, and insert "use of  
 the."

Page 2, line 3—After "otherwise" insert "not exceeding as regards real estate the  
 " value aforesaid."

Page 2, line 23—Leave out "both branches of the Legislature," and insert "the  
 " Governor and both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

Page 2, line 25—Leave out "Legislature," and insert "said Parliament."

The said Amendments being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until  
 to-morrow.

The Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of  
 the House of *John McEwan*, Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of  
*Essex*; *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*,  
 and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk, of the Township of *Anderdon*, to answer for their conduct  
 at the said Election, being read;

*John McEwan*, Esquire, attended accordingly.

The House then resumed the further consideration of the Amendment, which was  
 this day proposed to be made to the Question, That the said Order be postponed until  
 Thursday next, and be then the First Order of the Day; and which Amendment was,  
 That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words  
 "the conduct of *John McEwan*, Esquire, Returning Officer at the late Election for the  
 " County of *Essex*, deserves the grave censure of this House, and that he ought to be  
 " removed from the Office of Sheriff and Returning Officer for the said County," inserted  
 instead thereof.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed;

The Honorable Mr. *McDougall* moved, in amendment to the said proposed Amend-  
 ment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*, that the words "the conduct of *John*  
 "*McEwan*, Esquire, Returning Officer at the late Election for the County of *Essex*,  
 " deserves the grave censure of this House, and that he ought to be removed from the  
 " Office of Sheriff and Returning Officer for the said County" be left out, and the words  
 "*John McEwan*, in having failed to make a due and proper Return of a Member to repre-  
 " sent the said County has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House,"  
 inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes,  
 called upon Mr. *Joly*, Member for the County of *Lotbinière*, to take the Chair during his  
 temporary absence.

Mr. *Joly* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, to the said proposed Amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Remillard,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxfo'd),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Coupat,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Parher,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast's),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenga'y),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Macdonald (C'wall),</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth),</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Wright (Otta.Co.)—57.</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (N. I'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville.</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell).</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor. W.),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty.Gen.</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoc),</i>	<i>Mc Gee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartier (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Walsh and</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Willson.—55.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question on the Amendment to the original Question as amended, being proposed ;

Mr. *Walsh* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ault*, That the following words be added at the end thereof, " that the said *John McEwan*, Esquire, Returning Officer for the County of " *Essex*, for the breach of the privileges of this House, be admonished by Mr. Speaker, " and discharged from attendance at the Bar of this House."

And the Question being put, That those words be there added, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty.Gen.</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>

<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith (East Durham),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wright (Otta. Co.) and</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York).—80.</i>

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenga'y),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor'to W.)</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Bouman,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds &amp; Gren)</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wallbridge, (N. Ha'gs)</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wood.—33.</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the original Question as amended, it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Resolved,* That *John McEwan*, in having failed to make a due and proper Return of a Member to represent the said County, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House; that the said *John McEwan*, Returning Officer for the County of *Essex*, for the breach of the privileges of this House be admonished by Mr. Speaker, and discharged from further attendance at the Bar of this House.

Mr. Speaker then admonished Mr. *McEwan*.

The Admonition is as followeth:—

“Mr. *McEwan*, The freedom of Elections and the right to sit in this House are matters of which this House is the peculiar guardian. This House has resolved in the words following:—That in the opinion of this House it was the duty of *John McEwan*, Esq., “Sheriff of the County of *Essex*, as Returning Officer for the said County, to have returned *Arthur Rankin*, Esquire, as duly elected to serve in the present Parliament.”

“From the embarrassment in which you were placed, by the questions arising upon the Law under which the Elections are held; and the fact of your having attempted to govern yourself by the advice of Counsel, the House is willing to believe that your offence arose from a misinterpretation of the law by yourself and your Counsel; the House has accordingly directed me to admonish you upon your conduct on this occasion, and to advise you henceforth to be more careful how you discharge the important trust which may again devolve upon you, in your official capacity. I trust this admonition will be a warning to others also, that this House will not deal so leniently in future with an offence of this description.”

*Ordered,* That *John McEwan*, Esquire, be discharged from further attendance at the Bar of this House.

*Ordered, nemine contradicente,* That what has been said by Mr. Speaker in admonishing Mr. *McEwan*, be entered upon the Journals of this House.

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the said Order of the Day, as regards *James Eugene Maguire* and *William Kelly*, be postponed until Thursday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the "Humane Society of *Canada*," without any amendment.

And also, The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting "Gold Mines," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting "Gold Mines," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

A Bill respecting Insolvency, was, according to order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, seconded by Mr. *Irvine*, the following amendments were made to the Bill.

Clause 8—After sub-section 6, insert the following as the 7th sub-section :—

7. In *Lower Canada*, any order of a Judge made under any of the foregoing sub-sections, shall be subject to review under the provisions of any Act passed during the present Session, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as Judgments of the Superior Court of *Lower Canada*, and in such cases the provisions respecting appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench hereinbefore made shall apply to the judgment of the Court of Review.

Clause 13—Commence sub-section 4 with the words, "The words before Notaries "shall mean executed Notarial form according to the law of *Lower Canada*."

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the House of yesterday for the attendance of *Louis Bonaventure Caron*, Esquire, in his place in this House, this day, being read ;

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arihabaska*), rose in his place and informed the House that he was desired by Mr. *Caron* to state that it was impossible for him to be present at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Committee on the Contested Election for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, of which he was a Member, inasmuch as having travelled by the Railway train on Saturday last, he was unable to return until after two o'clock, the cars not having arrived at the usual hour at the Grand Trunk Station, in the Town of *Levis* ;

And Mr. *Caron* having verified the same upon oath,

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 8th June, 1864.

A Bill to amend Chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 8th June, 1864.

Three o'clock, P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Rankin*,—the Petition of *C. Johnston* and others, of the Parish of *St. Francis*, County of *Beauce*; and the Petition of *Louis Sabier* and others, of the Parish of *St. Francis de la Beauce*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Alcyn*,—The Petition of Messieurs *Allan Gilmour* and Company, and others, Shipbuilders.

By Mr. *Huot*,—The Petition of *W. Vennor*, Junior, of the City of *Quebec*, Broker.

By Mr. *Price*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *Hébertville*.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendment, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Congregational College of *British North America*.

Bill to empower the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia*, to issue new debentures in lieu of those outstanding.

Bill to amend the Act to consolidate of debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*.

With regard to the last mentioned Bill, Your Committee would call the attention of the House, under the provisions of the Sixty-sixth Rule, to the 8th Clause, which contains a provision for the construction of piers in order to the formation of an Ice Bridge, which does not appear to have been contemplated in the notice for the Bill, in order that the House may deal with the same as may appear right.

Mr. *McKellar*, from the Select Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

That having given the subjects referred to them as much consideration as the time at their disposal would allow, and having sent circulars to the various Municipal Officers, they have decided to await their replies before taking further action upon the Bills referred to them.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Select Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have carefully examined the documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing, viz. :—

By Mr. *McConkey*,—Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between the *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Ontario*, via *Lake Simcoe*. The Committee recommend that the Report be printed in the English language only.

By Mr. *Perreault*,—Report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the means of promoting Agricultural Instruction in *Lower Canada*. The Committee recommend that this Report be printed—1,000 copies in the French language, and 500 in the English language.

By the Hon. Mr. *Hamilton (Inkerman)*,—Return to Address respecting affairs and proceedings of the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners*. The Committee recommend that this Return be printed.

By Mr. *McKellar*,—Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider all Bills relating to the Municipal and Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*. The Committee recommend that the 1,000 copies of the Circular asked for by the said report, be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Poupore*, seconded by Mr. *MacIntyre*,

*Ordered*, That the Fee of Sixty dollars, paid on the Bill to extend the Charter of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*, be refunded.

*Donald Alexander Macdonald*, Esquire; *Alexander Mortimer Smith*, Esquire; *Francis Jones*, Esquire; *David Ford Jones*, Esquire; Chairman, *John Shuter Smith*, Esquire; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of *Hamilton*; their names were called over, before Four of the clock, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition, relative to the Election and Return for the City of *Hamilton*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that City.

*Ordered*, That the Committee do meet, to-morrow, in Committee Room, No. 15, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, A. M.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the second sitting of this House, this day.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the Houses, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the second sitting of this House, this day.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the two following Bills, and have made several amendments to each, which they humbly submit for the adoption of your Honorable House.

Bill to incorporate the *Chaudière Valley Railroad Company*.

Bill respecting the *Waterloo and Saugeen Railway Company*.

Your Committee have also considered the Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of the North West Navigation and Railway Company, and beg leave to represent that the Preamble of the said Bill is not proven.

A Bill to amend chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Municipalities and Roads in *Lower Canada*," and the Acts amending the same was, according to Order, read the third time;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Cartier*, the following amendment was made to the Bill:—

After Clause 1—Insert the following as Clause 2:—

2. Any Municipal Councillor residing within the limits of a territory which shall be detached from one Municipality to be attached to another Municipality, or to be erected into a new Municipality, shall vacate his office at the time at which division of the Municipality or to which he belonged shall take place, and the Municipal Council of such last mentioned Municipality shall fill up such vacancy in the manner provided by section nineteen of chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada*, if there remain at least four Councillors in office at the time of the occurrence of such vacancy, and if there be less than four Councillors remaining in office, or if such a vacancy is not filled up at the first sitting of the said Council after the occurrence of such vacancy, then the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the fifteenth sub-section of the thirty-third section of the said Chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend Chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, 'An Act respecting 'Municipalities and Roads in *Lower Canada*,' and the Acts amending the same."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Street*, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the payment by Stamps of Law Taxes and Fees of Office, reported a Resolution, which was read, as followeth :—

*Resolved*, That, in order to facilitate the payment by Stamps of the Law Fees and charges payable to the Crown under Chapters 15, 16, 19 and 33 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, and Section 29 of Chapter 10, Section 11 of Chapter 12, Section 65 of Chapter 13, and Section 26 of Chapter 35 of the said Statutes,—and of all Fees of Office payable to Officers of the Courts in *Lower Canada*, and forming part of the “Officers of Justice Fee Fund,” and of any Duty or Tax payable in *Lower Canada* under the Act 12 *Victoria*, Chapter 112, or Chapter 109 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and forming part of the said Fund, or of the Building and Jury Fund,—it is expedient that all such Fees shall hereafter be at the following rates, that is to say :—All such Fees up to ten cents shall be made and paid at ten cents ; all from ten cents to twenty cents, at twenty cents ; all from twenty cents to thirty cents, at thirty cents ; and so in like manner all other Fees which are not multiples of ten cents, payable at the multiple of ten cents next above the sum at which they are now fixed ; excepting the charge now made of one penny per folio in the Court of Chancery, in *Upper Canada*, for examining and authenticating Office Copies of Papers, and in such cases the charges shall hereafter be for examining and authenticating Office Copies of Papers, when the same do not exceed three folios, *five cents*, and for every three folios above the first three folios an additional *five cents*—and for any number of folios less than three, above any number of folios divisible by three, the charge for such broken number shall be *five cents*.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for the collection, by means of Stamps, of Fees of Office, dues and duties payable to the Crown upon Law Proceedings and Registrations.

Mr. *Street*, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution renewing and continuing for a limited time the Act to make further provision for the Geological Survey, reported a Resolution, which was read, as followeth :—

*Resolved*, That for and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the first Section of the Act passed in the Session held in the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, “An Act to make further provision for the Geological Survey of this Province,” it is expedient to revise the annual appropriation made by the said Section for the purposes of the said Act, and to continue the same during five years from the first day of January now last past, and thence until the end of the then next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and to provide that all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the said appropriation so continued ; and further to declare that the said Act, with the exception of the provision limiting the duration of the said appropriation, has been and is permanent.

The Honorable Mr. *Galt* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, and the Question being proposed, That the said resolution be now read a second time ;

And a debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.*

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :—

Of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur* ; of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Hyacinthe* ; of the Municipality of the Parish of *St. Pie* ; and of *M. Buckley* and others, of the Counties of *St. Hyacinthe* and *Bagot* ; severally praying that the prayer of the Petition of *Joseph Barsolou*, of the City of *Montreal*, for

an Act granting him the privilege of constructing a Toll Bridge over the *River Yamaska*, may be granted.

Of the Reverend *P. Bertrand* and others, of the Township of *North Plantagenet*; praying for aid to re-construct a Bridge across the *South Nation River*.

Of the Officers and Servants of the Legislative Assembly; praying that the payment of the balance of the advance made to them in February, 1858, may be postponed until their complete domiciliation at *Ottawa* be effected.

Of Messieurs *Gilmour* and Company and others, Merchants, of the City of *Montreal*, praying that the Bill to regulate the Storage of Gunpowder, may not become Law.

Of *Charles Dunlop* and *Alexander F. Dunlop*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for amendments to the Bill to regulate the Storage of Gunpowder.

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion (Hochelaga)*, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Bills, intituled, "Acts respecting Election of Members of the Legislature," intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Election of Members of the Legislature," and to amend Chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature," presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have carefully examined the clauses of the several Bills, which were referred to them, and have incorporated their provision in a single Bill, which, as amended, they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

*Ordered*, That the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

Bill, intituled, "An Act relative to Summary Convictions under Municipal By-laws "in *Lower Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to quiet titles to certain properties sold by lot."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relative to "Summary Convictions under Municipal By-laws in *Lower Canada*," be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Street*, seconded by Mr. *Beaubien*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to quiet "titles to certain properties sold by lot," be now read the first time ;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Brown*, seconded by Mr. *Dunlin*,

*Ordered*, That the subject of the disqualification of Members of either branch of the Legislature by the operation of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th sections of chapter 3 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to report thereon, by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, Member for the County of *Peel*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Cameron accordingly took the Chair of the House.  
And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question, which was this day proposed, That the said Resolution (That for and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the first Section of the Act passed in the Session held in the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act to make further provision for the Geological Survey of this Province," it is expedient to revise the annual appropriation made by the said Section for the purposes of the said Act, shall be and is hereby revived, and continue the same during five years from the first day of January now last past, and thence until the end of the then next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and to provide that all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the said appropriation so continued; and further to declare that the said Act, with the exception of the provision limiting the duration of the said appropriation, has been permanent) be now read a second time."

And the Question being again proposed, That the said Resolution be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald (*Cornwall*) moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Parker, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "recommended to a Committee of the whole House, in order to provide that instead of making an appropriation of \$20,000 annually for the period of five years, as contained in the first Section of the said Act, the Appropriation for Geological purpose, shall be annually submitted for the approval of Parliament," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, called upon Mr. Scatcherd, Member for the West Riding of the County of Middlesex, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Scatcherd accordingly took the Chair of the House,  
And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxf'd),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>McConlcey,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (C'nivall),</i>	<i>Perreault,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York).—42.</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Arth.)</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>		

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor. W.)</i>	<i>Shanty,</i>

<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East,)</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham,)</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Tasse,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has's),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Conger,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.).</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	—71.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

*Ordered,* That the said Resolution be now read a second time.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The House divided: and it was resolved in the affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue for a limited time the provisions for the Geological Survey of this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Mr. *Robitaille* reported the Bill respecting Jurors and Juries, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Trustees of the late *John Whyte* to dispose of certain property under his will; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for other purposes;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered,* That the Report be received, on Friday next.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the French Canadian "Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*," and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House had agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Society called "*l'Union St. Jacques de Montreal*;" and the question being put, that this House doth concur with the Legislative Council in the said amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to change the period for the annual meetings of "Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dunkin reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read, as followeth:—Page 1 Line 12—Leave out "and," and after "Bedford" insert "*Arthabaska and Beauharnois*."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, with the amendment, be read the third time, on Friday next.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 9th June, 1864.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the taking of the guarantee of the European Assurance Society, as security required from persons in Public Offices and employments in this Province, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Shanly* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the 101st chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dufresne* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trinity House at *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jones (South Leeds and Grenville)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Jones* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the collection, by means of Stamps, of Fees of Office, dues, and duties payable to the Crown upon Law proceedings and Registrations; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jones (South Leeds and Grenville)*, reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Jones* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Ocean Mail Service; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Cornellier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 9th June, 1864.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *McConkey*,—The Petition of Mrs. *Margaret Quinn*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of *Michael McDonagh*, of the Township of *Mara*; and the Petition of *Beverly R. Morris*, M. D., Superintendent of the *Toronto* Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

By the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise*,—The Petition of *D. G. Morison*, of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, Notary.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of *C. Johnson* and others, of the Parish of *St. Francis*, County of *Beauce*; and of *Louis Subier* and others, of the Parish of *St. François de la Beauce*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to restrict the operations of the *De Léry* Patent to the unceded or unsold lands of the Seignior of *Rigaud-Vaudreuil*.

Of Messieurs *Allan, Gilmour* and Company, and others, Shipbuilders; praying for amendments to the Bill to alter the existing law by which a drawback is allowed on all imported materials used in the construction of sea-going Vessels within this Province.

Of *W. Verner*, Junior, of the City of *Quebec*, Broker; praying that he may be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House, against the Bill respecting Gold Mines.

Of the Municipal Council of *Hébertville*; praying to be reimbursed certain expenses incurred by them, under instructions of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, in making a survey of the River *Kashovia*, and also the plan of a Bridge over the said River.

*Mr Smith* (East *Durham*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of *Hamilton*, informed the House that, pursuant to the 82nd Section of the Controverted Parliamentary Elections' Act, they had, with the written consent of both parties, and at their request, extended the delay to Thursday, the sixteenth instant, to file the Lists of Voters intended to be objected to by each party; the said Lists to be delivered to the Chairman, or, in his absence, to be filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for transmission to the Committee, on or before the said day.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the City of *Hamilton* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until the Sixteenth day of June instant, at the request and with the written consent of both parties.

*Mr. Robitaille*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act, and the Administration of Justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*; the working of the system of protection extended to the Fisheries; the system of bounties and all other matters connected with those subjects, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read:—(*Appendix No. 5.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General: Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 11th May, 1864, for information respecting Wharf at mouth of Lachine Canal, dismissal of Mr. Forsyth, and certain other proceedings of the *Montreal Harbor Commissioners*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 1st June, 1864, for information respecting allowances from Colonization Fund to County of *Wolfe* in 1861, 1862 and 1863.—(*Sessional Papers No. 31.*)

On motion of Mr. Wallbridge (North Hastings), seconded by Mr. Ross (Prince Edward),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Return shewing a comparison between the years of 1850–51–52–53–54–55–56–57–58–59–60–61–62 and 63, of the number of American vessels engaged in the Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Canadian waters, the average tonnage of such vessels, the average number of hands on board, and the probable amount of fish and other yield of the fisheries taken by said American fishermen; also; a similar statement relative to the Fisheries of the Canadian Lakes.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne (Iberville), seconded by Mr. Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of correspondence exchanged within the past six months between the Government and any company, contractor or party tendering for the lighting with gas of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; also, copies of estimates and offers made for that object, with the names of persons or companies by whom such offers and tenders were made, or with whom such contracts may have been made by the Government. The whole up to the 9th June, instant.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of Charles Roger, of the Village of Millbrook, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. MacKenzie (Lambton), seconded by Mr. Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, Departmental Reports, and all other documents relating to the claim and payment of \$7,908.83 to the Honorable Mr. Baby (as "balance due on old claim" on Temiscouata Road) in May, 1862; and also a detailed statement of the work for which such payment was made, with a Report of the Engineer in charge, relative to the work for which such payment was made.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Huot, the Honorable Mr. Alleyne, the Honorable Mr. Laframboise, Mr. Blanchet, and Mr. Joly, be appointed to inquire into the cause of the dismissal of John Sharples, Esquire, from his office of member of the Quebec Harbor Commission; and also into the motives which induced the Harbor Commissioners to refuse to the lowest tenderer the contract for the construction of a Ballast Wharf at the mouth of the River St. Charles; to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. Rymal, seconded by Mr. Stirton,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports, Orders in Council, Correspondence and other papers in reference to the office of Assistant Postmaster at Hamilton, also in reference to the application of J. B. Hager for leave of

absence, and the re-appointment of *Frederick Ritchie* to a situation in the Post Office at *Hamilton*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Cornellier*, seconded by Mr. *McConkey*,

*Resolved*, That for the remainder of the Session, the House do sit from two till six o'clock, P.M., every Saturday, with the view of advancing Public Bills.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Copies of all applications on behalf of the Volunteer Corps, for arms and accoutrements, especially guns for the use of Artillery Corps, and of the answers given to such applications.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Carling*, seconded by Mr. *Walsh*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, to cause to be laid before this House:—

1st. Copies of all Orders in Council, Regulations and Advertisements setting forth the conditions of sale of that parcel or tract of land known as the *Mill Block*, on the River au *Sable*, in the Township of *Amabel*, estimated to contain about 1,100 acres of land, together with the names of the purchasers, and of the parties, if any, to whom such purchasers subsequently transferred their right.

2nd. Copies of all Reports, Orders in Council, Advertisements, Correspondence and other papers touching the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the said original sale, and the resumption and re-sale of the said property by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, stating the newspapers in which such advertisements were inserted, and the period for which inserted, together with the names of the purchaser or purchasers at such re-sale, the numbers present at such sale and offering to become purchasers, and the manner in which, and by whom, and on whose behalf, payment has been made for such lands and mill-site.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Ferguson* (South *Simcoe*), the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*), the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, and Mr. *Huot*, be appointed to consider and report to this House the expediency of having the debates of both Houses of the Legislature officially reported during the next and subsequent Sessions.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Huot*, the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, the Honorable Mr. *Alleyn*, the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, Mr. *Perrault*, Mr. *Joly* and Mr. *Pope*, be appointed to enquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this country, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Bown*, seconded by Mr. *Curtwright*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, Applications, Certificates, Patents, Memoranda, Correspondence, and all other papers connected with, or relating to the sale or agreement to sell, the forfeiture or forfeitures, re-sale or re-sales of that mineral location known as the *Wallace Mine*, or any part thereof.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, informed the House that the Chairman, *Robert Macfarlane*, Esquire, and *Joseph G. Blanchet*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, yesterday; and that the said *Joseph G. Blanchet*, Esquire, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. *Cowan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), and the question being proposed: That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence; and all Petitions and other papers, relating to the removal of *Andrew Ross* from the office of Postmaster in the Village of *New Hamburg*,

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the clock;

Pursuant to the Rule of this House, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven.

*Half-past Seven o'clock, P. M.*

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*," without any amendment. Also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound* and Lake *Huron* Railway Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Children's Industrial School of the City of *Hamilton*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay* and *Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Militia."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery, and the Study of Anatomy."

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of *James Benning*."

And then he withdrew.

On Motion of Mr. *Scoble*, seconded by Mr. *Smith*, (*East Durham*.)

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of *James Benning*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Mr. *Scoble* moved, seconded by Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*), and the Question being proposed, that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow;

Mr. *Bellerose* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Denis*, that the word "to-morrow" be left out and the words "this day six months" inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*, Member for the County of *Shefford*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Huntington* accordingly took the Chair of the House.  
After some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum.&amp;Art.)</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Brousscau,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dufresne, (Iberville),</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty.-Gen.,</i>	<i>Dufresne, (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau, and</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Tassé.—47.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bawn,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast.),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor. W.),</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.)</i>
<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>—61.</i>
<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (NOxford),</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main question being put, the House divided : and the names being called for they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto E.),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge, (N. Hast.)</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'y),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor'toW),</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>

<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Ross, (P. Edward),</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Coy.)</i>
<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	—61.
<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford),</i>		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Jones (S. Leeds),</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drm &amp; Arth.)</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville)</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. General,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau, and</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Tassé.—A7.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Resolved,* That a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting that their Honors will be pleased to communicate to this House a Copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken before their Honors, on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of *James Benning*."

*Ordered,* That Mr. *Scoble* do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled "An Act for the re-organization of the *Port Hope*, *Lindsay* and *Beaverton* Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes," and the same were read as follow :—

Page 2, line 51—After "Commissioners" insert "and to transfer and convey the same."

Page 2, line 52—After "sale" insert "and transfer."

Page 2, line 53—After "company" insert "and therupon the corporation known as 'The Commissioners of the *Port Hope* Harbour,' shall be dissolved, and all the powers now or heretofore vested in such corporation relating to the construction, repairing, maintaining and managing the said harbour, and levying and collecting tolls thereat, shall be and are hereby declared to be transferred to and vested in, and may be exercised and enjoyed by and in the name and for the benefit of the said Railway Company."

Page 5, line 10 —After the second "at" insert "the."

Page 5, line 17—After "paid" insert "Provided also that all creditors of the said Railway Company holding Harbour Debentures as collateral security for their respective claims shall be paid in cash upon the said amalgamation taking place, and upon the transfer and surrender by such last mentioned creditors respectively of such Harbour Debentures to the said Railway Company."

Page 5, line 52—Leave out "second to" and insert "with."

Page 5, line 55—After "Act" insert "or otherwise as may be agreed upon by the parties."

Page 6, line 3—At the beginning of clause 17, before the word "The," insert "upon such amalgamation taking place."

Page 6, line 5—Leave out "are hereby" and insert "shall be."

Page 6, line 11—Leave out from "stayed" to "Nothing," in line 28.

*Ordered*, That the said Amendments be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Militia," be read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of the House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock, on Friday morning;

Friday, 10th June, 1864.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery and the Study of Anatomy," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway Company*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 40—Leave out from the second "the" to "Railway" in line 41, and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce*."

Page 2, line 10—After "*Bruce*" insert "with a branch should they so desire it, to the Town of *Owen Sound*, in the County of *Grey*, and"

Page 2, line 11—After "both" insert "at or near the said Town of *Guelph*, and"

Page 3, line 10—After "*Wellington*" insert "*Grey*."

Page 3, line 28—After "*Wellington*" insert "*Grey*."

Page 3, line 44—Leave out from "the" to "Railway" and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce*."

Page 6, line 49—Leave out from "thereof" to "any" in line 51, and insert "any company or individual accepting and executing such lease shall be and hereby is empowered to exercise all the rights and privileges in this Charter conferred."

Page 7, line 12—Leave out from "said" to "Railway" in line 13, and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce*."

*In the Schedule.*

Page 7, line 23—Leave out from the second "the" to "Railway" in line 24, and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce*."

Page 7, line 26—Leave out "*Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron*" and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce*."

Page 7, line 31—Leave out from "said" to "Railway" in line 32, and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce*."

*In the Title.*

Line 1—Leave out from "the" to "Railway" in line 2, and insert "*Wellington Grey and Bruce*."

*Ordered*, That the said Amendments be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legis-

lative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Children's Industrial "School of the City of *Hamilton*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 24—After "*Hamilton*" insert "for the education of destitute children of "the said City of *Hamilton*, and training them to habits of industry and virtue."

Page 1, line 33—Leave out "five" and insert "two."

Page 2, line 40—Leave out "Trustees" and insert "Masters."

Page 3, line 3—Leave out from "in" to "this" in line 4.

Page 3, line 12—Leave out "each of" and after the second "the" leave out "three "branches" and insert "Governor and both Houses."

Page 3, line 13—Leave out "Legislature" and insert "Provincial Parliament" and leave out "thereof" and insert "of the said Parliament."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, they were agreed to.

Mr. *Dunkin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wright* (*East York*), and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn.

The House divided: Yeas, 21; Nays, 34.

So it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to protect Settlers in certain cases in *Lower Canada*, being read;

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Ross*, Member for the County of *Prince Edward*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Ross* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

Mr. *Pope* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa County*), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in any "legislation for the purpose of protecting occupants of land holding the same without legal "title, the same security and remedy should be afforded to such occupants in *Upper Can- "ada*, as is proposed to be given by the Bill to a similar class of persons in *Lower Can- "ada*," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Bell</i> ( <i>Russell</i> ),	<i>Galt</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Poupore</i> , and
<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Montcalm</i> ),	<i>Higginson</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> ( <i>Ottawa Co'y</i> ).—8.

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Auld</i> ,	<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ( <i>South Leeds</i> ),	<i>Poulin</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>De Boucherville</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Prince Edw'd</i> ),
<i>Bell</i> ( <i>North Lanark</i> ),	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>C'wall</i> ),	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Drum. &amp; Arth.</i> )	<i>Macdonald</i> , Atty. Gen.,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Iberville</i> ),	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Brouseau</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>Lambton</i> ),	<i>Somerville</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Dunford</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>N. Oxf'd</i> ),	<i>Sturton</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ( <i>S. Simcoe</i> ),	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ,

Caron,  
Cartwright,  
Chapais,  
Cockburn,  
Cornellier,  
Coupal,

Ferguson (Frontenac),  
Fortier,  
Gagnon,  
Holton,  
Houde,  
Irvine,

McGee,  
McKellar,  
Morris,  
Munro,  
Parker,

Wallbridge (N. Has.),  
Walsh,  
White, and  
Wright (East York).—  
57.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Irvine* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, That all the words after " now " to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words " re-committed " to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to insert the following Clause after " Clause 21 :—

" 22. No settler or individual who shall enter into possession of a lot of land, " after the passing of this Act, without the permission of the owner thereof, shall have any " claim against such owner for any improvements which he may have made thereon, but " shall be liable to ejection at the suit of such owner, without being allowed to set up any " claim because of the increased market value of the said land, caused by such improve- " ments," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> (S. Simcoe),	<i>Macdonald</i> , Atty. Gen.	<i>Poupore</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> (North Lanark),	<i>Ferguson</i> (Frontenac),	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> (Prince Edw'd),
<i>Bell</i> (Russell),	<i>Galt</i> .	<i>Mackenzie</i> (N. Oxf'd),	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Higginson</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Street</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Irvine</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> , and
<i>Carling</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> (South Leeds),	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> (Ottawa C'ty).
<i>Cartwright</i> ,	<i>Knight</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,	—29.
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> (Cornw'U),		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>Poulin</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>De Boucherville</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>Somerville</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> (Hochelaga),	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> (Drum.&Art.),	<i>Mackenzie</i> (Lambton),	<i>Wallbridge</i> (N. Has.),
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> (Montcalm),	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>White</i> , and
<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> (East York).
<i>Cor Uier</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,	—34.
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Parker</i> ,	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>Munro</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Irvine</i> ,	<i>Parker</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> (Hochelaga),	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Poulin</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> (Drum.&Art.),	<i>Macdonald</i> , Atty. Gen.,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> (Montcalm),	<i>Mackenzie</i> (Lambton),	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> (N. Oxf'd),	<i>Somerville</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Fertier</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,

Chapais,  
Cornellier,  
Coupal,

Gagnon,  
Holton,

McGee,  
McKellar,

White, and  
Wright (E. York).—87.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Ault,	Dunsford,	Macdonald (Cornw'lt),	Ross (Prince Edw'rd),
Bell (North Lanark),	Ferguson (S. Simcoe),	Macfarlane,	Street,
Bell (Russell),	Ferguson (Frontenac),	McConkey,	Wallbridge (N. Has.),
Cameron,	Galt,	Morris,	Walsh, and
Carling,	Higginson,	Pope,	Wright (Ottawa C'ty.)
Cartwright,	Jones (South Leeds),	Poupore,	—25.
Cockburn,	Knight,		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act for the protection of Settlers in Lower Canada, in certain cases,"

The House divided : And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Cartier,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 10th June, 1864.

Three o' Clock P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald,—The Petition of Joseph P. Slack, of the Township of Lansdown, County of Leeds.

By the Honorable Mr. Allyn,—The Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Mr. Bourassa reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to fix the Rate of the Interest of Money, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Holton, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the following Bills, and have agreed to recommend the same to the favorable consideration of Your Honorable House, upon a division of the Committee :

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the re-organization of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of Port Hops and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway Company."

The Honorable Mr. Dorion (Hochelaga), from the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the subject of the disqualification of Members of either branch of the Legislature by the operation of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Sections of Chapter 3 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, beg leave to report that they have prepared a Bill, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion (Hochelaga)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act Chapter 3 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act" containing special provisions concerning both Houses of the Provincial Parliament."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Macfarlane*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the County of *Terrebonne* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Thursday, the 16th day of June, instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to enable the Petitioner to produce his witnesses.

The Order of the House of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of this House of *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk for the said Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election for the County of *Essex*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House reported, That the said *James Eugene Maguire* and *William Kelly* were in attendance in obedience to the said Order.

*James Eugene Maguire* was called in, and, at the Bar, was examined as followeth:—

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*.

97. Is your name *James Eugene Maguire*; and were you the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon* at the last General Election of a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of *Essex*?—Yes.

98. Look at the Poll Book for said Township, and state if those are your signatures to the certificates on each page, and to the affidavit at the end of the book?—Yes.

99. Examine the page of the Poll Book on which *Edward Brooks'* name is recorded, and state for whom he voted, and if you counted his vote in the addition, and for which candidate?—Page 2. I cannot state positively for whom he voted; to the best of my knowledge he voted for Mr. *Bankin*. My reasons are that on previous occasions he voted for him. I added up the numbers.

100. Were you present when the Returning Officer made his addition of the votes on the Poll Book?—When I returned my Poll Book I returned it to the Sheriff; he opened it and page by page he looked over it, and in the presence of *George Gott*, Deputy Returning Officer for *Malden*, who was then in the office, he pronounced it correct.

101. From the close of the first day's poll to the commencement of the second day's poll, where was the Poll Book kept? Was it safely kept under lock and key; had any one besides yourself access to it, and if so, who had access to it?—At the close of the first day's polling, my clerk, accompanied by me from the Town Hall to my house, carried the Poll Book; when arrived at home I put it under lock and key in my private drawer. Nobody could have had access to it.

102. Did you show the said Poll Book to any one, and if so, to whom?—The Poll Book I did not shew to any one until after the second day's polling, then I gave it to my clerk to write out the affidavit at the end of the book.

103. How long had he the Poll Book in his possession, and were you present or not during the time he had it?—I cannot state exactly the time; I may say about half an hour, to the best of my recollection. I think I was present during that time.

104. Where did this occur?—In my house.

105. Was any one else present during this period?—I presume my wife and children were there.

106. Don't you know positively whether there was any one besides your own family present?—I cannot state positively.

107. Was the foregoing the only period during which the Poll Book was out of your own immediate custody, from the commencement of the Election up to your return of the Poll Book to the Returning Officer?—Yes, with the exception that I took it before Mr. *Cunningham*, a Magistrate, to swear to it. I had it then in my legal custody, nor did I put it into the hands of any one else. I did not then part with it, except during the time that Mr. *Cunningham* put his name to my affidavit to certify that I had sworn to it. He did this in my presence.

108. Did you in your own person return the said Poll Book to the Returning Officer; or, if not, to whose care did you commit the said Book; who obtained it from you?—Accompanied by my former Poll Clerk, *William Pattypiece*, I did return the Poll Book in the hands of the Sheriff, in his office, in *Sandwich*.

109. When you handed the Poll Book to the Sheriff, for whom was *Edward Brooks* entered as having voted? Was there any erasure in either column opposite *Brooks'* name?—I took no notice for whom any one did vote. I did not take notice whether there was any erasure opposite *Brooks'* name; I saw none.

110. Look at the last page in the Poll Book; was *Renau's* vote recorded by you for *John O'Connor* before you added up the total votes?—I have a distinct recollection of *Renau's* vote. I cannot state positively whether the vote was put down by my clerk or not, because a dispute having arisen about his taking the oath, I marked him "refused to swear" and to the best of my knowledge I did not then include him in the general total.

111. When were you first aware of any alleged alteration or change in the Poll Book, and how and from whom did you acquire this knowledge?—This knowledge I acquired on the Declaration day. A rumour arose that an alteration had been made in the *Anderdon* Poll Book. The Sheriff subsequently summoned me to appear at his office, and on my way I was arrested on a warrant, under the accusation that I had made the alteration in the Poll Book.

By Mr. *Dunkin*.

112. In whose hand-writing are the words "refused to swear" written in the *Anderdon* Poll Book, in reference to the vote of *Charles Maloney*?—This hand-writing is that of my Poll Clerk, *William Kelly*.

113. In whose hand-writing are the words "refused to take oath," written on the same page in reference to the vote of *Joseph Renau*?—In my hand-writing.

114. How came you to write these words "refused to take oath," and why did not the Poll Clerk write them?—A dispute having arisen on account of *Renau's* refusing to take oath, I myself wrote the words "refused to take oath."

115. Between what parties was the dispute you refer to, and did the Poll Clerk refuse to write these words?—The dispute or clamour was between the parties, and not between myself and the Poll Clerk. I did not ask the Poll Clerk to write those words.

116. Was the vote of the said *Joseph Renau* entered in the column for *John O'Connor, Jr.*, at the time when you so wrote the words "refused to take oath"?—I cannot say.

117. Do you not observe that the mark in the *O'Connor* column, opposite *Joseph Renau's* name, is in an ink not like that of the rest of the writing near it, and that it alone is blotted against the opposite page, showing the book to have been shut before that one mark had dried? Do you not remember any circumstance connected with the dispute you have alluded to in connection with *Renau's* voting, which may enable you to say whether this mark was made before or after you wrote the words "refused to take oath," in reference to that vote?—The book might have been closed, but not to my knowledge. It was in the keeping of the Poll Clerk. I do not remember any circumstance by which I may say whether it was made before or after.

118. How long before the Poll was closed was the vote in question taken?—I cannot say exactly. It might have been half an hour, an hour, or more.

The Witness was then directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow, and be then the first Order of the Day.

A Bill respecting Jurors and Juries, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, seconded by Mr. *Irvine*, the following amendments were made to the Bill :

Clause 3, Sub-section 3,—After the word “Court” insert the words “upon affidavit” either in person or by Attorney.”

Insert the following as Clause 5.

5. Before making any Panel of Grand or Petit Jurors in any district, the Sheriff of such district shall produce the appropriate Jury List before the Clerk of the Crown for such district; and the Clerk of the Crown shall cause the name of every tenth Juror on the list, qualified and liable to be inserted in such panel, appearing on such list next after the name of the last Juror summoned on the then last Panel, up to and inclusive of the hundredth name to be taken, and shall cause the ten names so taken to be written on ten pieces of paper of equal size and folded so that they cannot be outwardly distinguished the one from the other, and to be shaken up together in a box, and shall then cause one of the said pieces of paper to be drawn out by the Sheriff, and the name so drawn by lot shall be the name of the Juror with which such Panel shall commence, and the Clerk of the Crown shall thereupon by *acte* under his hand, deliver to the Sheriff, indicate and declare the same; and the Sheriff shall return such *acte* before the Court for which the Jurors named in such Panel are summoned, together with such Panel and with his proceedings thereon.

Clause 10. Add the following Proviso to the first Sub-section :

Provided always, that from and after the end of the present year (1864), the Municipality in which is situate the *chef-lieu* of any District shall not have the right of being exempted, under the provisions of the said sixteenth section of the one hundred and ninth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, from payment of its yearly contribution to the Building and Jury Fund.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Trustees of the late *John Whyte* to dispose of certain property under his Will, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, “An Act to enable the Trustees of the late *John Whyte* to dispose of certain property under his Will.”

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act to change the period for the “Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*,” was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the taking of the guarantee of the European Assurance Society as security required from persons in Public Offices and Employments in this Province, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, “An Act to authorize the acceptance of certain Incorporated Companies as sureties for Public Officers.”

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the 101st Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, relating to the Trinity House at *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for the collection, by means of Stamps, of Fees of Office, Dues and Duties payable to the Crown upon Law Proceedings and Registrations, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting the Ocean Mail Service, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty: For the maintenance of the *Rockwood* Asylum, the sum of Fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars; for building material for the same, Ten thousand dollars; for water, gas, kitchen and heating apparatus, Three thousand three hundred dollars; for furniture, Two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the Superintendents and Overseers of Works, Seven thousand four hundred and ninety dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the next sitting of this House.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, at its next sitting, resolve itself into the said Committee.

A Message from the Legislative Council by *John Fennings Taylor*, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:

Mr. SPEAKER:

The Legislative Council communicate to this House a copy of the Minutes of Evidence taken before their Honors in the case of the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of *James Benning*," and request that the same may be returned to their Honors.

And then he withdrew.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past Seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P. M.*

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Charter of the South Eastern Mining Company of *Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to compel Informers suing for penalties, in certain cases, to give security for costs."

Also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of *Hamilton*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize a re-survey of part of the Township of *Portland*, " in the County of *Frontenac*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County " Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Municipal Electors of the said County " to select a County Town."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the " City of *Hamilton*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 30—After "Trade" insert "for the purposes mentioned in the " Preamble."

Page 1, line 42—Leave out "and personal" and leave out "together" in same line.

Page 1, line 43—Leave out "twelve" and insert "five."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*),

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to avoid " the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to " enable the Municipal Electors of the said County to select a County Town," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by Mr. *Denis*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize " a re-survey of part of the Township of *Portland*, in the County of *Frontenac*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were received and read :

Of Mrs. *Magaret Quinn*; praying for a Commission to investigate the estate of her late husband.

Of *Michael McDonagh*, of the Township of *Mara*; complaining of certain grievances relative to his claim, in connection with *Baines* and *Shortis'* default, and praying relief in the premises.

Of *Everly R. Morris*, M.D., Superintendent of the *Toronto* Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind; setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of *D. G. Morison*, of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, Notary; praying that the prayer of the Petition of *Joseph Barsalou*, of the City of *Montreal*, for an Act granting him the privilege of constructing a Toll Bridge over the River *Yamaska*, may be granted.

Of *James Benning*, of the City of *Montreal*, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Janet Mary Leslie* to be dissolved.

On motion of Mr. *Scoble*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,

*Ordered*, That the Minutes of Evidence communicated to this House by the Honorable the Legislative Council, in the case of the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of " *James Benning*," be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Isle Jesus*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Medical Faculty, *McGill College, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Medical Faculty, *Victoria College, Cobourg*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Natural History Society, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Historical Society, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Athenum, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto Hospital*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto Hospital* for County patients, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto House of Industry*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Magdalen Asylum, Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Lying-in Hospital, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Girls Home and Public Nursery, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the House of Providence, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution for *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indigent Sick, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Hospice de la Maternité*, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Charitable Ladies' Association of the Roman Catholic Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Fintay* Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male Orphan Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Bridget's* Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Ladies' Protestant Home, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Canada* Military Asylum for Widows and Orphans, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indigent Sick, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the General Hospital *des Sœurs de la Charité*, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Patrick's* Hospital, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Sœurs de la Providence, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Bonaventure Street Asylum, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Nazareth Asylum, for the Blind and for Destitute Children, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Protestant Orphan Asylum, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *House of Refuge, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *University Lying-in Hospital, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Lying-in Hospital under care of Sœurs de la Miséricorde, Montreal* for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Deaf and Dumb Institutions, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Magdalen Asylum (Ladies of Le Bon Pasteur), Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee after Twelve of the clock, on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 11th June, 1864.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Montreal Dispensary*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Montreal Home and School of Industry*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1864.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Kingston General Hospital*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Orphans' Home, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Hamilton* Hospital, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, *Hamilton*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Asylum, *Hamilton*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indigent Sick, *Three Rivers*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *London* Hospital, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Hospital, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Hospital, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Hyacinthe* Hospital, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the General Hospital at *Sorel*, District of *Richelieu*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, *Toronto*, including the maintenance of University Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *Orillia* Asylum, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *Malden* Asylum, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *St. John's* Asylum, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Beauport* Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Shipwrecked Mariners, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expenses of the Geological Survey of the Province, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, *Upper and Lower Canada*, at two thousand dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Printing, &c., of Specifications and drawing of Patents, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Boards of Agriculture, *Upper and Lower Canada* (at four thousand dollars each), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Lower Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Senior Clerk of the Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Superintendent of Stores of the Deputy Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Clerk in the Deputy Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Clerks in the Adjutant General's Department, at Six hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Clerks in the Adjutant General's Department, at Five hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Messenger in the Deputy Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of an Assistant Messenger and Laborer in the Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty: for Contingent Expenses for Stationery, Printing, repairing Arms, &c., transport of Arms, Ammunition and Stores, and all other Incidental Expenses of the Militia, the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars; for Ball Ammunition for the Militia, the sum of Eleven thousand dollars; and for Blank Ammunition for the Militia, the sum of Three thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of eight Storekeepers of the Provincial Armories, at Three hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for rent of Armories, care of Arms and pay of Sergeant Majors of Field Batteries, Caretakers and Storemen of Armories, including Fuel and Light of Armories, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Military Schools of Instruction at *Quebec* and *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Special Inspections of Volunteers, by Officers of Her Majesty's Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for efficient Volunteer Corps, under Section 16 Volunteer Militia Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One Thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for pay of Boards Military Officers for the examination of Officers of the Volunteers, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards compensation to Pensioners in lieu of Land, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

The following Resolution being proposed:

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for General Service of the Militia and Volunteer Force, for the year ending 30th June, 1865;

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Cornwall*) moved, That before adopting the vote of \$200,000 for General Service of the Militia and Volunteer Force, it is desirable that an explanation of the mode and manner of paying the Volunteers shall be afforded to the Committee.

The Committee divided: Yeas, 27; Nays, 32.

The Resolution was then adopted.

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Emigration Department, and for maintenance of the Quarantine Establishment at *Grosse Isle*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.: for Pensions to *Samuel Waller*, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Four hundred dollars; to *John Bright*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Eighty dollars; and to *Louis Gagné*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Seventy-two dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.: for pensions to *G. B. Furibault*, as late Clerk-Assistant to the Legislative Assembly, the sum of One thousand six hundred dollars; to *Mrs. Catherine Antrobus*, the sum of Eight hundred dollars; to *Mrs. Charlotte McCormick*, the sum of Four hundred dollars; to *Pierre Bouchard*, for wounds received in the Public Service, the sum of One hundred dollars; and to *Jacques Brien*, for wounds received in the Public Service, the sum of Eighty dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for New Indian Annuities, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards additional expense on the *Ottawa Buildings*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards continuation of deepening *Welland Canal* to Lake *Erie* level, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for building Swing Bridge and Abutments at *St. Gabriel Lock*, *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Three pairs of Lock-gates and deepening upper entrance of the *Carillon and Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.: for Six pairs of New Lock-gates, *Rideau Canal*, the sum of Five thousand dollars; and for building Bridges, *Rideau Canal*, the sum of Six thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Street* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Street* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until this day, at Two o'clock, P.M.

Saturday, 11th June, 1864.

Two o'clock, P. M.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read :—

Of *Joseph P. Slack*, of the Township of *Lansdowne*, County of *Leeds*; complaining of certain grievances, and praying relief in the premises.

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Water Works of the City of *Quebec*.

*Ordered*, That the Petition of *A. M. Delisle*, Esquire, of the City of *Montreal*, and all other papers and documents connected therewith, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing for the Legislature, for the purpose of selecting such portions thereof as it is desirable to print.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the Storage of Gunpowder, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Chapais*, Mr. *Scobie*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*), Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), Mr. *Notman*, the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, Mr. *Smith* (*Toronto East*), and the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Lungevin*; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Irvine*, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Richelieu* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Tuesday, the fourteenth instant, at the request and with the consent of both parties.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, — Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for a detailed Statement of the sums paid since the 31st December last, up to the 9th May, to various persons, for Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Binding, and other Supplies for the Public Offices, the sums due to the same persons for similar work or supplies; and for Copies of the Orders given to the same persons for the same articles, together with the Quantity ordered.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 68.)

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Local Municipalities in Lower Canada, situated partly in the Seigniories and partly in the Townships," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthabaska*), seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting

"Local Municipalities in *Lower Canada*, situated partly in the Seigniorics and partly in "the Townships," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Order of the House of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of this House of *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk for the said Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election for the County of *Essex*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

*James Eugene Maguire* was called in, and, at the Bar, examined, as followeth :

By Mr. *Rankin*.

119. When the Sheriff went over the Poll Book page by page, in presence of *George Gott* and yourself, was it in the same state as it is now?—I don't believe the Sheriff examined every vote; he only examined the *footings* of every page.

120. Can't you give a direct answer—Yes or No?—I believe it was.

121. Did the Sheriff pronounce your totals at the foot of each page correct, when he examined the *Anderdon* Poll Book, in presence of Mr. *Gott* and yourself?—Yes; he did.

122. Did he add the columns before pronouncing the totals correct?—He looked over the columns, and said my totals were correct. I cannot say whether he added them up or not.

123. Did the Sheriff say, when you gave him the Poll Book in presence of Mr. *Gott*, who had the majority of votes, or who was elected?—No.

124. Did you see the Sheriff write the figures in his own hand-writing at the foot of each page?—No.

125. Did you swear to the affidavit at the end of the book?—Yes.

126. Was that affidavit true?—There was one mistake unintentionally made, and which I detected after swearing to the affidavit: that was in taking the marginal number 139 for the actual number polled, which was 138.

127. Was it true in so far as it applies to the number of votes sworn to have been given for each candidate?—In the additions of the votes on the books, which were looked over by the Agents of both candidates, my totals were pronounced correct.

128. Were your totals so pronounced correct at the foot of the page where *Brooks'* vote appears?—They were pronounced correct at the foot of every page, so far as they were examined by the Agents and myself.

129. Were they not fully examined by the Agents and yourself?—I believe they were.

130. Don't you know positively?—We added them up.

131. Are those totals correct, taking the vote of *Brooks* where it now stands?—No.

132. What is your occupation or profession?—That of a School Teacher. I have always been known as a School Master.

133. Could you have been liable to make a mistake in so plain a matter of simple addition?—I don't think I could.

134. Is *Brooks'* vote now where it was first entered?—I cannot say where *Brooks'* vote was first entered—that is, I cannot say in which column it was recorded.

By Mr. *Dunkin*.

135. Do you recognize the paper now shown you, and purporting to be your deposition of the 1st of July last, before the Returning Officer? Is the signature to it yours? and did you swear before the Returning Officer as it states you did?—Yes, I do. Yes, it is. Yes, I did swear.

136. In your said deposition you state that you "cannot swear how the Poll Book "where *Edward Brooks'* name is changed or crased was done, unless by the Poll Clerk "in a mistake." What did you mean by this suggestion that the Poll Clerk might have done it by mistake?—My reason for saying so was that my Poll Clerk unintentionally made a mistake which I had to correct—that is the vote of *Laurent O'Leet*, which he placed in the column for Mr. *O'Conn.r*; on detecting which error, I transferred the vote to the column for Mr. *Rankin*, at the polling place, and in the presence of the Agents of both candidates.

137. Did you mean, then, that you thought the Poll Clerk might have done the same thing, unknown to you, in reference to the vote of *Edward Brooks*?—He might have made a mistake; but I never entertained any dishonorable suspicion regarding him.

By Mr. Rankin.

138. You stated in one of your previous answers that the Poll Book is now in the same state it was in when you returned it to Sheriff *McEwan*. Did you mean to state that *Brooks*' vote was then in the same position, and that the stroke opposite *Reneau*'s name was written in on the *O'Connor* column; or what did you mean?—I mean that my figures at the bottom of each page of the Poll Book are the same; but in other respects I do not mean to say that the book is in the same condition.

139. Was the stroke which now appears in the *O'Connor* column, opposite *Brooks*' name, put there by you?—No.

By Mr. Dunkin.

140. Have you any doubt of there being now an erasure opposite *Brooks*' name, and a change thereby made as to his vote? And do you say that you positively know nothing that should lead you to infer the time when, or the person or persons by whom this erasure and change were made?—It appears to me that an erasure has been made; but I have no knowledge of how that erasure was made, or by whom, or when. I know nothing of it.

By Mr. Rankin.

141. Did any person, and who, visit your house, the day after the Polls closed?—I cannot say whether any one did visit my house on that day, or not.

142. Did not Mr. *Worthington*, in company with some other gentlemen, visit your house the day after the final closing of the Polls?—He never visited my house then, or at any other time, to the best of my knowledge.

143. Did you see Mr. *Worthington* anywhere the day after the final closing of the Polls?—No; to the best of my recollection, I did not.

144. Did Mr. *Cunningham* go to your house that day, or did you see him anywhere?—I have no recollection that he did. I cannot recollect that I met him anywhere.

145. Did you stop at the house of any person on the way from your house to the Sheriff's on the day on which you carried him the Poll Book?—From the time I left my own house until I arrived at the office of the Sheriff in *Sandwich*, I stopped nowhere except to water my horses at *Rocheleau*'s.

146. On what day did you deliver the Poll Book to the Sheriff?—I think it was on the morning of the day before the Declaration, on the 26th of June.

147. When were the words "refused to swear" written opposite the name of *Charles Maloney*—before or after his vote was recorded?—It was after the recording of his vote.

148. How do you know that it was written when you say it was? Did you see it done? or did you order it to be done?—I saw my Clerk do it.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Smith*, Member for the East Riding of the County of *Durham*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Smith* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

By Mr. Dunkin.

149. When did you write the words "refused to take oath" after the name of *Joseph Reneau* on the same page? Was it before or after that vote was recorded?—I wrote the words "refused to take oath," because, when challenged, he would take no oath. I saw the name written, and I believe the vote was recorded in the column before I wrote those words.

150. Was it the Poll Clerk or yourself who counted the votes in the *Anderdon* Poll Book? Or, did both of you count them? If so, who counted them first, and when were they so counted? If more than once to your knowledge, then how often do you know of their having been counted before you delivered it to the Returning Officer?—We both counted the votes. I counted them first. They were counted at the polling place. I cannot say how often they were counted.

151. In whose hand-writing are the figures "93" and "45," which are entered as the totals for *O'Connor* and *Rankin* respectively, on the last page of the Poll Book? If not in yours, did you see them written? And when and where were they written?—They are in my hand-writing. They were written at the closing of the second day's polling, at the polling place.

152. Did you, or did you not, before or when writing down on the last page of the Poll Book the figures "93" and "45" as the totals for *John O'Connor* and *Arthur Rankin* respectively, add up the marks then actually written above them in the respective columns?—I did not add up the vote of *Joseph Reneau*, because he refused to take oath.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

By Mr. *Dunkin*.

153. Cannot you say distinctly whether there was or was not any mark then written in either column which you did not count?—I cannot positively say, because there was a great dispute raised on account of *Reneau's* vote; and I stated publicly that I would not count his vote.

154. How could that dispute prevent your being able to call to your recollection the simple fact of whether or not there was a mark then actually written in either column opposite *Reneau's* name?—There was such jostling, and one thing or another that I cannot say.

155. Did you, or did you not, after the jostling was over, verify your addition?—Yes, I did.

156. And did you not then notice whether there was or was not a mark then written in either column opposite the name of *Reneau*?—My addition shews 93, and if the vote had been there, it would be 94. I stated that I would not count the vote of *Reneau*.

157. What did you mean by saying in your deposition before the Returning Officer: "Cannot tell why my addition of the votes and my affidavit disagree, unless the vote of *Reneau* was inserted after I added up the Book"?—I meant that I took the total of 139 from the marginal number.

By Mr. *Rankin*.

158. You have admitted that there is an erasure opposite the name of *Brooks*; was that erasure made by you, or by the Poll Clerk under your direction, or was the erasure made at all before you delivered the Poll Book to the Sheriff?—I distinctly state that the erasure was not made by me, or by my Poll Clerk, to the best of my knowledge. I cannot say whether the erasure was made before I delivered the Poll Book to the Sheriff, and I don't know by whom it was made.

159. You have said the Poll Book never went out of your possession, or out of your sight from the time of the closing of the Polls, till you delivered it to the Sheriff: if this is true, is it possible the erasure opposite *Brooks's* name could have been made till after you delivered the book to the Sheriff?—It is impossible that it could have been made till after I delivered the book to the Sheriff.

160. Is what you have said true?—Yes, it is true.

The witness was then directed to withdraw.

*William Kelly* was then called in and, at the Bar, examined, as followeth:—

By the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*.

161. Is your name *William Kelly*, and were you the Poll Clerk for the Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election for the County of *Essex*?—My name is *William Kelly*, and I was Poll Clerk for the Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election for the County *Essex*.

162. Look at the Poll Book for *Anderdon*. Is that your signature to the affidavit at the end of the Poll Book?—It is my signature.

163. Did you keep the said Poll Book correctly, and did you add up the number of votes polled for each candidate?—I did keep it correctly; but I did not add up the number of votes polled for each candidate.

164. Who added the said votes, and how did you acquire the knowledge of the num-

ber of votes which you have sworn to?—The Deputy Returning Officer added the votes. I learnt it from the marginal numbers in the book.

165. Do you remember for whom *Edmund Brooks* voted? State fully all that you recollect about this vote?—I do not know distinctly for whom he voted. I have no recollection about his vote.

166. Was there any erasure made by you or any one else on the Poll Book opposite his name, at the time he voted?—I made no erasure, nor do I recollect that any erasure was made at the time he voted.

167. Could any such erasure have been made at the time without your knowing it?—No.

168. Examine the Poll Book now. Is it or is it not in the same state as when *Brooks* voted? If not, state how it differs?—It is not in the same state. It differs now in the addition.

169. Does it not appear that *Brooks'* vote has been erased and apparently transferred from the *Rankin* column to the *O'Connor* column?—It appears to me that there is an alteration like an erasure.

By Mr. *Thompson*.

170. Was the Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon* under the influence of intoxicating liquor during either of the polling days? If so, on which, and to what extent?—He did not appear to me to be under the influence of liquor at any time during the election.

By the Hon. Mr. Sol. Gen. *Cockburn*.

171. Do you know who made the erasure referred to in a previous question? Have you any suspicions who did it?—I know nothing about it.

By Mr. *Rankin*.

172. Would the totals at the foot of the column on the page where *Brooks* voted be correct, if *Brooks'* vote had not been changed from the *Rankin* to the *O'Connor* column?—They would.

173. Were you present at *Sandwich* on the day on which the Declaration was to have been made? If so, did you see and examine the *Anderdon* Poll Book, and was it in the condition in which you now find it?—I was there, but I did not see the Poll Book.

174. Did you, on that day, state, in conversation with a number of gentlemen, in front of the Court House, that you had examined the Poll Book; that it had been tampered with; and that you had a distinct recollection of recording *Brooks'* vote for Mr. *Rankin*?—I did not so state.

175. Did you not see Mr. *McKellar*, Member for *Kent*, on the day of Declaration at *Sandwich*, and did you not, in presence of that gentleman, say that you remembered having recorded *Brooks'* vote for *Rankin*?—I do not remember having spoken to Mr. *McKellar*, nor do I remember having then said so.

By the Hon. Mr. Sol. Gen. *Cockburn*.

176. Do you remember *Reneau* having refused to swear? Look at the stroke opposite his name in the *O'Connor* column on the last page; was that made by you?—I do remember his having refused to swear. I don't believe that stroke was made by me.

177. Was it made, do you know, before the return of the Poll Book to the Returning Officer; and by whom was it made?—I don't know.

By Mr. *Rankin*.

178. Who was at Mr. *Cunningham's* when the Deputy Returning Officer made the affidavit at the end of the Poll Book?—I don't know; I was not there at the time.

By the Hon. Mr. Sol. Gen. *Cockburn*.

179. When and by whom were the words "refused to swear" written opposite the name of *Reneau*?—They were written by the Deputy Returning Officer, at the time he refused to swear.

180. Was there any stroke opposite that name in the *O'Connor* column, when the Deputy wrote the words "refused to take oath"?—I don't know.

181. When did you first become aware of any alteration or erasure having been made in the Poll Book for *Anderdon*?—On the day of the Declaration, when there was a report among the people who had been there, that there was something wrong in the Poll Book.

The witness was then directed to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. *Rankin*, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*,

*Ordered*, That *Archibald McKellar*, Esquire, do attend in his place, in this House, on Monday next, to be examined in reference to the the said Election.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Order be postponed until Monday next, and be then the first Order of the Day.

A Bill to alter the boundaries of the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette*, *Berthier* and *Montcalm*, for electoral and other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act respecting the Representation of the People in the Legislative Assembly, as regards the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette* and *Montcalm*, and for other purposes."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

### Monday, 13th June, 1864.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. D. Lockhart* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de Lacolle*.

Mr. *Somerville*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventeenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the Petition of *James Benning*, of the City of *Montreal*, and find them sufficient.

On the Petition of *Joseph Barsalou*, for the passing of an Act granting him the privilege of constructing a Toll-bridge over the River *Yamaska*, your Committee find that no notice was given; but the privilege demanded has already been conceded to another party, who is desirous of conceding the same to the Petitioner, and has petitioned to that effect; the inhabitants of the locality have also petitioned in favor, and under these circumstances, your Committee beg to recommend a suspension of the 53rd Rule in this case.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to authorise the Council of the City of *Quebec* to issue Debentures for the enlargement of the Gates of the said City, and have proposed certain amendments thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 6.*)

*Ordered*, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the storage of Gunpowder, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Mr. *Ferguson* (South *Simcoe*), from the Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of having the Debates of both Houses of the Legislature officially reported during the next and subsequent Sessions, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee, after carefully considering the matter referred to them, came to the conclusion to recommend to Your Honorable House the publication of a "Mirror of Parliament," after the manner of *Hansard's* Parliamentary Debates.

With a view to ascertain the probable cost of the work, Your Committee recommend that advertisements be published for three months in the newspapers, asking for tenders for the performance of the work in manner following:—

*Firstly*,—For reporting after the manner of *Hansard*, the entire Debates of the Houses of the Legislature, including Debates on all questions of Privilege.

The Speeches to be reported in the language in which they are delivered, and in the connection in which they are spoken.

For furnishing three hundred copies of the whole Debates at the end of the Session, with names of Members and index, after the manner and form of *Hansard*, as now published.

For furnishing two hundred copies of such Debates in newspaper form or otherwise, to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, by half-past seven o'clock of the evening following the day's proceedings which are reported.

For furnishing daily sheets of the Debates, to be forwarded gratis to every newspaper in *Canada*, by the first post after publication.

*Secondly*,—For printing the Debates (the reports being supplied to the contractors by the House) and furnishing two hundred copies daily, in newspaper form, by half-past seven o'clock of the evening following the day's proceedings which are reported.

For supplying daily one copy of the newspaper and supplement, if any, free of cost, to each newspaper publisher in *Canada*, by the first post after publication.

The tenders to embrace the amount for which the entire work will be done for the Session. Portions of the work will be given separately.

The paper to be similar, in quality and size, to that on which the Journals are printed.

Your Committee beg leave to suggest that in the event of their recommendation being adopted, authority be given to Your Committee or to some other Committee of Your Honorable House, to receive the tenders which may be offered, and conclude a contract for either of the above proposals, for the term of five years, provided the cost of reporting, printing and supplying copies and volumes as aforesaid shall not exceed ten thousand dollars per annum.

*Ordered*, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

*Ordered*, That the 53rd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Petition of *Joseph Barsalou*, of the City of *Montreal*.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Laframboise* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize *Joseph Barsalou*, Esquire, Trader, of the City of *Montreal*, to levy Tolls on a Bridge which he is erecting over the *Yamaska* River, opposite the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the County of *St. Hyacinthe*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Ordered*, That Mr. *Dunkin* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Railway Postal Subsidies and Amalgamation of Railway Companies, and otherwise in amendment of the Railway Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next, and to be then the first Public Order of the Day.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for Copies of Instructions given to Mine Agents and Crown Lands Agents in the Eastern Townships, respecting Mineral Lands. (*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th May, 1864; for, 1st, A copy of the Orders in Council, bearing date the 3rd day of March, 1864, relating to Mineral Lands on the North Shores of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, and the Islands adjacent thereto.

2nd. A statement of the quantity of Lands forfeited or liable to forfeiture under that Order, with the names of the Persons or Companies in whose possession they were prior to the passing of the said Order in Council;

3rd. The amounts paid and the amounts due to the Government on each location on the said 3rd day of March, 1864, with a Statement of the amount expended, so far as shown by documents in the Crown Lands Office, upon these lands by the several persons and companies in whose possession they were, in working the Mines or otherwise;

4th. The names of the applicants for the purchase of any of these Mineral Lands forfeited under the said Order in Council, with the Date of the application and the Names of the Purchasers, with the quantity of land purchased, to whom new grants have been made or agreed to be made, and the price agreed upon or paid per acre, and the conditions of the grant;

5th. Also a copy of all Papers and Correspondence on file in the Crown Lands Department, including all memoranda relating to the Lake *Huron* Copper and Silver Mining Company. (*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

The Order of the House of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the appearance, at the Bar of this House, of *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk for the said Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election for the County of *Essex*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

*James Eugene Maguire* and *William Kelly* attended accordingly.

*Archibald McKellar*, Esquire, a Member of the House, attended in his place, according to Order, and was examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Rankin*.

182. Were you at *Sandwich* on the 27th June last—the Declaration day?—I was, on the day the Declaration was to have taken place. I do not remember the day of the month.

183. Did you see the Poll Clerk for the Township of *Anderdon* on that occasion?—I was standing on the sidewalk in front of the Court House, and a person was pointed out to me said to be the Poll Clerk of the Township of *Anderdon*. I went to him when he was conversing with a number of persons, and asked him if he was Poll Clerk for that Township. He answered that he was.

184. Was the person you then saw the same as the *William Kelly* who has been examined at the Bar of this House?—I believe him to be the same person.

185. Did you hear him make any statement as to the then condition of the *Anderdon* Poll Book? and if so, state what he did say.—He said he had just examined the Poll Book in the Sheriff's office, and said it had been tampered with.

186. Is that all he said on that occasion, or did he say anything about *Brooks'* vote?—He spoke indignantly of the manner the books had been tampered with, and said he had a distinct recollection of having recorded *Brooks'* vote for Mr. *Rankin*.

On motion of Mr. *Rankin*, seconded by Mr. *White*,  
Ordered, That Mr. *McMullin*, be again called in.

Mr. *McMullin* was again called in, and, at the Bar, examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Rankin*.

187. Did you see the Poll Book for the Township of *Anderdon* on the Declaration day, the 27th of June last, and if so, where, and under what circumstances did you see it?—On the day before the Declaration day, in consequence of a prevailing rumor that some of the names on the *Anderdon* Poll Book had been changed, I, in company with Mr. *George Rankin* and one or two other gentlemen, went to the Sheriff's office where the Poll Book then was, and where I also found Mr. *McEwan*, Mr. *O'Connor*, and several other gentlemen. I then for the first time saw the *Anderdon* Poll Book.

188. Was it in the same state then as it is in now, and if not, in what respect is it now in a different condition from that in which it was at that time?—It was not in the same state then as it is now as regards the unit opposite the name of *Edward Brooks*—the erasure was then so transparent and bunglingly done, that I, without ever having heard the name of the party or parties whose names were said to have been changed, detected it at once. I stated at the time that that name was certainly one of them, which, on subsequent enquiry, proved to be correct, and which I certainly could not have done if the Poll Book had been in its present state.

189. From the present condition of the book, has anything been done to render the marks of the erasure more difficult to discover than they were at the time you first saw the book after it had been delivered to the Returning Officer?—The book certainly has the appearance of having been doctored up. As regards the erasure then made, it is much more difficult to detect now than it was at that time.

190. Are you quite positive that it is not now in the same state as when you first saw it, or do you merely think so?—I am quite certain that it is not now, as regards that particular vote, as it was at that time. The marks of the knife or instrument by which the erasure was made were then quite visible.

The witness was then desired to withdraw.

Ordered, That Messieurs *McMullin*, *McClennehan* and *Brooks* be discharged from further attendance at the Bar of this House.

Ordered, That the Order of the House of the twenty-fifth ultimo, for the attendance at the Bar of this House of *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk for the said Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election for the County of *Essex*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, be postponed until to-morrow, and be then the first Order of the Day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill incorporating the Canadian Loan and Investment Company, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Jones* (*South Leeds*), and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Scatcherd* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McKellar*, that all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the third section by adding the following words at the end thereof: Provided always, that the Company shall pay all expenses connected with searches on titles, conveyancing or other costs preliminary to effecting a loan, so that the borrower shall in no case pay more than eight per cent. on the sum actually borrowed and received," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. *Rankin* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson* (*South Simcoe*), That the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the third section by adding the following words at the end thereof: Provided always that the Company shall pay all expenses connected with searches on titles, conveyancing or other costs preliminary to effecting a loan, so that the borrower shall in no case pay more than eight per cent. on the sum actually borrowed and received," be left out, and the words "read the third time this day six months" inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glenga'y),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Macdonald (C'wall),</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast's),</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>	<i>Wells, and</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>White.—37.</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxfo'd),</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cartier (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.).</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>	<i>—27.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the original Question, as amended :  
—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question so amended being put ;

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, this day six months.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with several amendments to each, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of Passengers by them."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the powers of the Local Municipality of *Saint Colombe de Sillery*."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of Passengers by them," and the same was read, as follows :—

Line 10. After "repealed" insert Clause A.

Clause A.—"This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, which will be A. D. 1865."

The said Amendment being read a second time ;

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the said Amendment be postponed until to-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the powers of the Local Municipality of *Saint Colombe de Sillery*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 11—After "objects" insert "only."

Page 1, line 16—Leave out "District" and insert "Revenue Divisions."

Page 1, line 18—After "payable" insert "to the said Local Municipality."

The said Amendments being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to remove doubts as to the title of *Leonidas Burwell* to certain lands in the Township of *Bayham*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa River Navigation Company*; the Bill to incorporate the "South *Him* Copper Mining Company;" the Bill to incorporate the "*Nicolet* Antimony Mining Company;" the Bill to incorporate the *Stadacona* Mining and Smelting Company; the Bill to incorporate the *St. Francis* Mining and Smelting Company; the Bill to incorporate the Alliance Mining and Smelting Company; the Bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships *Eldorado* Gold and Copper Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Magog* Gold Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Lower Canada* Copper Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Escott* Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Ophir* Gold Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Havilah* Gold Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Huntingdon* Copper Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Copper Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Bedford* Copper Company; the Bill to incorporate the Consolidated Copper Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Beauharnois, Châteauguay* and *Huntingdon* Navigation Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the British American Exploring and Mining Association; the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Belvidere* Mining and Smelting Company;" the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Sherbrooke* Mining and Smelting Company;" the Bill to incorporate the *Reid Hill* Mining and Smelting Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Carleton* Mining and Smelting Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Kennebec* Gold Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Marrington Canada* Mining Company (limited); the Bill to incorporate the *Halifax* Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Massawippi* Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Levis* Mining Company of *Canada East*; the Bill to incorporate the *Atlas* Gold Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *River* *Famine* Gold Mining Company; the Bill to incorporate the *Du Loup* Gold Company; and the Bill to incorporate the *Lancaster* Oil Company; and after some time being spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had severally gone through the said Bills, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the said Bills be severally read the third time, on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Mussassaga* River Improvements Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Art Association of *Montreal* to establish an Art Union in connexion with the other operations thereof; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*; and after some

time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to remove doubts under the Will of the late *John Gray*, in his life time of *St. Catherines*, near *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 1st *William* the 4th, Cap. 56, and to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of *Montreal*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Marine Insurance Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pouliot* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Pouliot* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irvine* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to grant certain powers to the *Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *St James' Church*, in the Village of *Carleton Place*, to lease certain minerals in and upon certain lands to the said Church belonging;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *White* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph Railway Company*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Watson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the *Iberville Academy*; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Perrault* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to erect the Parish of *Ste. Brigitte* and certain other localities into local Municipalities; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Raymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad Company, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway City Station in *Montreal*," being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, and the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, The House divided, And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Smith* (*East Durham*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Town of *Napanee*, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rubin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Western Permanent Building Society;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Parker* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Parker* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 25—Leave out "passing."

Page 1, line 34—After "purposes" insert "Provided always that nothing herein contained shall release the said Society or the Shareholders thereof from any existing liability to the creditors of the said Society, if any such there be."

The said Amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the County of *Arthabaska*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Coupat* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Proprietors of the Islands *Du Moine* and *Des Barques* to make regulations for the better government of the said Islands;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Morris* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 14—After “premises” insert “from which an appeal shall be to the Court of Queen’s Bench, subject to all the provisions of Chapter Seventy-seven of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, intituled, ‘An Act respecting the Court of Queen’s Bench.’”

Page 1, line 25—After “elect” insert “from among the proprietors so declared such as aforesaid.”

Page 1, line 36—Leave out “the” where it occurs the first time, and insert “such,” and leave out from “present” to “shall.”

Page 2, line 18—Leave out “absence” and insert “resignation.”

Page 2, line 20—Leave out from “Clerk” to the end of the line, and insert “and may allow him such.”

Page 2, line 42—Leave out from “the,” where it occurs the first time, to “they” in line 43, and insert “Superior Court sitting in term or vacation in the said District.”

Page 3, line 4—Leave out from “therein” to “and” in line 11.

Page 3, line 14—Leave out from “before” to “which,” and insert “any Court of competent jurisdiction,” and leave out from “shall” to “try.”

Page 3, line 21—Leave out from “be” to “hereafter.”

Page 3, line 34—Leave out from “Corporation,” where it occurs the second time, to “may,” in line 35.

Page 3, line 35—Leave out from “action” to “against” in line 36.

Page 3, line 46—Leave out “Circuit” and insert “Superior,” and leave out from “Court” to “in” where it occurs the first time in line 47.

Page 3, line 48—Leave out “Circuit.”

Page 3, line 50—Leave out from “may” to “declare” in line 51, and insert “in his discretion, with or without further examination.”

Page 4, line 14—Leave out from “to,” to “perform” in line 15.

Page 4, line 15—Leave out from “refuse” to “to” in line 16.

Page 4, line 18—After “of,” where it occurs the second time, insert “not exceeding.”

Page 4, line 25—After “Corporation” insert the following as Clauses A. and B. :—

Clause A. “Any Proprietor in the said Islands declared to be such Proprietor, who may reside without the District of *Richelieu*, may appoint an Attorney to vote and act at any General or Special Meeting of the Landowners composing the said Corporation, in the name, place and stead of such proprietor.”

Clause B. “This Act shall not deprive the owners of the said Islands of the right of demanding licitation according to the forms and in the manner prescribed by law, but no such licitation shall be applied for by less than a majority of the said owners.”

The said Amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to constitute the Municipality of *Kings-y-Falls*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Houde* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Thursday next.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to facilitate the administration of the estate of the late *Robert Shaw Miller* and *Eliza Mitchell*, his wife; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jackson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Jackson* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the Charter of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*; and after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Somerville* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to divide the Municipality of the Township of *Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into two separate Municipalities, to be named respectively "*Lochaber*" and "*St. Malachy*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confer upon *Stirling Dupree Payne*, an inhabitant of this Province, the civil and political rights of a British subject; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Cawdon* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *St. Lawrence Mining Company*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunsford* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Congregational College of *British North America*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mackenzie (North Oxford)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to empower the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia* to issue new debentures in lieu of those outstanding; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stirton* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowman* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Chaudière Valley Railroad Company*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Price* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *Waterloo and Saugeen Rai way Company*; and after some time spent therein. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McConkey* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *McConkey* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Parker*, and the Question being put, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*, "and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbor of *Port Hope*, and "for other purposes," be now read a second time; the House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. *Parker* moved, seconded by Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*), and the Question being put, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway Company*," be now read a second time; the House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Amendments be postponed until Thursday next.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "*Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang, of St. Hyacinthe*;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the "*St. Joseph Union Society of Ottawa*;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Society called "*L'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis, Paroisse de Montréal, Comté de Hocheluga*;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Grand and "Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments, the House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the "Charter of the *Canada Company*;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Ladies' Protestant "House of Refuge of *London*;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the *Saint Gabriel Street Church and Manse, at Montreal*, and to "settle pending litigation relative thereto;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Grand Temple and "Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*," being read; and the Question being put, That the said amendments be now read a second time; The House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa and Huron Navigation Company*, being read;

And objection being taken to the said Bill, inasmuch as it had not originated in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speaker decided as follows:—"It is objected, that this Bill "cannot further proceed, as it did not originate in Committee of the Whole House. It "contains clauses granting public lands in aid of the object of the Bill. The same objection was taken in 1857 to the further progress of the Bill to incorporate the *St. Maurice Railway and Steam Navigation Company*, and was held fatal. I consider the objection "now taken to the Bill before the House, to be also fatal."

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Montreal Tow-Boat Company*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company*, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes, being read;

Mr. *Bell (Russell)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Denis*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, in the Township of *Elgin*, to convey certain Real Estate, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Portlock* Harbor Mining Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Common of the *Huron* Indians at *Lorette*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity, in *Upper Canada*, to admit *Martin Dunsford* as a Barrister-at-Law, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Lord Bishop of *Montreal*, with the consent of the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Trinity Church, *Montreal*, to raise a loan or loans on certain Church property, for the purpose of completing Trinity Church, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to Consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, C. W.*, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize *William Berczy* and others to dispose of certain lands heretofore forming part of the Domain of the Seignior of *Daillebout*," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and that the 62nd Rule of this House be suspended as regards the same.

Mr. *De Boucherville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cornellier*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn;

The House divided:—And it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of *James Benning*," being read;

Mr. *Scoble* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wallbridge* (*North Hastings*), and the Question being proposed; That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Denis* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock, on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 14th June, 1864.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mc Gcc,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>	<i>Joly,</i>	<i>Raymond, and</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain).</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	—33.
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'a'y),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd),</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Ha'gs)</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>	<i>Wright (Otta. Co'y.), &amp;</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxf'd),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>	—49.
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Smith (Toronto East),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'U),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'rd),</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has.),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen. Rymal,</i>		<i>Wells,</i>

*Cameron,  
Carling,  
Cartwright,  
Cockburn,  
Cowan,*

*Macfarlane,  
Mackenzie (Lambton),  
Mackenzie (N. Oxfo'd),  
McConkey,  
McKellar,*

*Scatcherd,  
Scoble,  
Shanly,  
Simpson,*

*White,  
Wright (Ott. Co.) and  
Wright (East York).  
—49.*

NAYS:

Messieurs

*Alley, n,  
Archambeault,  
Beaubien,  
Bellerose,  
Blanchet,  
Bourassa,  
Brousseau,  
Caron,  
Cartier, Atty. Gen.,*

*Chapais,  
Cornellier,  
Coupal,  
De Boucherville,  
Denis,  
Dorion (Drum. & Arth.),  
Duckett,  
Dufresne (Iberville),  
Dufresne (Montcalm),*

*Fortier,  
Gaudet,  
Geoffrion,  
Harwood,  
Houde,  
Joly,  
Lojoie,  
Langevin,*

*McGee,  
Pâquet,  
Perrault,  
Poulin,  
Powell,  
Raymond, and  
Ross (Champlain).  
—38.*

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Scoble*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, Mr. *Morris*, and Mr. *Smith* (East Durham), to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

*Ordered*, That the Minutes of Evidence taken in this case by the Honorable the Legislative Council, be referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Municipal Electors of the said County to select a County Town, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Ejectments, in so far as regards Tenants overholding wrongfully, and in other respects, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Ault*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*, the Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, Mr. *Scatcherd*, and Mr. *Morris*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 14th June, 1864.

Three o'Clock, P.M.

The Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Joliette*, informed the House, That *William McGiverin*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *William McGiverin*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, to-morrow.

Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 6.*)

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to issue his warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay, Junior, Esq.*, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Twelve thousand one hundred and nine dollars and fifty-two cents, towards paying the Contingent Expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to issue his warrant in favor of *William Burns Lindsay, Junior, Esq.*, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of One hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars, towards paying the Contingent Expenses of this House, and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to enable the Lord Bishop of *Montreal*, with the consent of the Incumbent and Church Wardens of Trinity Church, *Montreal*, to raise a loan or loans on certain Church property, for the purpose of completing Trinity Church, and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland* in the Township of *Elgin*, to convey certain real estate.

Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada* to admit *Martin Dunsford* as a Barrister-at-Law.

Bill to amend and explain the "*Toronto Esplanade Acts.*"

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,

Resolved, That this House will, at its second sitting, this day, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider a certain proposed Resolution on the subject of the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Customs, Excise and Stamps.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Cockburn*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Fees of Registrars of Deeds in *Upper Canada*.

The Honorable Mr. *Brown*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the important subjects embraced in a despatch to the Colonial Minister, addressed to him on the 2nd February, 1859, by the Honorable *George E. Cartier*, the Honorable *A. T. Galt*, and the Honorable *John Ross*, then members of the Executive Council of this Province, while in *London*, acting on behalf of the Government of which they were members, in which they declared that "very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of *Canada* in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous population;"—That "differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the views of the two sections;"—That "the progress of population has been more rapid in the Western section, and claims are now made on

“behalf of its inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers;”—That “the result is shown by an agitation fraught with great danger to the peaceful and harmonious working of our Constitutional system, and, consequently, detrimental to the progress of the Province;”—and that “the necessity of providing a remedy for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily being aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty’s Representative in *Canada* with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may forever remove them;”—and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That the Committee have held eight meetings, and have endeavored to find some solution for existing difficulties likely to receive the assent of both sections of the Province.

A strong feeling was found to exist among the members of the Committee in favor of changes in the direction of a Federative system, applied either to *Canada* alone, or to the whole British North American Provinces, and such progress has been made as to warrant the Committee in recommending that the subject be again referred to a Committee at the next Session of Parliament.

The whole respectfully submitted.

GEO. BROWN,  
*Chairman.*

The Committee differed as to the adoption of this Report, and the Yeas and Nays being called for, were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Hon. Mr. *Cartier*,  
Hon. Mr. *Galt*,  
Hon. Mr. *McDougall*,  
Hon. Mr. *Cameron*,  
Hon. Mr. *Holton*,  
Hon. Mr. *Turcotte*,  
Hon. Mr. *McGee*,  
Hon. Mr. *Chapais*,  
Hon. Mr. *Brown*,  
Hon. Mr. *Mowat*,  
Mr. *McKellar*,  
Mr. *Street*.

NAYS:

Hon. *J. A. Macdonald*,  
Hon. *J. S. Macdonald*,  
Mr. *Scoble*.

A Bill to incorporate the *Mussassaga* River Improvements Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to enable the Art Association of *Montreal* to establish an Art Union in connection with the other operations thereof, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to remove doubts under the Will of the late *John Gray*, in his lifetime of *St. Catherine's*, near *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act 1st *William* 4th, Cap. 56, and to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of *Montreal*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of *Montreal*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Canadian Marine Insurance Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to amend the Act intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Marine Insurance Company.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to grant certain powers to the *Canada* West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. James' Church*, in the Village of *Carleton Place*, to lease certain minerals in and upon certain lands to the said Church belonging," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora* and *Guelph* Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the *Iberville* Academy, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to erect the Parish of *Ste. Brigitte* and certain other localities into Local Municipalities, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to erect the Parishes of *Ste. Brigitte, St. Wenceslas, St. Célestin, St. Léonard, and Ste. Eulalie*, in the County of *Nicolet*, into Local Municipalities."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Town of *Napanee*, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to incorporate the Village of *Napanee* as a Town, and for other purposes."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Western "Permanent Building Society," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the County of *Arthabaska*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to change the limits of "certain Municipalities in the Counties of *Wolfe* and *Arthabaska*."

*Ord. red.*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the proprietors of "the Islands *Du Moine* and *Des Barques* to make regulations for the better government "of the said Islands," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to facilitate the administration of the estate of the late *Robert Shaw Miller* and *Eliza Mitchell*, his wife, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to facilitate the administration of the estates of the late *Robert Shaw Miller*, and *Eliza Mitchell*, his wife."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to extend the Charter of the *Upper* and *Lower Canada* Bridge Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to divide the Municipality of the Township of *Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into two separate Municipalities, to be named respectively "*Lochaber*" and "*St. Malachy*," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to divide the Township of "*Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into two separate Municipalities, to be named "respectively '*Lochaber*' and '*St. Malachy*.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *St. Lawrence* Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Congregational College of British North America, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to empower the Municipality of the Village of *Caledonia* to issue new debentures in lieu of those outstanding, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Village of *Caledonia* to issue new debentures to redeem certain others now outstanding."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting the *Waterloo and Sauguen* Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Galt* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*) moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that in June, 1859, an advance of \$100,000 was made from the Public Chest without the authority of Parliament, for the redemption of Bonds for a like amount of the City of *Montreal*, which Bonds were redeemable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company ; that by the terms of the Order in Council of the 1st June, 1859, the Receiver General was authorized to redeem the said Bonds on account of the City of *Montreal*, and to hold the same until the amount so advanced (\$100,000) with interest at six per cent., be re-paid to the Government by the City of *Montreal*, subject to the condition that the said City do immediately levy the necessary rate to meet their indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and that the amount so advanced be repaid within three months ;" that the City of *Montreal* having fulfilled the condition of paying its indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, the Bonds in question were delivered by the Receiver General to the City Treasurer on 13th September, 1859, whereby all claim against the City of *Montreal* for the said advance was relinquished ; that under the instructions of the then Minister of Finance, conveyed in a letter dated London, 28th December, 1859, addressed to Mr. *Reiffenstein*, of the Receiver General's Department, the amount of the said advance was transferred to the debit of the Financial Agents of the Province in *London*, who deny that they ever consented to become liable therefor ; and in view of the facts above recited, this House would be failing in its duty, if it did not express its disapprobation of an unauthorized advance of a large amount of public money, and of the subsequent departure from the conditions of the Order in Council under which the advance was made," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the West *Middlesex* Electoral Division Agricultural Society; and the Petition of *Marcus Gunn*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Rose*,—The Petition of Messieurs *McDonald*, Brothers and Company, and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*),—The Petition of *Pierre Millette* and others, of the County of *Richelieu*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—

Of the Reverend *A. D. Lockhart* and others, of the Parish of *St. Bernard de La-celle*; praying that no Act may be passed which would compel non-residents of the Protestant faith to pay their taxes levied for education, to the School Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Churches in *Lower Canada*.

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glenarry*),

Ordered, That the fee of Sixty dollars paid on the Bill to remove doubt as to the title of *Leonidas Burwell* to certain lands in the Township of *Bayham*, be refunded.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Amendment which was, this day, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in Committee of Supply), and which Amendment was, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that in June, 1859, an advance of \$100,000 was made from the Public Chest without the authority of Parliament, for the redemption of Bonds for a like amount of the City of *Montreal*, which Bonds were redeemable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; that by the terms of the Order in Council of the 1st June, 1859, the Receiver General was authorized to redeem the said Bonds on account of the City of *Montreal*, and to hold the same until the amount so advanced (\$100,000) with interest at six per cent., be re-paid to the Government by the City of *Montreal*, subject to the condition that the said City do immediately levy the necessary rate to meet their indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and that the amount so advanced be repaid within three months;" "that the City of *Montreal* having fulfilled the condition of paying its indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, the Bonds in question were delivered by the Receiver General to the City Treasurer on 13th September, 1859, whereby all claims against the City of *Montreal* for the said advance was relinquished; that under the instructions of the then Minister of Finance, conveyed in a letter dated *London*, 28th December, 1859, addressed to Mr. *Reiffenstein*, of the Receiver General's Department, the amount of the said advance was transferred to the debit of the Financial Agents of the Province in *London*, who deny that they ever consented to become liable therefor; that in view of the facts above recited, this House would be failing in its duty if it did not express its disapprobation of an unauthorised advance of a large amount of public money, and of the subsequent departure from the conditions of the Order in Council under which the advance was made," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Joly*, Member for the County of *Lotbinière*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Joly* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed;

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* moved, in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Street*, That the words "an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that in June, 1859, an advance of

"\$100,000 was made from the Public Chest without the authority of Parliament, for the redemption of Bonds for a like amount of the City of *Montreal*, which Bonds were redeemable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; that by the terms of the Order in Council of the 1st June, 1859, the Receiver General was authorized to redeem the said Bonds on account of the City of *Montreal*, and to hold the same until the amount so advanced (\$100,000) with interest at six per cent., be re-paid to the Government by the City of *Montreal*, subject to the condition that the said City do immediately levy the necessary rate to meet their indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and that the amount so advanced be repaid within three months; that the City of *Montreal* having fulfilled the condition of paying its indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, the Bonds in question were delivered by the Receiver General to the City Treasurer on 13th September, 1859, whereby all claim against the City of *Montreal* for the said advance was relinquished; that under the instructions of the then Minister of Finance, conveyed in a letter dated *London*, 28th December, 1859, addressed to Mr. *Reiffenstein*, of the Receiver General's Department, the amount of the said advance was transferred to the debit of the Financial Agents of the Province in *London*, who deny that they ever consented to become liable therefor; that in view of the facts above recited, this House would be failing in its duty if it did not express its disapprobation of an unauthorised advance of a large amount of public money, and of the subsequent departure from the conditions of the Order in Council under which the advance was made," he left out, and the words "a Resolution, the intention of which is to object to the regularity of an official act of a single member of a Ministry not now existing, and after two successive Ministries have been entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Country, without considering it necessary to offer any Resolution to this House on the subject, can accomplish no good purpose, but must serve only to obstruct the advancement of the public business," inserted instead thereof.

And notice being taken, That the said Amendment was out of order, Mr. Speaker decided, as follows:—

This Amendment is moved in amendment to the Amendment proposed by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*).

In my opinion, the practice as at present in force in *England*, is against an amendment being moved in amendment to the amendment proposed to the motion: "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for The House to go into Committee of Supply." This I conceive to be plainly laid down as the practice, in the last (5th) Edition of *May's Parliamentary Practice*, pages 366 and 555. The same Question of Order arose in *Canada* in 1858, and was then decided in accordance with the above practice, which decision being appealed from, was confirmed by a vote of the House. The practice thus confirmed, I hold to be the correct one, and is in my opinion binding on me.

The Amendment to the said proposed Amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*, Member of the Electoral Division of *Quebec Centre*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Thibaudeau* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Rémillari</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> (North <i>Lanark</i> ),	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>Lambton</i> ),	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Prince Edw'd.</i> ),
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>N. Oxf'd</i> ),	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Scatcherd</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Goffrion</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Brown</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> ( <i>Toronto East</i> ),

<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Houdé,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Somerville,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Labrèche-Viger,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has.),</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Gleng'ry),</i>	<i>Perrault,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum.&amp;Art.),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Tor. W.),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'ill),</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York).—60.</i>

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Alleyne,</i>	<i>Conger,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jones (N.L'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Knight,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bowen,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Street,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Sylvain,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Turcotte,</i>
<i>Carling,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Iowell,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co'y).</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	—58.
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Resolved,* That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that in June, 1859, an advance of \$100,000 was made from the Public Chest, without the authority of Parliament, for the redemption of Bonds for a like amount of the City of *Montreal*, which Bonds were redeemable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; that by the terms of the Order in Council of the 1st June, 1859, the Receiver General was "authorized to redeem the said Bonds on account of the City of *Montreal*, and to hold the same until the amount so advanced (\$100,000,) with interest "at six per cent., be repaid to the Government by the City of *Montreal*, subject to the "condition that the said City do immediately levy the necessary rate to meet their indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and that the amount so advanced be repaid "within three months;" that the City of *Montreal* having fulfilled the condition of paying its indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, the Bonds in question were delivered by the Receiver General to the City Treasurer on 13th September, 1859, whereby all claim against the City of *Montreal* for the said advance was relinquished; that under the instructions of the then Minister of Finance, conveyed in a letter dated *London*, 28th December, 1859, addressed to Mr. *Reiffenstein*, of the Receiver General's Department, the amount of the said advance was transferred to the debit of the Financial Agents of the Province in *London*, who deny that they ever consented to become liable therefor; that in view of the facts above recited, this House would be failing in its duty if it did not express its disapprobation of an unauthorized advance of a large amount of public money, and of the subsequent departure from the conditions of the Order in Council under which the advance was made.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 15th June, 1864.

Three o' Clock, P.M.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to change the period of the Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*," without any amendment.

Also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the side lines of lots in the Township of *Bedford*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Ferguson (Frontenac)*, seconded by Mr. *Jackson*, Ordered, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting side lines of lots in the Township of *Bedford*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of Messieurs *J. E. Smith* and Company and others, Manufacturers of Tobacco, and Merchants of the City of *Toronto*; and the Petition of *C. A. Birge* and others, Manufacturers of Tobacco in the City of *Hamilton*.

Mr. *Dunkin*, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Forwarding Company (Limited)," and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also examined the Bill to incorporate the *Portlock* Harbour Mining Company, and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

Mr. *Scoble* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "Act for the relief of *James Benning*," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Jackson*, from the Standing Committee on Emigration and Colonization, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 7.*)

Mr. *Archambeault* reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow :—*Thomas Campbell Wallbridge*, Esquire, *Thomas Higginson*, Esquire, *John Young Bown*, Esquire, *James Lyon Biggar*, Esquire; Chairman, *Alexander Morris*, Esquire.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Seventeenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Bill respecting the Common of the Huron Indians at *Lorette*, and find that it is not a Private Bill, not being based on a Petition. It may be also stated that the Indians are under the special protection of the Government, and Bills affecting them are usually under the control of the Administration. The object of this Bill, however, is altogether local, and Your Committee have made certain amendments, which they ask permission to report; and having thus called the attention of Your Honorable House to the nature of the Bill, they recommend that it be referred, with the proposed amendment, to a Committee of the whole House.

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Municipal Electors of the said County to select a County "Town," and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz:—

Bill to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, C. W.*, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize *William Berczy* and others, to dispose of certain lands heretofore forming part of the Domain of the Seignior of *Daillebout*."

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources and extent of the Territory lying between the *Ottawa* River and the *Georgian* Bay, and on the Northern shore of Lake *Huron*; and also as to the best means of opening up and developing the said Territory, either in connection with the existing Colonization Roads, or by the establishment of other central roads, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 8.*)

Mr. *Caron*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, informed the House, That the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* do attend in his place in this House, tomorrow.

Mr. *Ault* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill respecting Ejectments, in so far as regards tenants overholding wrongfully, and in other respects, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Bell (Russell)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have given a careful consideration to the Petitions referred to them by Your Honorable House, praying for assistance in the publication of forthcoming literary works.

In regard to the Petition of Mr. *Thomas T. Nesbitt*, soliciting subscriptions to a translation into the French language of a work, intituled, "Sailing Directions for the "Gulf and River *St. Lawrence*," the Committee are of opinion that such a book, if properly executed, is calculated to be of great utility. But, inasmuch as Mr. *Nesbitt's* translation was not submitted to the Committee, and they had no guarantee of its correctness and fidelity, they are unable to recommend the purchase of copies of this book. If, after its publication, the work should be again referred to the Committee, together with certificates approving of the translation, from the *Quebec* Trinity House and Corporation of Pilots, they will be prepared to advise the House to afford some encouragement to it.

The Petition of Mr. *Charles Roger*, for assistance in the publication of the second and concluding volume of his "Rise of *Canada* from Barbarism to Civilization," has been considered by the Committee, but they have not thought it expedient to make any recommendation on behalf of the same. Upon the publication of the first volume of this work, in 1856, application was made to the Committee for the purchase of some copies; but this application was not favorably entertained. On the present occasion, the Committee are not of opinion that it would be desirable to adopt a different course.

The Committee have taken into consideration the salary at present received by Mr. *Todd*, the Librarian of Your Honorable House, and they have agreed to recommend that on account of his long and faithful services, and the valuable assistance he is capable of

affording to Members upon questions connected with the progress of Legislation, it is desirable that he should be allowed an additional sum of One hundred pounds per annum.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864; for Copies of all Reports, Orders in Council, Correspondence and other Papers in reference to the office of Assistant Postmaster at *Hamilton*; also, in reference to the application of *J. B. Eager* for leave of absence, and the re-appointment of *Frederick Ritchie* to a situation in the Post Office at *Hamilton*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 69.*)

*Resolved*, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

### Thursday, 16th June, 1864.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the West *Midllessex* Electoral Division Agricultural Society; praying that a sum of money be granted to the several County Agricultural Associations in *Canada*, to enable them to aid and encourage the erection of suitable machinery, within the limits of each County Agricultural Society, for the Manufacture of Flax.

Of *Marcus Gunn*; praying for the passing of an Act to define the educational *status* and all the requisite moral qualifications of local Superintendents of Schools in *Upper Canada*.

Of Messieurs *McDonald* Brothers and Company, and others of the City of *Montreal*,—and of *C. A. Birge* and others, Manufacturers of Tobacco, in the City of *Hamilton*; severally praying for the passing of an Act to exempt the existing stocks of Manufactured Tobacco, in the hands of the manufacturers, from the proposed Excise, and for other purposes.

Of Messieurs *J. E. Smith* and Company and others, Manufacturers of Tobacco and Merchants, in the City of *Toronto*; praying that the Excise duty may be removed from all Tobacco manufactured on or before the 31st of May last.

Of *Pierre Millette* and others, of the County of *Richelieu*; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Game Act.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Terrebonne*, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

1. *Resolved*, That *Louis Labreche-Viger*, Esq, was duly elected Member to represent the County of *Terrebonne*, in the Legislative Assembly of *Canada*, at the Election for the said County.

2. *Resolved*, That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

3. *Resolved*, That the Defence of the sitting Member is not frivolous or vexatious.

The Honorable Mr. *Huntington*, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of Expiring Laws, as prepared by the Law Clerk, and a Bill has been drafted in conformity thereto, which the Chairman of your Committee has been instructed to present to your Honorable House.

Mr. *Smith* (East Durham), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the City of *Hamilton*, informed the House, That, pursuant to the 82nd Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had varied, altered and modified their Order of the 9th instant, and at the request and with the written consent of both parties, extended the delay to Saturday, the eighteenth June instant, at eleven o'clock, A.M., for the delivery of the Lists of Voters intended to be objected to by the parties respectively; the said Lists to be delivered to the Chairman, or to *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire, Clerk of the General Committee on Controverted Elections.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (Lambton), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the Documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing:—

By Mr. *Stirton*,—Return to Address: Documents and Accounts relative to the *Dundas* and *Waterloo* Macadamized roads. The Committee recommended that a summary only be printed.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Fishery Act and the Administration of Justice connected therewith. The Committee recommended that this Report be not printed till they have an opportunity to take further action in the matter.

By Mr. *Bellerose*,—Return to Address of 9th May, 1864; for a detailed statement of the sums paid since 31st December last, for Advertisements, Printing, Stationery, Binding, and other supplies for the Public Offices, &c. The Committee recommend that this Return be not now printed, but that it be reconsidered when the complete Return moved for on the 19th day of March last be laid before the House.

The Committee also recommend that the following Documents be printed:—

Return to Address,—Correspondence, Reports, &c., respecting complaint of *Anthony Binga* against Sheriff of *Essex*. (This Return to be printed for distribution only.)

Report, with Evidence attached, of the Select Committee on *Ottawa River and Georgian Bay Territory*. (700 copies in English and 300 copies in French.)

Report of the Select Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council on Immigration, with Documents attached.

Return to Address,—Instructions given to Mine Agents and Crown Land Agents in the Eastern Townships respecting Mineral Lands.

Return to Address, relating to Mineral Lands on the North Shores of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, and the islands adjacent thereto, &c.

Return to Address, relative to the dismissal of Mr. *John Sharples*, one of the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners*, and the appointment of Mr. *Joseph Hamel*. (This Return to be printed for distribution only.)

Return to Address,—Correspondence, Reports, &c., relative to the progress of the works connected with the Provincial Buildings at *Ottawa*, and the date of their completion.

The Committee also recommended that the following Documents be not printed:—

Return to Address,—Respecting Wharf at mouth of *Lachine Canal*; dismissal of Mr. *Forsyth*, and certain other proceedings of the *Montreal Harbor Commissioners*.

Return to Address.—Statement of the deaths in the Provincial Penitentiary, from 1st January, 1863, to 25th May, 1864.

Return to Address, relating to the dismissal of *Thomas Cotton*, late Collector of Customs at *Port Credit*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relating to the Indian Reserve on the River *Sydenham*.

Return to Address,—Reports, &c., in reference to the office of Assistant Postmaster *Hamilton*, &c.

Return to Address,—Respecting the allowance from the Colonization Fund to the County of *Wolfe*, in 1861, 1862 and 1863.

The Committee also beg to report the following Resolution, as a Recommendation :—

*Resolved* unanimously,—That the recommendation contained in the Report of the Joint Committee on Printing of the 15th of May, 1860, and adopted by both Houses, granting \$350 per annum to Mr. *Hartney*, as Clerk of the Committee, be repealed; he having since been appointed Chief Office Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, with the salary attached to that office; and the Committee also recommend that a sum of \$400 be paid him in full payment of all claims under the said Order.

The Honorable Mr. *Mowat*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Canal between *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Ontario*, by *Lake Simcoe* and *Lake Scugog*, through the County of *Ontario*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 9.*)

*Thomas Campbell Wallbridge*, Esquire; *Thomas Higginson*, Esquire; *John Young Bown*, Esquire; *James Lyons Biggar*, Esquire; Chairman, *Alexander Morris*, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, their names were called over before four of the clock, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

*Ordered*, That the Petition relative to the Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for that Riding.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee do meet to-morrow, in Committee Room No. 15, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Evanturel*, seconded by Mr. *Dickson*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Joliette* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until the second day of next Session, at the request and with the written consent of both parties.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Huntington* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue, for a limited time, the several Acts therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for *Upper Canada*, for the year 1863. (*Sessional Papers No. 63.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson* also presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864; for Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, Applications, Certificates, Patents, Memoranda, Correspondence, and all other papers connected with or relating to the sale or agreement to sell the forfeiture or forfeitures, re-sale or re-sales, of that mineral location known as the "*Wallace Mine*," or any part thereof. (*Sessional Papers No. 52.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th May, 1864; for Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. *Talfourd* from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Western District; also Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, Correspondence, and other papers connected with the appointment, or proposed appointment, of Mr. *McKenzie* or any other person to the said office. (*Sessional Papers No. 18.*)

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

Friday, 17th June, 1864.

Three o'clock, P.M.

Mr. *Huot*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this Country, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 13.*)

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, informed the House, That the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, yesterday.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the North Riding of the County of *Waterloo*, informed the House, That pursuant to the 82nd section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had extended the time for fying the Lists of Voters intended to be objected to by both parties, until Friday, the first day of July next; the said lists to be fyled with the Chairman of the said Committee, or in his absence with *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire, Chief Clerk of Controverted Elections.

*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until Friday, the first day of July next, at eleven o'clock, A.M., at the request and with the consent of both parties.

On motion of Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), seconded by Mr. *MacIntyre*, *Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *St. Hyacinthe* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Thursday, the twenty-third day of June instant, at eleven o'clock, A.M., with the consent of both parties.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Monday next.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter Twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, 'An Act respecting Municipalities and Roads in *Lower Canada*,' and the Acts amending the "same," without any amendment.

And also, the Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by the Legislative Assembly to the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief of the Western Permanent Building Society."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the proprietors of the Islands *DuMoine* and *Des Barques* to make regulations for the better government of the said Islands."

And then he withdrew.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, 20th June, 1864.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Return from the Registrar of the County of *Leeds*, of Fees and Emoluments received for the year ending 31st December, 1863, in accordance with Sec. 76, Cap. 89, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.—(*Sessional Papers No. 6.*)

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Shanly*,—The Petition of *John Woods*, of the Town of *Brockville*.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose*, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of *Russell*, informed the House, That *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

*Ordered*, That *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, do attend in his place in this House, at its next sitting.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*), seconded by Mr. *Jones* (South *Leeds*),

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the City of *Hamilton* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Saturday, the 2nd day of July next, with the consent and for the convenience of both parties.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, 21st June, 1864.

Three o'clock, P. M.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Dunsford*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *Russell* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until the second day of next Session, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the request and for the convenience of both parties.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns at its present sitting, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, 22nd June, 1864.

3 o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*),—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of *Warwick*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read :—

Of *John Woods*, of the Town of *Brockville*, praying compensation for injuries received during the Rebellion of 1837–8.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That to-morrow, and on every Saturday, Monday and Thursday during the remainder of the Session, there be two Sittings of the House : the first to begin at 3 o'clock, P.M., and end at 6 P.M. ; and the second to begin at 7.30, P.M., and continue until the adjournment ; and that on Friday next, and on every Government day during

the Session, there be three Sittings: the first to begin at 11 o'clock, A.M., and end at 1 P.M.; the second to begin at 3 P.M., and end at 6 P.M.; and the third to begin at 7.30 P.M., and continue until the adjournment.

And it being six of the clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.*

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, called upon Mr. Smith, Member for the East Riding of the County of Durham, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Smith accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the acceptance of certain Incorporated Companies as Sureties for Public Officers."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Ocean Mail Service."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such Sale," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such Sale," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 29—Leave out "or Secretary-Treasurer."

Page 5, line 37—After "third" insert "or by the fourth."

Page 6, line 7—Leave out "manufacturer" and insert "manufacture," and after "bottles" insert "of at least three half-pints each."

Page 6, line 9—After "dozen" insert "such," and after "time" insert Sub-section 4.

Sub-section 4. "Provided also, that any Merchant or Trader having his store or place for sale of goods within such County, City, Town, Township, Parish or Incorporated Village, may thereat keep for sale and sell intoxicating liquors, but only in quantities not less than five gallons (or in the case of bottled wine, ale or porter, than one dozen bottles of at least three half-pints each) at any one time, to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than five gallons (or in the case of bottled wine, ale or porter, than one dozen such bottles) at a time."

Page 6, line 16—After the second "of" insert "not less than twenty nor more than."

Page 6, line 51—After "therein" insert Sub-section 5.

Sub-section 5. "If such prosecution is brought before any two other Justices of the Peace, the summons shall be signed by both of them; and no other Justice shall sit or take part therein, unless by reason of their absence, or the absence of one of them, nor yet, in the latter case, unless with the assent of the other of them."

Page 6, line ult—Leave out "or more."

Page 7, line 15—Leave out "written."

Page 7, line penult—After "award" insert "to the Defendant."

Page 10, line 11—Leave out from "authorized" to "be" in line 13, and insert "the penalty shall."

Page 16, line 14—Leave out from "thereof" to "in" in line 17,

Page 10, line 33—Leave out from "authorized" to the second "shall" in line 34, and insert "the penalty."

Page 10, line 35—Leave out from "enforced" to "and" in line 37.

Page 10, line 39—After "penalty" insert "or may apply the same to Municipal purposes as they see fit."

Page 11, line 7—After "whatever" insert "when the conviction has been made by a Stipendiary Magistrate, Recorder, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, Sheriff, or Police Magistrate."

Page 11, line 17—After "thereon" insert "unless the same be unauthorized by this Act."

Page 12, line 11—Leave out "store or."

Page 12, line 14—Leave out from "therein" to "furnished."

Page 12, line 18—Leave out from "such" to "place" in line 19.

Page 12, line 23—Leave out "six" and insert "three."

Page 12, line 26—After "action" insert "or actions."

Page 12, line 27—After "dollars" insert "in the aggregate of any such actions."

Page 12, line 33—Leave out from "intoxication" to "if."

Page 13, line 27—Leave out "seven" and insert "nine."

Page 13, line 28—Leave out "eight" and insert "six."

Page 13, line 32—After "except" insert "by travellers or," and after "resident" insert "lodging."

Page 13, line 48—After "refreshments" insert "or intoxicating liquors," and leave out from "sold" to "whether" in line 29, and insert "or reputed to be sold."

Page 14, line 21—Leave out from "belong" to "to" in line 22.

Page 14, line 46—After "intoxicating" insert Clause A.

Clause A. "The words "City," "Town" and "incorporated Village," whenever they occur in this Act, shall be understood to mean and comprehend every City, Town and Village respectively, which, by law, is a Municipal Corporation, whether so constituted by any special Act or otherwise; and the words "Township" and "Parish," wherever they occur in this Act, shall be understood to mean and comprehend not only every Township or Parish, but also every part of a Township or Parish which, by law is a Municipal Corporation."

Page 19, line 15—Leave out "six" and insert "three."

Page 19, line 18—After "refreshments" insert "or intoxicating liquors."

Page 19, line 18—Leave out from "sold" to "whether" in line 19, and insert "or reputed to be sold."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Order of the House of the twenty-fifty ultimo, for the appearance at the Bar of the House, of *James Eugene Maguire*, Deputy Returning Officer for the Township of *Anderdon*, and *William Kelly*, Poll Clerk for the said Township of *Anderdon*, at the last Election for the County of *Essex*, to answer for their conduct at the said Election, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said *James Eugene Maguire* and *William Kelly* be discharged from further attendance at the Bar of the House.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to diminish the expense of sales *en justice* and of confirmations of Title, and to facilitate the taking of *enquêtes*, the summoning of absentees, and the judicial distribution of moneys in *Lower Canada*, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; The House divided: And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapters 36 and 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the registration of Titles and charges upon Real Estate, and the Act amending the same, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Duties of Excise, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law respecting the navigation of Canadian Waters, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and continue for a limited time the provision for the Geological Survey of this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution on the subject of the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Customs, Excise and Stamps.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

*Resolved*, That for the better management of the Revenues to be derived from Customs, Excise and Stamps, a Board of Commissioners of Customs, Excise and Stamps, acting in subordination to the Minister of Finance, be constituted, consisting of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and one other Deputy head of one of the Departments of the Civil Government, to be named by the Governor in Council; and that the Governor in Council be authorized to determine the additional remuneration to be assigned to each of the above named officers, not in any case to exceed six hundred dollars per annum; Provided always, that all acts and proceedings be subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McGivern* reported, That the Committee has come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, *nemine contradicente*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *McGivern* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That for the better management of the Revenues to be derived from Customs, Excise and Stamps, a Board of Commissioners of Customs, Excise and Stamps, acting in subordination to the Minister of Finance, be constituted, consisting of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and one other Deputy head of one of the Departments of the Civil Government, to be named by the Governor in Council; and that the Governor in Council be authorized to determine the additional remuneration to be assigned to each of the above named officers, not in any case to exceed six hundred dollars per annum; Provided always, that all acts and proceedings be subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The said Resolution was then referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill respecting Duties of Excise.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the law respecting the Public Accounts and the Board of Audit; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Shanly* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Shanly* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read, and agreed to. *Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather," being read ; The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the law in *qui tam* actions in *Lower Canada*," being read. The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relative to Summary Convictions under Municipal By-laws in *Lower Canada*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend, with relation to *Upper Canada*, the Act respecting the "Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Third Section of the Eighty-eighth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*," being read ;

And the Question being put, That the said Amendment be now read a second time :— It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Amendment was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal Chapter Thirty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the "Office of Sheriff, and to make further provisions respecting the said Office of Sheriff in *Upper Canada*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the "Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Gold Mines," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following articles hitherto classed as Cordials, and paying as such on importation the Duties of Customs imposed upon Cordials, viz. :

Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Elder and Currant Wines, be withdrawn from the class of Cordials, and rated for duty as unenumerated articles.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Friday next.

Mr. *Walsh* also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, That the Committee have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on Friday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And the House having continued to sit until after twelve of the Clock, on Thursday morning;

*Thursday, 23rd June, 1864.*

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment therunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Walsh* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider of a certain proposed Resolution respecting the resumption, by the Government, of certain works connected with the Navigation of the *St. Lawrence*. now vested by Act of the Legislature in the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

*Resolved*,—That it is expedient that the works for the improvement of the Navigation of the River *St. Lawrence*, between the harbours of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, by deepening the channel thereof through *Lake St. Peter* and at other places, which are now under the management of the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal* by virtue of the Acts 13 and 14 *V.*, c. 97—16 *V.*, c. 24—18 *V.*, c. 143—20 *V.*, c. 126, and 24 *V.*, c. 68—and the steamers, steam-dredges and other machinery, plant or property, transferred by the Province to the said Harbour Commissioners under the said Acts, or purchased by them with moneys raised for the purposes aforesaid under the said Acts or any of them, and any revenues arising from tolls thereon, should become Provincial works and property, and be placed as such under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the Province should assume the payment of the principal and interest of all debentures issued by the said Harbor Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, under the authority of the said Acts or any of them, and now outstanding, and should discharge the said Commissioners from all obligation to repay any moneys heretofore advanced by the Province for or towards the redemption of any such debentures or the payment of any interest thereon,—the said Commissioners paying over to the Receiver General any balance in their hands of the proceeds of the said debentures or of any moneys arising from tolls on the said works.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Friday next.

A Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa River Navigation Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *South Nam Copper Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to incorporate the South Nam Gold and Copper Mining Company."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Nicolet Antimony Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Stadacona Mining and Smelting Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *St. Francis Mining and Smelting Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Alliance Mining and Smelting Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Eastern Townships Eldorado Gold and Copper Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Magog Gold Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Lower Canada Copper Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Escott Mining Company*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to incorporate the *Escott* Mining Company of *Canada*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Ophir* Gold Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Havalah* Gold Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Huntingdon* Copper Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Copper Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Bedford* Copper Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Consolidated* Copper Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Beauharnois*, *Chateauguy* and *Huntingdon* Navigation Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Exploring and Mining Company."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the British American Exploring and Mining Association, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Belvidere* Mining and Smelting Company," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Sherbrooke* Mining and Smelting Company," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to incorporate the *Reid Hill* Mining and Smelting Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to incorporate the *Reid Hill* Mining Company."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Carleton* Mining and Smelting Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Carleton* Lead Mining Company."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Kennebec* Gold Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Marrington Canada* Mining Company (limited), was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Halifax* Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Yamaska* Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Massawippi* Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Lévis* Mining Company of *Canada* East, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Atlas* Gold Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *River Famine* Gold Mining Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Du Loup* Gold Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Lancaster* Oil Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to constitute the Municipality of *Kingsey Falls*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to erect certain new Municipalities in the County of *Drummond*, by the names of *Kingsey Falls* and South *Durham*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to confer upon *Sterling Dupree Payne*, an inhabitant of this Province, the civil and political rights of a British subject, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to naturalize *Sterling Dupree Payne*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned.

Thursday, 23rd June, 1864.

Three o'clock P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Ottawa*.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the two following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, each with several amendments :—

Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa and Prescott* Railway Company, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes.

And, Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron* Railway Company.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Allyn*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to grant certain powers to the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the second time; and the Rules of the House be suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Chambers*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Papers and Correspondence between the Government or any Member thereof, and the Corporation of the Town of *Brockville* and of *Elizabethtown*, or between the Government and the Bank of *Upper Canada*, or with any person, in reference to the Loans made by the said Corporations to the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, and all correspondence referring to the liability of said Corporations to the Municipal Loan Fund; together with a Statement of the amount now claimed to be due by said Corporations, and what (if any) amount has been paid by said Railway Company to the Government, in liquidation of the amount claimed to be due by said Municipalities to Municipal Loan Fund.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Parker*, seconded by Mr. *McGiverin*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Documents and Communications to or from the Government, respecting the Medical Board of *Upper Canada*, since the 1st of January, 1860; the names of the Medical men composing the said Board; the Medical Schools or Colleges to which they belong, and the names of those who have been added since 1st January, 1860, and by whom or in what way recommended, with the signification of their consent to perform the duties imposed upon them.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne* (*Iberville*), seconded by Mr. *Fortier*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Peti-

tions and Correspondence, and of any Reports of Engineers, &c., and of all Documents in relation to the obstructions which have been placed in the Rapids and other places in the River *Richelieu*, between the Towns of *St. John* and *Iberville*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* (North *Oxford*), seconded by Mr. *Ault*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of the Accounts of *James Fergusson*, Esquire, the Returning Officer for the *St. Clair* Division, for the Elections held by him in the years 1860 and 1863 for the said Division.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence between the Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal* and the Government, in reference to Improvement of the Navigation of Lake *St. Peter*, together with Copies of all Contracts or Agreements made or proposed to be made between the Government and said Harbour Commissioners; also, Copies of any Report or Reports made by any Officer of the Government in reference to the improvements made by the said Harbour Commissioners in Lake *St. Peter*.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Howland*, seconded by Mr. *Bell* (North *Lanark*),

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement of the amount of Debentures issued by the *Montreal Harbor Trust*, and redeemed and paid by the Government, and the amount of Interest thereon; also, a Statement of Debentures issued by the said Harbor Commission for improvements upon Lake *St. Peter* now outstanding; also, a Statement of all other liabilities incurred by the said Harbor Commission for improvements upon Lake *St. Peter* now outstanding and unpaid; also, a Statement of money paid to the said Harbor Commissioners by the Government, other than money applied for redemption of and interest upon Debentures.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Wells*, seconded by Mr. *Parker*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Papers and Correspondence relating to the dismissal of *William Jakes* from the Superintendency of *Yorke Roads*, and the appointment of his successor.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), seconded by Mr. *Walsh*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, the Report of Mr. *Baillarge* to the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works, on the *Mal Baie* and *Grand Bay Road* and the Footpath Track proposed to be opened along the North Shore of the

*St. Lawrence*, from *Mille Vaches* Bay to the Province Limit, which Report was received too late to be inserted in the printed Report sent down by the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of any Despatches, or other Communication had, either with the Secretary of State for War, or with the Lieut. General Commanding the Forces in *British North America*, on the subject of providing Barrack Accommodation for Her Majesty's Forces now stationed in this Province.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Mr. *Ferguson* (South *Simcoe*) moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of having the Debates of both Houses of the Legislature officially reported during the next and subsequent Sessions; and that Mr. Speaker be empowered to advertize for and receive tenders, and if, in his judgment, expedient, to conclude a contract for reporting and publishing the said Debates, so that no delay may occur at the opening of next Session.

And a Debate arising thereupon.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, until half-past seven o'clock this day, without a question first put.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By the Honorable Mr. *Alcyn*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; and the Petition of the *Quebec* Trinity House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read :—

Of the Municipality of the Township of *Warwick*; praying aid for a Colonization Road.

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*) moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn;—The House divided: And it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the House of Tuesday, the 14th June, instant, for the attendance of *William McGiverin*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. *Dickson* rose in his place, and informed this House, That he was desired by Mr. *McGiverin* to state, that it was impossible for him to leave home before Monday, the 13th instant, in consequence of which he was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting of the Committee on the County of *Joliette* Election Petition, on Tuesday, the 14th June, instant.

And Mr. *McGiverin* having verified the same upon oath;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the House of Wednesday, the 15th June, instant, for the attendance of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* in his place in this House, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the House of Monday last, for the attendance of *Aquila Walsh*, Esquire, in his place in this House, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* rose in his place, and informed the House, That he was desired by Mr. *Walsh* to state, that he left *Quebec* on Saturday last, on private business, and was unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee on the County of *Russell* Election Petition, on Monday, the 20th June, instant.

And Mr. *Walsh* having verified the same upon oath ;

*Resolved*, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Railway Postal Subsidies and amalgamation of Railway Companies, and otherwise in amendment of the Railway Act, being read ;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter Four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Mackenzie*, Member for the County of *Lambton*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Mackenzie* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

After some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for holding vessels liable for debt ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Saturday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 53 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Blanchet* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Saturday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 73 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to provide for the transmission of the Minutes of former Notaries in the new Judicial Districts ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Dufresne* (*Iberville*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Saturday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in relation to Unnavigable Rivers ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Fortier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Saturday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the further consideration of the Question which was, on Thursday, the 12th May last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for House in Committee on the Bill respecting the securities to be given by Public Officers and Contractors in certain cases), being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Game Laws of *Upper Canada* ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker

resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McGiverin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Saturday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee until after twelve of the clock, on Friday morning;

Friday, 24th June, 1864.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received at the first sitting of the House, on Saturday next, and be then the first Order of the Day.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to erect the Parishes of *Ste. Brigitte, St. Wenceslas, St. Célestin, St. Léonard, and Ste. Eulalie*, in the County of *Nicolet*, into local Municipalities."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the *Iberville Academy*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the Charter of the *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Company*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Art Association of *Montreal* to establish an Art Union in connection with the other operations thereof."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Village of *Napanee* as a Town, and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Massassaga River Improvements Company*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the Township of *Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into separate Municipalities, to be named respectively *Locha'ber* and *St. Malachy*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the administration of the Estates of the late *Robert Shaw Miller* and *Eliza Mitchell*, his wife."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Trustees of the late *John Whyte* to dispose of certain property under his Will."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Congregational College of *British North America*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of *Montreal*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Village of *Caledonia* to issue new Debentures to redeem certain others now outstanding."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts under the Will of the late *John Gray*, in his life time of *St. Catherines*, near *Montreal*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the *Waterloo and Saugeen Railway Company*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the One hundred and first Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province."

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the collection by means of Stamps, of fees of office, dues and duties payable to the Crown upon Law Proceedings and Registrations."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Insolvency."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, with several amendments, to each of which they desire the concurrence of this House:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to grant certain powers to the *Canada West Farmer's Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.*"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the Counties of *Wolfe* and *Arthabaska.*"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the *Canada Marine Insurance Company.*'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph Railway Company.*"

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to grant certain powers to the *Canada West Farmer's Mutual and Stock Insurance Company,*" and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 28—After "note" insert "Provided always that no such debenture, promissory note, bill or draft, shall be for a less amount than One hundred dollars."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the Counties of *Wolfe* and *Arthabaska,*" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 21—Leave out from "purposes" to "It" in line 30.

Page 1, line 30—After "Council" insert "of each of the said Municipalities."

Page 1, line 34—After "extract" insert "added to the valuation roll of the Corporation."

Page 1, line 37—Leave out "any new Municipality" and insert "the said Municipalities."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, 'An Act to incorporate the *Canada Marine Insurance Company,*'" and the same was read, as followeth:

Page 2, line 27—After "demand" insert "to the said Company."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Fergus, Elora and Guelph Railway Company,*" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 4, line 43—Leave out "*Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron,*" and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce.*"

Page 4, line 44—Leave out from "said" to "Railway" in line 45, and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce.*"

Page 4, line 50—Leave out from "the" to "Railway" in line 51, and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce.*"

Page 4, line 52—Leave out from "said" to "Railway" and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce.*"

Page 4, line 55—Leave out "*Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron*" and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce.*"

Page 5, line 3—Leave out from "the" to "Railway" and insert "*Wellington, Grey and Bruce.*"

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable certain Religious Societies or Congregations of Christians to appoint successors to Trustees of Land held by them," and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments, It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*,

The House adjourned until Eleven o'clock, this day.

Friday, 24th June, 1864.

*Eleven o'clock, A. M.*

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of *Ottawa*; praying for amendments to the Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa* and *Prescott* Railway Company, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to grant certain powers to the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association," and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General:—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864; for Copies of Papers relative to lighting the Parliament Buildings at *Ottawa* with Gas.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 50.)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for completion of Deep-Water Channel, Lake *St. Peter*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Breakwater at *Long Point* and *Notre-vasaga* Island, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz: For improvements on River *du Moine*, the sum of Five thousand dollars; and for improvements on the *Petawawa* River, the sum of Nine thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Survey of the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to promote communication by Road, Steamboat and Telegraph with the *North-West* Territory, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for completion of the *Quebec* Gaol (from Building and Jury Fund), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for completion of *Algoma* Court House and Gaol, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to *St. Francis* Gaol (from the Building and Jury Fund), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Rents, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings, generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Marine Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs and additions to the Buildings at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Colonization Roads in *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Colonization Roads in *Lower Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the *St. Lawrence* and *New Brunswick* Road, by the *Metapediu*, for Military Defence, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the completion of the *St. Lawrence* and *New Brunswick* Road, by the *Metapediu*, for Military Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Temiscouata*, *Matane*, and *Cap Chats*, *Gaspé*, *Malbaie*, and *Escoumains* Roads, to be distributed as follows:—*Temiscouata*, four thousand dollars; *Matane* and *Cap Chats*, two thousand dollars; *Gaspé*, two thousand dollars; *Malbaie* and *Escoumains*, two thousand dollars, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for continuation of the construction of the *Temiscouata*, *Matane* and *Cap Chat*, *Gaspé*, *Malbaie* and *Grande Baie*, *Escoumains*, and *Portneuf* Roads, for the year ending 30th June, 1865; to be distributed as follows:—*Temiscouata*, six thousand dollars; *Matane* and *Cap Chats*, three thousand dollars; *Gaspé*, two thousand dollars; *Malbaie* and *Grande Baie*, two thousand dollars; *Escoumains* and *Portneuf*, two thousand dollars.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, this day.

Mr. *Denis* also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Conger*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between *Georgian Bay* and the Bay of *Quinté*, through the valley of the *Trent*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 4.*)

And it being One of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until three o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

Three o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *George M. Bradford* and others, Lumberers, and others, on the River *Ottawa*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying for amendments to the Bill to alter the existing law by which a Drawback is allowed on all imported materials used in the construction of sea-going vessels within this Province.

Of the *Quebec* Trinity House; praying for amendments to the Bill to amend the Act 12 Vic., Cap. 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Corporation of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That the attention of Your Committee has been called to the fact that there are in store at the old Custom House, *Quebec*, about three hundred Copies of the House of Commons' Report on the *Hudson's Bay* Company, and three hundred and forty-seven boxes, each containing about a hundred volumes of Parliamentary publications of various kinds, chiefly, as the Committee are informed, Journals and Sessional Papers, besides a large quantity unpacked, probably in all about 40,000 volumes.

With regard to the Reports on the *Hudson's Bay* Company, the Committee recommend that they be forthwith distributed among the Members of the House.

With regard to the other publications, they were brought down from *Toronto* in the state in which they now are, and the Committee are of opinion that the best use that can be made of them will be to distribute them for public use and information through the Members of the Legislature.

They therefore recommend that so soon as the House be prorogued, the said publications shall, under the direction of the Clerk, be arranged and properly classified by the Messengers of the House, and after such portions of these publications as the Librarian shall consider advisable for reserve stock, and set aside, the remainder be distributed among the Members of the Legislature, in order to be placed in the public Libraries and Literary Institutions of the Province.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for tug service between *Montreal* and *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Steamers, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand two hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Quebec* Trinity House, for Salaries as per Detailed Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Quebec* Trinity House, for Beacons, Buoys and Lights, as per Detailed Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Montreal* Trinity House, for Salaries and Contingencies, as per Detailed Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Inland, Lake and River Lights, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of New Lights at *Point Pelée*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two keepers of Dépôts for Provisions at *Anticosti*, for the relief of shipwrecked persons, at Two hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of a Harbor Master at *Gaspé*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of a Harbor Master at *Amherst*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—towards allowance to *Pierre Brochu*, for residing at Lake *Metapediac*, on the *Kempt* Road, to assist travellers thereon, the sum of One hundred dollars; to *Marcel Brochu*, at *Petit Lac*, for the same, the sum of One hundred dollars; to *Jonathan Noble*, at *La Fourche*, for the same, the sum of One hundred dollars; and to *Thomas Evans*, at *Assametquagan*, for the same, the sum of One hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for proportion of the expenses of keeping up Light-Houses on *St. Paul* and *Scatterie*, in the Gulf, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—to defray expenses of the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—to defray expenses of Fishery Bounties, the sum of Nine thousand dollars; to *Lower Canada*, the sum of Eight thousand two hundred dollars; and to *Upper Canada*, the sum of Two thousand two hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—to defray expenses of Railway Inspection, the sum of Five thousand dollars; and for Steamboat Inspection, the sum of Five thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Postages of the Official Gazette, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expense for Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal to *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet miscellaneous unforeseen expenses of the Public Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Customs (exclusive of Duties refunded), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Excise, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—to defray expenses of Maintenance of Public Works, the sum of One hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars; for Repairs, the sum of Ninety-three thousand dollars; for Collection and Miscellaneous, the sum of Thirty-eight thousand dollars; and for Repairs, Landing Piers below *Quebec*, the sum of Six thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—to defray expenses for Territorial Surveys, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Thirty thousand dollars; for the same, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Thirty thousand dollars; for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Commissions, Inspections, Advertising and Contingent Expenses of the

Crown Lands, including Special Funds, Woods and Forests, and Ordnance Lands, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. *Denis* also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That the House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the postponed and remaining Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, the 25th May last.

And the Eighty-fourth Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:—

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Clothing allowance, at the rate of six dollars per man, to Corps in Class A, for the year 1862, under the provisions of Section 3 of the "Amended Militia Act 1862," viz:—Seven Field Batteries, the sum of Two thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars; fourteen troops of Cavalry, the sum of Three thousand and sixty dollars; three Foot Artillery Companies, the sum of Seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and for forty Rifle Companies the sum of Twelve thousand and thirty-four dollars, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pouliot*, That all the words after "doth" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "not concur in the said Resolution granting the sum of \$18,592.00 to pay certain "claims of the Volunteers, for 1862," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaujet,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Parker.</i>
<i>Dorion (Lochelaga),</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>MacKenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Painsonneault,</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum.&amp;Art.),</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McDongall,</i>	<i>Pouliot, and</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Thibaulteau,—22.</i>
<i>Furtier,</i>	<i>Huat,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Alleyn,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Atadonahil, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>McConkry,</i>	<i>Smith (East Durham),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>McGiverin,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Biggor,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hus's),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L' ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	—59.

So it passed in the Negative.

The said Resolution was then agreed to.

The One hundred and fourth Resolution being read a second time, was agreed to.

The One hundred and sixth Resolution being read a second time, was agreed to.

The One hundred and twelfth to the One hundred and thirty-ninth Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the remaining Resolutions be postponed until the next sitting of the House.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Representation of the People in the Legislative Assembly, as regards the Counties of *J'Assomption*, *Joliette* and *Montcalm*, and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Investigation into Shipwrecks," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Investigation into Shipwrecks," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, until half-past Seven o'clock, this day, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'clock, P. M.*

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honours, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Price* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Price* reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 42.—After "or," where it occurs the first time, insert "if he thinks fit"—and leave out from "thereof" to "No." in line 43.

Page 3, line 5.—After "horns" insert "hoofs or snout."

Page 3, line 19.—Leave out from "him" to "The," where it occurs the first time in line 24, and insert, "Any person, except the Inspector or the Assistant Inspector, who shall stamp or number any of the raw hides or skins above mentioned, and shall expose

" them for sale, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, but he shall be at liberty to mark on the said raw hides or skins, in ordinary and legible figures, the weights of the said raw hides or skins; and in such case the words "Not inspected" shall be marked above the said figures, in letters of the same dimensions and as legible as the said figures; and any person who shall expose for sale any raw hides or skins, the weights of which shall be so marked without the words "Not inspected," as above prescribed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars."

Page 3, line 33.—Leave out "on" and insert "on both sides of."

Page 3, line 40.—Leave out "four" and insert "three;" after "two" insert "and," and leave out from "threc" to "number," where it occurs the second time in line 41.

Page 3, line 42.—Leave out from "three" to "representing," in line 43.

Page 4, line 42.—Leave out from 

3.60ths. T.J.E.I.
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 to "The," in line 15.

Page 4, line 15.—Leave out "4" and insert "3."

Page 5, line 15—After "Sessions" insert "or before the Recorder's Court for said place."

Page 5, line 52—After "Arbitration" insert "in the event of the Inspector for the City of *Quebec*, or the Inspector for the City of *Montreal*, being required in writing to inspect any raw hides or skins for persons residing beyond the limits of the place for which the said Inspector has been appointed, such Inspector may, if he thinks fit, proceed to the inspection of such raw hides or skins, provided it be not within the limits assigned to any other Inspector, and that it be within *Lower Canada*; and in such case he shall make use of the said stamps or marks, and his duties and responsibilities shall be the same as though the said inspection had taken place within the City of *Quebec* or of *Montreal*; and the Inspectors in *Upper Canada*, shall have the same privileges, if they think proper to exercise them, and in such case they shall perform the same duties, and be subject to the same responsibilities in any part of *Upper Canada*, not included within the limits assigned to any other Inspector."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the postponed and remaining Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, the 25th May last.

And the One hundred and fortieth to the One hundred and ninety-third and last Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Street* reported, from the Committee of Supply, a Resolution which was read, as followeth:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.:—for the Maintenance of the *Rockwood* Asylum, the sum of Fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars; for Building Materials for the same, Ten thousand dollars; for Water, Gas, Kitchen and Heating Apparatus; Three thousand three hundred dollars; for Furniture, Two thousand five hundred dollars; and for the Superintendents and Overseers of works, Seven thousand four hundred and ninety dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Street* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Observatory, *Isto Jesus*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Medical Faculty, *McGill College, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Medical Faculty, *Victoria College, Cobourg*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

9. *Resolved*, That sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the School of Medicine, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Natural History Society, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Historical Society, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Canadian Institute, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Athenum, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto Hospital*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto Hospital for County patients*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Toronto House of Industry*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Orphan's Home and Female Aid Society, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Magdalen Asylum, Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Lying-in Hospital, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Girl's Home and Public Nursery, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the House of Providence, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institution for *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indigent Sick, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to *l'Hospice de la Maternité, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Charitable Ladies' Association of the Roman Catholic Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Finlay* Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Male Orphan Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Bridget's* Asylum, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Ladies' Protestant Home, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Canada* Military Asylum for Widows and Orphans, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indigent Sick, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the General Hospital *des Sœurs de la Charité, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Patrick's* Hospital, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Sœurs de la Providence, Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Bonaventure* Street Asylum, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.
41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Nazareth* Asylum, for the Blind and for Destitute Children, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865!

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Patrick's* Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the House of Refuge, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the University Lying-in Hospital, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Lying-in Hospital under care of *Sœurs de la Miséricorde*, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institutions, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Magdalen* Asylum (Ladies of *Le Bon Pasteur*), *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Montreal* Dispensary, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Montreal* Home and School of Industry, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Vincent de Paul* Asylum, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1864.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Kingston* General Hospital, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Orphans' Home, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Hamilton* Hospital, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, *Hamilton*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Asylum, *Hamilton*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and forty dollars

be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Indigent Sick, *Three Rivers*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *London Hospital*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Protestant Hospital, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Roman Catholic Hospital, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *St. Hyacinthe Hospital*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the General Hospital at *Sorel*, District of *Richelieu*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, *Toronto*, including the maintenance of University Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *Orillia Asylum*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *Malden Asylum*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the maintenance of the *St. John's Asylum*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the *Beauport Asylum*, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to Shipwrecked Mariners, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expenses of the Geological Survey of the Province, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, *Upper and Lower Canada*, at two thousand dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Printing, &c., of Specifications and drawing of Patents, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Boards of Agriculture, *Upper and Lower Canada* (at four thousand dollars each), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Lower Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Senior Clerk of the Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of the Superintendent of Stores of the Deputy Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Clerk in the Deputy Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of three Clerks in the Adjutant General's Department, at Six hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Clerks in the Adjutant General's Department, at Five hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Messenger in the Deputy Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of an Assistant Messenger and Laborer in the Adjutant General's Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty: for Contingent Expenses for Stationery, Printing, repairing Arms, &c., transport of Arms, Ammunition and Stores, and all other Incidental Expenses of the Militia, the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars; for Ball Ammunition for the Militia, the sum of Eleven thousand dollars; and for Blank Ammunition for the Militia, the sum of Three thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of eight Storekeepers of the Provincial Armories, at Three hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for rent of Armories, care of Arms and pay of Sergeant Majors of Field Batteries, Caretakers and Storemen of Armories, including Fuel and Light of Armories, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Military Schools of Instruction at *Quebec* and *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Special Inspections of Volunteers, by Officers of Her Majesty's Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for efficient Volunteer Corps, under Section 16 Volunteer Militia Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One Thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for pay of Boards Military Officers for the examination of Officers of the Volunteers, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards compensation to Pensioners in lieu of Land, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for General Service of the Militia and Volunteer Force, for the year ending 30th June, 1865;

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Emigration Department, and

for maintenance of the Quarantine Establishment at *Grosse Isle*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. : for Pensions to *Samuel Waller*, as late Clerk of Committees to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Four hundred dollars ; to *John Bright*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Eighty dollars ; and to *Louis Gagné*, as late Messenger to the Legislative Assembly, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Seventy-two dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. : for pensions to *G. B. Faribault*, as late Clerk-Assistant to the Legislative Assembly, the sum of One thousand six hundred dollars ; to *Mrs. Catherine Antrobus*, the sum of Eight hundred dollars ; to *Mrs. Charlotte McCormick*, the sum of Four hundred dollars ; to *Pierre Bouchard*, for wounds received in the Public Service, the sum of One hundred dollars ; and to *Jacques Brien*, for wounds received in the Public Service, the sum of Eighty dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for New Indian Annuities, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards additional expense on the *Ottawa Buildings*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards continuation of deepening *Welland Canal* to *Lake Erie* level, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for building Swing Bridge and Abutments at *St. Gabriel Lock*, *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Three pairs of Lock-gates and deepening upper entrance of the *Carillon* and *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. : for Six pairs of New Lock-gates, *Rideau Canal*, the sum of Five thousand dollars ; and for building Bridges, *Rideau Canal*, the sum of Six thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Denis* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for completion of Deep Water Channel, *Lake St. Peter*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Break-water at *Long Point* and *Nottawasaga Island*, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. : for improvements on *River du Moine*, the sum of Five thousand dollars ; and for improvements on the *Petawawa River*, the sum of Nine thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Survey of the Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to promote communication by Road, Steamboat and Telegraph, with the *North West Territory*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for completion of the *Quebec Gaol* (from Building and Jury Fund), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for completion of *Algoma Court House and Gaol*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to *St. Francis Gaol* (from the Building and Jury Fund), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Rents, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings, generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Marine Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs and additions to the Buildings at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Colonization Roads in *Upper Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Colonization Roads in *Lower Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the *St. Lawrence and New Brunswick Road*, by the *Metapedia*, for Military Defence, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the completion of the *St. Lawrence and New Brunswick Road*, by the *Metapedia*, for Military Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Témiscouata, Matane, and Cap Chats, Gaspé, Malbaie, and Escoumains Roads*; to be distributed as follows:—*Témiscouata*, four thousand dollars; *Matane and Cap Chats*, two thousand dollars; *Gaspé*, two thousand dollars; *Malbaie and Escoumains*, two thousand dollars; for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for continuation of the construction of the *Témiscouata, Matane and Cap Chats, Gaspé, Malbaie and Grandé Baie, Escoumains and Portneuf Roads*, to be distributed as follows:—*Témiscouata*, six thousand dollars; *Matane and Cap Chats*, three thousand dollars; *Gaspé*, two thousand dollars; *Malbaie and Grandé Baie*, two thousand dollars; *Escoumains and Portneuf*, two thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

*Ordered*, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First to the Fifth Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixth Resolution, being read a second time, as followeth:—

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to promote communication by Road, Steamboat and Telegraph, with the *North-West Territory*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

And the Question being proposed, That the House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Cornwall)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it is inexpedient to concur in the said item of \$50,000, in the absence of any defined scheme for carrying out the project of prosecuting the communication by Road, Steamboat and Telegraph, with the *North-West Territory*," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:—And it passed in the Negative.

The said Resolution was then agreed to.

The Seventh to the Eighteenth Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Denis* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Tug Service between *Montreal* and *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Provincial Steamers, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand two hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Quebec Trinity House*, for Salaries as per detailed Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Quebec Trinity House*, for Beacons, Buoys, and Lights, as per detailed Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Montreal Trinity House*, for Salaries and Contingencies, as per detailed Estimates, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Inland Lake and River Lights, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of New Light at *Point Pelée*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salaries of two Keepers of Depôts for Provisions at *Anticosti*, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons, at Two hundred dollars each, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of a Harbor Master at *Gaspé*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of a Harbor Master at *Amherst*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty: towards allowance to *Pierre Brochu*, for residing at *Lake Metapedia*, on the *Kempt Road*, to assist travellers thereon, the sum of One hundred dollars; to *Marcel Brochu*, at *Petit Lac*, for the same, the sum of One hundred dollars; to *Jonathan Noble*, at *La Fourche*, for the same, the sum of one hundred dollars; and to *Thomas Evans*, at *Assametsiquagan*, for the same, the sum of One hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for proportion of the expenses of keeping up Light-Houses on *St. Paul* and *Scatterie*, in the Gulf, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz.: To defray expenses of Fishery Bounties, the sum of Nine thousand dollars: to *Lower Canada*, the sum of Eight thousand two hundred dollars; and to *Upper Canada*, the sum of Two thousand two hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty: to defray expenses of Railway Inspection, the sum of Five thousand dollars; and for Steamboat Inspection, the sum of Five thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Postages of the Official Gazette, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expense for Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Removal to *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet miscellaneous unforeseen expenses of the Public Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Customs (exclusive of duties refunded), for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Excise, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty : to defray expenses of maintenance of Public Works, the sum of One hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars ; for Repairs, the sum of Ninety-three thousand dollars ; and for Collection and Miscellaneous, the sum of Thirty-eight thousand dollars ; and for Repairs to Landing Piers below *Quebec*, the sum of Six thousand dollars, for the year ending the 30th June, 1865.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty : to defray expenses for Territorial Surveys, *Upper Canada*, the sum of Thirty thousand dollars ; for the same, *Lower Canada*, the sum of Thirty thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for Commissions, Inspections, Advertising and Contingent Expenses of the Crown Lands (including special funds), Woods and Forests, and Ordnance Lands, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Galt* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ; And a Debate arising thereupon ;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Dunkin*, Member for the County of *Brome*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Dunkin* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, in Amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bell</i> ( <i>N. Lunark</i> ),	<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Drum &amp; Arth</i> )	<i>Howland</i> ,	<i>Pâquet</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> , ( <i>Iberville</i> ),	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>Parker</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ( <i>S. Simcoe</i> ),	<i>Lajoie</i> ,	<i>Pouliot</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>C'wall</i> ),	<i>Rymal</i> , and
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Wallbridge</i> ( <i>N. Hast's</i> ).
<i>Chambers</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	—24.
<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Hochelaga</i> ),			

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leads),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>LeBoutillier,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co'y.)</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	—53.
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put;

*Ordered,* That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved,* That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macfarlane* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered,* That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Macfarlane* reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read and agreed to.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; The House divided: And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. *Galt*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

MONCK.

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, the Supplementary Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Province during the half-year ending the 30th instant, and the year ending the 30th June, 1865; and in conformity with the provisions of the 57th Section of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the Legislative Assembly. (*Sessional Papers, No. 41*)

*Quebec, 24th June, 1864.*

*Ordered,* That the said Message and accompanying Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum for Criminal Prosecutions, for the Administration of Justice, *Canada West*, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for services of *G. W. Wicksteed* (Legislative Assembly), as Law Clerk to the Government, for the years 1862 and 1863, and for the six months ending 30th June, 1864, at four hundred dollars per annum.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional sum required to meet the Contingent Expenses of the Education Department for *Upper Canada*, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the amount required to cover the defalcation of *H. B. St. Marie*, late Accountant of the Education Department for *Lower Canada*, for the repayment of which sum security has been obtained, per Order in Council, 18th February, 1864, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and one dollars and eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, for balance required towards Surveys and Inspections of Public Works and Buildings, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the *Cataragui* Property, to advance the balance due thereon, per Order in Council, 17th February, 1864, to be repaid by the purchaser, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, for expenditure on Gaols and Court Houses, *Canada East*, chargeable against Municipalities' Fund, *Lower Canada*, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty: in addition to Grant per Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, chapter 14, respecting Indians and Indian Lands, the sum of Four hundred dollars; and an additional sum of Two thousand two hundred dollars towards new Indian Annuities, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay *J. S. McCuaig* the balance due on his account for special services, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional Gratuity to Mrs. *Mickle*, widow of the late Postmaster at *Stratford*, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an additional Gratuity to two sisters of the late Mr. *Panton*, Ocean Mail Clerk, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a Gratuity to the sisters of the late Mr. *Bencough*, Railway Mail Clerk, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the property purchased at the River *Berseamits* for the use of the Indians, per Order in Council, 30th January, 1864, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay balance of expenses of the *London* Exhibition of 1861, for the half year ending 30th June, 1864.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as additional Salary to the fourth-class Clerk in the Customs Branch of the Finance Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for allowance to *G. W. Wicksteed* (Legislative Assembly), as Law Clerk to the Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee until after Twelve of the clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 25th June, 1864.

The following Resolution was proposed :

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty : as an additional sum required to meet Contingencies of the Department of Education for *Upper Canada*, the sum of Five hundred dollars ; for the same to the Trinity College, *Toronto*, the sum of Four thousand dollars ; for the same to the College at *Sandwich*, the sum of Six hundred dollars ; and for the same to Grammar Schools, the sum of Four hundred dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* moved, That the grant of Four thousand dollars to Trinity College, *Toronto*, be left out.—The Committee divided : Yeas, 18 ; Nays, 48.

The Resolution was then adopted.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid towards the *Lower Canada* Education Income Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay balance due by the Committee of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, *Toronto*, on the closing of the Institution, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—for repairs to damages to Slides, Booms and Dams on the *Ottawa* and its tributaries, arising from the freshet of 1864, the sum of Thirty thousand dollars ; and for repairs to Slides and Booms on River *Coulanges*, *Upper Ottawa*, Fifteen thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, viz. :—for completion of Road across the Indian Reserve at *Gaughnawaga*, the sum of One thousand two hundred dollars ; and as an aid to the *Upper Canada* Improvement Fund, on account of the balance due to the several Municipalities per Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, chapter 26, section 7, the sum of Forty thousand dollars, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Shipping Master's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Macfarlane* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Macfarlane* reported the Resolutions accordingly ; and the same were read a second time, and agreed to, *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. *Macfarlane* also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved*, That this House will, on to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Duties of Excise ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Macfarlane* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That there be a Morning Sitting for Government Orders to-day (Saturday), beginning at eleven o'clock, A.M., and ending at one P.M. ; and that all the Government Orders fixed for Tuesday next, shall be on the Orders of the Day for to-day, at eleven o'clock ; and that there also be a Morning Sitting for Government Orders on Monday, beginning at ten o'clock, A.M., and ending at one P.M.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :

Bill, intituled, " An Act to naturalize *Stirling Dupree Payne*."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Lévis Mining Company of Canada East*."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Atlas Gold Mining Company*."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the *St. Lawrence Mining Company*."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, " An Act to amend ' the Act, intituled, ' An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank,' " with an amendment to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, " An Act to amend the Act, intituled, ' An Act to ' incorporate the Merchants' Bank ; ' " and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 19—After " section " insert " Provided always that the number of " Directors to be elected at each annual meeting shall not be less than four."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until eleven o'clock, A.M., this day.

Saturday, 25th June, 1864.

11 o'clock, A.M.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee recommend that the following Documents be printed :

Second Report of the Standing Committee on Emigration and Colonization.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Canal between *Georgian Bay* and *Lake Ontario*, by *Lake Simcoe* and *Lake Scugog*, through the County of *Ontario*. (This Report to be printed in the English language only.)

Annual Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of *Upper Canada*, for the year 1863. (This Report to be printed in the condensed form of last year, and the same number of copies.)

Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Fishery Act and the administration of Justice connected therewith. (Report to be printed with certain Tables and Selections of Evidence.)

The Committee also recommend that the following Document be not printed :

Return to Address, on the subject of the Treaty made between the Government and certain Indians of the *Manitoulin* Islands.

The Committee also recommend that the extra copies of the Third Readings of Bills be printed with marginal numbers and marginal notes, when practicable.

The Committee also recommend the scale of distribution of Printed Documents, as adopted in the Session of 1860, be amended, in so far as the Honorable the Legislative Council is concerned, by substituting the following scale of distribution of Reports and other Documents to be distributed *through the Post Office* to Members of the Legislative Council :

	Total Printed.		Copies to each English Member.		Copies to each French Member.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.	E.	F.
Public Accounts.....	300	150	5		1	4
Trade and Navigation.....	300	150	5		1	4
Public Works.....	300	150	5		1	4
Crown Lands.....	300	150	5		1	4
Bureau Agriculture.....	300	150	5		1	4
Other Public Returns.....	300	150	5		1	4
Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly.....	150	75	2		1	2
Minutes of Proceedings, Legislative Council.....	200	150	5		1	4
Orders of the Day, Legislative Assembly.....	150	75	2		1	2
Bills and Documents.....	300	150	5		1	4
Journals and Appendix.....	150	75	2		1	2
Bills, Legislative Assembly, Third Reading Form.....	200	100	2		1	1
Ditto, Legislative Council.....	200	100	2		1	1

After the above distribution, the balance remaining on hand to be disposed of as may be directed by His Honor the Speaker.

The Committee also recommend that the extra number of Copies required for the above purpose be printed.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Militia," was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, the following amendments were made to the Bill.

4. The following paragraph is hereby added to and shall form and be read as part of the fourteenth section of the Act passed in the twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act respecting the Volunteer Militia Force," that is to say, "and each Non-commissioned Officer and Private shall be paid for each day's actual and *bonâ fide* drill ordered by the Commander in Chief, not exceeding sixteen days in each year, the sum of fifty cents, but such payment shall be made only upon proof of compliance with such regulations touching such drill, and the efficiency of Volunteer Corps, and of the Non-commissioned Officers and men thereof, as the Commander in Chief shall from time to time see fit to make, defining what shall be deemed an efficient Volunteer Corps."

"5. The Thirty-seventh section of the said Act, intituled, 'An Act respecting the Volunteer Militia Force,' is hereby repealed; and the following section shall, in lieu thereof, be taken and read as the Thirty-seventh section of the last-mentioned Act, that is to say:

"37. The Commander in Chief may, by General Order, from time to time appoint a Board or Boards to be constituted either of three or more officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army or of the Volunteers of whom one shall be a Field Officer, and to be held at such place as is therein specified, to examine any such officers of the Volunteers as may desire to have investigated their knowledge of and proficiency in drill and military duties generally; and upon any such examination the said Board or Boards shall report the result thereof to the Commander in Chief, and shall, after the approval thereof by him, deliver to any such officer as may have satisfactorily passed such examination, a certificate thereof, which said certificate shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Adjutant General of Militia, and the certificate thereafter delivered to the officer so examined, and the fact of such examination and certificate shall be notified in General Orders, and the said section shall be construed and have effect as if it had formed part of the said Act at the time of the passing thereof, instead of the section hereby repealed, and for which it is substituted."

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be further amended by adding the following clause thereto:

3. The 81st clause of the Act respecting the Militia of 1863 will be amended so as to read as follows :—

“ Any person who shall wilfully make any false statement in any such roll, return or copy shall thereby incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence ;” The House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Hast.),</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Wells, and</i>
<i>Dorion (Drm. &amp; Arth.)</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Rémillard,</i>	<i>White.—33.</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'Is &amp; Gren)</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>
<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald (C'wall),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>MacKenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>MacKenzie (N. Oxford),</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Cornelbier,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	—50.
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond and Arthibasku*), seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, the Bill was further amended by adding the following clause to the said Bill :—

“ The 81st section of the said Act respecting the Militia is hereby amended by “ striking out the words “ make or ” in the first line of the said section.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, the title of the Bill was amended by leaving out the word “ Act ” where it occurs the second time, and inserting the word “ Acts,” and by adding after the word “ Militia ” the words “ and the Volunteer Militia Force.”

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Law respecting the Public Accounts and the Board of Audit, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Galt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, the following amendment was made to the Bill :—

*Clause 8*. Add the following Proviso at the end thereof :—

Provided always that in the event of any unforeseen accident happening to any Public work or building which requires any immediate outlay for the repair thereof, if there shall be no amount appropriated by Parliament which is available for such repair, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, upon the Report of the Commissioner of

Public Works to that effect, to order such expenditure to be made and to be thereafter submitted to Parliament, and such Order in Council shall be authority sufficient to the Auditor to permit the issue of a Warrant or Warrants to the amount so ordered to be expended; but it shall be the duty of the Auditor to cause copies of all such Orders in Council, and of all such Warrants issued upon the authority thereof, to be laid before Parliament on the first day of the then next Session.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Walsh*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the following articles hitherto classed as Cordials, and paying as such on importation the duties of Customs imposed upon Cordials, viz: Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Elder and Currant Wines, be withdrawn from the class of Cordials, and rated for duty as unenumerated articles.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act respecting Duties of Customs and the Collection thereof, and to alter the duties on certain goods.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time, on Monday next.

Mr. *Walsh*, from the Committee of the whole House to consider of a certain proposed Resolution respecting the resumption, by the Government, of certain works connected with the Navigation of the *St. Lawrence*, now vested by Act of the Legislature in the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*, reported a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the works for the improvement of the Navigation of the River *St. Lawrence*, between the Harbors of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, by deepening the Channel thereof through Lake *St. Peter* and at other places, which are now under the management of the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*, by virtue of the Acts 13 and 14 *V.*, cap. 97—16 *V.*, c. 24—18 *V.*, c. 143—20 *V.*, c. 126, and 24 *V.*, c. 68—and the Steamers, Steam-dredges and other Machinery, Plant or Property, transferred by the Province to the said Harbor Commissioners under the said Acts, or purchased by them with moneys raised for the purposes aforesaid, under the said Acts or any of them, and any Revenues arising from Tolls thereon, should become Provincial Works and property, and be placed as such under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the Province should assume the payment of the principal and interest of all Debentures issued by the said Harbor Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, under the authority of the said Acts or any of them, and now outstanding, and should discharge the said Commissioners from all obligation to repay any moneys heretofore advanced by the Province for or towards the redemption of any such Debentures or the payment of any interest thereon,—the said Commissioners paying over to the Receiver General any balance in their hands of the proceeds of the said Debentures or of any moneys arising from Tolls on the said works.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill to replace the improvements in the Navigation of the River *St. Lawrence*, between the Harbors of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and ordered to be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the law respecting the Navigation of Canadian waters ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to revive and continue for a limited time the provision for the Geological Survey of this Province ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Ferguson* (South *Simcoe*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution substituting a fixed rate per ton in lieu of the Drawback now granted to ship-builders building ships in *Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, " An Act to regulate the inspection of " Raw Hides and Leather," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to diminish the expenses of sales *en justice* and of confirmations of Title, and to facilitate the taking of *enquêtes*, the summoning of absentees, and the judicial distribution of moneys in *Lower Canada* ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Monday next.

*Ordered*, That the said Bill be re-printed, for the use of the Members of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, " An Act whereby Mining Companies can obtain Charters " of Incorporation ;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported the Bill accordingly ; and the Amendments were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 2—Leave out from " follows " to " Province," inclusive, on page 4, line 8, and insert the following as Clauses A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.

*Clause A.* The Governor in Council may, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, grant a Charter of Incorporation to any number of persons not less than five,

who shall petition therefor, and constitute such persons and others who may become Shareholders in such Company, a body corporate and politic, for any of the following purposes :

1. Carrying on any kind of Manufacturing, Shipbuilding, Mechanical or Chemical business ;
2. Mining for Gold, Silver, Copper, or other Metals or Ores ; or for Coal, Plumbago or other Minerals ;
3. Washing, Dressing, Smelting and otherwise preparing for market the Ores of all kinds of Metals ;
4. Erection of Dams, Sluices and other Hydraulic Apparatus for Excavating and Washing Auriferous Earth in the process of Gold Mining ;
5. Opening and Working Quarries of Marble, Slate or other Economic Minerals, or Mineral Substances, and the Manufacture, Exportation and Sale thereof ;
6. Boring for opening and using Petroleum, Salt or other Mineral Springs ;
7. Erection and maintenance of any Building or Buildings to be used, in whole or part, as a Mechanics' Institute, or Public Reading or Lecture Room, or as a Public Hotel, or as Baths or Bath Houses, or for Agricultural or Horticultural Fairs or Exhibitions, or for Educational, Library, Scientific or Religious purposes ;
8. Carrying on of any Fishery or Fisheries in this Province or the waters thereto adjacent, or in the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and the building and equipping of any Vessels for such Fishery or Fisheries ;
9. Carrying on of any Forwarding Business, and the Construction, Owning, Chartering or Leasing of Ships, Steamboats, Wharves, Roads or other Property required for the purpose of such Forwarding Business ;
10. Acquiring or Constructing and Maintaining any Plank, Macadamized or Gravelled Road, or any Bridge, Pier, Wharf, Dry Dock, or Marine Railway ;

And such Charter of Incorporation may be granted to any one Company for any two or more of the purposes mentioned in the paragraphs numbered two, three, four and five of this section.

*Clause B.* The applicants for a Charter, under the authority of this Act, must give at least one month's previous notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply for such Charter, stating therein :—

1. The names in full and the places of residence of the applicants, to the number of five at least ;
2. The proposed corporate name of the Company ;
3. The object or purpose for which incorporation is sought ;
4. The place or places where the operations of the Company are to be carried on ;
5. The amount of the nominal capital of the Company ;
6. The number of shares and the amount of each share ;
7. The amount of the stock subscribed ;
8. The amount paid in, or to be paid in before the Charter is granted.

*Clause C.* Before Letters Patent are issued, in which the foregoing particulars shall be recited, the applicants therefor must prove to the satisfaction of the Minister, or officer to whom the duty of reporting thereon may be assigned, that the proposed corporate name is not that of any other known Company ; that one or more of the applicants is a resident of this Province, and a British subject by birth or naturalization ; that not less than one-half of the proposed capital stock has been subscribed in good faith, and that at least ten per cent. thereof, or five per cent. of the whole capital, when it does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, has been paid in to the credit of Trustees for the Company, and still remains at the credit of the said Trustees in some one or more of the Chartered Banks of this Province ; but if the proposed capital of the Company exceeds five hundred thousand dollars, then it will be sufficient to prove that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been paid in, and remains at the credit of the Company, as aforesaid ; Provided always, that whenever the Company proposed to be incorporated, is formed for a purpose for the carrying out of which it is necessary that they should possess real estate, then it shall be sufficient that the applicants prove to the satisfaction of the Minister or officer to whom the duty of reporting thereon is assigned, that the sum required under the foregoing provision has been invested in such real estate which is held by Trustees for the Company.

or that part of such sum has been so invested and the remainder paid into a chartered Bank to the credit of the said Trustees.

*Clause D.* Every Company so incorporated by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, for any of the purposes mentioned in this Act, shall be a body corporate by the name contained in the Letters Patent, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company as if incorporated by a Special Act of Parliament, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate necessary or requisite for the carrying on of its operations; and the said Letters Patent shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act have been complied with; and any copy of such Letters Patent purporting to be certified by the Provincial Secretary and Registrar or his Deputy, under his hand, shall be evidence of the contents of such Letters Patent in all Courts and places in this Province.

*Clause E.* Every Company incorporated under the authority of this Act, shall be subject to the following general provisions of law, which shall be embodied and set forth in their Letters Patent:—

*The General Provisions.*

1. The affairs of the Company shall be managed by a Board of not less than three, nor more than nine Directors;

2. The persons named as such, in the Letters Patent, shall be the Directors of the Company, until replaced by others duly chosen in their stead;

3. No person shall be elected or chosen as a Director thereafter, unless he is a Shareholder, owning Stock absolutely in his own right, and not in arrear in respect of any call thereon;

4. The after Directors of the Company shall be elected by the Shareholders, in general meeting of the Company assembled, at such times, in such wise, and for such term, as the By-laws of the Company may prescribe;

5. In default only of other express provisions in such behalf, by the By-laws of the Company,—

(a) Such Election shall take place yearly, all the Members of the Board retiring, and (if otherwise qualified) being eligible for re-election.

(b) Notice of the time and place for holding General Meetings of the Company shall be given at least ten days previously thereto, in some newspaper published at or as near as may be to the office or chief place of business of the Company.

(c) At all General Meetings of the Company, every Shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he owns shares in the Company, and may vote by proxy.

(d) Elections of Directors shall be by ballot.

(e) Vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled for the unexpired remainder of the term, by the Board, from among the qualified Shareholders of the Company.

(f) The Directors shall from time to time elect from among themselves a President of the Company; and shall also name, and may remove at pleasure, all other officers thereof.

6. If at any time an Election of Directors be not made or do not take effect at the proper time, the Company shall not be held to be thereby dissolved; but such Election may take place at any General Meeting of the Company duly called for that purpose.

7. The Directors of the Company shall have full power in all things to administer the affairs of the Company, and may make or cause to be made for the Company any description of contract which the Company may by law enter into; and may from time to time make By-laws not contrary to law, to regulate the allotment of Stock, the making of calls thereon, the payment thereof, the issue and registration of certificates of Stock, the forfeiture of Stock for non-payment, the disposal of forfeited Stock and of the proceeds thereof, the transfer of Stock, the declaration and payment of dividends, the number of the Directors, their term of service, the amount of their Stock qualification, the appointment, functions, duties and removal of all Agents, Officers and Servants of the Company, the security to be given by them to the Company, their remuneration and that (if any) of the Directors, the time at which and the place or places where the annual meetings of the Company shall be held, and where the business of the Company shall be conducted, and

if the Company be a Mining Company, one (or more) of such places may be without this Province,—the calling of meetings, regular and special, of the Board of Directors, and of the Company, the quorum, the requirements as to proxies, and the procedure in all things at such meetings, the imposition and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures admitting of regulation by By-law, and the conduct in all other particulars of the affairs of the Company; and may from time to time repeal, amend or re-enact the same; but every such By-law, and every repeal, amendment or re-enactment thereof, unless in the meantime confirmed at a general meeting of the Company duly called for that purpose, shall only have force until the next annual meeting of the Company, and in default of confirmation thereof, shall, from that time only, cease to have force.

8. A copy of any By-law of the Company, under their seal, and purporting to be signed by any officer of the Company, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of such By-law in all Courts of Law or Equity in this Province.

9. The stock of the Company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable, in such manner only, and subject to all such conditions and restrictions as by *the Letters Patent*, or by the By-laws of the Company, shall be prescribed.

10. The Directors of the Company may call in and demand from the Shareholders thereof, respectively, all sums of money by them subscribed, at such time and places, and in such payments or instalments, as the By-laws of the Company may require or allow; and interest shall accrue and fall due, at the rate of six per centum per annum, upon the amount of any unpaid call, from the day appointed for payment of such call.

11. Not less than ten per centum upon the allotted Stock of the Company shall, by means of one or more calls, be called in and made payable within one year from the incorporation of the Company; and for every year thereafter, at least a further ten per centum shall in like manner be called in and made payable, until the whole shall have been so called in.

12. The Company may enforce payment of all calls and interest thereon, by action in any competent Court; and in such action it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to declare that the Defendant is a holder of one share or more, stating the number of shares, and is indebted in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear amount, in respect of one call or more upon one share or more, stating the number of calls and the amount of each, whereby an action hath accrued to the Company under this Act; and a certificate under their seal, and purporting to be signed by any officer of the Company, to the effect that the Defendant is a Shareholder, and that so much is due by him and unpaid thereon, shall be received in all Courts of Law and Equity as *prima facie* evidence to that effect.

13. If, after such demand or notice as by the By-laws of the Company may be prescribed, any call made upon any share or shares be not paid within such time as by such By-laws may be limited in that behalf, the Directors, in their discretion, by vote to that effect, reciting the facts and duly recorded in their minutes, may summarily forfeit any shares whereon such payment is not made; and the same shall thereupon become the property of the Company, and may be disposed of as by By-law or otherwise they shall ordain.

14. No share shall be transferable, until all previous calls thereon have been fully paid in, or until declared forfeited for non-payment of calls thereon or sold under execution.

15. No Shareholder being in arrear in respect of any call shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company.

16. The Directors of the Company, if they see fit at any time after the whole Capital Stock of the Company shall have been allotted and paid in, but not sooner, may make a By-law for increasing the Capital Stock of the Company to any amount which they may consider requisite in order to the due carrying out of the objects of the Company; but no such By-law shall have any force or effect whatever, until after it shall have been sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in amount of all the Shareholders, at a general meeting of the Company duly called for the purpose of considering such By-law, nor until a copy thereof duly authenticated shall have been filed as hereinafter mentioned with the Provincial Secretary or such other officer as the Governor in Council may direct.

17. Any By-law for increasing the Capital Stock of the Company shall declare the

number and value of the Shares of the new Stock; and may prescribe the manner in which the same shall be allotted; and in default of its so doing, the control of such allotment shall be held to vest absolutely in the Directors.

18. The Company may, within six months after a duly authenticated copy of such By-law has been filed with the Provincial Secretary, or such other officer as the Governor in Council may have named for the purpose, require and cause a notice under the signature of the Provincial Secretary or other proper officer, to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, that such By-law has been passed and filed as aforesaid, and stating the number and amount of the shares of new stock, the amount actually subscribed, and the amount paid in in respect thereof, and from the date of such notice the Capital Stock of the Company shall be and remain increased, to the amount, in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth by such By-law, and the new Stock shall become subject to all the provisions of law in like manner (so far as may be), as though the same had formed part of the Stock of the Company originally subscribed.

19. The Company shall cause a book or books to be kept by the Secretary, or by some other Officer specially charged with that duty, wherein shall be kept recorded—

1. A correct copy of the Letters Patent incorporating the Company, as also of any and every By-law thereof;

2. The names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are or have been Shareholders;

3. The address and calling of every such person, while such Shareholder;

4. The number of shares of stock held by each Shareholder;

5. The amounts paid in, and remaining unpaid, respectively, on the stock of each Shareholder;

6. All transfers of stock, in their order as presented to the Company for entry, with the date and other particulars of each transfer, and the date of the entry thereof; and

7. The names, addresses and calling of all persons who are or have been Directors of the Company; with the several dates at which each became or ceased to be such Director;

20. The Directors may refuse to allow the entry into any such book, of any transfer of Stock whereof the whole amount has not been paid in; and no transfer made with the view of relieving the transferor from pre-existing debts of the Company, shall be valid or prevent any antecedent creditor from exercising his remedy against such transferor in the same way as if he had continued to be a Shareholder in such Company; provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the effect of chapter seventy of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, as regards any such stock seized and sold in execution.

21. No transfer of Stock shall be valid for any purpose whatever, save only as exhibiting the rights of the parties thereto towards each other, and as rendering the transferee liable *ad interim*, jointly and severally with the transferor, to the Company and their creditors, until entry thereof has been duly made in such book or books.

22. Such books shall, during reasonable business hours of every day, except Sundays and obligatory holidays (*fêtes d'obligation*), be kept open for the inspection of Shareholders and creditors of the Company, and their personal representatives, at the office or chief place of business of the Company; and every such Shareholder, creditor or representative, may make extracts therefrom.

23. Such books shall be *prima facie* evidence of all facts purporting to be thereby stated, in any suit or proceeding against the Company or against any Shareholder;

24. Every Director, officer or servant of the Company, who knowingly makes or assists to make any untrue entry in any such book, or who refuses or neglects to make any proper entry therein, or to exhibit the same, or to allow the same to be inspected and extracts to be taken therefrom, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for making each such untrue entry and for each such refusal or neglect, and also for all loss or damage which any party interested may have sustained thereby;

25. The Company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, in respect of any shares; and the receipt of the Shareholder in whose name the same may stand in the books of the Company, shall be a valid and binding discharge to the Company for any dividend or money payable in respect of such shares, and whether or not notice of such trust shall have been given to the Com.

pany; and the Company shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt.

26. Every contract, agreement, engagement or bargain made, and every bill of exchange drawn, accepted or endorsed, and every promissory note and cheque made, drawn or endorsed on behalf of the Company, by any Agent, Officer or Servant of the Company; in general accordance with his powers as such under the By-laws of the Company, shall be binding upon the Company; and in no case shall it be necessary to have the seal of the Company affixed to any such contract, agreement, engagement, bargain, bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, or to prove that the same was made, drawn, accepted or endorsed, as the case may be, in pursuance of any By-law, or special vote or order; nor shall the party so acting as Agent, Officer or Servant of the Company, be thereby subjected individually to any liability whatsoever to any third party therefor; Provided, always, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Company to issue any note payable to the bearer thereof, or any promissory note intended to be circulated as money, or as the note of a Bank.

27. Each Shareholder, until the whole amount of his Stock has been paid up, shall be individually liable to the creditors of the Company to an amount equal to that not paid up thereon; but shall not be liable to an action therefor by any creditor, before an execution against the Company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable, with costs, against such Shareholders.

28. The Shareholders of the Company shall not as such be held responsible for any act, default or liability whatsoever of the Company, or for any engagement, claim, payment, loss, injury, transaction, matter or thing whatsoever, relating to or connected with the Company, beyond the amount of their respective shares in the capital stock thereof.

29. No person holding stock in the Company as an executor, administrator, tutor, curator, guardian or trustee, shall be personally subject to liability as a Shareholder, but the estates and funds in the hands of such person shall be liable in like manner, and to the same extent, as the testator or intestate, or the minor, ward or interdicted person, or the person interested in such trust fund, would be, if living and competent to act, and holding such stock in his own name; and no person holding such stock as collateral security, shall be personally subject to such liability, but the person pledging such stock shall be considered as holding the same, and shall be liable as a Shareholder accordingly.

30. Every such executor, administrator, tutor, curator, guardian or trustee, shall represent the stock in his hands, at all meetings of the Company, and may vote accordingly as a Shareholder; and every person who pledges his stock may nevertheless represent the same at all such meetings, and may vote accordingly as a Shareholder.

31. If the Directors of the Company declare and pay any dividend when the Company is insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which renders the Company insolvent, or diminishes the capital stock thereof, they shall be jointly and severally liable, as well to the Company as to the individual Shareholders and creditors thereof, for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all thereafter contracted during their continuance in office, respectively; but if any Director present when such dividend is declared, do forthwith, or if any Director then absent do within twenty-four hours after he shall have become aware thereof and able so to do, enter on the minutes of the Board of Directors his protest against the same, and do within eight days thereafter publish such protest in at least one newspaper published at, or as near as may be possible to, the office or chief place of business of the Company, such Director may thereby, and not otherwise, exonerate himself from such liability.

32. No loan shall be made by the Company to any Shareholder, and if such be made, all Directors and other officers of the Company making the same, or in any wise assenting thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable to the Company for the amount of such loan,—and also to third parties, to the extent of such loan with legal interest,—for all debts of the Company contracted from the time of the making of such loan to that of the re-payment thereof.

33. Any description of action may be prosecuted and maintained between the Company and any Shareholder thereof; and no shareholder, not being himself a party to such suit shall be incompetent as a witness therein.

34. The Charter of the Company shall be forfeited by non-user during three consecutive years, at any one time, or if the Company do not go into actual operation within three years after it is granted; and no declaration of such forfeiture by any Act of the Legislature shall be deemed an infringement of such Charter:

*Clause F.* The Governor in Council may, on the petition of the applicants, omit from the Letters Patent clauses eleven, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of the next preceding section, or one or more of them, and the Company shall not then be subject to the said clauses.

*Clause G.* The Governor in Council may, from time to time, fix and regulate the fees to be paid by applicants for Letters Patent under this Act, may designate the Department from which they shall be issued, and prescribe the forms of record and proceeding, and all other matters necessary for carrying out the object and purposes of this Act.

*Clause H.* Every Company incorporated under the authority of this Act, shall be subject to such further and other provisions as the Legislature may hereafter deem expedient.

In the Preamble: Page 1, line 1—Before "Her Majesty" insert "Whereas it is expedient to authorize the incorporation by Letters Patent of Companies for manufacturing, mining, and other purposes, and to provide that certain general clauses of this Act shall apply to all Companies so incorporated; Therefore."

In the Title—Leave out from "Act" to "incorporation," inclusive, and insert "to authorize the granting of Charters of Incorporation to Manufacturing, Mining and other Companies."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Dower in *Upper Canada*, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend, with relation to *Upper Canada*, the Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered,* That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 18—Leave out from "therefor" to "so" in line 24, and insert "*Upper Canada* shall be divided into twelve Agricultural Districts, designated by numbers as in Schedule A, annexed to this Act, and each comprising the Counties designated in the said Schedule. The Agricultural Societies in each District shall, at their annual meeting, elect one person to represent each District at the Board of Agriculture, by a majority of the votes of the Agricultural Societies in each District, and the Secretary of each Society shall, within eight days after the election, forward to the Minister of Agriculture the name of the person chosen by the Society. In case of an equality of votes for two or more persons, the Minister of Agriculture shall have a casting vote. Vacancies through death, resignation or other cause, shall be filled up by the Minister of Agriculture. The first election shall take place at the Annual Meeting of said Societies, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in each of the Districts designated by odd numbers in said Schedule A to this Act, and the persons so elected

"shall replace the four retiring Members: the other six Districts shall each elect a Member at the annual meeting in 1866, to replace the remaining four Members whose term of office will then expire, and thereafter six Members of the Board shall retire annually."

Page 3, line 17—Leave out from "Association" to "the" where it occurs the first time in line 21.

Page 4, line 5—After "Society" insert the following as Clauses A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I.

*Clause A.* "It shall be the duty of the Minister of Agriculture to have a sufficient number of the Act, intituled, 'An Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and 'Agricultural Societies,' as amended by this Act, printed for distribution among 'Agricultural Societies.'"

*Clause B.* The Agricultural Districts in *Upper Canada* shall consist of the following Counties respectively;—

- No. 1. *Essex, Kent, Lambton and Elgin*;
- No. 2. *Middlesex, Perth and Huron*;
- No. 3. *Oxford, Waterloo, Brant and Norfolk*;
- No. 4. *Haldimand, Lincoln, Wentworth and Welland*;
- No. 5. *Wellington, Halton and Peel*;
- No. 6. *Bruce, Grey and Simcoe*;
- No. 7. *York and Ontario*;
- No. 8. *Durham, Northumberland, Victoria and Peterborough*;
- No. 9. *Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington*;
- No. 10. *Frontenac, Kenfrew, Lanark and Leeds*;
- No. 11. *Carleton, Grenville and Dundas*;
- No. 12. *Stormont, Russell, Prescott and Glengarry.*

*Clause C.* The following clauses shall apply to *Lower Canada* only:—

*Clause D.* There may be in each of the Judicial Districts of *Lower Canada* an Agricultural Society, to be called the District Agricultural Society for the District (naming it), and the powers of such Society shall extend over and apply to, the territorial limits of the Judicial District for which it is constituted.

*Clause E.* Each of such District Agricultural Societies shall consist of a President and Vice-President, to be chosen from among themselves by the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the several County Agricultural Societies of the Counties composing the District, and shall be held to be constituted and organized so soon as the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of such County Societies, or a majority of such Presidents and Vice-Presidents shall, after due notice, to be given by letter addressed and transmitted by post to such Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the said County Societies, by any two or more of the Presidents thereof, have chosen from among themselves a President and Vice-President of such District Agricultural Society, and shall have appointed a Secretary-Treasurer thereof; and the said Secretary-Treasurer shall have made a declaration under oath (to be administered by any Justice of the Peace), that a sum of money, representing not less than two hundred dollars for each of the County Agricultural Societies, has been paid to him.

*Clause F.* Each of the said District Agricultural Societies shall be a corporation under the name aforesaid, and may have a common seal, and shall have power to make by-laws for its governance, and all the rights and powers incident to a corporation, as also to acquire, possess, hold and enjoy real property in the District, not exceeding five hundred acres, nor in value two thousand dollars, and to alienate and transfer the same by sale, exchange or otherwise.

*Clause G.* All proceedings of such District Agricultural Societies shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present at any meeting thereof, and in the event of an equal division, the President shall have a casting vote; and the members assembled at any special or regular meeting of the Society, after due notice from the Secretary-Treasurer, by order of the President, mailed to the respective addresses of the members, shall be a quorum competent to transact business.

*Clause H.* The Presidents of the several District Agricultural Societies in *Lower*

*Canada* shall constitute the Board of Agriculture for that section of the Province, of which the Minister of Agriculture shall be, *ex officio*, a member, as provided by the Act hereby amended; and the said Board of Agriculture shall exercise, in *Lower Canada*, all the powers now exercised by the Board of Agriculture under the said Act hereby amended, and shall perform all the duties which by law devolve upon the said Board, so far as they are consistent with this Act.

*Clause I.* The sections ten, eleven and twelve of the said Act, chapter thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same relate to *Lower Canada*, and sections seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-four, of the said Act, as hereby amended or affected by the enactments herein contained, and sections eighty-five and eighty-six of the said Act, shall apply to the said District Agricultural Societies, respectively, and this Act and the said Act shall be and be read and interpreted as forming one Act.

In the Title—Leave out from “amend” to “the” in the first line.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

And it being One o'clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker until Three o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

3 o' Clock, P.M.

The Honorable Mr. *Howland* moved, seconded by Mr. *Shanly*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to recommend the payment of the balance due by the Government for certain expenses incurred in carrying out the Treaty of Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the *United States of America*, in accordance with an Order in Council, passed on the 14th day of March, 1863.

And notice being taken that the motion was contrary to the Provisions of the fourteenth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*;

Mr. Speaker said, that according to the usages of the British Parliament, he was not bound to decide on a Question of Law.

And the Question being put, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to recommend the payment of the balance due by the Government for certain expenses incurred in carrying out the Treaty of Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the *United States of America*, in accordance with an Order in Council passed on the 14th day of March, 1863;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Dufresne (Iberville)</i> ,	<i>LeBoutillier</i> ,	<i>Price</i> ,
<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Rankin</i> ,
<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i> ,	<i>Raymond</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Evanturél</i> ,	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac)</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Rose</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton)</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxfo'd)</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Higginson</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Smith (E. Durham)</i> ;
<i>Cornellier</i> ,	<i>Houde</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Thibaudeau</i> ,

<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Piquet,</i>	<i>Wright (E. York).</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Arth.)</i>	<i>Lejolle,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Archangeault,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Rowman,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wells.—17.</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Magog* Gold Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Marrington Canada* Mining Company (limited)."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Ophir* Gold Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Halifax* Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Stadacona* Mining and Smelting Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Alliance* Mining and Smelting Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *River Famine* Gold Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Carleton* Lead Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Lancaster* Oil Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* River Navigation Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Beauharnois, Chateauguay* and *Huntingdon* Navigation Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *St. Francis* Mining and Smelting Company."

Bill, intituled, " An Act to incorporate the *Eastern Townships* *Eldorado* Gold and *Copper* Mining Company."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, " An Act to erect certain new Municipalities in the County of *Drummond*, by the names of *Kingsey Falls* and *South Durham*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, " An Act to erect certain new Municipalities in the County of *Drummond*, by the names of *Kingsey Falls* and *South Durham*," and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 1, line 9—After " last" leave out " five" and insert " four."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature, being read ;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received ;

Mr. *Robitaille* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day fortnight" added at the end thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Mackenzie*, Member for the County of *Lambton*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Mackenzie* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And it being Six of the clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, until half-past Seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.*

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*, and to authorize the said Company to "acquire and hold the Harbour of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes;" And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Legislative Council in the said amendments ; the House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway Company*;" And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Legislative Council in the said amendments ; the House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Amendment which was, this day, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Report (of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature) be now received ; And which Amendment was : That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day fortnight" added at the end of the Question.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter four of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, called upon Mr. *Denis*, Member for the County of *Beauharnois*, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. *Denis* accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed : The said Amendment was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then, the main Question being put, That the Report (of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature) be now received ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*), seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McDougall*,

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee ; and after some time

spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *McKellar* reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to amend Chapter fifty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures, being read;

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Pope* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Poulin*, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Allegn,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxfo'd),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Ferguson (S. Simcoe),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wilson, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).—</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (South Leeds),</i>	<i>Poulin,</i>	<i>35.</i>

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Archambeault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum.&amp;Art.)</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'll),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Cornellier,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Smith (E. Durham),</i>
<i>C van,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau, and</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Houde,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Tassé.—35.</i>
<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	

And the votes being equally divided, Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, this day three month.

A Bill to amend Cap. 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, in relation to unnavigable Rivers, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), the following Amendments were made to the Bill:—

After Clause 3, insert the following clause:

*Clause 4.* Any riparian proprietor may appeal from the *procès verbal* to the Circuit Court for the County in which his property is situated, whenever he is desirous of having it annulled on the ground that such river is a navigable river.

After Clause 6, insert the following clause:—

*Clause 7.* The Districts of *Bedford*, *St. Francis* and *Chicoutimi*, shall be exempted from the operation of this Act.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Game Laws of *Upper Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting Bail in Criminal cases, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the depositing of sums of money arising from Judicial Sales, and of moneys paid into Court, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting Jurors and Juries, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting the Claims under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend the Act, Chapter Forty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the partition of Township Lands held in Common ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Morris* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Medical profession and the Sale of Drugs ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Piquet* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter Sixty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be received, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself in a Committee on the Bill to regulate the Storage of Gunpowder; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to regulate the Storing of Gunpowder in and near the Cities of *Montreal* and *Quebec*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Ejectments in so far as regards Tenants overholding wrongfully, and in other respects; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to afford a more expeditious remedy as regards Tenants overholding wrongfully, in *Upper Canada*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend section 41 of Chapter "Twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 9.—After "shall" insert "from and after the coming into force of this Act."

Page 1, line 10.—After "said" insert "cited," and after "taken" leave out "to have meant and."

Page 1, line 12.—After "same" leave out "may have been or."

Page 1, line 13.—After "recovered" insert Clause A.

Clause A.—"This Act shall come into force upon, from and after the first day of August next."

In the Preamble of the Bill:—

Page 1, line 1.—Leave out from "whereas" to "Therefore," in line 5, and insert "it is expedient to amend the 41st Section, of Chapter 24, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to arrest and imprisonment for debt."

In the Title of the Bill:—

Leave out "explain and" after "to," in the first line.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws in force respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale," being read; and the Question being put, That the said Amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. *Bellerose* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Tassé*, That

the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided :—And it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put, the House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein mentioned, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time ; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act respecting the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, as to the distribution of the moneys arising from the Clergy Reserves," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities, Roads and Bridges, in so far as it relates to new *procès-verbaux* to be made by County Councils, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to render Wills made in conformity with the Laws of either *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, effectual to pass Real Estate in the other section of the Province, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Public Works, the Provincial Arbitrators, and the damages caused by Public Works, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the sale by retail of Adulterated Liquors, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Sixth Section of Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to make further provisions respecting the Election of Members of the Legislative Council, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Currency, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law in relation to Law Costs in Her Majesty's Courts of Common Law and Chancery in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for holding of Burial Grounds, in certain cases, otherwise than by Religious Congregations, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend and increase the Jurisdiction of the Division Courts in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities and Roads, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the administration of Justice, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the creation and recovery of Arbitrators' Fees, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the execution of Deeds by Married Women in *Lower Canada*, affecting Real Estate in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of Standing Timber in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Seventy-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Circuit Court, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, so far as relates to the time of Redemption of all Lands sold for arrears of taxes, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Fisheries and Fishing in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada*, relative to Lock-up Houses in Townships, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the Representation of the United Counties of *Huron* and *Bruce*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the Inspection of Hides and Skins, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Section 279, Cap. 54, of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Division of Courts," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the Preservation of Standing Timber, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Division of *Lower Canada* into Counties, for the purposes of Representation in the Legislative Assembly, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the spread of *Canada Thistles* in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies," being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the taking of proceedings, in certain cases, for the annulling of Patents of Crown Lands, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of Working Men and Farmers in *Canada*, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law respecting Sheriff's Sales of Real Property in *Lower Canada*, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada*, as regards Statute Labor on County Roads, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the representation of the United Counties of *Richmond* and *Wolfe*, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 6 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Tavern Licenses, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the condition on which Wives, separated as to property from their Husbands, shall carry on business as Traders in *Lower Canada*, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for more effectually securing the liberty of the Subject, being read ;  
*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to improve proceedings in prohibition and *mandamus* in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Office of Inspector of Common Schools in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the more speedy collection of non-resident Taxes, and to protect innocent purchasers of Real Property in arrear for taxes, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Police in the City of *Three Rivers*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to change the time fixed for the Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*, and for other purposes, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and otherwise to provide for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 88 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act concerning the protection "and enforcement of Corporate rights," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide more fully for the punishment of offences against the person, in respect to the crime of Kidnapping, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of County Councils in *Upper Canada* over County Roads, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to separate the Township of *Delaware* from the West Riding of the County of *Middlesex*, and annex the same to the East Riding thereof, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to promote the settlement of the Waste Lands of *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Forty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other Works in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to establish the validity of Acts performed in this Province by certain Clergymen ordained in foreign parts, and for other purposes, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act Chapter Three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, containing special provisions concerning both Houses of Parliament, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of *Upper Canada*, Chapter 54, Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the better Representation of the people of *Upper Canada* in Parliament, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to equalize the Representation of the County of *Lincoln*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish Wards in Townships, and to make Reeves and Deputy Reeves elective, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to impose a tax on Dogs, and to provide for the better protection of Sheep in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Municipal and Road Act, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, so that in townships divided into wards, each elector may have as many votes as there are Councillors to be elected, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting General Average, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law respecting the Indemnity to Members of the Legislature, and to reduce the amount of the said indemnity, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to explain Section 121 of the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Law of *Upper Canada*, in such a manner as to provide for the more equitable Assessment of Personal Property, and for other purposes therein named, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law concerning the Judicature and the Administration of Justice in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Consolidated Municipal Act, Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Property Qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the construction of Public Buildings with a view to prevent Accidents, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, and to repeal part of Chapter forty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Confirmation of Titles, the Sale of Immoveables by the Sheriff, and by licitations, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize Township Municipalities to purchase wet lands for the purpose of draining and settling the same, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Municipalities, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Game Act, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Mines and Precious Metals, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Independent Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Agricultural Societies, the Board of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Association in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the better regulation of Municipal and School Elections in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Seventy-six of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery, and the study of Anatomy, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the qualification of Reeves, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide that Acts of the Provincial Parliament shall not take effect within a certain time after their passing, unless it is therein otherwise provided, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the transactions of the *Quebec* North Shore Turnpike Road Trustees, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Sixty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Weights and Measures, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the *Lower Canada* Game Act, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the business of Stevedores and Liners in the Harbor of *Montreal*, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Orders be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Weighing and Measuring of certain articles of general consumption, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating Building Societies in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered,* That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered,* That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting Education, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Act of *Lower Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Laws of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to establish Poor-Houses in *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to afford relief to the original Owners, and protection to the purchasers of lands sold prematurely for taxes, in *Upper Canada*, under a misinterpretation of the Consolidated Assessment Act, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Consolidated Assessment Act of *Upper Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 32 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to the fraudulent marking of Merchandize, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Territorial Division of *Upper Canada*, so far as regards the Township of *Amherst Island*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*, so far as relates to Incorporated Villages, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Brokers, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, and to provide for the better regulation of Fishing, and protection of Fisheries, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to explain the Act respecting Railways, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to give to the County of *Perth* an additional Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law in relation to Municipalities holding Stock in Joint Stock Companies, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Provincial aid "for Superior Education, and Normal and Common Schools," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act Chapter Three of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, intituled, "An Act containing special "provisions concerning both Houses of the Provincial Parliament," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the erection and repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Denis*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)*, and Mr. *Bellerose*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Bellerose*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, Mr. *Denis*, the Honorable Mr. *Chapais*, and Mr. *Dufresne (Iberville)*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*, Chap. 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Corporation of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Price*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, Mr. *Sylvain*, the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudreau*, the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, and Mr. *Huot*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter Sixty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Fisheries and Fishing, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the working of the Fishery Act, and the administration of Justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*; the working of the system of Protection extended to the Fisheries; the system of Bounties, and all other matters connected with those subjects.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Act amending the same, respecting Agriculture, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Houde*, Mr. *Pinsonneault*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Cornellier*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Pouliot*, and Mr. *Daoust*, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the Protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to render valid certain Deeds passed before Notaries now deceased," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Geoffrion*, Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* (*Hochelaga*), Mr. *Pâquet*, and Mr. *Pouliot*, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to limit the area of Towns and Villages," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 19 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting Division Courts," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend Chapter Nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, 'An Act respecting "Division Courts.'"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 57 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, respecting Line-Fences and Water-Courses, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to establish a system of Landed Credit (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), the Honorable Mr. *Turcotte*, Mr. *Archangeault*, Mr. *Pâquet*, and Mr. *Lajoie*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Tavern-Keepers and the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Bellerose*, Mr. *Tassé*, Mr. *Pâquet*, Mr. *Dufresne* (*Montcalm*), and Mr. *Dunkin*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law respecting Accessories to, and Abettors of, Indictable Offences, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

*Resolved*, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee ; and after some time spent therein, Mr Speaker resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable Mr. *Mowat* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, " An Act to amend and consolidate the Law respecting Accessories to, and Abettors of, Indictable Offences, and for other purposes relative to the Criminal Law."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Eightieth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, " An Act respecting claims to lands in *Upper Canada*, for which no patents have issued," and to make other provisions respecting the same, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, " An Act respecting short forms of Mortgages in *Upper Canada*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in Towns in *Upper Canada*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law of *Lower Canada* as to the Execution of Wills "in the English form," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and ordered to be read a third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relating to Justices of the Peace, in Quarter Sessions in Provisional "Judicial Districts in *Upper Canada*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to quiet Titles to certain properties sold by lot," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Local Municipalities in *Lower Canada*, situated partly in "the Seigniorics, and partly in the Townships," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. *Bourassa*, the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Langevin*, Mr. *Fortier*, Mr. *Piquet*, and Mr. *Dunkin*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and ordered to be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize a re-survey of part of the Township of *Portland*, in the "County of *Frontenac*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills ; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting the side lines of lots in the Township of *Bedford*," being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,  
The House adjourned until Monday next, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Monday, 27th June, 1864.

*Ten o'clock, A. M.*

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read :—

Of *George M. Bradford* and others, Lumberers and others, on the River *Ottawa*; praying for the passing of an Act to provide for the resumption by the Government of certain Booms on River *Rouge*, and for other purposes.

*Mr. Bellerose* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Tavern-Keepers and the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Mr. Dufresne (Montcalm)* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to establish a system of Landed Credit (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Mr. Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Nineteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, without any amendment, viz :—

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize a re-survey of "part of the Township of *Portland*, in the County of *Frontenac*."

Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting the side-lines of "lots in the Township of *Bedford*."

The Session being so near its close, Your Committee beg to recommend that the Bills now reported be placed on the Orders of this Day, for Consideration in Committee of the Whole.

*Mr. Price* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*, Chapter 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Corporation of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapters 36 and 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Registration of Titles and charges upon Real Estate, and the Act amending the same; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Rose* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott* reported the Bill to diminish the expense of sales *en justice*, and of confirmations of Titles, and to facilitate the taking of *enquêtes*, the summon-

ing of absentees, and the judicial distribution of moneys in *Lower Canada*; and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Abbott* reported the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for "other purposes," and the Amendments were read, as follow:—

Page 4, line 17—Leave out "and" and insert "or."

Page 4, line 18—After "give" insert "special notice, addressed through the Post Office to the person in whose name the property was lately assessed on the Assessment Roll as proprietor, at his actual or last known domicile; and shall also give."

Page 5, line 10—After "duties" insert "as are."

Page 5, line 24—After "price" insert "indemnity or."

Page 5, line 27—After "Council" insert "or for the damages caused by such expropriations."

Page 5, line 29—After "estate" insert "buildings or parts of buildings thereon erected."

Page 5, line 32—After "authorized" insert "and required;" after "to" insert "hear the parties and to;" and leave out from "interrogate" to "their" in line 33.

Page 5, line 34—Leave out from "Corporation" to "lent" in line 35.

Page 5, line 41—Leave out from "the" where it occurs the first time, to "value."

Page 6, line 22—Leave out from "City" to "replace" in line 23, and insert "after two clear days' notice, to be established to the satisfaction of such Court or Judge."

Page 6, line 31—Leave out from "of" to "prices" and insert "such."

Page 6, line 41—Leave out from "Attorney" to "shall" in line 42, and insert "or Counsel."

Page 6, line 46—Leave out from "be" to "pronounce," and insert "upon being satisfied that the proceedings and formalities hereinbefore provided for have been observed, shall."

Page 8, line 34—After "aforesaid" insert "Provided also, that if any proprietor, a portion of whose property may be required for the above purposes, objects to the said corporation taking or acquiring more than the piece or parcel of his lot required for any of the said purposes, such proprietor shall make known his objection, by causing a written notice to that effect to be served upon the said Corporation at least two days previous to the day fixed as aforesaid on which the said Commissioners are to begin their operations; in which case the said Corporation can only take and acquire the piece or parcel of land required for the improvement, and no more."

Page 11, line 7—Leave out from "the" to "1864" inclusive, and insert "date of the passing of this Act."

Page 11, line 18—Leave out from "improvement" to "section" inclusive, in line 38.

Page 11, line 59—After "the" where it occurs the second time, insert "said," and leave out from "Commissioners" to "and" in line 60.

Page 12, line 3—Leave out from "four" to "street" inclusive, in line 6.

Page 12, line 11—Leave out from "incorporation" to "improvement" inclusive, in line 21.

Page 14, line 40—After "thereof" insert "Provided always, that any party having any hypothec, lien or privilege upon property, real or personal, out of the proceeds of which the said Corporation shall be paid any assessments due which shall have accrued in respect of other property, such party shall be subrogated to and shall have the right to exercise the rights and privileges possessed by the said Corporation at the time of such payment in respect of such other property as to such assessments."

Page 15, line 34—Leave out from "the" to sections" and insert "forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth."

Page 15 line 46—After "*Montreal*" insert "in so far as regards the prosecution and conviction of all persons charged with drunkenness or with any of the offences mentioned in the thirty-second section of the Act 23 *Victoria*, Chapter 72, intituled, "An Act to amend the provisions of the several Acts for the incorporation of the City of *Montreal*," and after "suffice" insert "in such cases."

Page 13, line 4—Leave out “two” and insert one.”

Page 16, line 5—Leave out “months” and insert “month.”

Page 16, line 10—Leave out from “shall” to “any,” and insert “commit an assault and battery on.”

Page 16, line 13—Leave out from “to” to “every,” and insert “do.”

Page 16, line 32—Leave out from “the” where it occurs the last time, to “ejection” in line 33.

Page 16, line 39—Leave out from “summons” to “execution” in line 40.

Page 16, line 41—After “party” insert “which costs, however, shall not include any attorney’s fees.”

Page 16, line 42—Leave out “leases” and insert “cases where.”

Page 16, line 43—Leave out “whereof” and insert “of the property occupied.”

Page 16, line 44—Leave out “two” and insert “one.”

Page 16, line 45—Leave out from “City” to “Act” inclusive, in line 48.

Page 16, line 49—After “have” insert “summary.”

Page 16, line 50—After “demands” insert “not exceeding Twenty-five dollars.”

Page 18, line 4—After “regulations” insert “as.”

Page 18, line 8—After “City” insert “and also for the regulation of the height of the chimneys of factories, so as to render such factories as little injurious as possible to the health of the citizens.”

Page 18, line 16—Leave out from “dollars” to “imprisonment,” and insert “with.”

Page 18, line 17—Leave out from “months” to “as” and insert “unless such fine be sooner paid.”

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 1—After “whereas” insert “the Corporation of the City of Montreal have by their petition represented that.”

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act to amend the Law in *qui tam* actions in Lower Canada;” and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Irvine reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act relative to Summary Convictions under Municipal By-Laws in Lower Canada;” and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Irvine reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter Fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled, “An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada;” and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McKellar reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. McKellar reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to repeal Chapter Thirty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, "An Act respecting the office of Sheriff," and to make further provisions respecting the said office of Sheriff in *Upper Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith (*East Durham*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith (*East Durham*) reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to repeal Chapter Thirty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled, 'An Act respecting the office of Sheriff,' and to make further provisions respecting the said office in *Upper Canada*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter Forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them;" And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill, intituled, "The Joint Stock Companies General Clauses Act of 1864," being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the arrangements between Insolvent Debtors and their Creditors, and the *cessions de biens* in *Lower Canada*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to increase the number of polling places in the County of *Hochelaga*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution on the subject of depositing in a Chartered Bank all moneys arising from Judicial Sales in *Lower Canada*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates in any District of *Lower Canada*, in which such appointment may be required, other than those of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, and the salary of any such Stipendiary Magistrate, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Dower in *Upper Canada*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to explain section eighteen of the Indigent Debtors' Act, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Fees of Registrars of Deeds in *Upper Canada*.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That every Registrar of Deeds in *Upper Canada* shall be allowed the following fees for the following services, and no more :

I. For recording every memorial or other instrument, *one dollar* ; but in case the same, with the necessary entries and certificate, exceeds five hundred words, then at the rate of *twenty cents* for each additional one hundred words or the fractional part thereof ; and if the memorial or other instrument embraces different lots or parcels of lands, situate in different localities in the same county, the registration and copying of such, including all necessary entries and certificates thereof into the different registry books, shall be considered separate and distinct registrations of such instruments, but shall be charged for and paid at the rate of *twenty cents* for every one hundred words ;

II. For searching any instrument registered, or the Registration Books or abstract index relating to the title of any lot or part of a lot of land from the Crown, as originally patented, or as afterwards subdivided into smaller lots, shewn by any registered map or plan thereof, not exceeding four references, *twenty-five cents*, and *twenty-five cents* for every additional four distinct references or any fractional part thereof ; but in no case shall a general search into the title to any particular lot, piece or parcel of land exceed the sum of *two dollars* ;

III. For searching the alphabetical index of names, as to each name on the books of one township, or other legally defined municipality in the county, *twenty-five cents* ;

IV. For every extract or copy furnished by the Registrar of and from every separate and distinct register and instrument, *twenty-five cents*, and when either of the said separate extracts or copies so furnished exceed one hundred words, *fifteen cents* for every additional one hundred words contained in such separate extract or copy ;

V. For each certificate furnished by the Registrar, except those made under subsection one of this section, *twenty-five cents* ;

VI. For filing of record any plan of town or village lot, including all necessary entries connected therewith, *two dollars* ;

VII. For furnishing certain schedules and statements and copies, to be paid by the County Treasurer or City Chamberlain to which any town, township or place may belong or be attached, the sum of *ten cents* for every folio of one hundred words contained in such statement so furnished or copy so made ;

VIII. For entering on each lot certain registrations heretofore made before the passing of this Act, and up to the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the sum of *ten cents* for the several entries and reference of each instrument so entered, to be paid for in the same manner as provided for in the next preceding section ;

IX. For filing and registering each list of marriages delivered to him, under Chapter Seventy-two of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, when the number does not exceed twelve marriages, *one dollar* ; when over twelve and under fifty, *two dollars* ; when over fifty and under one hundred, *three dollars* ; when over one hundred and under one hundred and fifty, *four dollars* ; and when over one hundred and fifty, *five dollars* ;

X. For drawing each affidavit and swearing the deponent thereto, *twenty-five cents* ;

XI. For the examination and comparison of every memorial with the deed to which it relates, or of any copy of a deed brought for registration with the original thereof, *twenty-five cents* ;

XII. For exhibiting in the office each original registered instrument, *ten cents* ;

XIII. For registering each certificate of payment of taxes, *twenty-five cents*.

2. *Resolved*, That for each Inspector of Registry Offices, a sum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, which shall include all travelling expenses, shall be allowed.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Smith (East Durham) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

And the Question being put, that the Report be now received:—It was resolved in the Affirmative, *nemine contradicente*.

Mr. Smith (East Durham) reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That every Registrar of Deeds in *Upper Canada* shall be allowed the following fees for the following services, and no more;

I. For recording every memorial or other instrument, *one dollar*; but in case the same, with the necessary entries and certificate, exceeds five hundred words, then at the rate of *twenty cents* for each additional one hundred words or the fractional part thereof; and if the memorial or other instrument embraces different lots or parcels of lands, situate in different localities in the same county, the registration and copying of such, including all necessary entries and certificates thereof into the different registry books, shall be considered separate and distinct registrations of such instruments, but shall be charged for and paid at the rate of *twenty cents* for every one hundred words;

II. For searching any instrument registered, or the Registration Books or abstract index relating to the title of any lot or part of a lot of land from the Crown, as originally patented, or as afterwards subdivided into smaller lots, shewn by any registered map or plan thereof, not exceeding four references, *twenty-five cents*, and *twenty-five cents* for every additional four distinct references or any fractional part thereof; but in no case shall a general search into the title to any particular lot, piece or parcel of land exceed the sum of *two dollars*;

III. For searching the alphabetical index of names, as to each name on the Books of one township, or other legally defined municipality in the county, *twenty-five cents*;

IV. For every extract or copy furnished by the Registrar of and from every separate and distinct register and instrument, *twenty-five cents*, and when either of the said separate extracts or copies so furnished exceed one hundred words, *fifteen cents* for every additional one hundred words contained in such separate extract or copy;

V. For each certificate furnished by the Registrar, except those made under sub-section one of this section, *twenty-five cents*;

VI. For filing of record any plan of Town or Village lot, including all necessary entries connected therewith, *two dollars*;

VII. For furnishing certain schedules and statements and copies, to be paid by the County Treasurer or City Chamberlain to which any Town, Township or place may belong; or be attached, the sum of *ten cents* for every folio of one hundred words contained in such statement so furnished or copy so made;

VIII. For entering on each lot certain registrations heretofore made before the passing of this Act, and up to the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the sum of *ten cents* for the several entries and reference of each instrument so entered, to be paid for in the same manner as provided for in the next preceding section;

IX. For filing and registering each list of marriages delivered to him, under Chapter Seventy-two of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, when the number does not exceed twelve marriages, *one dollar*; when over twelve and under fifty, *two dollars*; when over fifty and under one hundred, *three dollars*; when over one hundred and under one hundred and fifty, *four dollars*; and when over one hundred and fifty, *five dollars*;

X. For drawing each affidavit and swearing the deponent thereto, *twenty-five cents*;

XI. For the examination and comparison of every memorial with the deed to which it relates, or of any copy of a deed brought for registration with the original thereof, *twenty-five cents*;

XII. For exhibiting in the office each original registered instrument, *ten cents*;

XIII. For registering each certificate of payment of taxes, *twenty-five cents*.

2. Resolved, That for each Inspector of Registry Offices, a sum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, which shall include all travelling expenses, shall be allowed.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands in *Upper Canada*.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill respecting Duties of Excise, being read ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Golt*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Simpson*,  
*Ordered*, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Currier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Currier* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. *Pouliot* moved, seconded by Mr. *Daoust*, and the Question being put, That the 4th clause be amended by substituting "two cents" for "ten cents" as the duty on each pound of snuff ; The House divided :—And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Duties of Excise, and to impose certain new Duties ;" The House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Six million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the Governor in Council to authorize the issue of Exchequer Bills or short-dated Debentures, to an amount not exceeding Four million dollars, in lieu of the Debentures already issued under the authority of existing Acts, for the purpose of meeting the amount due to the Provincial Agents in *England*, and remaining undisposed of in their hands ; such Exchequer Bills or short-dated Debentures to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the principal and interest thereof to be chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the amount raised by the issue thereof to form part of the said fund.

3. *Resolved*, That in addition to the duties of Customs payable on the following articles, there shall be levied the following duties :—

Vinegar.....	4 cents per gallon.
Refined Petroleum.....	5 do do
Naphtha.....	5 do do

4. *Resolved*, That the present *ad valorem* duty levied upon the following articles, be repealed, and the following duties levied thereon :—

Benzole.....	15 cents per gallon.
Crude Petroleum.....	4 do do

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron* reported the Resolutions accordingly ; and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Six million seven hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to empower the Governor in Council to authorize the issue of Exchequer Bills or short-dated Debentures, to an amount not exceeding Four million dollars, in lieu of the Debentures already issued under the authority of existing Acts, for the purpose of meeting the amount due to the Provincial Agents in *England*, and remaining undisposed of in their hands; such Exchequer Bills or short-dated Debentures to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the principal and interest thereof to be chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the amount raised by the issue thereof to form part of the said fund.

3. *Resolved*, That in addition to the duties of Customs payable on the following articles, there shall be levied the following duties:—

Vinegar.....	4 cents	per gallon
Refined Petroleum .....	5 do	do do
Naphtha .....	5 do	do do

4. *Resolved*, That the present *ad valorem* duty levied upon the following articles, be repealed, and the following duties levied thereon:—

Benzole .....	15 cents	per gallon
Crude Petroleum .....	4 do	do do

*Ordered*, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the 1st and 2nd Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And the 3rd and 4th Resolutions being read a second time;

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said Resolutions be postponed until the next sitting of the House.

*Resolved*, That the House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into a Committee on Ways on Means.

*Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. *Galt* have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for certain other purposes connected with the Civil Service, from the end of the year 1863 to the thirtieth day of June, 1865.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

A Bill to replace the improvements in the Navigation of the River *St. Lawrence*, between the Harbours of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Gold Mines;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walsh* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Walsh* reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:

Page 2, line 12—Leave out "or persons."

Page 2, line 13—After "granted" insert "Thirteenthly, the word Licensee shall be held to mean a person holding a License."

Page 2, line 14—Leave out "Thirteenthly" and insert "Fourteenthly."

Page 2, line 50—After "provided" insert "by this Act."

Page 2, line 51—After "under" where it occurs the first time, insert "the authority of."

Page 2, line 52—Leave out from "certiorari" to "lands," inclusive, in page 3, line 13.

Page 3, line 16—After "Gold" insert "either for himself or any other person"

Page 3, line 26—After "month" insert "Provided always that no License Fee shall be exacted for exploring for gold until the precious metal be discovered."

Page 3, line 30—After “division” insert “and to prove to the satisfaction of the officer, that such License is in force.”

Page 3, line 44—After “month” insert “or more.”

Page 3, line 46—After “License” insert “and for every such license a fee of two dollars per month shall be paid.”

Page 3, line 48—After “month” insert “or more.”

Page 4, line 5—After “proprietor” insert “and for every such license a fee of one dollar per month shall be paid.”

Page 4, line 30—Leave out “two” and insert “one.”

Page 5, line 10—After “unworkable” insert Clause A.

Clause A. “The discoverer of any new mine shall be entitled to a license free of fees for twelve months, for one claim of the largest area prescribed by this Act or by any regulation, which may be issued under it and in force when such discovery may be made; Provided that such discovery shall have been immediately reported in writing to the officer of the Division; and any one not immediately reporting such a discovery shall not be allowed to mine on any Crown Lands for one year.”

Page 6, line 3—After “may” insert “upon payment of one dollar.”

Page 6, line 20—Leave out “every month.”

Page 6, line 24—After “License” insert Clause B.

Clause B. “From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use or employ any mill or machinery (other than mills or machinery worked by hand) within or near any Gold Mining Division for the crushing or reduction of quartz, or the obtaining of the gold therefrom by crushing, stamping, amalgamating, or otherwise, without a license therefor first had and obtained from the Officer of the Division, which shall be good for one month or more, and for which he shall pay a fee of five dollars; and every person convicted of any contravention of any one of the provisions of this section shall for every day on which such contravention shall have occurred or been continued, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and costs; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, he may be imprisoned for any period not more than two months.”

Page 7, line 5—After “Division” insert Clauses C. & D.

Clause C. “No person shall sell or barter any wine, beer or other spirituous liquor within one mile of any place where Gold Mining is being prosecuted, without a monthly Tavern License from the Officer for the Division, paying for the same a fee of five dollars; and such Tavern shall be under the supervision of such officer, who may rescind such license, should the Tavern not be conducted in an orderly and proper manner; and any person who shall so sell or barter any wine, beer or other spirituous liquor as aforesaid, without first obtaining such a license shall, upon conviction before the Officer for the Division or a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and costs; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, he may be imprisoned for any period not more than two months, and he shall, moreover, forfeit all wine, beer and other spirituous liquor found in his possession in such Tavern.”

Clause D. “No person shall receive a Tavern License under this Act without producing to the Officer for the Division, a Tavern License in his favor issued by the Collector of Inland Revenue for the Revenue Division in which the hotel, tavern, house, vessel or place to which the license he seeks for under this Act is to apply, shall be situate, and then in force and to be in force for and during the month for which he seeks for a license under this Act.”

Page 7, line 12—After “respectively” insert Clause E.

Clause E. “The Governor may, from time to time, appoint any policemen or police force in and for any Gold Mining Division or Gold Mining Divisions, in number not exceeding one hundred in the whole; and may make regulations for the management, discipline and pay of such force;—and the policemen or members of the police force so appointed, shall have all the powers, authorities and immunities of Constables and Peace Officers, and such additional powers and authorities as the Governor in Council may con-

“fer on them ; and they may be employed in such duties as the Governor in Council may  
“ from time to time determine.”

Page 7, line 44—After “ Division ” insert Clauses F and G.

*Clause F.* “ Every person who has, at any time before the passing of this Act, by  
“ himself or herself, or by any other person or persons, made researches for and dug and  
“ worked gold, gold ore or gold mines, in any part of this Province, under or by virtue of  
“ any such Letters Patent as aforesaid, shall, within two months from and after the passing  
“ of this Act, furnish to the Commissioner of Crown Lands a full, true, and detailed ac-  
“ count, verified on oath, shewing the gross quantity of gold extracted or collected, or  
“ caused to be extracted or collected within the extent of ground, area or territory des-  
“ cribed in such Letters Patent in each and every year since the date of the said Letters  
“ Patent, and shall within six months pay to such officer the proportion of such gross quan-  
“ tity of gold due by such person to Her Majesty, according to the terms and conditions of  
“ such Letters Patent, or the equivalent thereof in money at the then market rate of gold  
“ in this Province, as the said Commissioner shall then and there elect ; and for every day  
“ during which any such person shall neglect or delay, after the expiration of either of the  
“ said terms, to furnish such account and pay such proportion or its equivalent as afore-  
“ said, he or she shall incur a fine of five dollars ; and nothing herein contained shall in-  
“ terfere with existing rights or remedies of the Crown ; and nothing in this Act contained  
“ shall be construed into an acknowledgment that any such Letters Patent were legally  
“ issued, or that they have not been forfeited.”

*Clause G.* “ Every person who shall, at any time after the passing of this Act, by  
“ himself or herself, or by any other person or persons, make researches for and dig and  
“ work gold, gold ore or gold mines in any part of this Province, under or by virtue of any  
“ such Letters Patent as aforesaid, shall, on the last day of each month in which he or she  
“ has by himself or herself, or by any other person or persons as aforesaid, made researches  
“ for, dug or worked gold, gold ore or gold mines within the extent of ground, area or  
“ territory described in such Letters Patent, furnish to the Commissioner of Crown Lands  
“ a full, true and detailed account, verified on oath, shewing the gross quantity of gold  
“ extracted or collected, or caused to be extracted or collected, by such person within such  
“ extent of ground, area or territory during such month, and shall at the same time pay  
“ the proportion of such gross quantity of gold due by such person to Her Majesty accord-  
“ ing to the terms and conditions of such Letters Patent, or the equivalent thereof in  
“ money at the then market rate of gold in this Province, as the said Commissioner shall  
“ then and there elect ; and for every day on or during which any such person shall neglect  
“ or delay to comply with the requirements of this section, he or she shall incur a fine of  
“ five dollars ; and nothing herein contained shall in any wise interfere with the existing  
“ rights or remedies of the Crown for the non-performance of any of the conditions or  
“ stipulations contained in any such Letters Patent.”

Page 7, line 48—After “ claims ” insert “ for prescribing the conditions and terms  
“ of licenses, and for fixing, diminishing or increasing the license fees chargeable under  
“ this Act for the appointment of Arbitrators or Mining Boards to hear and determine  
“ appeals from the decisions of Gold Mining Officers, and for the prescribing, defining and  
“ establishing the powers and duties and mode of procedure of such Arbitrators or Mining  
“ Boards.”

Page 8, line 18—After “ accordingly ” insert Clause H.

*Clause H.* “ All fees, penalties and fines received under this Act, and the costs of all  
“ such convictions as shall take place before any magistrate appointed under this Act,  
“ shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, and be accounted for  
“ and otherwise dealt with accordingly ; and the expenses of carrying this Act into effect  
“ in any Gold Mining Division or Gold Mining Divisions shall be paid by the Governor  
“ out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.”

In the Preamble :

Page 1, line 1—Leave out from “ Gold ” to “ has ” in page 1, line 2.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be read the third time, at the next  
sitting of the House.

And it being One of the clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, until Three o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

3 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. *Shanly*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the practicability of increasing the natural volume of water in the *Petite Nation* River, from the River *St. Lawrence*, by means of a channel to be excavated from that River above the *Galops* Rapids, through the Townships of *Edwardsburgh* and *Matilda*, to the south branch of the *Petite Nation* River; and also, to enquire into the nature of certain obstructions in the said River in the Counties of *Prescott*, *Russell*, *Stormont*, and *Dundas*, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent large tracts of land in the said Counties may be beneficial by the removal of the said obstructions, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 10.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General:—

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th May, 1864; for Information respecting applications and sales of Lands on South side of the *St. Lawrence*, since October last. (*Sessional Papers, No. 70.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864; for Information respecting American Vessels engaged in the Fisheries from 1850 to 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 71.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd June, 1864; for Information respecting Barrack Accommodation for Her Majesty's Forces. (*Sessional Papers, No. 72.*)

*Ordered*, That the Tables only, attached to the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 14th May last, in relation to the Public *Employés*, laid before this House on the 30th May last, together with the Tables of a similar nature transmitted by Message from the Legislative Council on the 7th instant, be referred back to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, in order that the necessity for causing them to be printed, for the use of the Members of this House, may be re-considered.

A Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Chaudière* Valley Railroad Company, being read;

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. *Dunkin* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended by adding to the fifteenth section thereof the following words:—"Provided always, that no such agreement shall be for any longer term than ten years;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Ault*,  
*Bell* (N. Lanark),  
*Bourassa*,

*Dunkin*,  
*Dunsford*,  
*Fortier*,

*Macfarlane*,  
*MacIntyre*,  
*Mackenzie* (Lambton),  
*Parker*,  
*Rymal*,  
*Scoble*,

<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'f'd),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Ha's), &amp;</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Macdonald (C'wall),</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wells.—37.</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>			

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald, (Aty. Gen.)</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Willson.—34.</i>
<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Dunkin* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be further amended by adding after the 17th section, the following section:—

Nothing in the Act passed in the 16th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 39, and intituled, "An Act to empower any Railway Company whose Railway forms part of "the main Trunk Line of Railway throughout this Province, to unite with any other such "Company, or to purchase the property and rights of any such Company, and to repeal "certain Acts therein mentioned incorporating Railway Companies," or in the Act passed in the same year, chaptered 76, and intituled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the "Railway Company's Union Act, to Companies whose Railways intersect the Main Trunk "Line, or touch places which the said line also touches," shall be construed to apply in any wise to the said *Chaudière* Valley Railway Company, or to the Railway and works under their control, or any of them, or to any future agreement of amalgamation or otherwise, between the said Company and any other Railway Company, or at all affecting their said Railways or works;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum.&amp;Art.),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'lt),</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Chambers,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'ford)</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Thompson, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Wells.—36.</i>

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L'ds &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>

<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Turcotte, and</i>
<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Willson.—39.</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Price,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to incorporate the *Chaudière Valley Railway Company* ;"

The House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the powers of the Local Municipality of *Saint Colombe of Sillery* ;" and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the Legislative Council in the said Amendments :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company*, to confirm a certain agreement entered "by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway City Station in *Montreal*," being read ;

The Honorable Mr. *Rose* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Alley*, and the Question being put, That the Report be now received ;

The House divided :—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Smith* (East *Durham*) reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read, as follow :—

Page 2, line 44—After "Act" insert "and of such sum, if any, as may be due on the "disputed claim specified in Section Six of the Act 23 *Victoria* Chapter 107."

Page 3, line 38—Leave out from "agreement" where it occurs the second time, to "of" in line 40, and insert "and the said Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, so "long as it shall be in possession of the said road belonging to the said *Montreal* Company, "shall be bound to discharge all the obligations and duties."

Page 3, line 41—After "142" insert "That notwithstanding the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of Chapter 66 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting Railways, the said *Montreal* Company shall be responsible for all damages caused by their "trains or engines to cattle, horses and other animals on the line of their Railway unless it "is established that such damages are due to the act, negligence or default of the occupants of lands on the line of the said Railway."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*), and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended by adding the following words to the 7th Clause, and to form part thereof :

"Provided always that the said Company, as regards the completion and maintenance of the fences and ditches, shall be subject to all the obligations imposed by Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled, 'An Act respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture,' and by the Acts amending it."

The House divided :—And it passed in the Negative.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to re-unite the County of *Frontenac* and the City of *Kingsion*, for Registration purposes, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Council of the City of *Quebec* to issue Debentures for the enlargement of the Gates of the said City ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Robitaille* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Lord Bishop of *Montreal*, with the consent of the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Trinity Church, *Montreal*, to raise a loan or loans on certain Church property, for the purpose of completing Trinity Church ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Macfarlane* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, in the Township of *Elgin*, to convey certain Real Estate ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Morris* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, to admit *Martin Dunsford* as a Barrister-at-Law ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Dickson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to explain and amend the *Toronto Esplanade Act*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Forwarding Company," (limited) ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *O'Halloran* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *O'Halloran* reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:

Page 2, line 10—Leave out from “of” to “shares” in line 11, and insert “one thousand.”

Page 2, line 11—Leave out from “and” to “it” in line 12, and insert “not less than fifty thousand dollars thereof, or its equivalent paid thereon.”

Page 2, line 25—Leave out “five” and insert “one.”

Page 3, line 40—Leave out from “part” to “required” inclusive, in page 4, line 6.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Portlock* Harbour Mining Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Rose* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, “An Act for the relief of *James Benning*,” being read;

Mr. *Scoble* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, and the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McKellar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *McKellar* reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:—

In the Preamble:

Page 1, line 8—After “persons” insert “named in the evidence.”

Page 1, line 9—Leave out from “date” to “that” in line 12.

Page 1, line 20—Leave out from “*Leslie*” to “and” where it occurs the second time in line 21.

Page 1, line 26—Leave out from “said” to “for” and insert “several persons.”

And the Question being put, That the said Amendments be now read a second time;

The House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be read the third time, at the next sitting of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Common of the *Huron* Indians at *Lorette*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Daoust* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, “An Act to enable the *Huron* Indians of *La Jeune Lorette* to regulate the cutting of wood in their reserve.”

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County "Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Municipal Electors of the said County "to select a County Town," being read ;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. *Jackson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson* (*Frontenac*), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "this House "will, on this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ( <i>Frontenac</i> ),	<i>Raymond</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Galt</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> ( <i>Russell</i> ),	<i>DeBoucherville</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Dundas</i> ),
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Higginson</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Duckett</i> ,	<i>Jackson</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> , and
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Montcalm</i> ),	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Willson</i> .—27.
<i>Cartier</i> , ( <i>Atty. Gen.</i> ),	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Aul</i> ,	<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Parker</i> ,
<i>Bell</i> ( <i>North Lanark</i> ),	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>Lambton</i> ),	<i>Rankin</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>N. Oxford</i> ),	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Soble</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Howland</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Chambers</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> ( <i>N. L'ds &amp; Gren</i> )	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Thibaudeau</i> ,
<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>Laframboise</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ,
<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Lajoie</i> ,	<i>Notman</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> , and
<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Hochelaga</i> ),	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>Conwall</i> ),	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>Wells</i> .—45.
<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Drn. &amp; Arth.</i> )			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put ;

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Lambton*), reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, C. W.*, and for other purposes therein mentioned ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Bell* (*North Lanark*) reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, Canada West*, and for the other purposes therein mentioned,"

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize *William Berczy* and others, to dispose of certain lands heretofore forming part of the Domain of the Seignior of *Daillebout*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dufresne (Montcalm)* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read, as follow:—

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 1—After "Esquire" insert "has represented by Petition that he;" leave out "possessing" and insert "possesses," and leave out "enjoying" and insert "enjoys."

Page 1, line 3—After "Panel" insert "but."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company*, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Shanly* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to grant certain powers to the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Denis* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative

Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize a re-survey of part of the Township of *Portland*, in the County of *Frontenac*," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting the side lines of lots in the Township of *Bedford*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Willson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize *Joseph Barsalou*, Esquire, Trader, of the City of *Montreal*, to levy Tolls on a Bridge which he is erecting over the *Yamaska* River, opposite the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills ; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day for resuming the further consideration of the Amendment which was, on Thursday, the 2nd June, instant, proposed to be made to the Question, as amended, That it be an instruction to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to amend the Bill to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Ratepayers of the said County to decide whether *Paisley* or *Kincardine* shall be the County Town, by providing that *Walkerton* be added to the list of places from which the selection shall be made for the County Town, and to report the Bill, so amended, in order that the same may be referred to a Committee of the Whole House ; and which Amendment was, That all the words after "providing that" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words: "the selection of the County Town of *Bruce*, be left to a vote of Municipal Electors," inserted instead thereof, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to establish "The *Buffalo* and *Detroit* Through Route," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts relative to the *Stanstead*, *Shefford* and *Chambly* Railroad Company, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to alter the limits of a Municipality in the County of *Beauharnois*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to give power to *E. O. Richard* and others, to build a Bridge over the River *St. Charles*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the issue of Letters Patent to *Charles C. Colby*, for the introduction into this Province of a new and

useful Art for the extraction of Spirits of Turpentine and other spirits and oils from wood, and the machinery therewith connected, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts of incorporation of the City of *Quebec*, and to give more ample powers to the Corporation of the said City, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the Recorder's Court of the City of *Quebec*, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt certain Manufactures, in the Village of *Caledonia*, from taxation for a term of years, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills ; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, until Half-past Seven o'clock, this day, without a Question first put.

*Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.*

A Bill to authorize the Council of the City of *Quebec* to issue Debentures for the enlargement of the Gates of the said City, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act for the relief of *James Benning*," being read ;

Mr. *Scoble* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Rose*, and the Question being put, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be now read the third time ;

The House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bell</i> (North Lanark),	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Jackson</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Jones</i> (N. L' ds & Gren.)	<i>Movat</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> (Cornwall),	<i>Notman</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> ,
<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Parker</i> ,	<i>Wallbridge</i> (N. Has.),
<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> (Lambton),	<i>Rosc</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> , and
<i>Dunsford</i>	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> (Dundas),	<i>Willson</i> .—33.
<i>Ferguson</i> (Frontenac),			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>DeBoucherville</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Raymond</i> , and
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Lajoie</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> —14.
<i>Cartier</i> , (Atty. Gen.),	<i>Gaudet</i> ,		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Sturton,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Jones (N.L.'s &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has's)</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Willson.—35.</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Arth.)</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Rymal, and</i>
<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Tassé.—19.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, " An Act to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of " the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Municipal Electors of the said County to select " a County Town," being read ;

*Mr. Dickson* moved, seconded by *Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton)*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

*Mr. Jackson* moved, in amendment, seconded by *Mr. Ferguson (Frontenac)*, That all the words after " be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words " amended by " adding the following proviso to the end of the first Clause : " Provided always, that " " unless, within one year from the passing of this Act, a County Town is selected under " " the provisions thereof, the Town of *Walkerton* shall be the County Town of the said " " County, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided :—And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ;

*Ordered,* That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill for holding Vessels liable for Debt, being read ;

*Mr. O'Halloran* moved, seconded by *Mr. Shanly*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

The Honorable *Mr. Attorney General Macdonald* moved, in amendment to the Ques-

tion, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*, that the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months," added at the end thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Macdonald, (Ay. Gen.)</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Wallbridge (N. Has.),</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Walsh, and</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Willson.—32.</i>

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Mc Conkey,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scoble,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>O' Halloran,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth)</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Wells, and</i>
<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxf'd),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>White.—29.</i>
<i>Holton,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question being put;

*Ordered,* That the Bill be read the third time, this day six months.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 73 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to provide for the transmission of the Minutes of former Notaries in the new Judicial Districts, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion (Hochelega)* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being put. That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend Chapter seventy-three of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to provide for transmission of "the Records of abolished Courts, Registers of Churches and Ministers, and of the "Minutes of former Notaries, to the new Judicial Districts."

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend the Act Chapter forty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the partition of Township Lands held in Common, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Medical Profession and the sale of Drugs, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved,* That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend Chapter Seventy-one of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Medical Profession "and the sale of Drugs."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law of *Lower Canada*, as to the execution of Wills in the English form," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to quiet Titles to certain Properties sold by Lot," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies," was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Buchanan*, the following amendments were made to the Bill :—

Page 1, line 5—After "follows" insert the following as Clause A :

*Clause A*. "The tenth section of the said Act is amended by inserting at the end of the said section, the words: 'And the Company shall also be empowered to effect insurance as aforesaid against all damage occasioned by lightning only.'"

Page 1, line 28—After "capital" insert the following as Clause B :

*Clause B*. The following words shall be added at the end of the seventy-sixth section of the said Act: "and such suit may be brought in the Division Court for the District within the limits of which the Head Office of the Company is situated."

Page 1, line 34—After "merchandize" insert the following as Clauses C and D :

*Clause C*. "The Manager of any Mutual Insurance Company may be a Director of such Company, and may be paid by an annual salary, by resolution or by-law of the Board of Directors of such Company."

*Clause D*. "The members of any Mutual Insurance Company, at any annual or general meeting, may vote such sum or sums of money to the President and Directors, for their services to the Company, as they shall think proper."

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the South *Ham* Gold and Copper Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the British American Exploring and Mining Association."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Havalah* Gold Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Copper Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Lower Canada* Copper Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Du Loup* Gold Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Yamaska* Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Kennebec* Gold Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Escott* Mining Company of *Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Nicolet* Antimony Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to revive and continue for a limited time the provision for the Geological Survey of this Province."

And also, the Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act whereby Mining Companies can obtain Charters of Incorporation."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Militia."  
And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to fix the rate of the Interest of Money, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Buchanan*, and the Question being put, That the said Order be discharged;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Alley</i> ,	<i>Cowan</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton)</i> ,	<i>Pope</i> ,
<i>Bell (North Lanark)</i> ,	<i>Dickson</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford)</i> ,	<i>Rankin</i> ,
<i>Bell (Russell)</i> ,	<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Scoble</i> ,
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac)</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Shanly</i> ,
<i>Bown</i> ,	<i>Higginson</i> ,	<i>McKellar</i> ,	<i>Stirton</i> ,
<i>Buchanan</i> ,	<i>Howland</i> ,	<i>Notman</i> ,	<i>Wells</i> ,
<i>Burwell</i> ,	<i>Jackson</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	<i>White</i> , and
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i> ,	<i>Parker</i> ,	<i>Willson</i> .—34.
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,		

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Ross (Champlain)</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>DeBoucherville</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Ross (Dundas)</i> ,
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Huot</i> ,	<i>Rymal</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Dorion (Drun. &amp; Art.)</i> ,	<i>Lajoie</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Duckett</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Thibaudeau</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Dufresne (Iberville)</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Tassé</i> ,
<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.)</i> ,	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm)</i> ,	<i>Pouliot</i> ,	<i>Thompson</i> , and
<i>Cauchon</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>Raymond</i> ,	<i>Turcotte</i> .—33.
<i>Chapais</i> ,			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Tavern Keepers and the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dunkin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Dunkin* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to establish a system of Landed Credit (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pice* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Act to establish an Institution of Landed Credit (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 12 *Victoria*, Chap. 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Corporation of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Huot* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend the Act Twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter One hundred and fourteen, relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday, 16th March last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Orders in Council, Papers and other Documents, relating to the collection, composition or adjustment, of the *Quebec* Fire Loan,—with statement of all steps taken and payments made under the said Order in Council; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

The Order of the Day for resuming the further consideration of the Question which was, on Monday, the 9th day of May last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to cause the Regulations recently promulgated by the Government, respecting the working of Gold Mines in *Lower Canada*, to be modified: Representing that those regulations are of a nature to arrest completely the settlement of the public lands available for the purposes of Colonization in all the Eastern Townships situated in the Counties of *Bellechasse*, *Dorchester*, *Beauce*, *Megantic*, *Wolfe*, *Arthabaska*, *Richmond*, *Drummond*, *Compton*, *Stanstead*, *Shefford*, *Brome*, and *Missisquoi*. That by increasing the price of land from 30 cents, 40 cents, and 60 cents to two dollars an acre, cash, all access to these lands, so far as the settlers who generally settle on public lands are concerned, has been rendered impossible. That by abolishing the conditions of settlement imposed upon purchasers, the door has been opened to speculators on a large scale, which will still further delay the progress of Colonization in that important part of the country. That the development of Mining industry might be favored without injuring the development of the Agricultural resources of the country. That in consequence, the Regulations respecting Gold Mines may be altered in such manner as to allow those lands to be sold to those persons who intend to clear them, at the moderate rates fixed before the changing of the Regulations respecting the sale of public lands, and that the conditions of settlement may be re-established to prevent speculations to the detriment of the public interest, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for resuming the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, proposed, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 1st September, 1863; for Information relative to the despatching of a Dredging Vessel from the Harbor of *Montreal* to the Rivers *L'Assomption* and

*Terrebonne*, be printed for the use of the Members of this House, notwithstanding the Seventh Report (of last Session) of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for resuming the further consideration of the Question which was, on Thursday, 9th June instant, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence, and all Petitions and other Papers relating to the removal of *Andrew Ross* from the office of Postmaster in the Village of *New Hamburg* being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Thursday last, proposed, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of having the Debates of both Houses of the Legislature officially reported during the next and subsequent Sessions; and that Mr. Speaker be empowered to advertise for and receive tenders, and if, in his judgment, expedient, to conclude a contract for reporting and publishing the said Debates, so that no delay may occur at the opening of the next Session ;

And the Question being put; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Jones, (N. I.'s &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Cawhon,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson and</i>
<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Wright.—26.</i>
<i>Dorion (Hochelaga),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>
<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rymol,</i>
<i>Fell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dorion (D. &amp; Arth.),</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'f'd),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>	<i>Wright (East York).—44.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to limit the area of Towns and Villages," being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate the remedy by attachment, of separate Creditors against Co-partnership property, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Protests of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act," being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs of the *St. Roch's Savings Bank, Quebec*," being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Registration of Titles to or charges upon Real Estate, the law of Hypothecs, the Dower and property of Married Women, and the conveyance of Soccage lands, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for resuming the consideration of the Question which, was on Friday, the 11th March last, proposed, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution authorizing the Governor in Council to fix the Salaries of the Sheriffs for the Districts of *Montreal* and *Quebec*, at a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of County Judges in *Lower Canada*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act containing special provisions concerning both Houses of the Provincial Parliament," being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act intituled, 'An Act respecting County Courts,'" being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relative to Summary Convictions," being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

Mr. *Mackenzie* (North *Oxford*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Cowan*, and the Question being proposed; That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies;

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, in view of the advanced period of the Session, be postponed until this day three months," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. *Bellerose* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Denis*, That the words "in view of the advanced period of the Session, be postponed until

"this day three months" be left out, and the words "be referred back to the said Committee for reconsideration," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bown,</i>	<i>DeBoucherville,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Broussau,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Art.),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co'y).</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	—35.

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Jackson,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Jones (N. L' ds. &amp; Gren.)</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Parker,</i>	<i>Walsh,</i>
<i>Cowan,</i>	<i>Macdonald (C'wall),</i>	<i>Powell,</i>	<i>Wells,</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>	<i>White, and</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Dundas),</i>	<i>Wright (East York).</i>
<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Ox'f'd),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>	—37.
<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the original Question, the House divided:—And it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Robitaille* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bellerose*, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Alley,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Price,</i>
<i>Bell (Russell),</i>	<i>Dorion (D. &amp; Arth.),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Huot,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Cartier, (Atty. Gen.)</i>	<i>Ferguson (Frontenac),</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Turcotte, and</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa C'ty.)</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>			—37.

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Ault,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>

Bowman,	Jones (N. L. & Gren.), Morris,	Thompson,
Burwell,	Macdonald (Cornw'd), Mowat,	Walsh,
Cowan,	MacIntyre, Parker,	Wells, and
Dickson,	Mackenzie (Lambton), Rankin,	Willson.—31.
Dunkin,	Mackenzie (N. Ox'f'd), Rymal,	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the remaining two Resolutions which were, this day, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means ;

And the same being again read, as follow :—

3. *Resolved*.—That in addition to the duties of Customs payable on the following articles, there shall be levied the following duties :

Vinegar.....	4 cents per gallon.
Refined Petroleum.....	5 " "
Naphtha.....	5 " "

4. *Resolved*.—That the present *ad valorem* duties levied upon the following articles be repealed, and the following duties levied thereon :

Benzole.....	15 cents per gallon.
Crude Petroleum .....	4 " "

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolutions :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, 23th June, 1864.

Eleven o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, That in pursuance of the 140th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, he had, in the matter of the Petition of *Romuald Marchesseau*, complaining of the undue Election and Return of *Félix Geoffrion*, Junior, Esquire, for the County of *Verchères*, taxed the costs and expenses incurred by *Charles Amiot*, Esquire, and *Félix Geoffrion* Senior, Esquire, witnesses summoned by and at the requisition of *Romuald Marchesseau*, the Petitioner, contesting the validity of the Election for the said County, at Forty-five dollars, to be paid by the said Petitioner, as follows ; Nineteen dollars to said *Charles Amiot*, and Twenty-six dollars to said *Félix Geoffrion*, Senior.

Mr. *Morris*, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Twentieth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth ;

Your Committee have considered the Bill to authorize *Joseph Barsalou*, Esquire, Merchant, of the City of *Montreal*, to levy Tolls on a Bridge in course of erection by him over the River *Yamaska*, opposite the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the County of *St. Hyacinthe*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee beg to recommend that the Bill now reported be placed on the Orders of this Day, for consideration in a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. *Geoffrion* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and the Act amending the same, respecting Agriculture, That at this advanced period of the Session, it is impossible to amend the Act respecting Agriculture, in such a manner as to meet public requirements, but that it

is expressly understood that at the next Session there shall be a consolidation of all the Amendments now before the House.

Mr. *Geoffrion* reported, from the Select Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to render valid certain Deeds passed before Notaries now deceased," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill further to amend the Act respecting Duties of Customs, and the collection thereof, and to alter the duties on certain goods, being read ;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, and that the following Resolutions be referred to the said Committee :—

*Resolved*.—That in addition to the Duties of Customs payable on the following articles, there shall be levied the following duties :—

Vinegar.....	4 cents per gallon.
Refined Petroleum.....	5 " "
Naphtha.....	5 " "

*Resolved*.—That the present *ad valorem* Duties levied upon the following articles be repealed, and the following duties levied thereon :—

Benzole.....	15 cents per gallon.
Crude Petroleum.....	4 " "

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

*Ordered*, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)* reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read and agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Dorion (Drummond and Arthabaska)*,

*Ordered*, That the Select Committee on the County of *St. Hyacinthe* Election Petition have leave to adjourn until the third day of next Session, at the request, and with the consent, of both parties.

A Bill to diminish the expense of sales *en justice*, and of Confirmations of Title, and to facilitate the taking of *enquêtes*, the summoning of absentees, and the judicial distribution of moneys in *Lower Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to diminish the expense of sales *en justice*, and of Confirmations of Title, and to facilitate the taking of *enquêtes*, the summoning of absentees, the judicial distribution of moneys, the seizure of constituted rents representing Seigniorial rights, and to provide for the review of Judgments in certain cases, in *Lower Canada*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for other purposes," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Mr. *DeBoucherville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Raymond*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be amended, by adding the following words to the 60th section :—

"Provided, however, that the Corporation of the City of *Montreal* shall not be

authorized to impose any tax for Ferry-boat Licenses, beyond the limits under the control of the said Corporation."

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bellerose,</i>	<i>De Boucherville,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>	<i>Tassé, and</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>	<i>Wulsh.—10.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>		

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Beaubien,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum.&amp;Art.),</i>	<i>Laframboise,</i>	<i>Rose,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Simpson,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Thompson,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Higginsou,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Dickson,</i>	<i>Irvine,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Wright (E. Fork).—36.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Reid Hill* Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Massawippi* Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Exploring and Mining Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Huntingdon* Copper Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to replace the improvements in the Navigation of the River *St. Lawrence*, between the Harbours of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter Nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes of *Upper Canada*, intituled, 'An Act respecting Division Courts.'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law respecting Accessories to, and Abettors of, Indictable Offences, and for other purposes relative to the Criminal Law."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the storing of Gunpowder in and near the Cities of *Montreal* and *Quebec*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue, for a limited time, the several Acts therein mentioned."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to afford a more expeditious remedy, as regards Tenants overholding wrongfully in *Upper Canada*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting duties of Excise, and to impose certain new Duties."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Consolidated Copper Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Bedford* Copper Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law respecting the Public Accounts, and the Board of Audit."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange."

And also, the Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal* and *Champlain* Railroad Company, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway City Station in *Montreal*."

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the relief *James Benning*."

And also, the Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture;" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 9.—Leave out "and."

Page 1, line 9.—After "king-fishers" insert "crows and ravens."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to amend Chapters 36 and 37 of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the registration of Titles and charges upon Real Estate, and the Act amending the same, being read;

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The House divided:—And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to amend Chapters Thirty-six and Thirty-seven of the Consolidated Statutes of *Lower Canada*, respecting the Registration of Titles to, or charges upon, Real Estate, and the Act amending the same."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law in *quit rent* actions in *Lower Canada*, was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act relative to Summary Convictions under Municipal By-Laws in *Lower Canada*" was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize *Joseph Barsalou*, Esquire, Trader, of the City of *Montreal*, to levy Tolls on a Bridge which he is erecting over the *Yamaska* River, opposite the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the County of *St. Hyacinthe*; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act to authorize *Joseph Bay-salon*, Esquire, Merchant, of the City of *Montreal*, to levy Tolls on a Bridge in course of erection by him over the River *Yamaska*, opposite the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the County of *St. Hyacinthe*."

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting Gold Mines," was, according to Order, read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for certain other purposes connected with the Civil Service, from the end of the year 1863, to the thirtieth day of June 1865, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time; and the Rules of this House suspended, as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act respecting investigation into Shipwrecks," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mackenzie* (North Oxford) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery, and the Study of Anatomy," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands in *Upper Canada*, being read;

*Ordered*, That the said Order be discharged.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. *Simpson*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General:—

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd June, 1864; for Statement respecting Financial Affairs of *Montreal Harbor Commissioners*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd June, 1864; for Copies of the Accounts of *James Ferguson*, Esquire, the Returning Officer for the *St. Clair Division*, for the Elections held by him in the years 1860 and 1863, for the said Division. (*Sessional Papers, No. 33.*)

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1864; 1st. For Copies of all Orders in Council, Regulations, and Advertisements, setting forth the conditions of sale of that parcel or tract of land known as the Mill Block, on the River *au Sable*, in the Township of *Amabel*, estimated to contain about 1,100 acres of land, together with the Names of the Purchaser or Purchasers, and of the parties, if any, to whom such purchasers subsequently transferred their right. 2nd. Also, Copies of all Reports, Orders in Council, Advertisements, Correspondence, and other Papers touching the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the said original sale, and the resumption and re-sale of the said property by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General in Council; stating the newspapers in which such advertisements were inserted, and the period for which inserted, together with the names of the purchaser or purchasers at such re-sale, the numbers present at such sale and offering to become purchasers, and the manner in which, and by whom, and on whose behalf, payment has been made for such lands and mill-site. (*Sessional Papers, No. 73.*)

Mr. *Bell* (North *Lanark*) moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *McGee*, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS:

## Messieurs

<i>Bell</i> (North <i>Lanark</i> ),	<i>Galt</i> ,	<i>MacIntyre</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Chapais</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ( <i>Lambton</i> ),	<i>Rose</i> ,
<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Howland</i> ,	<i>McDougall</i> ,	<i>Tuschereau</i> ,
<i>De Boucherville</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>McGee</i> ,	<i>Turcotte</i> , and
<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Montcalm</i> ),	<i>LeBoutillier</i> ,	<i>Morris</i> ,	<i>Wright</i> ( <i>East York</i> ).—
<i>Dunkin</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> ( <i>Cornwall</i> ),	<i>Rankin</i> ,	25.
<i>Dunsford</i> ,	<i>Macdonald</i> , <i>Atty. Gen.</i> ,		

## NAYS:

## Messieurs

<i>Ault</i> ,	<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Raymond</i> ,
<i>Beaubien</i> ,	<i>Denis</i> ,	<i>Geoffrion</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ( <i>Champlain</i> ),
<i>Bellerose</i> ,	<i>Dorion</i> ( <i>Drum. &amp; Arth.</i> ),	<i>Higginson</i> ,	<i>Simpson</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Duckett</i> ,	<i>Lajoie</i> ,	<i>Sturion</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Dufresne</i> ( <i>Iberville</i> ),	<i>Macfarlane</i> ,	<i>Walsh</i> , and
<i>Bowman</i> ,	<i>Fortier</i> ,	<i>McConkey</i> ,	<i>Wilson</i> .—27.
<i>Brousseau</i> ,	<i>Gagnon</i> ,	<i>O'Halloran</i> ,	

So it passed in the Negative.

The Honorable Mr. *Brown*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses appointed to inquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 11.*)

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

Mr. *Bellerose* moved, seconded by Mr. *Denis*, and the Question being proposed, That the said Order be discharged;

Mr. *Dorion* (*Drummond* and *Arthabaska*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be referred back to the said Committee, in order to extend the time for the re-imbusement of advances made to the Officers of this House, and to have the second paragraph struck out," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. *Morris* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Dunkin*, That the words "referred back to the said Committee, in order to extend the time for the re-imbusement of advances made to the Officers of this House, and to have the second paragraph struck out," be left out, and the words "concurred in, but that the period for the commencement of the repayment of the advances to the Officers of this House, referred to in the said Report, be the 1st July, 1865, instead of the 1st July ensuing," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Auld,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville),</i>	<i>Howland,</i>	<i>Morris,</i>
<i>Bell (North Lanark),</i>	<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>
<i>Bygar,</i>	<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Buchanan,</i>	<i>Gagnon,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Shanly,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (N. Oxford)</i>	<i>Simpson, and</i>
<i>Dorion (Drum &amp; Arth.)</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>McConkey,</i>	<i>Willson.—35.</i>
<i>Duckett,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Beaubien.</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>O'Halloran,</i>	<i>Tassé,</i>
<i>Brousseau,</i>	<i>Denis,</i>	<i>Pouppre,</i>	<i>Turcotte, and</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa Co.),</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Ross (Champlain),</i>	<i>—21.</i>
<i>Chapais,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And it being One of the clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, until Three o'clock, this day, without a Question first put.

Three o'clock, P. M.

Mr. *Mackenzie (Lambton)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully reconsidered the Documents referred to in the following Motion for Printing:—

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—That the Tables only attached to the Return to an Address of the 14th May last, in relation to the Public Employés, laid before this House on 30th May last, together with a similar Return transmitted by Message from the Honorable the Legislative Council on the 7th instant, be referred back to the Committee on Printing. The Committee recommend that the above Documents be printed.

The Committee also recommend that the following Documents be printed:—

Return to an Address, respecting American Vessels engaged in the Fisheries, from 1852 to 1863.

Return to an Address, respecting Barrack Accommodation for Her Majesty's Forces.

Return to an Address, relative to Lighting the Parliament Buildings at *Ottawa*, with gas. (This Return recommended to be printed for distribution only.)

Return to Address respecting Employés in Department of Public Works, and expenses on Public Works. (This Return recommended to be printed in the Sessional Papers only.)

Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act. (This Report recommended to be printed in the Appendix to the Journals, but without the documents attached.)

The Committee also recommend that the following Document be not printed:—

Return to an Address, respecting applications and sales of Lands on south side of the *St. Lawrence*, since October last.

Return to an Address,—Copy of Accounts of *James Ferguson*, Esquire, Returning Officer of the *St. Clair* Division, for the Elections held by him in 1860 and 1863.

The Committee recommend that Mr. *Ferguson's* accounts in detail, and a summary of those of the Deputy Returning Officers, be printed for distribution.

Return to Address,—Financial Affairs of the *Montreal* Harbor Commissioners. The Committee recommend that this Document be printed in the Sessional Papers only.

Report of the Joint Committee appointed to inquire into and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province. The Committee recommend that this Report be printed in the Appendix to the Journals.

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the second and fourth paragraphs of the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, and in the Schedule attached to the said Report.

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. *Powell*, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into all matters connected with the survey of the Township of *Unonto*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 12.*)

*Ordered*, That 500 copies of the said Report, together with the evidence attached thereto, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

*Ordered*, That the fee of Sixty dollars paid on the Bill to authorize the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*, to admit *Martin Dunsford* as a Barrister at Law, be refunded.

*Ordered*, That the fee of Sixty dollars paid on the Bill incorporating the Canadian Loan and Investment Company, be refunded.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to render valid certain Deeds passed before "Notaries, now deceased;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bellerose* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

*Ordered*, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

*Resolved*, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Amendment, as amended, which was, this day, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Order of the Day (for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, that this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies) be discharged; and which Amendment, as amended, was, That all the words after "the" to

the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be concurred in, but that the period for the commencement of the repayment of the advances to the Officers of this House, referred to in the said Report, be the 1st July, 1865, instead of the 1st July ensuing," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question on the Original Amendment, as amended, being again proposed;

Mr. Denis moved, in amendment to the Original Amendment, as amended, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cauchon, That the words "Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be concurred in, but that the period for the commencement of the repayment of the advances to the Officers of this House, referred to in the said Report, be the 1st July, 1865, instead of the 1st July ensuing," be left out, and the words "This House cannot entertain any project which restricts the Speaker's acknowledged prerogative, and that, while it may be desirable to effect changes, at this late period of the Session it is most inopportune to consider them. That the said Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be therefore considered next Session," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the said Amendment to the original amendment, as amended, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

## YEAS :

## Messieurs

<i>Allyn,</i>	<i>Dorion (Drum. &amp; Arth.) Huot,</i>	<i>Poupore,</i>
<i>Beauvion,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Iberville,) Irvine,</i>	<i>Raymond,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dufresne (Montcalm), Labreche-Viger,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fortier,</i>	<i>McGee,</i>
<i>Cartier, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Denis,</i>		<i>Turcotte.—29.</i>

## NAYS :

## Messieurs

<i>Bell (N. Lanark),</i>	<i>Galt,</i>	<i>Macfarlane,</i>	<i>Notman,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Higginson,</i>	<i>MacIntyre,</i>	<i>Rankin,</i>
<i>Burwell,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McDougall,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Dunkin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornw'l),</i>	<i>Morris,</i>	<i>Shanly, and</i>
<i>Dunsford,</i>	<i>Macdonald, Atty. Gen.,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Simpson.—20.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the Original Amendment, as amended;—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

*Resolved,* That this House cannot entertain any project which restricts the Speaker's acknowledged prerogative, and that, while it may be desirable to effect changes, at this late period of the Session it is most inopportune to consider them. That the said Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be therefore considered next Session.

*Resolved,* That when the House adjourns, it do stand adjourned until Eight o'clock, P.M. this day.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Council of the City of Quebec to issue Debentures for the enlargement of the Gates of the said City," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Council of the City of

"Quebec to issue Debentures for the enlargement of the Gates of the said City;" and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 17—Leave out "purposes" and insert "purpose of constructing St. John's Gate and Prescott Gate, in the said City of Quebec."

Page 1, line 18—Leave out "eighty" and insert "twenty-four."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Mowat,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to secure a representation of Canadian products in the International Exhibition, held in London, in 1862.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ordered, That when the Return to the said Address shall have been received, 500 copies of the same be printed, for the use of the Members of this House.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Cartier, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Solicitor General Langevin,

The House adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M., this day.

Eight o'clock, P. M.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter Fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada.'"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Huron Indians of La Jeune Lorette to regulate the cutting of Wood in their Reserve."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal Chapter Thirty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled, 'An Act respecting the Office of Sheriff,' and to make further provisions respecting the said Office in Upper Canada."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to establish an Institution of Landed Credit (Crédit Foncier) in Lower Canada."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting Tavern Keepers and the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Chapter Six of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter seventy-one of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the Medical Profession, and the sale of Drugs."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Twelfth Victoria, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapter Seventy-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and to provide for transmission of the Records of abolished Courts, Registers of Churches and Ministers, and of the Minutes of former Notaries, to the new Judicial Districts."

Bill, intituled, An Act to amend the Act Chapter Forty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the partition of Township Lands held in Common."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend Chapters Thirty-six and Thirty-seven of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the Registration of Titles to, or charges upon, Real Estate, and the Act amending the same."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, relating to the Trinity House at Montreal."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Lord Bishop of Montreal, with the consent of

“ the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Trinity Church, *Montreal*, to raise a loan or loans on certain Church property, for the purpose of completing Trinity Church.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to incorporate the *Portlock Harbour Mining Company*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, in the Township of *Elgin*, to convey certain Real Estate.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to incorporate the *Chaudière Valley Railway Company*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act further to amend the Act respecting Duties of Customs and the collection thereof, and to alter the duties on certain goods.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to diminish the expense of sales *en justice* and of confirmations of Title, and to facilitate the taking of *enquêtes*, the summoning of Absentees, the judicial distribution of moneys, the seizure of constituted rents representing Seigniorial rights, and to provide for the review of Judgments in certain cases, in *Lower Canada*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for certain other purposes connected with the Civil Service, from the end of the year 1863 to the thirtieth day of June, 1865.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, Canada West*, and for other purposes therein mentioned.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to authorize *Joseph Barsalou, Esquire, Merchant*, of the City of *Montreal*, to levy tolls on a Bridge in course of erection by him over the River *Yamaska*, opposite the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the County of *St. Hyacinthe*.”

Also, the Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to authorize *William Berczy* and others, to dispose of certain lands heretofore forming part of the Domain of the Seigniorship of *Davillebout*.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to incorporate the Provincial Forwarding Company (limited).”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for other purposes.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act respecting Gold Mines.”

Bill, intituled, “ An Act to amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.” And then he withdrew.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:—

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 27th June, 1864.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of proroguing the Session of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DENIS GODLEY,

Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General *Cartier*,

*Resolved*, That when this House doth adjourn, this day, it do stand adjourned until Eleven o'clock, A.M., on Thursday next.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, 30th June, 1864.

11 o'clock, A.M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Reports of the University of *Toronto*, for the years 1862 and 1863. (*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

*Ordered*, That the said Reports be printed as Sessional Papers only.

Mr. Speaker also laid before the House,—General Statements of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District and County of *Gaspé*, and the *Magdalen* Islands. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*; praying for the passing of an Act to prevent the holding of unnecessary Inquests by Coroners, and for other purposes

*Ordered*, That the Fee of Sixty dollars, paid on the Bill for the relief of the *Ottawa* and *Prescott* Railway Company, and for ensuring the efficient working of its Railway, and for other purposes, be refunded.

On motion of Mr. *Bell (Russell)*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Galt*,

*Resolved*, That this House doth concur in the second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

*Ordered*, That the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act, and the Administration of Justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*; the working of the system of Protection extended to the Fisheries; the system of Bounties, and all other matters connected with those subjects, be printed, according to the recommendation of the Tenth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of the Legislature.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by *René Kimber*, Esquire Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER:

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to acquaint this Honorable House, That it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to attend His Excellency, when His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank.

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Village of *Yorkville* to issue Debentures for redeeming their outstanding Debentures, for which no Sinking Fund has been set aside.

An Act to incorporate the Seaman's Union *Bethel* of *Montreal*.

An Act to incorporate the *Yamaska* Dispensary.

An Act to confirm and continue the Parish of *St. Gabriel de Brandon* as a Municipality.

An Act to provide for the conveyance of land sold by the late *Charles Lawrence Herchmer*, Esquire, deceased.

An Act to incorporate the *Quebec* Typographical Society.

An Act to change the tenure of the Indian lands in the Township of *Dundee*, in the County of *Huntingdon*.

An Act to authorize *Maria Murney*, Executrix, to sell certain portions of the Real Estate of the late Honorable *Edmund Murney*, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the admission of *John Thompson Huggard* to practise as a Barrister, Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in *Upper Canada*.

An Act to authorize the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of *Ontario*, and the Rector of *Kingston*, to dispose of the *Queen Street* School Property in the City of *Kingston*.

- An Act to amend the Charter of the Eastern Townships Bank.
- An Act to amend the Act respecting the Surrogate Courts.
- An Act to declare the Monument erected at *St. Foy*, to the Memory of the brave men of seventeen hundred and sixty, to be Public Property.
- An Act to naturalize *John Porterfield*.
- An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Upper Canada* to admit the Honorable *Michael Hamilton Foley* as a Barrister at Law.
- An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Massawippi Valley Railway Company*.
- An Act to enable the surviving Trustees under the Will of the late Lieutenant General *Sir William Johnston*, K.C.B., deceased, to sell certain lands in *Canada* belonging to the estate of the said General *Johnston*.
- An Act to re-constitute the Debenture Debt of the City of *Hamilton*, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof.
- An Act to incorporate the Humane Society of *Canada*.
- An Act to confirm certain Side Roads in the Township of *King*, and to provide for the defining of the limits of the same, and of the other Road Allowances and Lines, and to establish a Road Allowance through the First Concession along and upon the southern boundary of the said Township.
- An Act to incorporate the French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society of *Montreal*.
- An Act to incorporate the Society called "*L'Union St. Jacques de Montréal*."
- An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Asylum of the Good Shepherd of *Quebec*.
- An Act to compel Informers suing for Penalties in certain cases, to give security for costs.
- An Act further to amend the Charter of the South-Eastern Mining Company of *Canada*.
- An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Welland Railway Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of *Hamilton*.
- An Act to change the period for the annual meetings of Agricultural Societies in *Lower Canada*.
- An Act to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in *Canada East*.
- An Act to incorporate the Children's Industrial School of the City of *Hamilton*.
- An Act to incorporate the Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge of *London*.
- An Act to incorporate the Grand Temple and Subordinate Temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Canada*.
- An Act to incorporate the *St. Joseph Union Society* of the City of *Ottawa*.
- An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees to the property of the *St. Gabriel Street Church* and Manse at *Montreal*, and to settle pending litigation relative thereto.
- An Act to incorporate "*Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang*," of *St. Hyacinthe*.
- An Act to incorporate the Society called "*L'Union St. Louis de la Côte St. Louis, Paroisse de Montréal, Comté de Hochelaga*."
- An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Charter of the *Canada Company*.
- An Act to enable the proprietors of the Islands *Du Moine* and *Des Barques*, to make regulations for the better government of the said Islands.
- An Act for the relief of the Western Permanent Building Society.
- An Act to authorize the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *St. James' Church*, in the Village of *Carleton Place*, to lease certain minerals in and upon certain lands to the said Church belonging.
- An Act to amend chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, intituled: "*An Act respecting Municipalities and Roads in Lower Canada*," and the Acts amending the same.
- An Act respecting the Ocean Mail Service.
- An Act to authorize the acceptance of certain Incorporated Companies as Sureties for Public Officers.
- An Act respecting Insolvency.
- An Act respecting Jurors and Juries.
- An Act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, as regards the Counties of *L'Assomption*, *Joliette* and *Montcalm*, and for other purposes.

- An Act for the collection by means of stamps, of fees of office, dues and duties payable to the Crown upon Law Proceedings and Registrations.
- An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the *Iberville* Academy.
- An Act to incorporate the *Mussassaga* River Improvements Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *Belvidere* Mining and Smelting Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *Sherbrooke* Mining and Smelting Company.
- An Act to facilitate the administration of the estates of the late *Robert Shaw Miller*, and *Eliza Mitchell*, his wife.
- An Act respecting the *Waterloo* and *Saugeen* Railway Company.
- An Act to remove doubts under the Will of the late *John Gray*, in his lifetime of *St. Catherine's*, near *Montreal*.
- An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Canadian Literary Institute of *Woodstock*.
- An Act to amend the one hundred and first chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province.
- An Act to enable the Art Association of *Montreal* to establish an Art Union in connection with the other operations thereof.
- An Act to extend the Charter of the *Upper* and *Lower Canada* Bridge Company.
- An Act to incorporate the Congregational College of *British North America*.
- An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the American Presbyterian Society of *Montreal*.
- An Act to enable the Corporation of the Village of *Caledonia* to issue new Debentures to redeem certain others now outstanding.
- An Act to amend the Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.
- An Act to incorporate the Village of *Napanee* as a Town, and for other purposes.
- An Act to erect the Parishes of *Ste. Brigitte*, *St. Wenceslas*, *St. Célestin*, *St. Léonard* and *Ste. Eulalie*, in the County of *Nicolet*, into Local Municipalities.
- An Act to enable the Trustees of the late *John Whyte* to dispose of certain property under his Will.
- An Act to divide the Township of *Lochaber*, in the County of *Ottawa*, into two separate Municipalities, to be named respectively "*Lochaber*" and "*St. Malachy*."
- An Act to amend the third section of the eighty-eighth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*.
- An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the *St. Lawrence* Mining Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *Lévis* Mining Company of *Canada East*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Atlas* Gold Mining Company.
- An Act to naturalize *Stirling Dupree Payne*.
- An Act to graut certain powers to the *Canada West* Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.
- An Act to enable certain Religious Societies or Congregations of Christians to appoint Successors to Trustees of Lands held on their behalf.
- An Act to amend the Act intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Marine Insurance Company."
- An Act to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the Counties of *Wolfe* and *Arthabaska*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Fergus*, *Elora* and *Guelph* Railway Company.
- An Act to amend the Act intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank."
- An Act to incorporate the *Beauharnois*, *Chateauguay*, and *Huntingdon* Navigation Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* River Navigation Company.
- An Act to incorporate "The *Lancaster* Oil Company."
- An Act to incorporate the *Carleton* Lead Mining Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *Bunker Hill* Gold Mining Company.
- An Act to incorporate the Eastern Townships *Eldorado* Gold and Copper Mining Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *Marrington* *Canada* Mining Company (limited).
- An Act to incorporate the *Ophir* Gold Mining Company.
- An Act to incorporate the *Magog* Gold Mining Company.

- An Act to incorporate the *St. Francis Mining and Smelting Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *River Famine Gold Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Alliance Mining and Smelting Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Stadacona Mining and Smelting Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Halifax Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *South Ham Gold and Copper Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Havalah Gold Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *British American Exploring and Mining Association*.
- An Act respecting short forms of Mortgages in *Upper Canada*.
- An Act to amend the "Act relating to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace."
- An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in Towns in *Upper Canada*.
- An Act relating to Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions in Provisional Judicial Districts in *Upper Canada*.
- An Act to authorize the granting of Charters of Incorporation to Manufacturing, Mining and other Companies.
- An Act to avoid the Proclamation declaring *Walkerton* the County Town of the County of *Bruce*, and to enable the Municipal Electors of the said County to select a County Town.
- An Act to quiet titles to certain properties sold by lot.
- An Act to amend the law of *Lower Canada* as to the Execution of Wills in the English form.
- An Act to grant certain powers to the *Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association*.
- An Act respecting the side lines of lots in the Township of *Bedford*.
- An Act to revive and continue for a limited time the provision for the Geological Survey of this Province.
- An Act to incorporate the *Nicolet Antimony Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Kennebec Gold Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Yamaska Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Du Loup Gold Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Escott Mining Company of Canada*.
- An Act to incorporate the *Lower Canada Copper Mining Company*.
- An Act to incorporate "The *Canada Copper Company*."
- An Act to incorporate "The *Bedford Copper Company*."
- An Act to incorporate the *Consolidated Copper Company*.
- An Act for the re-organization of the *Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company*, and to authorize the said Company to acquire and hold the Harbour of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes.
- An Act to amend section forty-one of chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, relating to arrest and imprisonment for debt.
- An Act to incorporate the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*.
- An Act to amend chapter forty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them.
- An Act to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather.
- An Act to erect certain new Municipalities in the County of *Drummond*, by the names of *Kinsey Falls* and *South Durham*.
- An Act to extend the powers of the Local Municipality of *St. Colombe de Sillery*.
- An Act to amend the Acts "respecting the Militia," and the "Volunteer Militia Force."
- An Act to incorporate the *Provincial Forwarding Company (limited)*.
- An Act to authorize *William Berczy* and others, to dispose of certain lands heretofore forming part of the domain of the Seignior of *Daillebout*.
- An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting duties of Excise, and to impose certain new duties.
- An Act to repeal chapter thirty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting the Office of Sheriff," and to make further provisions respecting the said Office in *Upper Canada*.

An Act to amend chapter fifty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of *Upper Canada*."

An Act to incorporate "The *Huntington Copper Company*."

An Act to incorporate the *Canada Exploring and Mining Company*.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Law respecting Accessories to and Abettors of Indictable Offences, and for other purposes relative to the Criminal law.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the Public Accounts, and the Board of Audit.

An Act to replace the improvements in the Navigation of the River *St. Lawrence*, between the Harbours of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works.

An Act to amend Chapter nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for *Upper Canada*, intituled: "An Act respecting Division Courts."

An Act to incorporate the *Reid Hill Mining Company*.

An Act to incorporate the *Massawippi Mining Company*.

An Act to amend the law respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters.

An Act to regulate the storing of Gunpowder in and near the Cities of *Montreal* and *Quebec*.

An Act to afford a more expeditious remedy as regards Tenants, overholding wrongfully, in *Upper Canada*.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine.

An Act to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

An Act respecting Investigation into Shipwrecks.

An Act to authorize the Council of the City of *Quebec* to issue Debentures for the enlargement of the Gates of the said City.

An Act for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trinity House at *Montreal*.

An Act to amend the law in *qui tam* actions in *Lower Canada*.

An Act relative to Summary Convictions under Municipal By-Laws in *Lower Canada*.

An Act to diminish the Expense of Sales *en justice*, and of Confirmation of Title, and to facilitate the taking of *Enquêtes*, the summoning of Absentees, the judicial distribution of moneys, the seizure of constituted rents representing Seigneurial rights, and to provide for the review of judgments in certain cases, in *Lower Canada*.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting Duties of Customs and the Collection thereof, and to alter the duties on certain goods.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery and the Study of Anatomy.

An Act to render valid certain Deeds passed before Notaries now deceased.

An Act to Consolidate the Debt of the Town of *St. Thomas, Canada West*, and for the other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, in the Township of *Elgin*, to convey certain real estate.

An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the City of *Three Rivers*.

An Act to enlarge the powers of the *Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company*, to confirm a certain agreement entered into by the said Company, and to secure a permanent Railway City Station in *Montreal*.

An Act to continue, for a limited time, the several Acts therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate the *Portlock Harbour Mining Company*.

An Act to enable the Lord Bishop of *Montreal*, with the consent of the Incumbent and Church Wardens of *Trinity Church, Montreal*, to raise a loan or loans on certain Church property, for the purpose of completing *Trinity Church*.

An Act to incorporate the *Chaudière Valley Railway Company*.

An Act to amend the laws in force respecting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and

the issue of Licenses therefor, and otherwise for repression of abuses resulting from such sale.

An Act to amend the Act to establish an Institution of Landed Credit (*Crédit Foncier*) in *Lower Canada*.

An Act to enable the *Huron* Indians of *La Jeune Lorette* to regulate the cutting of wood in their Reserve.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Tavern Keepers and the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*.

An Act to amend the Act twelfth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and fourteen, relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of *Quebec*, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend Chapter seventy-three of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, and to provide for transmission of the Records of abolished Courts, Registers of Churches and Ministers, and of the Minutes of former Notaries, to the New Judicial Districts.

An Act to amend Chapter seventy-one of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Medical Profession and the Sale of Drugs.

An Act to amend Chapters thirty-six and thirty-seven of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the Registration of Titles to or charges upon real estate, and the Act amending the same.

An Act to authorize *Joseph Barsalou*, Esquire, Merchant, of the City of *Montreal*, to levy Tolls on a Bridge in course of erection by him over the River *Yamaska*, opposite the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the County of *St. Hyacinthe*.

An Act further to amend the Act Chapter forty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for *Lower Canada*, respecting the partition of Township Lands held in common.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Corporation of the City of *Montreal*, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting Gold Mines.

The title of the following Bill was then read :—

“ An Act for the relief of *James Benning*.”

To which it was His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure to say, That he reserved the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

In presenting to your Excellency the Bill of Supply for this Session, I take the opportunity to refer to some of the principal topics which have engaged the attention of the Legislature during the present Session.

The happy union of parties, having for its object the settlement of the vexed and difficult questions which have arisen in the working of the Legislative Union between *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, is the most prominent and important event in our political history, that has taken place for a number of years. The spirit of conciliation and good faith in which this great project has been undertaken by our leading statesmen of opposite nationalities and political creeds, affords the highest assurance of the final success of their patriotic endeavors. The western section of the Province, will, I doubt not, hail this project with peculiar satisfaction, as an earnest attempt on the part of their representatives to obtain for them their just rights, without compromising the peculiar claims or jeopardizing the institutions of their French Canadian brethren.

The Bills most prominent and deserving of notice are those relating to Mining and Minerals.

The attention of the Legislature having been directed to the necessity of protecting this new and important interest, affords a sure indication of the source from which great wealth to this country may shortly be expected to arise.

Of these Bills, that respecting gold has received special attention, and embodies the experience of the Legislatures of *Australia*, *California*, *British Columbia*, and the Maritime Provinces in *British America*.

No country having a large commercial population could long afford to dispense with a law by which those unfortunate in trade could obtain a discharge of their liabilities and become again active and useful members of society.

The Bill respecting Insolvency contains all provisions necessary for the establishment of Courts for the purpose of granting complete and final certificates of discharge to that class of persons, and has received the careful consideration of the most able lawyers and experienced mercantile men of the House.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following Money Bill:—

“An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for certain other expenses connected with the Civil Service, from the end of the year 1863, to the thirtieth day of June, 1865.”

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:—

“In Her Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

After which, His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech to both House:—

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

I congratulate you on having brought to a close the labors of this protracted Session, and on the large number of important measures, both of a public and private nature, which you have been enabled to pass.

I trust the Act respecting Insolvency will place the relations of Debtors and Creditors on a satisfactory basis, and will give relief to the honest but unsuccessful trader.

I have had great pleasure in giving Her Majesty’s assent to the Act for the effective Audit of the Public Accounts, and for the more complete prevention of any expenditure of public money without the previous sanction of Parliament.

The discoveries of mines of the precious metals, within our territory, have rendered necessary new regulations in reference to the management of that part of the public property, and I confidently expect that the enactments of the Gold Mining Bill of this Session will be found effectual for the protection of the Revenue, and will stimulate the development of this important branch of the Provincial resources.

I rejoice to observe that you have adopted a measure for the improvement of the Jury system of *Lower Canada*, and I feel assured that the administration of Justice generally throughout the Province will be simplified in procedure, and reduced in cost by the other measures of Law Reform which you have matured.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :*

The system of taxation which you have adopted will, I am convinced, lead to an equalization between the Revenue and the Expenditure of the Province within the next financial year.

This result of your labors cannot fail to have the happiest effect upon the credit of *Canada* abroad, and will tend to promote the growth of public confidence at home.

The provision you have made for the Militia and Volunteer Forces will, I trust, raise that important branch of the Public Service to an improved state of efficiency.

I thank you for the supplies you have granted to Her Majesty for the general service of the year, and I will take care that they shall be administered with a due regard to economy.

*Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :*

The large number of Private Bills which you have passed, and the nature of the subjects with which they are conversant, are satisfactory proofs of the growth of Commercial and Manufacturing enterprise and the energy which characterizes those engaged in industrial occupations.

I am glad to see that you have made provision for completing the survey of the line of Railway by which it is proposed to connect *Canada* with the adjoining Provinces of

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*British North America*, and I trust the results of that survey may afford evidence that this great object is attainable at a cost within the means of these Provinces.

The time has arrived when a constitutional question which has for many years agitated this Province, is ripe for settlement.

It is my intencion, during the approaching recess, to endeavor, in conjunction with my ministers, to devise a plan for this purpose, which will be laid before Parliament at its next meeting.

In releasing you from further attendance, I would impress upon you the importance of using the influence which the confidence of your fellow subjects confers upon you to secure for any scheme which may be proposed with this object, a calm and impartial consideration both in Parliament and throughout the country.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said :

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and*

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :*

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday the Ninth day of August next, to be then here holden, and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the Ninth day of August next.

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# LIST OF APPENDIX.

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- No. 1.—PRINTING:—FIRST and SECOND REPORTS of Joint Committee on.
- No. 2.—GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO:—REPORT of the Select Committee as to the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between,—*via* Lake Simcoe.
- No. 3.—AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION:—REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to consider the means of promoting, in Lower Canada.
- No. 4.—GEORGIAN BAY AND BAY OF QUINTE:—REPORT of the Select Committee as to the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between,—through the Valley of the Trent.
- No. 5.—FISHERY ACT:—REPORT of the Select Committee, to enquire into the working of,—and the administration of justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.
- No. 6.—CONTINGENCIES:—FIFTH and SIXTH REPORTS of the Standing Committee on.
- No. 7.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION:—SECOND REPORT of the Select Standing Committee on.
- No. 8.—OTTAWA RIVER AND GEORGIAN BAY:—REPORT of the Select Committee, as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources and extent of the Territory lying between, &c., &c.
- No. 9.—GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO:—REPORT of the Select Committee as to the practicability and propriety of constructing a Canal between,—*via* Lakes Simcoe and Scugog, through the County of Ontario.
- No. 10.—PETITE NATION RIVER:—REPORT of the Select Committee as to the practicability of increasing the natural volume of water in.
- No. 11.—AGRICULTURE:—REPORT of the Joint Committee, for the advancement of
- No. 12.—CANONTO, TOWNSHIP OF:—REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into all matters connected with the survey of.
- No. 13.—VINE, THE:—REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to inquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this country.

# REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
15th March, 1864.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Legislative Printing, beg leave to make the following as their

## FIRST REPORT.

As the several contracts for the Printing, Printing Paper, and Binding, expire with the work of the present Session, it is necessary that provision should be made for the future performance of those services; the Committee therefore recommend that tenders should be asked for the Printing, Printing Paper, and Binding, required for the Honorable the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, for the period of five years, commencing on 1st January, 1865.

## MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
15th March, 1864.

### PRESENT:

Mr. MACKENZIE, *Chairman.*

Hon. Messrs. Alexander,	Hon. Mr. Brown,
“ “ Armand,	Messrs. Bell (North Lanark),
“ “ Armstrong,	“ Brousseau,
“ “ Christie,	“ Chapais,
“ “ Masson,	“ J. B. E. Dorion,
“ “ Sanborn,	“ Simpson,
“ “ Seymour,	“ Stirton.
“ “ Simpson,	

Mr. Dorion moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Brown, that advertisements be issued calling for tenders for the Legislative Printing for a period of five years from the 1st day of January, 1865.

In amendment, Mr. Simpson moved, seconded by Mr. Bell (North Lanark), that in consequence of the original tender for the Printing of Parliament by the contractors having been for the period of ten years, although the period was subsequently reduced to five years without addition to the rates, and as the prices are very low, and the work has been very satisfactorily performed, it is resolved that the present contract be extended with Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, for five years from its termination, at the present rates, and that the Chairman be authorized to carry this Resolution into effect, as soon as the securities are approved by this Committee.

The Committee divided on the amendment.

<i>Yeas.</i>		<i>Nays.</i>	
Hon. Messrs.	Sanborn,	Hon. Messrs.	Armand,
" "	Seymour,	" "	Armstrong,
" "	Simpson,	" "	Christie,
Messrs.	Bell (North Lanark),	" "	Brown,
"	Simpson, and	Messrs.	Brousseau,
"	Stirton—6	"	Chapais, and
		"	J. B. E. Dorion—7.

Lost by a majority of 1.

The original motion being then put, the Committee divided :

<i>Yeas.</i>		<i>Nays.</i>	
Hon. Messrs.	Armand,	Hon. Messrs.	Sanborn,
" "	Armstrong,	" "	Seymour,
" "	Christie,	" "	Simpson,
" "	Brown,	Messrs.	Stirton,
Messrs.	Brousseau,	"	Bell (North Lanark), and
"	Chapais, and	"	Simpson—6.
"	J. B. E. Dorion—7.		

Carried by a majority of 1.

*Ordered,* That the above proceedings be reported to both Houses.

The Committee also recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,  
*Chairman.*

# REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
17th March, 1864.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Legislative Printing beg leave to make the following as their

## SECOND REPORT.

The Committee have carefully examined the documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing :

By Honorable Mr. Read,—Return to Address, Quantity of timber exported to the United States ; and

Return to Address, Value of importations from the United States.

By Mr. Perrault,—Return to Address, Reports on certain surveys in the Saguenay District.

The Committee recommend that the above Returns be printed.

The Committee also beg leave to submit the Report of their Sub-Committee on the Printing Accounts, together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing services of the past year, the satisfactory nature of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Chairman.

### *Report of the Sub-Committee.*

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
16th March, 1864.

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the Printing Accounts of both Houses for the past year, beg leave to submit the following as their Report :

They have examined the " Printing Account Balance Sheet " for 1863, together with the accounts verifying the same, and find them correct, and are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which all the accounts have been kept by the Clerk of the Committee, Mr. Hartney.

Those accounts shew the total cost of the Printing, Binding and Printing Paper, to have been—

For the Honorable the Legislative Council.....	\$6,044 39
And the cost of the same services for the Legislative Assembly	35,497 15

Being a total for the Legislature of.....	\$41,541 54
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This amount, the Committee will observe, comprises the cost of the two sessions.

The Sub-Committee would draw attention, for the purpose of explanation, to the apparently large difference between the cost of the printing of the Legislative Council and that of the Legislative Assembly.

Properly speaking, but one account should be kept for both Houses ; but as heretofore

such was not considered advisable, the Clerk has acted on the principle of charging each House with the cost of the work it orders, though all documents are distributed equally. Should the system be altered, of necessity the account of the Legislative Council would largely increase, without a corresponding diminution in that of the Legislative Assembly.

The Sub-Committee have observed in their examination of the printing accounts, the large sums that have been paid for tabular work, the composition being charged the same in both languages; they would recommend that in future, where practicable, the two languages should be combined in the one edition, thus combining accuracy, economy and despatch.

The Sub-Committee cannot too earnestly urge upon the Committee the value of maintaining the present system of checking the accounts. The Balance Sheet shows at a glance the total cost of each service, to whom paid, and for what purpose,—it is verified by the accounts as lodged in the Accountant's Offices, which accounts are proved by a complete fyle of all the work performed, with the exact cost of each in detail on the endorse.

The fyle is furnished by the Printer to the Clerk about twice a week, and when checked by him, are entered in a book, thus at any time the exact state of the account can be seen; if errors have occurred they are at once detected, and easily corrected. It is a system equally satisfactory to the Clerk and the honest contractor, and a sure check upon a dishonest one. And for the purposes of audit, it simplifies and lightens the labor of those on whom that duty devolves. It of necessity involves a certain amount of labor and care, but they are more than counterbalanced by the satisfaction which is given.

Respectfully submitted.

A. MACKEEZIE,  
J. C. CHAPUIS,  
J. S. SANBORN.

*Report of the Clerk.*

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
11th March, 1864.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing:

GENTLEMEN,—In obedience to the Resolution of the Committee, I now present the accounts for Printing, Binding and Printing Paper, for the year 1863.

Accompanying the Printing accounts will be found, as vouchers, a complete fyle of the documents printed, with the cost of each in detail, exactly stated on the endorse.

The vouchers for the work performed for the Honorable the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, for the February Session of last year, are numbered, the former from No. 1 to No. 396, and the latter from No. 1 to No. 1,202 inclusively. The like vouchers for the August Session are numbered, the former from No. 1 to No. 343, and the latter from No. 1 to No. 832 inclusively, in all 2,773 vouchers.

The total cost of the Parliamentary Printing of the past year, comprising two sessions, amounts to \$41,541.54, as shewn by the annexed Balance Sheet.

The contract for Printing has, I think, been fairly and faithfully performed, and I may here add that the whole of the work pertaining to each session is always finished and paid for within the year.

The contract for Binding has not, as I have had occasion to state in my former reports, been fulfilled in a manner wholly satisfactory. The recent death of this contractor, however, relieves me of the duty of animadverting further on this failure. His estate has finished the work remaining to be done, in a proper manner.

The contract for Paper has been carried out in a manner alike satisfactory to the printer and myself.

With the work of the present session, the several contracts for Printing, Binding and Printing Paper will expire, and as new arrangements must be entered into for the future performance of those services, it may be well briefly to look back to the origin of the appointment, five years ago, of the Joint Committee on Printing, and to glance at the result of its labors.

On the 26th May, 1858, a valuable Report on Parliamentary Printing emanated from the Printing Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, shewing fully the system and cost of printing as then in force, also making several suggestions by which the service might be as effectually performed, and at a much less cost. It also recommended the formation, sessionally, of a Joint Committee, composed equally of Members of both Houses, for the purposes, to use the words of the Report, "for the more economical management of these matters in future."

This Report was practically acquiesced in, and the first Joint Committee on Printing was inaugurated in 1859. New contracts were entered into by them, which, though of a favorable nature, will not by any means account for the very large reduction that has taken place in the expenditure; but the result must be ascribed to the adoption and carrying out, in a great measure, of the comprehensive system enunciated in the above-mentioned report, especially that portion which recommends but one edition of the Sessional Papers common to both Houses, and but one contract, thus avoiding duplicate printing; and to the Resolution of the Joint Committee directing that the printing accounts of both Houses should be checked by one and the same person, thus preventing duplicate charges.

By comparing the cost of the printing services for the last four years with the cost of the four years immediately preceding, the result of the supervision of the Joint Committee will be shewn, as follows :—

The cost of the Printing, Paper and Binding of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly,

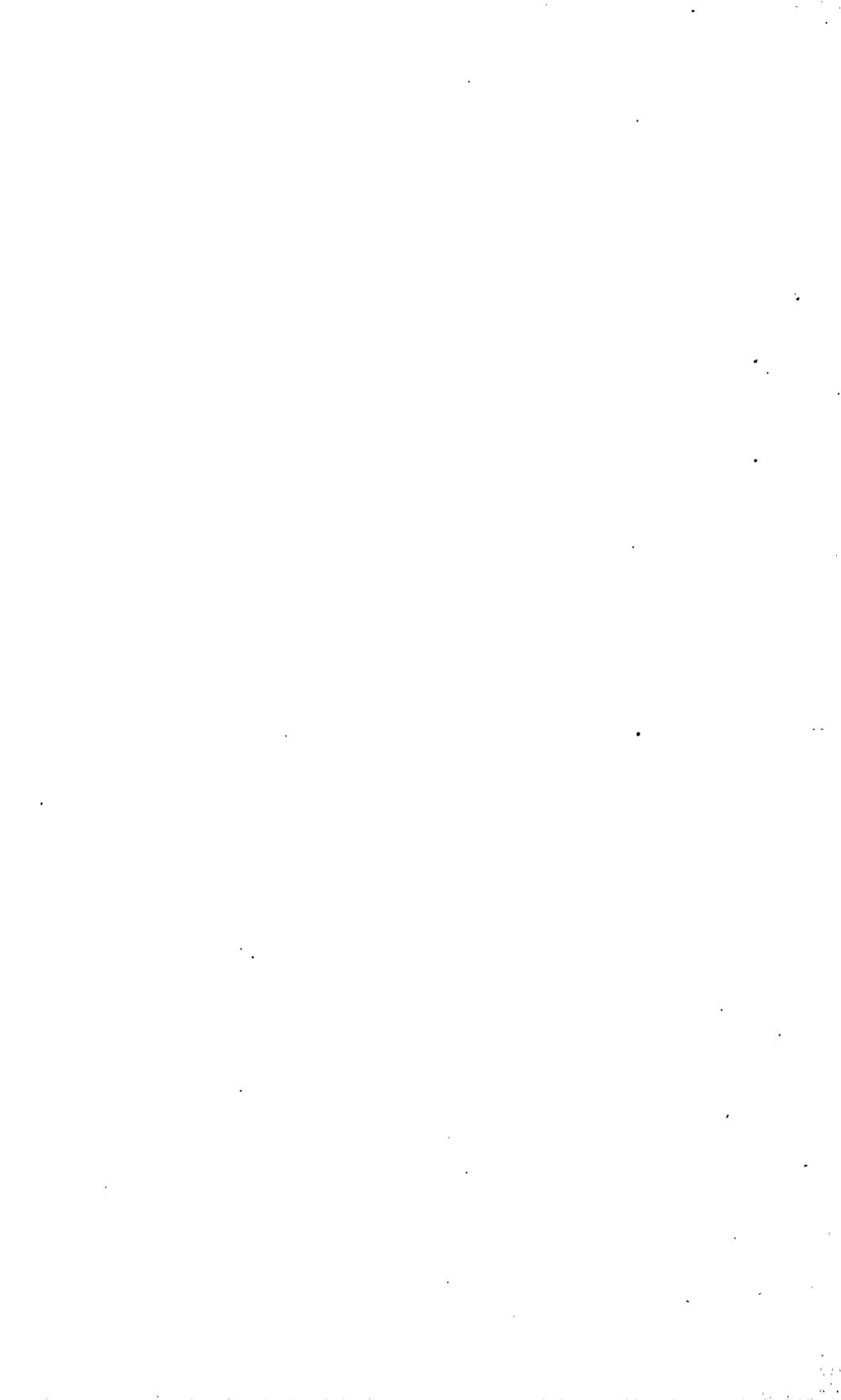
From January 1856 to January 1860, was.....	\$ 608,104.15
From January 1860 to January 1864, was.....	122,136.44

Shewing in the four years a decrease of expenditure of..... \$ 485,967.71

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,  
Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.





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## REPORT.

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The Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, *via* Lake Simcoe, have the honor to Report:—

That they have received evidence from various parties in reference to the practicability and necessity of constructing the proposed Ship Canal, which is herewith submitted.

Your Committee also submit the evidence collected by a former Committee appointed for the same purpose, and would recommend that the evidence should be printed.

The question of constructing this great public work has, for a long period, occupied the serious attention of several Municipalities and other parties in the western portion of this Province.

On referring to the Journals of Your Honorable House, Your Committee find that on the ninth of June, 1857, the late Joseph Hartman, Esquire, M.P.P. for North York, presented a Report from a Select Committee appointed to inquire and report on this projected work.

From that document Your Committee quote the following recommendations:—

“Aside from the importance of the carrying trade of the North-Western States of the Union, which Your Committee believe will of itself justify the construction of the work in question, there are other, and in our view, more patriotic considerations favoring immediate and energetic action on this subject.

“Should the system of granting public lands in aid of public works of a national character be continued, Your Committee respectfully submit that no work yet projected in Canada, has equal claims with the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal, to a liberal grant.”

Agreeing with these views, Your Committee consider that the construction of such a Canal is expedient on national and on Provincial grounds; they are convinced that as an adjunct to the Commerce of Canada and the Great West, its value has not been overstated, and they entertain the opinion that the engineering difficulties, which undeniably exist, are by no means insurmountable.

As a national work the importance of the proposed Canal is obvious.

It is a necessary complement to the plans which, at an enormous cost, have enabled the British Government to promote the means of travel and transportation over a large part of the Province. The existing Canals, originally in advance of the wants of the time, are now deficient.

The progress of settlement westward, the development of the vast mineral resources which skirt the northern shores of Huron and Superior, and the certainty that at no distant day, the interests of civilization and commerce, will demand facilities for intercourse from the present terminus of lake navigation to the golden shores of the Pacific, are circumstances which render the Georgian Bay Canal a matter which the Imperial authorities will necessarily entertain with favor.

Over and above these considerations, are others more strictly military and naval in their character, but of these it is not requisite, perhaps it is not prudent, for Your Committee to speak at any length.

To the Province the project is scarcely less than vital. Its geographical position points out Canada as the possessor of the first commercial advantages which are to be found in the interior of the American Continent.

Even now the produce and minerals of the North-West demand increased facilities for reaching the seaboard, and the business men of Chicago and Oswego are of opinion that a Ship Canal from the Georgian Bay to Ontario presents attractions of which none else can boast.

Your Committee need not indulge in prophecy to prove that all arguments, based upon

previous commercial wants, are trivial indeed when placed in the balance against the wants which will be experienced when a few more years shall have brought out, in a greater degree, the resources of the immense and fertile region of which this Canal will be the natural outlet.

In this regard the marvels of the past are the best index to the probabilities of the future

That there are engineering obstacles, it were folly to deny. Your Committee, however, without entering into details, may be permitted to repeat, that the evidence of competent parties appears to demonstrate that nature presents no difficulties along the route-surveyed which science and perseverance may not overcome at a reasonable cost.

Your Committee also find that Petitions from several Municipal Bodies, including the City of Toronto, the Counties of York and Peel, the County of Simcoe, the Town of Barrie and others, have been presented to Your Honorable House for a grant of ten millions of acres of public lands to aid in the construction of this Canal.

Your Committee, having a regard to the magnitude and importance of this work, venture to indulge the hope that a grant of land, commensurate with the greatness of the undertaking will be made to the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company, incorporated in 1856, as one of the best means of securing the construction of the work; Your Committee being persuaded, that without some munificent inducement of this description, it were useless to seek the co-operation of the capitalists of the parent country, on whom mainly the Province must rely for the practical execution of the enterprise.

Your Committee have to express their thanks to L. B. Crocker, Esquire, of Oswego; Col. R. B. Mason, Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad; and William Bross, Esquire, of the *Press and Tribune*, Chicago, for the very important statistics and useful information gratuitously imparted by them for the information of the Committee.

Your Committee cannot conclude this Report without expressing their appreciation of the liberal spirit displayed by Mr. Kivas Tully, Civil Engineer, in presenting 1250 lithographs for the purpose of explaining the position and advantages of the Georgian Bay Route, also, for the zeal which he has manifested in preparing the necessary statistics, which, in the opinion of Your Committee, will be found valuable for future reference, clearly demonstrating not only the propriety of improving the present channels, but also the necessity of constructing additional facilities of communication through this Province for the vast and rapidly increasing trade of the West.

The whole respectfully submitted.

THOMAS D. MCCONKEY,  
*Chairman.*

Committee Room, No. 16,  
Tuesday, 31st May, 1864.

#### QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY MR. TULLY.

1. Did you thoroughly survey the route between Lakes Huron and Ontario, to test the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal? And when?

*Ans.* In the year 1816, the "Ridges" north of Toronto were first explored by me, with a view to the construction of a conduit to supply the City of Toronto with water, the drainage of the Holland River Marsh, and also a probable canal communication at some future period. I explored the "Ridges" again in 1851, and ran a line of levels between the headwaters of the Humber and the Holland Rivers, with a view to the construction of a Ship Canal. The result was by no means satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of exploring a country at that time only partially cleared, as from recent examination a much more favorable route has been discovered, within a short distance of the original exploration. The last examination was commenced on the 3rd of September, 1855, at the instance of the Board of Trade, in order to collect some definite information for the Convention of Delegates from Chicago, Milwaukee, Oswego, Barrie, Orillia and Toronto, to meet at Toronto on the 13th of September of that year. The information was duly laid before the Convention by me, and published at that time, and after a full discussion by the Delegates, it was Resolved,—“That a thorough survey, with estimates, of the country between Toronto and

Lake Simcoe, and between Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron, with a view to the construction of a Ship Canal, should be immediately proceeded with, and that the various towns and counties interested in the work, be called upon to subscribe sufficient funds for the expense of the survey." The Committee appointed by the Convention also instructed me:—"To complete the survey of a route for the Canal from Toronto, *via* Lake Simcoe, to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, and to report to this Committee, with a topographical description of the country, levels, heights, sections and approximate estimates for the construction of a Canal capable of passing vessels of one thousand tons burthen; a profile of the line to be furnished with the Report." The survey was continued during the autumn of 1855 and the following winter, but was not finally completed until the autumn of 1857, during which period 166 miles were surveyed and levelled; 100 miles in addition were explored and partially surveyed, in order to procure sufficient data to carry out the instructions of the Committee, and to ascertain the most practicable route. The maps and profiles of four routes were lithographed and published with the reports, copies of which were laid before Parliament during the Session of 1858:

2. Was any other gentleman associated with you as Consulting Engineer, or otherwise?

*Ans.* It was arranged by the Committee that one of the most eminent Engineers residing in the Western States should inspect the various proposed routes, and act as Consulting Engineer during the progress of the survey. In the autumn of 1856, when the surveys were sufficiently advanced, Colonel Mason personally inspected the proposed termini on Lakes Ontario and Huron, and also the lines of the various routes, particularly those portions in which the deepest cuttings were situated, and after a full and careful examination, recorded his opinion, as Consulting Engineer, in his report to the Committee, copies of which report were presented to each member of Parliament in 1858. I may mention here, that Colonel Mason has been engaged for several years past in the construction of railroads and other public works in the Western States, including the Illinois Central Railroad, over 800 miles in length, of which work he was the Chief Engineer, afterwards Superintendent, and is now the Commissioner in the Land Department of that railroad.

3. State to the Committee the conclusions you have arrived at from your survey; and if, in your opinion, practicable, the grounds upon which that opinion is founded?

*Ans.* The duty that was assigned to me by the Committee, in connection with the project, was, as stated in reply to the *Question* No. 1, to report the levels, heights, sections, and approximate estimates for the construction of a canal capable of passing vessels of one thousand tons burden. The Report comprised—1st, Terminal harbour accommodation; 2nd, Water supply to the Canal; 3rd, Cost of construction; 4th to 7th, Comparisons and conclusion.

*Terminal Harbours.*—In accordance with the instructions of the Committee, Toronto harbour was made the starting point from Lake Ontario. The survey was commenced immediately west of the Old Fort, and the ground between this point and Lambton, on the River Humber, was accurately measured, and levelled along the banks of the river, and a branch of the Don, which crosses Yonge Street immediately north of the city, continuing along the base of the Davenport Hill until it joined the western line. The intention of surveying and levelling these lines was to ascertain the approximate elevation of the ground above the level of the Humber River, and otherwise determine the feasibility of constructing both those branches, not only as termini, but also as an available water power, the future advantages of which would be incalculable to the prosperity of the city for manufacturing and ordinary mechanical purposes. The cost of constructing those branches has not been estimated, and, though practicable and extremely desirable, as far as the local interests of the city of Toronto are concerned, for the reasons stated in the Report, a copy of which is herewith submitted, the Humber Bay, about three miles west of the city of Toronto, was recommended as the southern terminal entrance, and Nottawasaga Bay, on Lake Huron, was considered as offering the greatest advantages for a northern terminal entrance, both harbours being easy of access, commodious and safe, in which opinion I was fully sustained by Colonel Mason, the Consulting Engineer, who personally inspected the termini.

*Water Supply.*—According to the calculations in the Report, the supply afforded by

the water-shed of Lake Simcoe—1,200 square miles—would yield 60,000 cubic feet per minute, five times as much as would be required, viz., 12,000 cubic feet per minute, to pass 50 vessels of 1,000 tons burden each, per day, or 10,000,000 tons in 200 days, which is the estimated yearly period of navigation. This capacity of 10,000,000 of tons would fully meet the present requirements of the Western trade—the estimated capacity of the Erie Canal, lately enlarged, being 7,000,000 of tons. The size of the proposed locks would be 265 feet in length, 55 feet in width, and 12 feet in depth on the mitre-sill. Those dimensions were determined by the size of the *Iowa*, a propeller of 1,000 tons, being 242 feet long, 31 feet 4 inches wide, and drawing 11 feet 6 inches of water when loaded. Two schooners of 400 tons each could also pass through one of these locks at the same time. The capacity of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal could be increased to 20,000,000 of tons by constructing a double line of locks, still leaving a large surplus water supply for future enlargement.

*Cost of Construction.*—The route of the proposed Canal would commence at the Humbler Bay, from thence in a northerly direction through the Township of King to the Holland River, and Cook's Bay on Lake Simcoe, from thence to Kempenfeldt Bay, near Barrie, and passing from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Nottawasaga River, descending the valley of the river to Nottawasaga Bay, the most southerly portion of the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron. The whole distance from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron being 100 miles, 23 miles being through Lake Simcoe, and about 17 miles of slack-water navigation; the distance of actual Canal being 60 miles, and only 30 miles if the summit levels are deducted. The estimated cost of the Canal is \$22,170,750, being under \$300,000 per mile of 77 miles, the 23 miles of Lake Simcoe not requiring any expenditure. It is necessary here to explain that Lake Simcoe would be the summit of the proposed Canal, being 130 feet above Lake Huron, and 470 feet above Lake Ontario, making 600 feet of lockage.

In order to render the water supply of Lake Simcoe available, it would be necessary to make two excavations, one through the "Ridges," in the Township of King, and the other through the Townships of Vespra and Essa, between Kempenfeldt Bay and the Nottawasaga River.

The excavation in the Township of King would be ten miles in length, and would average 90 feet in depth, including 13 feet for the proposed depth of water in the Canal; the greatest depth of cutting would be 197.76 feet, or 2.24 under 200 feet, and the amount of material to be removed would be 48,000,000 cubic yards, the estimated cost being \$12,000,000.

The slopes would be one and a-half to one, and the width of the Canal at the water line would be 100 feet.

The Holland River Marsh is situated immediately on the north side of this excavation, into which the material, composed of light clay and gravel, as far as has been ascertained, would be conveyed by means of wagons drawn by locomotives on tramways on either side, and barges from the deepest portion; the Holland River being navigable for vessels of 200 tons, within a short distance of the proposed excavation. On the south side there are deep ravines into which the material can be filled.

The excavation between Kempenfeldt Bay and the Nottawasaga River would be five miles in length averaging 50 feet, the greatest excavation being 78 feet, including the depth of water in the canal, 13 feet, and would cost \$1,500,000—this would be excavated in a similar manner as proposed for the previous excavation, by means of tramways and barges.

There would also be an excavation of an average depth of 50 feet for one and a half mile near the northern terminus, in order to save about four miles of additional length of Canal; the cost of this excavation would be \$500,000.

Those excavations comprise the whole difficulties of the project, the construction of the Canal, and the locks on the remaining part of the route being ordinary engineering works, in fact the facility and consequent economy in construction are superior to many similar works. In those opinions which are fully expressed and explained in my report to the Convention, I am fully borne out by the remarks of Col. Mason, who states in his report, that the examinations, so far as made, do not show anything insurmountable in its execution. We both agree, however, that in order to satisfy the objections respecting the practicability of those excavations, that "a more thorough examination should be made at these points,

to ascertain, with more certainty, the quality of the material to be encountered in making the excavations."

In addition to the above testimony I could, if necessary, quote the opinions of several Engineers to show that much more difficult excavations have been accomplished under less favorable circumstances, though not to as great a depth. As instances, I would mention a few engineering works of a similar character: The Deep Cut on the Welland Canal near Allanburg, was excavated for a depth of 64 feet through quicksand at the bottom, the quicksand being fed by the waters of Lake Erie; the length of this excavation was one and a half mile, and was performed by manual labor; the material being placed on the sides of the excavation, the slopes being only left one to one, and it is only during the past few years that the slopes have been reduced to the proper inclination—one and a half to one—which was found to be necessary before the Canal could be deepened to admit the Lake Erie level; and the water can never be run off from the deep cut without the risk of the bottom being forced up in consequence of the quicksand, the material, therefore, has to be removed by dredging.

The excavations of the Deep Cut on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, amounted to more than 4,000,000 of cubic yards for nearly four miles, the greatest depth being 76 feet, the material being clay of a difficult character; but the principal difficulty in the construction of this Canal, was the excavation through the Saint George Marshes, from which 50 feet had to be removed from the bottom of the Canal, in consequence of the embankment sinking from 60 to 80 feet at the sides. The length of this Canal is nearly 14 miles and costs \$2,750,000.

The excavation where the Great Western Railway crosses the Desjardins Canal, near Hamilton, is 120 feet from the surface to the bottom of the Canal, with slopes of one and a half to one. This excavation was performed by manual labor, and the contract price was twenty-five cents per cubic yard and twenty-seven cents for dredging. The material was sand, gravel, and boulders, or what is termed "drift;" the distance being one quarter of a mile, and the total cost, \$20,000.

The excavation now in progress on Suez Canal, to connect the waters of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, will consist of over 100 feet in depth, for a distance of seven miles, the material being sand and soft sandstone—as described in a recent number of the *Illustrated London News*. The cost, estimated by Mr. Hawkshaw, is \$50,000,000.

It is needless to occupy the attention of the Committee with any further examples of engineering works of this character, but I would call the attention of the Committee to the statements in reference to the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, and the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, both of which works, now accomplished facts, were pronounced by *eminent Engineers* to be impracticable, and further, that even if constructed, these works could not be maintained.

From enquiry and examination of the soil on the north and south sides of the "Ridges," below the level of the proposed deep cut, it has been ascertained that quicksand will not be encountered at these points, and should further examination, by sinking test-pits and by boring along the line of the deep cut, determine that quicksand will not be encountered throughout its entire length, the existence of which, however, would only increase the cost; and it is more than probable that the lower portion of the excavation will be through limestone rock suitable for building the locks. The presumed difficulties will resolve themselves into a question of cost, which, in contrast with manual labor, would be considerably lessened by the employment of steam excavators, and other mechanical improvements unknown when the Welland Canal and other recent works were performed.

In the range of engineering science there are various other methods by which deep excavations can be avoided, such as by tunnelling, railway inclines, and pumping water to the summit level by means of a steam engine, all those contrivances have been, and are still to be seen in operation, in various parts of the world, they would be, however, unsuitable in the present instance. Entertaining these convictions, I would, without hesitation, refer the whole question to the decision of any Engineer of experience in such questions, with the understanding that he should be disinterested, and quite unconnected with local prejudices, he should also be instructed to inspect personally the various proposed routes, and, after due examination and enquiry, give his decision as to the most economical, desirable and practicable.

4. What was the cost of your survey and by whom paid?

*Ans.* The total cost of the surveys, was under \$8,000, including maps, profiles, and lithographs, of which amount the Parliament voted \$4,000, the balance being subscribed by the United Counties of York and Peel, the County of Simcoe, the Cities of Toronto and Oswego, the Towns of Orillia and Barrie, the Board of Trade and Citizens of Toronto. In addition to the above amount, the City of Chicago subscribed \$1000 to defray the expenses of the Consulting Engineer, and to publish the Reports.

5. Can you give the Committee the calculations upon which your opinion, as to a remunerative return to this enterprise, is founded, and the increase in Western commerce since your Reports were furnished in 1858?

*Ans.* The duty assigned to me by the Committee appointed by the Convention being to complete the survey, and, in fact, to demonstrate the practicability of the route, it was agreed that the Consulting Engineer should, in addition, prepare the necessary statistics for the purpose of ascertaining whether the probable trade that would pass through the Canal would justify its construction, and afford a fair remuneration for the outlay incurred. In the absence of Col. Mason, I shall endeavor to furnish the Committee with the required information from his published report, in the compilation of which I was also associated and consulted. Col. Mason's report treats of the comparative distances, the cost of transportation, the cost of the Canal, tonnage, and revenue, the extent of the country tributary to the Canal, and his conclusions from an ample discussion of the above subjects. For the details from which Col. Mason has formed his conclusions I would refer the Committee to his Report, which was published jointly with mine in 1858. It may be considered sufficient to state his conclusions, which are to the following effect:—"By reference to the preceding tables, it will be seen that the Georgian Bay route is nearly three hundred miles shorter than any other, except the Ottawa route; that it is 90 cents per ton cheaper than *via* Buffalo; and 15 cents per ton cheaper than *via* Welland Canal and Oswego; that, by the Lake Champlain route, the Georgian Bay route is 26 cents per ton cheaper than *via* Welland Canal, and 38 cents per ton cheaper than *via* Ottawa route; that to Quebec, the Georgian Bay route is 13 cents per ton cheaper than *via* Welland Canal, and 33 cents per ton cheaper than *via* Ottawa route. In point of time, the Georgian Bay route would save one day over any other. In comparing the Georgian Bay route *via* Oswego, Champlain, and Montreal, we find that the route *via* Champlain is 45 cents per ton cheaper than *via* Oswego, and to Quebec is \$1.45 per ton cheaper than *via* Oswego, and \$1 per ton cheaper than *via* Champlain. There can hardly be a doubt but what this margin is sufficient to secure at least a fair proportion of the immense trade of the West through the St. Lawrence, and I can see no good reason why it should not secure much the largest share of it. When we take into view the vast extent of country whose business must seek an outlet through this channel, the conviction is irresistible, that the wants and necessities of the West will not be met until the Georgian Bay and Caughnawaga Canals are constructed, the Oswego and Champlain Canals enlarged—the first equal to the Erie Canal and the last for the passage of 1,000 tons vessels—and the St. Lawrence improved for the passage of the same sized vessels. When this is done, a direct trade will be opened between Chicago and all parts of the world. To doubt this would be to doubt the intelligence and energy of the business men of Chicago, Milwaukee, and the Lake Michigan Cities. They have already, in fact, commenced the trade, and nothing is required for its successful prosecution but an improvement of the navigation so as to admit of a large class of vessels. Let us examine for a moment the cost of these improvements:—

Georgian Bay Cana .....	\$22,170,750
Caughnawaga Canal.....	4,267,890
Champlain Canal, estimated .....	6,000,000
Improvement of the Hudson, say.....	2,000,000
St. Lawrence Canal, estimated.....	6,000,000
Total.....	\$40,438,640

But suppose they cost \$50,000,000, where, I would ask, among the hundreds of millions

of dollars that have been spent in public improvements, could you select the expenditure of \$50,000,000, the benefits of which are so widely diffused, and promising such vast results in the future, as would the completion of these improvements under consideration? Let the cities of Canada awake to their true interest; let them unite heartily in this enterprise, and great as it confessedly is, it can certainly and might easily be accomplished. It would secure, beyond a peradventure, for the cities of the St. Lawrence, Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, a leading and a commanding position upon the American Continent."

According to Col. Mason's calculations, the tonnage that would pass through the Georgian Bay Canal, if constructed in 1865, would pay over 6 per cent. on the cost, the total tonnage of the Western trade being 4,225,343, and the estimated tonnage that would pass through the Georgian Bay Canal being 2,816,895, the tolls on which would be \$1,126,758, at the rate of four mills per ton per mile, or 40 cents per ton. The increase of the trade has far exceeded these calculations, which, however, afford sufficient data for his statement in 1858, that, "this Canal if commenced soon, and prosecuted with the energy it should be, may be in successful operation in 1865; we commence then with a business nearly equal to six per cent. on its cost, with a certain prospect of a rapid increase."

As an illustration of the rapid increase of the Western trade; Col. Mason's calculation of the tonnage that would pass through Lake Erie was 3,275,460 tons in 1860; according to the statistics prepared by the late Hon. W. H. Merritt, it is there stated that, 37,468,461 bushels of grain, and 4,804,724 tons of other productions of through freight, passed from Buffalo to the North River. In 1862, the total tonnage on the Erie and Champlain Canals amounted to 5,598,785, paying \$5,188,943 tolls. Taking Col. Mason's opinion that the Georgian Bay Canal would, if constructed, divert two-thirds of this trade, 3,732,528 tons would have passed through it last year, which, at 40 cents per ton, would yield a revenue of \$1,493,009, or, \$62,584 more than six per cent. on the cost, as estimated in 1865.

At the meeting of the business men at the Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, in the early part of this year, it was there stated that,—"The statistics presented to the Toronto Convention in 1855, of the Commerce of the North-west, are as much out of date as one of Ben Franklin's almanacs."—"The amount of cereals coming out of the great lakes, en route to the sea-board, during the past year, was about 110,000,000 bushels, to say nothing of the animal food, such as pork, beef, etc., etc., a contribution sufficient to feed the existing population of the United States; of this amount, 70 per cent. comes out of Lake Michigan, and 30 per cent. from beyond the Mississippi. To transport this mass of vegetable food to the sea-board, the common carriers are paid \$50,000,000. This grain culture of the North-west, yielding a crop greater than that of the Russian Empire, and sevenfold than that of Egypt, when it was the granary of the Roman Empire, is the growth of less than a quarter of a century."

The demand for an outlet suitable to the wants of the Western trade, is made in the following terms, which were unanimously agreed to at the Chicago meeting this year:—"What is essential to the future growth and development of the North-west, is the opening of a broad, deep, and commodious Ship Channel between the Lakes and the Atlantic, so capacious as to enable our largest vessels to pass direct from Chicago to Montreal, and even Liverpool." This want can be supplied by the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, and when compared with other projects, it will be found to be cheapest, the most expeditious, and the best adapted to meet the requirements of the Western trade.

I also furnish a copy to the Committee, of the statement of the proceedings of the meeting at Chicago, this year, with the full statistics of the Western produce.

In the Board of Works Report for 1860, the following extracts from the Report of the British Consul at Buffalo, Mr. Donohue, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in 1859, must be considered as important, not only as indicating the attention which is directed towards the subject by the Imperial Government, but also as to the favorable view entertained towards the Georgian Bay route:—

"There is one question of the greatest importance to British interests on this Continent, viz.: the carrying trade of the West, which is a subject I cannot pass over without making some remarks, and affording the complete statistics that I have had it in my power to collect. When I speak of the West, I allude to the vast grain-producing region comprised in the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky, with the vast country which stretches westward to the Rocky Mountains, and

which, though at present it produces but little, and is but partially populated, will one day be dotted over with the thriving farms of industrious husbandmen.

"It is between Canada and the State of New York, that the struggle for the carrying trade of the Western country will be fought, and if Canada does not display the greatest possible activity, she will have to succumb to her southern rival. It is the competition of the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany, on the Hudson River, and the branch of the same Canal from the Port of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, which most directly enters into opposition with British interests in the carrying trade. The Legislature of the State of New York, fully alive to the importance of directing the largest possible share of this trade through the State, have from time to time, appropriated considerable sums of money towards widening and deepening the Erie Canal (N. B., the total cost of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals was about \$50,000,000 including the latest enlargement); and the recent introduction of steam Canal boats, which are able to make a passage from Buffalo to New York in from five to six days, carrying a heavy load, renders still more difficult the competition of the St. Lawrence Route, and calls for the utmost energy on the part of the Government of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, and there is no sacrifice too great, that should not be made to obtain the grain export trade, for its natural outlet, the St. Lawrence River. There are two ways which would tend materially towards this desirable end, one by the construction of a Ship Canal from some Port on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, to a Fort on Lake Ontario; the other by the widening and deepening of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. I understand that a survey in connection with the former project was made some years ago, but I have not been able to get any particulars about it. Against the latter project I do not think anything can be urged, and for either undertakings money could, I should think, be found.

The attention of the Canadian Government has been recently called to the importance of the Western carrying trade, for I have before me a Report of a Select Committee, appointed, with power to enquire into the past and present course of trade between the lakes and the seaboard, and between the different Atlantic ports in America and Great Britain, &c. The report, (of which the late Hon. W. H. Merritt was the author,) which is dated 27th July, 1858, affords much useful information upon the subject, and I see that the Committee recommend, that "The Saint Lawrence Canals should be immediately deepened to admit vessels of the same draft of water as those which pass through the Welland Canal, and that a daily line of steamers, of not less than 2000 tons burden, with a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, be put on between Liverpool and Quebec, to connect with another line of steamers of 1000 tons burden, to the Welland Canal and Railway, Toronto and Hamilton, intersecting a line of steamers on Lakes Erie and Huron, to Chicago."

"This is a most important step in the right direction, and I hope it may be carried out; but if a Ship Canal could be constructed between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, so as to enable large vessels to make the passage direct from Chicago and other Western Ports to Quebec, avoiding the St. Clair flats between Lakes Huron and Erie, that indeed would give the whole of the Western trade to the Saint Lawrence route, and I think there can be no doubt, that these direct shipments from the West to European Ports, would be found to afford a profitable remuneration to the Ship-owners. Since these extracts were published I forwarded a copy of the Reports of the Georgian Bay Canal to Mr. Donohue, and received the following reply:—

(Copy)

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Buffalo, N. Y., September 28th 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging communication of the 21st, accompanied by the Maps of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal.

I was aware that a charter had been granted for this undertaking, and hope at some future period to see these works carried out, which in my mind would be of the greatest possible benefit to the Province. Thanking you again for your kindness.

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed,)

DENIS DONOHUE.

Kivas Tally, Esq., &c., &c.  
Toronto.

I would also call the attention of the Committee to the following communications from L. B. Crocker, Esq., lately Mayor of Oswego, and for a long period connected with the produce trade of the West.

(Copy.)

OSWEGO, Feb. 9th, 1858.

Kivas Tully, Esq.,  
Chief Engineer, &c.,  
Georgian Bay Canal Survey,  
Toronto, C. W.

DEAR SIR,—I have been favored by some of my Canadian friends, recently, with a copy of your elaborate and very excellent report of your surveys of the various routes proposed for the Georgian Bay Canal.

I need not say that I have felt a deep and an increasing interest in this project, from the time yourself, as a Civil Engineer, and your Board of Trade, and the intelligent Committee appointed by them, took the preliminary steps for the examination of the subject, by calling a Convention at your City, in 1855, in which the commercial interests of the Cities of the Lakes were represented, and at which I had the honor to be present.

Having, for a quarter of a century, been engaged in the commerce of the Lakes, and familiar with all the difficulties which this commerce in its progress has already overcome, as well as the remaining impediments to its complete and perfect triumph, I cannot but hail, with great satisfaction, any and every measure and movement which shall serve to enlighten the public mind, and open the way for further progress in reducing the cost of transportation between the vast valley of the Upper Mississippi and the Lakes and the Ocean or tide-water.

I have often, in past years, examined the line of your surveys across the narrow neck of land to the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, in a direct line to the Upper Lakes, showing a saving in distance of more than five hundred miles, which would be made for all this vast commerce, by the improvement contemplated in your report. According to my own estimates of cost of transportation between Lake Michigan or Lake Huron and tide-water, as drawn from my own experience, I cannot doubt that the improvement contemplated in your Report, would reduce the average cost on all property transported either way at least one dollar per ton. This reduction, however, would arise as much and perhaps more from the change which the size of the locks and Canal would admit, in the size, model and class of vessels which could then be used, as by the saving in distance. If the trade of the Lakes should increase to 10,000,000 of tons a year by the time such an improvement is completed, there would by it be saved \$10,000,000 a year in the cost of transportation alone.

If, therefore, the means for a work of such vast importance and utility could be drawn from the recipients of the money saved, their outlay would be repaid in two or three years. To bring these distant interests into a willing contribution to the proposed work, however clear its advantages may be made to the minds of intelligent men, must be a long and very laborious undertaking, for which, I fear, the commercial and monetary world are yet hardly prepared. Whether this be so or not, you and your Committee have accomplished a great good, by showing by what measures and means a vast saving in cost of transit of the mighty commerce can be made, and if this generation does not make this information available and practical to themselves, another will.

The volume of this commerce of the Lakes, is increasing with most wonderful strides, and if the 22,000,000 of dollars, which the work in your Report would cost, is now too great a sum for the present condition of the country to raise, the time may still not be far distant when this sum may seem small compared with the still greater results which it will then produce. I shall continue, therefore, to look with an earnest interest upon any action which may be taken in regard to this measure, and shall feel especial interest in the report which Col. Mason, your Consulting Engineer, shall make upon a subject so full of interest, and which I know he so fully comprehends and appreciates.

I am, with great respect,  
Your very obedient servant,  
(Signed,) I. B. CROCKER.

OSWEGO, November 12th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of the 6th inst., enquiring whether I still adhere to the opinion which I formerly expressed—"That the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal would reduce the cost of transportation between the Upper Lake ports a dollar a ton." I reply, that according to the best estimates I could then make, the benefits of the larger class of vessels which could be used through such a Canal as you proposed, together with the great saving of distance by that route, would reduce the cost of transporting the vast products of the Upper Lakes to tide-water, fully one dollar a ton. I have seen nothing since that period to change my mind on this subject. Indeed, my more recent observations have confirmed me in that opinion, of the great advantages of a larger class of both propellers and sail vessels in our Lake navigation, and the benefits to be derived from a saving of three or four hundred miles in distance, is unchanged and obvious to every one.

When the importance of such a reduction in the cost of moving the aggregate products of the Upper Lakes, and the vast country that stretches away beyond them, to tide-water, shall be fully appreciated by the great agricultural interests of the West, and the commercial interests of the East; indeed, when these vast interests shall be once awakened to examine the subject, some measures will, I doubt not, be taken to open a cheaper and a broader pathway between the Upper and Lower Lakes, for the passage of the greatest inland commerce in the world to the Ocean. It would seem that the experience of the present year would awaken the public mind, to the necessity of some measure of relief, from the unnecessary and exorbitant cost of moving this vast trade through the diminutive and narrow locks of the old Welland Canal.

It is obvious that this trade has, in its rapidly-increasing magnitude, outgrown the capacity of the Welland Canal Locks. The maximum burden of vessels which can pass that Canal is only 500 tons, whilst economy would dictate vessels of 1000 tons. The difference or greater cost of transportation by these smaller vessels, in these long voyages, is sufficient to force two-thirds of this aggregate trade overland from Buffalo, by horse power on the Canal, or by Railroad, 150 miles, alongside of Lake Ontario, which a larger class of vessels and larger locks, would wholly control, *via* Oswego, or Montreal, at greatly reduced rates.

The subject is one of vast and growing importance, both to your country and mine, and its examination and discussion at this time, will advance the public good.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed,)

I. B. CROCKER.

Kivas Tully, Esq.,

C. E. &amp; Co., Toronto.

I also present to the Committee a copy of the annual statement of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, for the year 1862. By referring to a statement at page 17, showing the entire movements of flour and grain at that city, it will be perceived that, of the entire shipments from that port, viz: 56,477,110 bushels, only 185,805 were shipped direct to Montreal, though 11,636,585 bushels were forwarded to Canadian Ports. The great bulk of this latter amount merely passed through Canada, by means of Railways and the Welland Canal, to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Portland, Rouse's Point, &c., &c. The proportion of this amount, 11,636,585 bushels of grain that indirectly reached Montreal cannot be ascertained for this year, as the fall Trade and Navigation Returns have not yet been published; but for the year 1861, the total imports of grain from the United States to Montreal amounted to 1,262,269 bushels, and the total shipments from Montreal and Quebec 9,647,277 bushels.

The exports from Chicago, for 1861, were 50,481,862 bushels; to Canada, 8,153,664 bushels, and to Montreal direct, 77,462 bushels, shewing a still greater discrepancy. From these returns it does not appear, that the shipments from Montreal and Quebec, are even one-half the exports of grain from Canada, which, in 1861, amounted to 21,584,536 bushels.

The undeniable conclusion from these facts must therefore be, that unless a shorter

and more favorable outlet is constructed, the Saint Lawrence Canals never can divert the the Western trade from the Erie Canal and the Hudson River.

KIVAS TULLY,  
Civil Engineer.

Quebec, April 30th, 1863.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
Committee Room,  
Tuesday, 15th March, 1864.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, *via* Lake Simcoe, met at eleven o'clock this day, for the first time.

Members present—

Mr. McConkey,	Mr. Wright (East York),
Mr. McKellar,	Mr. Macdonald (Toronto West), and
Mr. Jackson,	Mr. Ferguson (South Simcoe).

On motion of Mr. Jackson, Mr. McConkey was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. McKellar moved, seconded by Mr. Macdonald—

*Resolved*—That the following queries be sent to Col. R. B. Mason, C.E., Commissioner of the Land Department, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois; William Bross, Esquire, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Chicago, Illinois; and to L. B. Crocker, Esquire, Oswego, New York:—

*Question No. 1.*—Will you state to the Committee your opinion as to the advantages that would accrue to the North-Western States by the construction of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal, and the prospects of a remunerative return on the capital expended in its construction, taking the Estimates and Reports of Messrs. Mason and Tully as the basis, published in 1858, and whether any interest in such a work would be taken by capitalists and merchants in the United States?

*Question No. 2.*—Also, the advantages, if any, that the Georgian Bay route would possess over others, as to time, distance, and the general convenience with respect to trade and commerce, more particularly in reference to return cargoes?

*Question No. 3.*—Also, whether the construction of other proposed routes, or the enlargement of the Welland Canal, would be more advisable than the construction of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal to meet the requirements of the Western trade?

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

THOS. D. MCCONKEY,  
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
Committee Room,  
Wednesday, 16th March 1864.

The Committee met at ten o'clock, A.M.

Members present—

Mr. McConkey,	Mr. Jackson, and
Mr. McKellar,	Mr. Wright (East York).
Mr. Macdonald (Toronto West),	

Mr. Wright moves, seconded by Mr. Jackson—

*Resolved*—That the Clerk do write to and notify Mr. Kivas Tully, of the city of Toronto, to hold himself in readiness to appear here before the Committee at its next meeting—of which due notice will be given him—after Easter recess, to give evidence in matters connected with the project.

The Committee then adjourned.

THOS. D. MCCONKEY,  
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
Committee Room,  
Monday, 23rd May, 1864.

Committee met at ten o'clock, A.M.

Members present—

Mr. Macdonald (Toronto West),	Mr. Jackson,
Mr. McKellar,	Mr. Wright (East York), and
Mr. McConkey,	Mr. Ferguson (South Simcoe).

Mr. Kivas Tully, Civil Engineer, of the city of Toronto, who had been summoned on the tenth instant to appear before the Committee as soon as practicable, and who arrived in this city and reported himself to the Chairman on the morning of Saturday the twenty-first instant, is also present.

The replies to the queries sent Col. R. B. Mason, Civil Engineer, and William Bross, Esquire, both of Chicago, and L. B. Crocker, Esquire, of Oswego, are laid upon the table and read by the Clerk.

The following question is written and handed to Mr. Tully, whose evidence is to be given to the Committee in writing at its next meeting:—

*Question to Kivas Tully, Civil Engineer.*—Will you state to the Committee the result of any further statistics which you may have received since the date of your former evidence; or such additional information, if any, which may aid the Committee in presenting to Parliament correct and reliable data in reference to the above project?

Mr. McKellar moves, seconded by Mr. Macdonald—

*Resolved*—That the Chairman and Mr. Wright do prepare and frame a report, to be in readiness to lay before the Committee, next meeting.

Mr. Wright moves, seconded by Mr. McKellar—

*Resolved*—That Mr. Ferguson and the Chairman be appointed a deputation to call upon the Finance Minister, asking a grant of such an amount as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of sinking a shaft to test the practicability of proceeding with the undertaking of such a work as the one proposed.

The Committee adjourned until Friday, the twenty-seventh instant, at ten o'clock, A.M.

THOS. D. MCCONKEY,  
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
Committee Room,  
Saturday, 28th May, 1864.

Committee met at eleven o'clock A.M.

Members present—

Mr. Wright (East York),	Mr. Macdonald (Toronto West), and
Mr. McConkey,	Mr. Ferguson (South Simcoe).
Mr. Bell (Russell),	

Mr. Tully is also present with his evidence in writing, which being read is approved of. The draft of the Report prepared and framed by the Chairman and Mr. Wright is laid before the Committee and read by the Clerk. Mr. Ferguson moves, seconded by Mr. Macdonald,

*Resolved*, That the draft of the Report now read be adopted, and that the Report and Evidence taken in connexion with the Project be submitted to the House.

Committee then adjourned.

THOS. D. MCCONKEY,  
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
Committee Room,  
Tuesday, 31st May, 1864.

Committee met.

Members present—

Mr. McKellar,  
Mr. McConkey,  
Mr. Jackson,

Mr. Macdonald (Toronto West), and  
Mr. Wright (East York).

This Meeting having been called to re-consider the final adoption of the Report, the same; with a few amendments is adopted and ordered to be presented to the House this day.

Mr. Wright moves, seconded by Mr. Jackson,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered, and that copies of the Report, when printed, be sent to L. B. Crocker, Esquire, of Oswego, Col. R. B. Mason and William Cross, Esquire, of Chicago. Mr. Tully having been discharged, the Committee adjourned.

THOS. D. MCCONKEY,  
Chairman.

WILLARD HOUSE,  
Washington, D. C., March 25th, 1864.

J. W. MACEDWARDS, Esq.,

Clerk to Committee of the Legislative Assembly, having in charge the subject of the Georgian Bay Canal.

DEAR SIR,—I have received at this place, the list of enquiries which Your Committee request me to answer, relating to the policy or wisdom of constructing the Georgian Bay Canal, and the probable returns that might be expected from such a work, and also my views in regard to the comparative merits of the Ottawa Canal, or the enlargement of the Welland Canal, instead of the Georgian Bay Canal, as additional and adequate avenues for the growing commerce of the lakes.

This paper, together with a letter from Kivas Tully, Esq., upon the same subject, has been sent me here from Oswego, and though I have not access, as I should have at home, to various reports of past surveys, and estimates of cost of all these several works, as made by distinguished engineers under your Government, yet having at the time read these reports with great interest, and having in my mind the general characteristics and cost, and length and dimensions of these respective measures or works, I have the honor to give you herewith, in general terms, my own views upon the questions which the Committee have propounded.

1 & 2. To the first enquiry, as to the advantages that would accrue to the North-Western States by the construction of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal, I am sure there can be but one opinion. No man can estimate the benefits that such a channel would confer on those States, nor would the benefits end there, but would extend alike to producer and consumer, giving the one a greater reward for his labor, and the other cheaper bread; and it therefore follows, that if, as I believe, those States are destined to possess the greatest granaries in the world, and to take the lead in furnishing bread for all Western Europe, the direct benefits of such a commercial avenue, will extend as fully to European States as to North-Western States themselves.

I do not think this point requires any argument or illustration. If it does, it is to be found in the statistics of the present trade *via* the Welland Canal, and the free waters of Lake Ontario, and the Erie Canal from Oswego to New York, as compared with the Erie Canal overland from Buffalo, with high tolls to New York. If the Lake trade could be economically carried in vessels of 500 tons burthen, the Ontario route, would be more than one dollar per ton cheaper than Erie Canal from Buffalo to tide-water; and yet, the 700 and 1000 ton vessels running between Chicago and Buffalo can carry so much cheaper than

smaller vessels, that the saving of tolls and a cheaper transit on Lake Ontario, is more than made up in the greater economy of the larger lake vessels. The construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, on the plan proposed by Mr. Tully, of adequate dimensions, if I recollect correctly, for 1000 to 1500 ton vessels, would give the *greatest possible economy* to the transit of the lake commerce, *as far as these large-sized vessels are able to go*. No other mode could compete, so long as this new channel was adequate to meet the necessities of the trade. The cost of transport by these large vessels on long voyages, is only about 1½ mills per ton per mile on the lakes, and the proposed Canal would not only extend these low-priced rates, but would reduce the distance, so as immediately to command the trade, up to the maximum of the ability of the work to do. I do not believe that a more economical route, for the purposes of reducing the cost of transportation of this trade exists, nor one which could so fully *command* the trade, but whether adequate returns upon the investment necessary for this work could be relied upon, is to my own mind, extremely doubtful. If the policy of a *revenue* tariff of tolls, could always be fully maintained, I think the interest on 22 or 25,000,000 dollars at low rates, as would answer, under the guarantee of the English Government, might be raised after the first one or two years; but the interest of a commercial people like yours and ours, will always force down the tariffs on such commercial avenues, *and so they should*. Such a work should not be undertaken, as I think, with view to full remuneration alone in direct revenue. I do not think that much interest would be taken *now*, in such a work by our States, but I think that one or two millions and perhaps more, would be taken in scrip during the progress of the work, on a low rate of interest, made available to pay tolls, and it is not improbable that some of the Western States would assume and take half a million or a million each, to obtain such a work, if that was presented to them as the only alternative under which the work would be constructed. I will only add on these points, that as a commercial measure, it is, I think, preferable to the Ottawa route. This Canal, as compared with that, is shorter, farther south, and will I think be a more expeditious, and therefore, more economical one in its practical results, and probably considerably less expensive.

3. I believe that my remarks above will bring me to your third enquiry, and to the consideration of the only remaining question, which is that of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and whether that would be more advisable than the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

I am of opinion that the time has not yet arrived for the undertaking of such a work as the Georgian Bay Canal, and especially so, unless your Home Government would guarantee the interest, and that even then, I think the commercial pressure is so great, and the necessities of more adequate channels for the Western trade *so imperative*, that true wisdom would dictate the enlargement of the Welland, before the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, even if the latter measure *was determined upon*.

The business of the Erie Canal and of the New York Central and Erie Railroads has arrived at their maximum ability to perform; and the inadequacy of these channels, during the last two years, has been such as raise the cost of transit by the Erie Canal, to the level of that of the Central and Erie Railroad from Lake Erie to tide-water, and often such for months together, as to raise the cost of transit of all freight by the Lakes to New York from Chicago to the same level as over the Alleghany Mountains by the over-crowded railroads. It is understood that our enlarged Erie Canal cannot be made to do any more business than it has done during the last two years, while the Western trade, if reasonably encouraged by adequate channels of the most economical character, will increase at least from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum. No new channels will be constructed, unless we are driven, from this commercial necessity, to construct a canal around the Falls of Niagara.

The Western States are, therefore, now suffering severely from this inadequacy of legitimate channels for the movement of their products to the sea-board, and you have it in your power to confer on them a favor that will bind them, in the strongest commercial sympathy with your interests, and make them, your fast friends for ever.

The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty is now threatened in this Congress, and this very key, which you now hold for opening this new adequate outlet for their commerce to Europe or the sea-board in the States (they don't care which), is the only power that now prevents the action of Congress in this direction.

The Hon. John Young, of Montreal, who spent a few days here last month, I think saved the legal notice of abrogation of that Treaty for this Session, by the confident assurance which he expressed to Western men that your Government would undertake the immediate enlargement of the Welland, and at no distant day open a large Ship Canal into Lake Champlain.

This assurance has, I think, united Western members in support of the principle of the Reciprocity, and now if your Government shall indeed provide for the enlargement of the Welland, by a prompt and energetic action, at this session of your Parliament, you may rest sure of the friendly co-operation of the Western States, in the most liberal policy which your people can desire, and such as will secure both to you and them, the most mutual and reliable commercial prosperity. I do not believe there is any question, that such an investment will produce adequate and immediate returns on the cost, but to secure to this policy, the greatest success possible, it should be moved, and the measure adopted *immediately*; and consummated before any other avenues can be planned and opened, and especially before this Government shall decide to construct the Niagara Falls Canal, which they will be impelled to do by another year, if your Government make no movement for enlargement of the Welland.

The putting down our rebellion is at this moment the first great object of our Government, and the one of next importance, is to facilitate and encourage this vast inland commerce of the Lakes, by adequate, and the most economical channels between the Lakes and tide-water, and a Pacific railroad across the Rocky and Nevada Mountains, that will develop the vast mineral resources and riches of those regions. Your Government, or people, will not look upon the progress of these developments as idle and disinterested spectators; neither your past history, nor your lineage, nor the spirit of enterprise of your people, nor your locality will permit such apathy. You can and you will divide with us the wealth of the Western prairies and the gold fields of the mountains.

Your first step now seems to me so plain that you cannot mistake it—enlarge the Welland Canal, vindicate the policy of its original construction, and lengthen the locks on your St. Lawrence Canals if need be, and the certain success and results which will follow, will establish a basis upon which you can safely determine the wisdom of a Ship Canal to Lake Champlain or any other work. The resources of the West are equal to all our energies united. The West invites you and the whole country will approve your co-operation in these vast commercial developments, and the power of the West, in our national councils, will protect your rights in a fair, honorable competition for this trade.

I know that the Western States are looking to your Government, with intense interest, for the adoption of a policy of improvements that shall embrace this work of the Welland Canal, as the one which, if promptly carried out, will relieve them from the present exorbitant rates of transport—arising from the inadequacy of the present channels—some years sooner than a canal could be constructed around the Falls of Niagara, on our side, by our own Government, if they were now ready to undertake the work.

I suppose the Welland Canal could be enlarged in two years, though a new Canal would take four or five. I believe the business through it would be three or four times greater the first year of full crop than ever came through in one year. The large vessels which now cannot come through, and are obliged to stop at Buffalo, would then be obliged to come through, because they *could not live* by discharging at Buffalo, and subjecting their cargoes to a charge of 10 to 12 mills per ton per mile, for 150 miles, which through Lake Ontario would cost but 1½ or 2 mills, adding Welland Canal tolls. The importance of this subject, at this time, is my apology for these extended remarks, which I have the honor most respectfully to submit to your Committee as requested in your note.

L. B. CROCKER,  
or Oswego, New York.

CHICAGO, March 29th, 1864.

J. W. MACEDWARD, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Absence from home for some time has prevented an earlier reply to your enquiries, propounded in your favor of the 15th. I regret very much that I have not got a copy of the report you allude to, to refresh my memory on some points, and enable me to answer your important questions more understandingly.

*In answer to Question No. 1.*—The advantages to the North-Western States would be to cheapen transportation between them and New York and Montreal; and should the Canada Canals be enlarged between Lake Ontario and Montreal, so as to pass 800 to 1,000 ton vessels, it would necessarily draw a much larger portion of the trade in that direction than now goes there. The enlargement of the Erie Canal, which will no doubt be done before many years, would in some measure equalize the advantages the Montreal route would otherwise possess.

As to a remunerative return on the capital expended, I should not have much doubt of its paying a fair return if there was no other route opened between Lakes Erie and Ontario for large vessels. But a canal of similar dimensions is agitated around Niagara Falls, which, if made, you can readily see would divide the business with the Georgian Bay Canal. The Georgian Bay route would have the advantage in distance, would avoid the bad navigation between Huron and Erie, but would have some increased lockage.

I have my doubts whether much interest would be taken by capitalists and merchants in the United States. Still, I may be mistaken. I judge more from the fact that we have such an amount of improvement going on in all parts of our country that would be likely to take the preference, and from the fact that New York city, where we usually look for money for improvements, might look upon the Georgian Bay Canal with a jealous eye; and the Western States, although largely benefited, its citizens would not be able or willing, probably, to spare any considerable amount of capital for such an enterprise.

*Question 2.*—The advantages of the Georgian Bay route over others, as to time, distance, cheapness of transportation, &c., was, if I recollect rightly, pretty thoroughly set forth in the report you allude to, and my recollection of it is not sufficient to enable me to state it very explicitly at this time. In reference to return cargoes, it would be of immense benefit to our Western cities on Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, for it would enable them to import direct from the old country, of which they are already availing themselves to some extent, and would to a much greater, if larger vessels could pass out *via* Montreal.

*Question 3.*—My impression is that the Georgian Bay Ship Canal would have the advantage over any other route contemplated in distance, time, and probably in cheapness of transportation. These advantages would give it some preference over other routes, if they were constructed for the same class of vessels; but I have not sufficient information as to the inconvenience and difficulties of navigating what is usually called the flats, at the outlet of Lake Huron—or the practicability and expense of improving that navigation—or the practicability and expense of enlarging the Welland Canal—or the practicability and expense of building a ship canal around Niagara Falls, in the United States, to give a very definite answer to your third question.

The Western producers must have, at an early day, increased facilities for transporting their products to market—I hope you may see the way clear to give them an opportunity to pass through the Georgian Bay Ship Canal.

Very respectfully yours,  
R. B. MASON.

CHICAGO "DAILY TRIBUNE" OFFICE,  
Chicago, April 20th, 1864.

To the Honorable  
The Canal Committee  
of the Canadian Parliament.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, embracing several queries in relation to the proposed Georgian Bay Canal, of which the following is a copy:—

"CANADA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
"Committee Room No. 16,  
"15th March, 1864.

"SIR,—I beg to inform you that I am instructed by the Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between the Georgian

Bay and Lake Ontario, *via* Lake Simcoe, to transmit to you the following queries, to be answered at your earliest convenience:—

“*Question No. 1.*—Will you state to the Committee your opinion as to the advantages that would accrue to the North-Western States by the construction of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal (1), and the prospects of a remunerative return on the capital expended in its construction, taking the Estimates and Reports of Messrs. Mason and Tully as the basis, published in 1858 (2); and whether any interest in such a work would be taken by capitalists and merchants in the United States (3)?”

“*Question No. 2.*—Also the advantages, if any, that the Georgian Bay route would possess over others as to time, distance and the general convenience with respect to trade and commerce, more particularly in reference to return cargoes.

“*Question No. 3.*—Also, whether the construction of other proposed routes, or the enlargement of the Welland Canal, would be more advisable than the construction of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal, to meet the requirements of the Western trade.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed,)

J. W. MACEDWARD,  
Clerk to Committee.

William Bross, Esq.,  
*Chicago Tribune.*

To these queries I beg leave respectfully to submit the following reply:—To nearly all the points embraced in them, it might be a sufficient answer to make the general statement, that the census returns of 1860 have confirmed nearly all the anticipations of the reports of Messrs. Mason and Tully on the Georgian Bay Canal, and more especially the figures put down for that year, in the table on page 17 of that document. Indeed, in most, if not all cases, the facts, as shown by census and other reliable reports, exceed the estimates of Messrs. Mason and Tully, and; I have no doubt whatever, that such will continue to be the result of all prudent calculations for half a century to come. To be more specific:

I. You enquire *First*: As to “the advantages that should accrue to the North-Western States by the construction of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal?” I answer, their continued settlement and development are dependent upon the opening of new and greatly increased facilities for the transit of their products to the ocean. So largely has production increased upon the means of transit, that in 1861 the Erie Canal was clogged with business, freights were so high and prices for farm products so low that in many sections of the West corn was actually used for fuel. But, before entering into particulars, allow me to ask your attention to the extent of the North-West, whose commerce is to be fostered by, and will contribute to, the business of the Georgian Bay Canal; the amount of land under cultivation in 1860; its present commerce and rapid growth; all of which may tend to give you some fair estimate of the traffic of the proposed Canal.

Were the increased facilities for transit to the ocean, which the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, especially if it were constructed as recommended, to pass ocean-bound vessels of a thousand tons burthen, afforded to the commerce of Lake Michigan, trade would certainly be attracted from points as far south as St. Louis, the territory west of Lake Michigan and north of line running east and west through St. Louis, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and capable of sustaining a dense and prosperous population, consists, in round numbers, of seven hundred thousand square miles. In this statement ample allowance is made for whatever of the “Great American Desert” lies within the limits under consideration. The report of H. A. Hind, Esq., Geologist of the recent Canadian exploring expedition, shows that there are four hundred thousand square miles of territory, lying within the valleys of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine and of the rivers that flow into Lake Winnipeg. So that it is safe to say that there are one million one hundred thousand square miles of the richest land upon the globe, for whose commerce the Georgian Bay Canal would compete with the Erie Canal and the great lines of railway between the West and the sea-board. There is, therefore, territory enough within the limits of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, to form seventeen States as large as Ohio, and whoever

has studied its climate, soil and resources knows they would be vastly richer and more productive. In addition to these there is a country west of Lake Winnipeg and east of the mountains, within the British possessions, rich in everything that can give wealth and prosperity to a people; amply sufficient to form ten more States as large as Ohio; and yet in all this vast fertile country there are but little more than half as many square miles of land under cultivation as there are in the single State of Illinois.

If we go back for figures previous to 1850, showing the growth of the territory west of the Lakes, more marked results are obtained than we find since, for, comparatively speaking, the country had only just begun to be developed. The increase of the last ten years as shown by the following table, carefully compiled from the census reports, is sufficiently striking. The statistics include Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the northern half of Missouri:—

	1850	1860
Land under cultivation, square miles.....	13,100	33,323
Population.....	1,696,174	3,768,216
Wheat, bushels.....	15,232,688	50,601,142
Corn, do.....	68,309,537	167,366,623
Oats, do.....	15,086,840	34,477,045
Swine.....	2,399,164	3,635,092
Cattle.....	1,234,092	2,673,704

These figures show a most astonishing progress. They demonstrate an appreciation, in a single decade, of from nearly one hundred to more than three hundred per cent.

I beg your special attention to the following statistics, taken from the carefully-prepared yearly tables of the *Chicago Tribune*: As Chicago is the great commercial centre of the North-West, these figures will tend still further to illustrate the rapid growth of the North-West, and the pressing necessity for greatly enlarged facilities to transport for her products to the ocean. They vary somewhat with the abundance of the crops and the demand for them, financial embarrassments, etc.; but they certainly show a most wonderful development of the resources of the West:—

#### TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Wheat, bushels.....	14,568,429	17,539,909	13,728,116	11,180,344
Corn, do.....	15,487,966	26,543,233	29,449,328	26,450,508
Oats, do.....	2,029,906	1,883,258	4,138,722	9,139,525
Rye, do.....	295,436	473,005	1,038,825	839,760
Barley, do.....	623,005	417,129	872,053	1,093,346
Total.....	33,004,742	46,862,534	49,227,044	48,708,483
Add flour into Wheat.....	3,500,030	7,230,865	8,331,953	7,371,420
Total.....	36,504,776	54,093,219	57,558,999	56,079,903

#### TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN, FROM CHICAGO, FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Wheat, bushels.....	12,487,684	15,788,385	13,808,898	9,341,881
Corn, do.....	13,743,172	24,186,382	29,452,610	24,444,147
Oats, do.....	1,038,799	1,655,384	3,112,366	7,574,994
Rye, do.....	129,156	422,492	871,796	835,133
Barley, do.....	290,211	185,293	532,195	668,735
Total.....	27,690,002	42,237,936	47,777,865	42,864,890
Add flour into Wheat.....	3,566,695	7,125,445	8,699,245	7,638,455
Total.....	31,256,697	49,363,381	56,477,110	50,503,345

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR (REDUCED TO WHEAT) AND GRAIN, FROM CHICAGO, FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

Years	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Total.
1838	78					78
1839	3,678					3,678
1840	10,000					10,000
1841	40,000					40,000
1842	586,907					586,907
1843	688,907					688,907
1844	923,494					923,494
1845	1,024,620					1,024,620
1846	1,599,619					1,599,619
1847	2,186,994	67,135	38,892			2,243,201
1848	2,286,000	566,460	65,280			3,001,740
1849	2,192,809	644,848	26,849	31,453		2,769,111
1850	1,387,989	262,013	186,054	22,872		1,830,938
1851	799,380	3,221,317	606,827	19,997		4,646,291
1852	941,470	2,767,011	2,030,317	127,028	17,315	5,873,141
1853	1,080,998	2,780,253	1,748,493	120,275	82,162	6,412,181
1854	2,744,860	6,837,869	3,239,987	148,421	41,153	12,932,320
1855	7,110,270	7,547,678	1,888,533	92,032	20,132	16,633,700
1856	9,419,365	11,129,658	1,014,547	19,051	590	21,583,221
1857	10,783,292	6,814,615	316,778	17,993		18,032,678
1858	10,909,243	7,493,212	1,498,134	127,008	7,569	20,035,166
1859	10,759,359	4,217,654	1,174,177	478,162	131,449	16,753,795
1860	16,054,379	13,743,172	1,039,779	129,156	290,211	31,256,697
1861	22,913,830	24,186,382	1,655,384	422,492	185,293	49,363,381
1862	22,802,765	29,452,610	3,112,666	371,796	532,195	56,477,110
1863	17,925,336	24,444,147	7,574,994	835,133	663,735	50,648,345

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE, IN CHICAGO, FOR NINE YEARS

Year.	Hogs.		Beeves.	
	Rec'd.	Shipped.	Rec'd.	Shipped.
1855	302,068	145,580	10,715	8,253
1856	293,625	281,540	21,950	22,502
1857	251,115	131,216	43,524	25,602
1858	530,009	176,368	118,151	43,149
1859	281,496	212,840	90,574	35,973
1860	355,864	166,284	155,753	104,122
1861	675,002	280,094	204,879	124,146
1862	1,343,890	491,135	209,655	112,745
1863	1,900,519	810,453	293,381	203,217

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., IN CHICAGO, FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, No.	Lath, No.
1863	393,074,882	152,485,633	41,665,000
1862	299,365,000	131,225,000	23,880,000
1861	249,809,000	79,356,000	32,607,000
1860	265,147,000	133,578,000	30,509,000
1859	295,710,832	166,087,000	49,548,210
1858	268,616,000	125,788,000	44,518,000
1857	444,396,300	130,462,000	79,650,000
1856	441,961,900	135,876,000	79,235,120
1855	297,667,669	158,770,000	46,487,550
1854	228,336,783	82,061,250	32,431,550
1853	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,033,116
1852	147,816,232	77,080,500	19,759,870
1851	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1850	100,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,700
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,025,109
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700

## LAKE TONNAGE OF CHICAGO FOR TWO YEARS.

	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Men.
No. of arrivals, &c., in 1863.....	8,878	2,172,699	76,649
Do do do 1862.....	7,417	1,931,092	67,774
Increase.....	1,261	240,917	8,875
No. of clearances in 1863.....			8,457
Do do 1862.....			7,270
Increase.....			1,187

## DUTIES RECEIVED AT THIS PORT, FOR THE YEARS

1861.	1862.	1863.
\$22,769 70	\$66,500 04	\$161,212 79

*Second.* "Prospects of a remunerative return on capital" etc.

The answer to this query may be deduced from the above statistics and the estimates in the table, page 17, of the report of Colonel Mason. I may premise, however, that in 1861 the Erie Canal was completely clogged with freight; prices of corn were so low that, as before stated, corn was used for fuel within two hundred and fifty miles of Chicago, and had it not been for the competition of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, it is impossible to estimate to what figure freights would have risen. Since then, the great demand for Western products to supply the armies of the Mississippi, and in fact, also of the sea-board, and the depreciation of our currency, have largely appreciated the prices of Western products, and our people have therefore been prosperous. But when we are again forced to rely upon foreign markets to take our provisions, cereals, etc., and especially when our products are vastly enhanced by the return of our soldiers to industrial pursuits, the vital question will again return, "how is this vast surplus to be transported to the ocean."

The best friends of the Canal can scarcely hope, that a work of so much magnitude can be completed before the year 1875. The table above, taken from the census, shows that the increase for ten years, of population, production, etc., in the territory west of Lake Michigan, has been from nearly a hundred to three hundred per cent. The ratio of increase, adopted by Col. Mason, for every five years in the table, page 17 of his report, is only twenty-nine per cent., and his estimate of revenues for the Canal, based on these figures in 1875, is \$1,835,037. This sum would pay six per cent. on the entire cost of the Canal, \$22,200,000, and leave a surplus of half a million of dollars to pay for repairs, operating expenses, etc. of the canal. The subsequent figures, viz:—\$2,367,198 for 1880, \$3,053,686 for 1885, \$3,939,254 for 1890, and \$5,081,638 for 1895—he who will study the extent and the resources of the North-West, cannot doubt for a moment will be more than realized. The limit of profitable production at the West, owing to the want of adequate facilities of transit to the ocean, is now very nearly reached, but if stimulated by the certainty of the completion of the Georgian Bay Canal, by the year 1875, so that vessels of 1000 tons burthen could pass directly from the ocean to Chicago and return with wheat, corn, provisions, etc., in bulk direct for Liverpool, he would be a bold speculator, who would venture now to put down the figures that would represent our products and exports even in 1875. Within the next quarter of a century, the great Central Pacific Railway will be built, and beyond a doubt also, the line north-west from Chicago through St. Paul, the Valleys of the Red River and the Saskatchewan to Vancouver's Sound: the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be greatly enlarged, and railways will be in operation in all directions through the vast and fertile West. The gold bearing regions of Colorado, Idaho, and at the head-waters of the Saskatchewan, will have attracted an immense population, and there can scarcely be a doubt that the figures, for the population of the North-West, viz: 16,609,044, estimated by Col. Mason to be then in the North-West, will be largely exceeded. He would prove himself ignorant of the past and faithless of the future, who could doubt that so many millions of intelligent, industrious, and energetic Anglo-Saxons, in a country so vast and so rich in agricultural and mineral resources as the North-West, would furnish ample and remunerative business, not only for the Georgian Bay Canal, but for the Erie, the Ottawa, and the

Welland, and for all the railways that may be built between the Lakes and the Atlantic sea-board. Thus far at least the boldest speculator has never been able to keep pace with the growth of the North-West in wealth, population and power, and such, I predict, will be true for the next century.

*Third.* "What interest will be taken in the work by capitalists in the United States?"

For the present and many years to come, I dare not promise or hope for much. The accumulated capital and the moneyed power of the country is concentrated mainly in New York, and New York, from the necessities of her position, must bitterly oppose, so far as she can, any scheme which would certainly rob her of the control of the commerce of the continent. She will not only refuse her own capital, but she would exert all her influence and power to prevent the West from affording pecuniary or other aid to any great Canadian enterprise. As to the West, the opportunities to use money are so many and the results generally so profitable, that large sums for such an investment could not be obtained. And besides, comparatively speaking, we have very little accumulated capital. There is not to-day half banking capital enough in Chicago to do the business of the city. I have no doubt, however, that the members of our Board of Trade, our merchants and capitalists and those of Milwaukee and other points to be benefited directly by the work, would subscribe to the extent of their ability; but whatever is done would be to encourage it on account of the benefits to be received by them and the West generally, and not because they have spare capital to invest. In general I may add that I believe the press and people of the West will give the work all the pecuniary and other encouragement in their power.

II. "Comparison of routes."

As to distance, the difference between the Georgian Bay and Toronto route, and that by the Ottawa is merely nominal. Between Chicago and Quebec, the route by the Georgian Bay Canal is about three hundred miles shorter than that by the Welland. As to the matter of time, I think that experience could alone furnish a reliable result, but if the long close canal and river navigation of the Ottawa be compared with that of Lake Ontario and the broad deep channel of the St. Lawrence, there can scarcely be a doubt that the time of the transit of a vessel, from a given point on Lake Huron to Montreal, would be largely in favor of the Georgian Bay route. As to the general convenience of commerce and the matter of return freights the difference is, in my judgment, largely in favor of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal. What the millions of Great Britain need, and what her statesmen and capitalists at home and those of Canada, it is believed, are striving to provide, is cheap food and a large steady and paying market for her manufactures. The hundreds of miles of the proposed Ottawa Canal and river improvement, must, as I think, always be conducted by barges requiring trans-shipments at both ends of the route. The St. Clair flats will always form a troublesome barrier to ocean vessels in reaching Lake Michigan by the Welland Canal. And besides, the money required to enlarge the Welland Canal, would go very far towards the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, where it can be used more effectually to promote the interests of Great Britain, Canada, and the great and growing North-West. The great central highway for the commerce of the continent, if I read the purposes of Providence aright, was designed by Him who formed it, to pass from the Georgian Bay through Lake Simcoe to Lake Ontario. There a channel can be secured, broad and deep, through which the vessels and propellers can pass, laden with the products of British skill and industry, directly from London and Liverpool, to supply the millions who shall dwell in the mighty valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and having performed their mission they could return filled with the beef, the pork, the lard and the golden grains of the teeming West. The dangers and the expense of trans-shipment, always if possible to be avoided in commerce, would then be entirely removed. The products of the West would now go to Europe by the St. Lawrence probably a hundred-fold more than they do, could the Quebec and Montreal lines bring back the foreign goods consumed by the West. For the last year, and, if I mistake not, for two or three years past, a bushel of corn and wheat could be delivered, from ten to five cents cheaper, at the wharves of Montreal than they could on those of New York; but the large return freights from Europe, secured by New York vessels, gave them on the round trip the advantage over the Canadian lines. Build the Georgian Bay Canal so that England could

send her products in vessels of a thousand tons burthen, in bulk directly to the consumers west of Lake Michigan, and the advantage would be turned in their favor. Great Britain, according to what I believe reliable statistics, imported from all countries, of grain and meal, in 1861, 16,094,941 quarters, of which 5,398,176, or more than one-third were from the United States, and I think it was Mr. Cobden who stated in a speech at Rochdale, that had not a supply been obtained from the United States, there was not gold enough in Lombard street to buy it, for other nations could not possibly spare so large a surplus. There can scarcely be a doubt that the building of the Georgian Bay Canal would so largely cheapen the price of grain that in less than five years England would save on the price of her food more than the Canal would cost. Of eight bushels of corn starting from Iowa or Illinois for Great Britain, from six to seven bushels are consumed in freight, so that the consumers get but one. Give the people of Great Britain, by cheapening freights through the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, four or five bushels of the eight, instead of one, and England would at once appreciate the importance of her Canadian colonies. I therefore sincerely believe that the Imperial Government could well afford to advance all the capital to build this great continental thoroughfare, and not only make money, but feed her people sumptuously by the operation.

III. I find I have given incidentally my views in favor of the Georgian Bay route. I may add, that by it there would be little, if any more, close canal navigation than by the Welland. The route is some three hundred miles shorter, and the navigation by the Detroit river and over the St. Clair flats would be avoided. For the passage of ocean vessels and steamers with manufactured goods in bulk bound inward, and provisions also in bulk outward bound, the Ottawa cannot be compared with the Georgian Bay route, for the hundreds of miles of close canal and river navigation, in my judgment, make it available only for barges, while by the other, vessels of a thousand tons burthen can pass directly from the producer to the consumer, and thus the commercial necessities both of England and America be fully accommodated. In regard to the cost of transit by the different routes, I beg leave to refer for facts, on this branch of the subject, to the tables in the reports of Messrs. Mason and Tully. In regard to the extent and resources of the North-West, its present industrial and commercial status, and the vital necessity of greatly increased facilities of transit for our products to the ocean, I beg leave to solicit the attention of the Honorable Committee to the report of the Committee on Statistics to the National Canal Convention held in this city in June last. Of that committee I had the honor to be a member, and as the facts and statistics there presented are accurate and comprehensive, I submit them as exhaustive of the subject. You will find the report commencing on page 63 of the published proceedings. I also solicit your attention to the memorial, by a Committee of Congress, to the President and to Congress, upon the same subject, at the close of the proceedings in the document above referred to.

I am well aware that these facts are presented from an American and not from a Canadian stand-point. They are intended to influence Congress to make appropriations to enlarge the Erie and the Illinois and Michigan canals. Strong appeals are made to Congress to enlarge these canals as an essential means of defence in case of a war with Great Britain—from such a fearful calamity may “the Good Lord ever deliver” these great christian nations—but all the facts and statistics presented in the reports, viewed commercially and in a friendly national spirit, plead with equal eloquence and force for the opening of the Georgian Bay, the enlargement of the Welland, and the construction of the Ottawa Canal. I have not a particle of doubt that long before the close of the century the west will crowd them and also the Erie canal with all the business they can possibly do. She will be able and willing to pay for all the manufactured goods Europe can send through these great thoroughfares; and Europe will gladly take the vast surplus food products of the west to feed her hungry millions of people.

The fact that the Georgian Bay Canal would be in the territory of Great Britain, would not make a particle of difference to the West in the matter of furnishing it with business. With remunerative cargoes for westward bound vessels a single penny a bushel cheaper on freights would effectually control the direction of shipments of cereals by the Canadian route. Commerce does not stop to enquire through whose territory goods pass; the only thing to be decided is by what route they can be had in the shortest time and for

the least money. Whether her vast products find their way to the ocean by the Georgian Bay, the Welland or the Erie Canal makes not a particle of difference to the West. The matter of controlling interest to her is how cheaply her products can be transported from her teeming prairies to the consumers upon the sea-board and upon the other side of the Atlantic; and hence that she may have Europe for her customer, and get the best possible price for her surplus. If a New York merchant can only afford to pay her a dollar for a bushel of wheat to be shipped to Europe by the Erie Canal, and a Montreal merchant can afford to pay a dollar and ten cents to ship by the Georgian Bay route, the highest offer will take the wheat. I beg leave to close by quoting a sentence which years ago, when comparing the New York and the Canadian routes, I used and cannot now improve:—"It is true that national pride and immense capital, and the beaten track of commerce are on the side of New York; but God and nature are stronger than all these, and let any intelligent man compare the 'Erie ditch' with the mighty St. Lawrence, and a Canal to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burthen from the Georgian Bay to Toronto, and he cannot doubt for a moment on which side the immutable laws of commerce will decide the contest."

Begging pardon of the Honorable Committee for my betrayal into any discussion of a topic not strictly embraced in their queries, offering as my excuse for so doing the deep interest I feel in the success of this great enterprise, so promotive of peace and commercial prosperity between England and America.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Very truly and most respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W.M. BROSS.

#### GEORGIAN BAY SHIP CANAL COMMITTEE.

##### *Question to Kivas Tully, Civil Engineer.*

Will you state to the Committee the result of any further statistics which you may have received since the date of your former evidence, or such additional information, if any, which may aid the Committee in presenting to Parliament correct and reliable data in reference to the above project?

*Ans.* Since the date of my former evidence, 30th April, 1863, the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1862 and 63 have been published, and I herewith give a Tabular Statement of the total Imports and Exports of Flour, Barley and Rye, Oats, Indian Corn and Wheat, to and from Canada, for the last three years:—

Imports from the United States.		Exports to Great Britain and the United States.	
1861....	7,913,570 bushels.....	21,584,536	bushels.
1862....	12,200,512 " .....	18,176,378	"
1863....	7,281,384 " .....	15,927,619	"
To Montreal.		From Montreal.	
1861....	1,262,269 bushels.....	9,237,241	bushels.
1862.....	830,463 " .....	5,973,457	"
1863.....	930,379 " .....	4,529,593	"
To Quebec.		From Quebec.	
1861.....	None .....	410,036	bushels.
1862.....	None .....	421,268	"
1863.....	17,994 bushels.....	485,809	"

With the exception of the imports to Gaspé and other small ports, the whole of the Imports came from the United States, whilst of the average Exports from Montreal and Quebec for three years were say 7,019,131 bushels, only 3,089,068 bushels, or less than one-half were shipped to Great Britain—the balance having returned to the United States. The shipments of grain from Chicago alone last year amounted to 50,518,345 bushels, but the statistical statement does not give the shipments to Montreal direct as in the two former years, owing to the death of the Secretary of the Board of Trade of that city, Seth

Catlin, Esquire. I do not think it could have reached 200,000 bushels. The above statistics show conclusively that of the whole of the average exports of grain for the last three years from Canada, say 18,562,844 bushels, more than one-half of which was imported from the United States, not one-sixth or 3,089,068 bushels were shipped to Great Britain, and not one-sixteenth of the shipments from Chicago. The shipments from all the ports on Lake Michigan were estimated last year at 110,000,000 bushels, which would reduce the proportion to one thirty-sixth, but as the exported grain products of Canada, say 9,431,022 bushels should be added, the proportion would be about one-fortieth. These statistics also indicate that the Ports of Montreal and Quebec do not get even one-third of the exported grain products of Canada, and there is a considerable falling off in the exports from 1861 to 1863; the shipments from Montreal and Quebec, in the former year, being 9,647,277 bushels, and in the latter year 5,015,402 bushels; nearly 50 per cent. The increased demand for produce during the past two years, to maintain the armies of the United States, may in some measure account for this sudden diversion of the traffic. The grain imports and exports to and from Quebec, on the contrary, show an increase from 410,036 bushels in 1861 to 503,803 bushels in 1863; more than 20 per cent. The latter appears to be the only year in which grain was imported to Quebec, amounting to 17,994 bushels. I have selected the imports and exports of grain, as they constitute the bulk of the carrying trade between the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and these items may be considered sufficient on the present occasion to form a comparison of the trade between the Western States and the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to the compilation of the above statistics, I have read the communications from William Bross, Esquire, Col. R. B. Mason, Civil Engineer of Chicago, and L. B. Crocker, Esquire, of Oswego, and agree with their conclusions, with the exception of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, as suggested by Mr. Crocker. I consider that the arguments used by Mr. Bross, clearly demonstrate the necessity of the construction of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, as the best remedy for the imperative demands for additional outlets for the teeming products of the Western States, the want of which compels the producers to raise seven bushels of corn to get the eighth to market; and, as a matter of economy, has forced them to burn corn for fuel, whilst the inhabitants of Great Britain were suffering from famine.

As a Charter has been granted for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, the only way in which the Parliament can further assist the project would be by a liberal grant of land, in a similar manner to the course pursued by the people of the United States, and which has been found so very beneficial; as instances I may mention the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, 800 miles in length, and the Sault Saint Marie Ship Canal. Of the beneficial results from the opening of a navigable communication between Lakes Superior and Huron, I would state that the shipments of copper ore, in 1859, increased from 65,679 tons to 185,257 tons in 1863. The total shipments in nine years being nearly 600,000 tons, and this year the shipments are expected to reach nearly 300,000. This rapidly increasing trade would be tributary to the Georgian Bay Canal, if constructed.

In a report of a Select Committee on the Western Trade, in 1858, of which the late Hon. W. H. Merritt was the Chairman, it was recommended "that the Saint Lawrence Canals should be immediately deepened to admit vessels of the same draft of water as those which pass through the Welland Canal." It must be admitted that this recommendation should be carried out without delay, and is of more importance to the trade than the enlargement of the Welland Canal, which, with propriety, may be deferred to a future day, as the depth of water on the mitre-sill is only nine feet on the Saint Lawrence Canals, whilst on the Welland Canal it is ten feet,—the latter canal never having been worked to its full capacity. The Saint Lawrence Canals and locks should be deepened sufficiently to allow vessels drawing twelve feet of water to pass, and I am confident, if this is done, the trade to Montreal and Quebec would rapidly increase. In the Board of Works Report for this year, beginning at page 7, this question is very fully discussed, and the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1858 is again affirmed in the following forcible language: "It is believed that the only means by which this can be effected, is by an enlargement of the Welland and Saint Lawrence Canals to an uniform draught and carrying capacity for vessels of at least 800 to 850 tons burthen." Again: "Thus, the trade which now merely crosses Lakes Ontario and Erie into the United States, from the West and Upper-Canada, would find a speedier and less expensive route to market." The report





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# REPORT

OF THE

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

# AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1864.

The Special Committee appointed to enquire concerning the means of promoting agricultural instruction in Lower Canada, have the honor to report as follows :

Your Committee having well considered, 1st, The progress and present condition of agricultural instruction in other countries, as well as, 2nd, The progress and present state thereof in Lower Canada, have concluded on a series of deductions, which they recommend to Your Honorable House, and which are, in fact, the conclusions of the Report which they have the honor to submit for your consideration.

The desire of a more general system of agricultural instruction which has been unanimously expressed, permits Your Committee to hope that Your Honorable House will adopt their conclusions. The grounds on which they were formed are fully stated, consisting of the results of what has been done in other countries in the cause of agricultural instruction, as well as of what has been already done in Canada.

Your Committee divided their work into three distinct portions:—1. The progress and present state of agricultural instruction in foreign countries. 2. The progress and present state of agricultural instruction in Canada. 3. Conclusions and recommendations.

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### PROGRESS & PRESENT STATE OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

#### *Agricultural Instruction in Europe since 1815.*

The fall of the French empire had left Europe in a state of peace, though exhausted by twenty-five years of unintermitted warfare. The theatre of war had changed, and carried its ravages over the territories of all the nations. Even those who by their geographical position were safe from its inroads, were bowed down by the burthens and the struggles of a contest which had lasted a quarter of a century. The active spirit, therefore, which had been fed by political agitation, finding no more material to work upon in the battle-field, was now directed to the labors and the victories of peace. All the nations betook themselves to the arts, to manufactures, and to agriculture, seeking in them a healing balm for the deep wounds inflicted by war. The spring of this movement had derived greater force from its long restraint. It is, however, no part of this enquiry to find out the results of the wonderful impulse applied to the energies of the human mind; our business is specially limited to the order of events which relate to agriculture, the causes of the present condition of agricultural instruction in Europe.

*Agricultural Instruction in England.*

In England, where the fields had not been broken up by the march of armies, agriculture was always improving, and fully developed the productive properties of the soil. That country, therefore, easily took the lead of all the nations in the race of improvement, being, moreover, seconded and encouraged by the observing and persevering character of its yeomanry, by the high intelligence, the wealth, and the patriotic liberality of the owners of the soil, and by the lofty views of a Government ever ready to make any sacrifice, however great, to secure a result of still greater importance to the national interests. Thanks to this happy concurrence of causes, the soil of England is at this moment the richest and the best cultivated in Europe, and its agricultural prosperity is based on the most solid foundations. Nevertheless, since the application of the sciences to agriculture has opened to the latter new roads to improvement, the English people have admitted the value of special instruction in its principles. An institution on an extensive scale, called the Royal College of Agriculture, at which the chairman of your Committee kept his terms in 1854, was founded at Cirencester, in 1845; and in 1847 public lectures on farming were established in Ireland, under the auspices of the vice-regal Government of the country, on the model of those which had already existed in Great Britain for several years. More recently another agronomic institution was opened at Kensington, a few miles from London.

*Agricultural Instruction in Germany.*

The progress in Germany has been nearly the same, although subject to different circumstances, and in accordance with other means. Every thing had felt the destructive power of war: the soil, its proprietors, and the government itself. To restore the soil to its original faculty of production, the hands and the capital were required, which had been absorbed by the war; to render them available, they needed to be guided by enlightened and intelligent heads. Institutions of Landed Credit, in which both the Government and the great landholders were concerned, placed at the disposal of the farmer owning large uncultivated tracts, but neither capital nor credit adequate to his need, the funds which he required to enable him to improve his farming, and to give employment to the hands which had lately wielded the weapons of war. Institutions of agricultural instruction founded by the Government, or by the large proprietors, arose to diffuse the knowledge which was indispensably necessary to the progress of Agriculture and to the welfare of those who followed it.

Under this double impulse, which spread from one to another throughout the several states of Germany, agriculture rose from its ruins, and reached a degree of prosperity which, at this day, worthily rewards both Governments and proprietors for the sacrifices to which they submitted, and for their common efforts.

However this may be, that country, far from pausing in the career on which it had entered, seems to gather fresh zeal and renewed energy to achieve its purpose. In 1847, it contained 13 superior schools of agriculture, 10 intermediate, and 14 inferior or special schools. In the two following years, there were established 80 new schools; that is, 4 for the superior degree, 6 for the intermediate, and 79 for the lower degree.

*Agricultural Instruction in Switzerland and Italy.*

As far as the extent and the nature of its territory permitted, Switzerland took part in this movement, which reached even Italy. Undertakings of an extensive character were set on foot by societies, for the improvement of agriculture throughout Venetian Lombardy. In Piedmont, the head of the Government inaugurated the movement, by establishing, throughout his dominions, what were in reality model farms, which were intended to teach the cultivators of the soil by example, and to extend and encourage agricultural knowledge. The Government of Naples followed the lead, taking steps towards the establishment of schools of agriculture. A school of the same kind was founded also in Tuscany, and agronomic instruction was afforded at the University of Pisa, or in its vicinity.

*Agricultural Instruction in Russia.*

The necessity of diffusing agricultural knowledge throughout its vast territory, and of organizing, for that end, a special system of instruction, had been felt in Russia as early as

the year 1833, when the Government took action for the purpose, and was seconded by the zealous co-operation of several agricultural societies and certain individuals, proprietors of land. At the present time, there are in the empire two grand Imperial institutes of agriculture or agronomic instruction, by theory and practice, on a large scale, and embracing all the degrees of science.

Subordinate to these two great institutions, are ten other schools of agriculture, corresponding in great measure to the district schools of France, and distributed throughout the several provinces of that vast empire for the benefit of farmers, to serve as models for their instruction, to disseminate among them better methods and systems of routine, and to find out by experiments the best and most suitable system of culture in each several district. Finally a certain number of model farms and special schools have been established in order to the practical training of cultivators of the soil, and to instruct them in the various branches of agricultural science.

#### *Agricultural Instruction in Belgium.*

If any country could justify a disregard of agricultural instruction by the perfection of its actual system, that country would be Belgium. But that intelligent nation, ever alive to the importance of its material interests, fully comprehends that the application of the resources of science to the perfection of agriculture opens a new source of fertility, and makes it incumbent on the farmer, under the penalty of falling behind in the career of excellence, to raise the scale of agricultural education in order to maintain his place, as compared with other countries of Europe. Accordingly, in 1848 and 1849, eight schools of agriculture of various grades were founded and organized by the Government.

#### *Agricultural Instruction in France.*

It was not possible that France alone should hold herself aloof from this movement; her soil, her climate, the temperature of her skies, the active and intelligent spirit of her people seemed to destine her to be foremost in the forward march of Europe towards a summit of prosperity founded on the only solid and permanent basis—natural wealth. Unfortunately, the Government, having a decided preference for the interests of arts and manufactures, did not bestow equal care on those of agriculture; the effect of which partiality was the decay and inferiority of the latter, as compared with that of England and Germany. Nevertheless, we are not to suppose that agriculture has made no progress in France during the period in question. In 1818, Dombasle founded the Agronomic Institute of Rouville, which was speedily followed by the District Schools of Grignon, Grand Jumeau, Saulsaie, and Coëthe, and the establishment of 25 farms of instruction of a lower class: all this previous to 1848, at which period the decree relating to professional instruction in agriculture was presented to the National Assembly.

Looking at this earliest phase of agricultural education in France, we are grieved to find most of the establishments falling to ruin under the difficulties which beset them while still incomplete. Nevertheless, however unsuccessful their earliest attempts may have been, they did not the less tend in some measure to the improvement of agriculture, and to the movement which is now at length placing it in the high road of progress. By the observations made on them during their struggles with their difficulties, the French Government were led to a knowledge of the defects of their organization, and to a perception of their inconveniences. They were thus enabled to discern, together with the undoubted advantages to be derived from the schools and institutes of agricultural instruction, the dangers and abuses to which they were liable; and their anxiety was awakened to the perilous effects of estranging the pupils from the plain, rough habits of life in which they had lived with their own families, and to the precautions necessary to avoid the danger of excess in the plan of instruction. They thus became aware of the difficulty of bringing together in certain localities a sufficient number of pupils to the schools of agriculture; and their experience in this behalf was equally beneficial in forming their opinions relative to the institutes. They were not slow to perceive that, inasmuch as the land on which the first establishments had been formed did not belong to the State, and therefore the proprietor must of necessity become the director or professor, they were compelled to bestow their confidence on some who might not possess all desirable qualifications. This circumstance militated no less against the extension of instruction to experimental trials, because the interest of

the proprietor did not consist with the outlay required for experiments and for the trials without which study and precept and demonstrations in matters agricultural are futile.

But the most serious inconvenience arose from the fact that the stability and permanency of the institution, which was created at such cost, were dependant on all the contingencies of sickness, accident or reverses, to which the health, the capital, or the disposition of the proprietor were subject. Furnished with these lights and this experience of the past, as applicable to the requirements of agricultural instruction and the conditions of success, the Bureau of agriculture were enabled to frame the provisions of the law respecting professional instruction with a deeper knowledge of the subject, and more prudent foresight of the inconveniences which were to be avoided.

#### LAW PASSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

##### *Preliminary Provisions.*

*Art. 1.* Professional instruction in agriculture is divided into three classes, and comprises: in the first degree, farm schools, in which instruction of an elementary and practical nature is imparted; in the second degree, district schools, in which the instruction is at once theoretical and practical; in the third degree, a national agricultural institute, which is the superior normal school of agriculture.

*Art. 2.* Professional instruction in agriculture, in its different degrees, is at the cost of the State.

##### *Title 1.—Of Farm Schools.*

*Art. 3.* The farm-school is an organization for the development of agriculture, managed in a skilful and profitable manner, in which apprentices selected from among the laborers and admitted without fee, perform all the work, receiving together, with remuneration for their labor, an essentially practical agricultural education.

*Art. 4.* In each department of the republic, a farm-school shall be at once established. The organization shall subsequently be extended to each *arrondissement*.

*Art. 5.* The salaries and wages of the corps of instruction are paid by the State; the State also assumes the payment of the boarding fee, which together, with the labor of the pupils, is allowed to the director to indemnify him for the cost of food and other disbursements consequent upon the admission of the pupils.

*Art. 6.* Each year the treasury distributes prizes to the farm-schools. These are distributed every year as a funded gratuity to each pupil, according to his merits, but the gratuities are not delivered to them until the termination of their apprenticeship.

##### *Title 2.—Of District Schools.*

*Art. 7.* France shall be divided into agricultural districts. In each district there shall be a district school. The district school of agriculture is an organization at once experimental and model, for the district to which it belongs.

*Art. 8.* Pupils received into the district schools either are exhibitioners or pay their board.

*Art. 9.* The exhibitions instituted in the district schools are given, after competition, one half to the pupils of the farm-schools of each agricultural district, and the other half to persons who may present themselves as competitors.

*Art. 10.* The best pupils of the district schools, who do not immediately enter the national agricultural institute, may be placed at the cost of the State as probationers at the farm-schools and other public or private agricultural institutions. The term of probation is two years. The probationer assists the director in his labors, acquires a practical knowledge of administration, and concludes his agricultural education as superintendent of the organization.

*Art. 11.* The district schools are also experimental farms. The experiments and their results will be made as public as possible.

##### *Title 3.—Of the National Agricultural Institute.*

*Art. 12.* An agricultural institute shall be established on the national demesne at Versailles.

*Art. 13.* The course at the national institute shall be free and public. The State, however, maintains forty exhibitors therein. Each year ten exhibitions are held out to competition among the pupils of the district schools; ten more exhibitions are reserved for all competitors who may present themselves.

*Art. 14.* Each year the three senior pupils of the institute are sent, at the cost of the State, on a mission to complete their studies. This mission lasts three years, and extends both to France and to foreign countries.

*Art. 15.* The national agricultural institute partakes of the experimental nature conferred upon district schools. The experiments are made public, as prescribed by Article 11.

#### *Title 4.—General Provisions.*

*Art. 16.* The office of professor in the district schools and the national agricultural institute shall be held out to competition.

*Art. 17.* The district schools and the national institute shall be administered in trust for account of the State.

*Art. 18.* The cow-houses and sheep-folds, already in existence, may be attached to institutions for public instruction.

*Art. 19.* A report shall be made every year, to the National Assembly, of the manner in which this law has been carried out.

*Art. 20.* The carrying out of this law shall be provided for by regulations of the public administration and by decrees of the Minister of Agriculture.

#### *Temporary Provisions.*

*Art. 21.* In order to meet the first expenditure which the institutions for agricultural instruction, to be established in 1848, will entail, there is placed to the credit of the Minister of Agriculture and Trade, out of the revenue of the current year, a sum of 500,000 fr. (\$100,000) which shall be entered in chapter V of the law of finance. This expenditure shall be provided for out of the resources created by the law of receipts of the 8th August, 1847.

*Art. 22.* There is likewise allowed, out of the revenue of 1849, a sum of 2,500,000 fr. (\$500,000), which shall be entered in a special chapter, intituled, "Professional Instruction in Agriculture."

*Art. 23.* All provisions of laws previously existing are repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with this decree.

Considered in public session at Paris, on the 3rd October, 1848, and adopted by 579 votes out of 679 persons voting.

#### CHARACTER AND OBJECT OF THE FARM-SCHOOLS.

The farm-school is an organization for the development of agriculture, managed in a skillful and profitable manner, in which pupil apprentices perform all the work, receiving, together with remuneration for their labor, an essentially practical agricultural education. Farm-schools are established with a double object: 1st, to set a good example to the agriculturalists of the country by means of a productive and well-managed system of cultivation; 2nd, to form skilful practical agriculturists, capable of cultivating, in an intelligent manner, either their own property, or the property of others, as farmers or managers, or of becoming useful agricultural assistants, or superintendents of labor and of farm stock.

#### *Selection and Nature of the Demesne.*

In view of this double object, the demesne comprising the fields attached to the farm-school is situated as nearly as may be in the centre of the *arrondissement*. Its nature, as regards cultivation, extent, situation and soil, should be as analogous as possible to the general condition of cultivation and soil in the locality, and should in that way comply with all the conditions necessary for the establishment of a good system of labor applicable to the country and adapted to favor the instruction of the apprentices. Nurseries, collections of fruit trees, and everything that can serve to promote the advancement of the art of gardening, are attached.

*Selection of the Director.*

The director is selected by preference from among the agriculturists of the *arrondissement*, whether proprietors or farmers, whose agricultural labors are conducted with the greatest intelligence and in the most productive manner; he ought, moreover, to be able to explain to the pupils, in familiar discourse, the most important facts connected with agricultural practice and management, and to superintend and direct all the other branches of instruction imparted to the pupils.

*Pupil Apprentices at the Farm School.*

The farm-school is specially open to young persons belonging to country families, of at least 16 years of age, who are desirous of devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits, and who give evidence of their having received the elements of preliminary instruction, and that their constitution does not make them unfit to engage in the labors of the farm-school. The number of apprentices is proportioned to the extent of the demesne to be cultivated and the nature of the cultivation. In any case the quantity of land under cultivation should suffice to give employment to 24 pupils. A farm school not extensive enough to receive that number advantageously would entail too great general expense in proportion to the number of pupils educated in it, and would not fulfil the object which the sacrifices on the part of the State are made to attain.

*Manual Labor.*

The apprentice pupils take part in all the labors of the farm, and perform them in the same manner as hired servants. Three of the number, on each farm, may be exclusively attached to gardens and nurseries, in order to be qualified as gardeners. The apprentice pupils ought to be able to perform all the labor, so as to be the only resident laborers. They are all subject to the same orders, perform the same labor, are under the same discipline, and receive the same instruction. This arises from, and is based on, the actual operations of tillage. This performance of the actual farm labor by the apprentice pupils, is the essentially distinguishing characteristic of the farm school, and is the consideration for which they receive gratuitous instruction, food, lodging, &c. This labor of the pupils is proportioned to their strength, and distributed among them, so as to meet the requirements of the culture, and of their own instruction at the same time.

*Two-fold Character of the District Schools of Agriculture.*

The District School of Agriculture is an establishment designed to favor the progress of agriculture—*by instruction*, in forming enlightened cultivators—*by example*, as affording a model of skilful and progressive agriculture—*by experience*, in shewing the result of trials and experiments for the improvement of rural industry. It differs from the farm school in respect of the instruction given, as its object is to qualify, not merely common laborers and operatives, but land stewards, or conductors of farming affairs; or, in other words, men who are to be at the head of large farming establishments, either as proprietors or as bailiffs. It is different from it in respect to the kind of culture, inasmuch as, while affording, as that does, an example and a model of well-conducted tillage, adapted to the circumstances of the locality, it has a further object in the progress and improvement of the agriculture of the whole country, as the same may have a community of soil, temperature, or capability of production, and so require analogous management. The main aim of the district school is profitable cultivation, but cultivation which affords an illustration of all schemes of improvement applicable to the country, the same being, in the first place, made the subject of moderate experiment as they are introduced, in order to the publication and general adoption of such as may have been found successful and advantageous. These particular conditions of the district school necessarily modify the position of its director. It is not, as in the farm school, the farmer or proprietor of the land working it for his own benefit; but merely a manager, whose duty it is to work and manage it on behalf of Government, who can always change or dismiss him when it is thought expedient.

The existence of the school no longer depends on the person or the vicissitudes of fortune of the director, but it assumes the stable character and the permanency of a public establishment. The district school consists, therefore, of two distinct parts—the school

and instruction given therein, and the farm and its culture. These, though distinct in their nature, have, however, some points of relation, and have the same director or manager.

*The School and the Instruction.*

The pupils attending the district school aim at qualifying themselves for the profession of agriculture, and are intended at some future time to undertake the management of the agricultural affairs of the country, either as proprietors, or in the capacity of bailiffs or land stewards. They must, therefore, be initiated in the science of rural management, that is to say, the scientific application of all farming operations, and the adaptation of them to all the various circumstances incident to the occupation of a farmer. The instruction, therefore, combines all the branches of knowledge required in those varying circumstances, and is at once theoretical and practical.

*Theoretical Instruction—Programme of Tuition.*

The theoretical instruction given includes in due order the six following subjects, entrusted to an equal number of professors resident in the establishment:—

- Economy and rural legislation ;
- Agriculture ;
- Zoötechny, or economy of cattle ;
- Sylviculture and Botany ;
- Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Geology, as applied to Agriculture ;
- Rural Engineering.

The Professor of Rural Economy instructs the pupils in the relations of rural production to the sources of public revenue and the different branches of industry. He shows them how to appreciate circumstances as favorable or unfavorable to such and such a system of culture ; to such and such speculations in animal or vegetable productions, according to the situation of lands, population, &c. Some notion of rural legislation completes the course of instruction.

The course of agriculture comprehends the study of soils, manures, implements and tools, the different species of plants cultivated, the comparative merits of various methods of tillage, and the theory of a rotation of crops.

The Professor of Zoötechny introduces his course of lectures by succinct notions of anatomy and physiology, and treats afterwards in detail, and with a view to practical objects, of the breeding of domestic animals, the feeding and improvement of them, and their health and modes of reproduction.

The Professor of Sylviculture and Botany gives compendious ideas of vegetable physiology and botany, as applied to agriculture. He lectures on sylviculture and woodcraft, with a special view to the rearing, cutting, and preservation of timber, whether private or public property.

The Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, as applied to agriculture, completes his course by giving some ideas of agricultural technology and geology.

The course of rural engineering embraces geometry, mechanics and linear drawing, as applied to rural architecture, and to the construction of agricultural tools and implements, and to drainage.

Besides the above, the accountant instructs the pupils, both theoretically and practically, in the principles of regular book-keeping, as applied to all farming operations.

*Tutors.*

In order to second the professors, and ensure the fruits of their lessons, tutors, selected preferentially from among the senior pupils whose studies have terminated successfully, are appointed to each class. Their office is to explain to the pupils all that might remain obscure and incomplete on their minds after attendance on the lecture as delivered orally. They take care that the notes and themes are carefully drawn up, and do not fall in arrear. In short, they cause the students to repeat the demonstrations which require manipulations in the laboratory, or practical exercise in the field. The tutors, moreover, are charged with certain functions, which bear some affinity to the subject of study which they are appointed to illustrate and explain, such as those of librarians, conservators of implements and tools, overseers of field exercises, &c.

### *Material Appliances and Aids.*

The district school having for its object the training of the pupils to the practice of agriculture, must necessarily be furnished with the material appliances requisite to convey practical information, in which the ordinary processes of instruction are too often deficient. The pupils ought to be provided with useful books and instruments, and have access to collections of articles, a knowledge of which forms a part of their studies and pursuits. Accordingly, each school has its library, its cabinet of natural philosophy and chemistry, specially adapted to the requirements of agricultural instruction; and its agronomic museum, in which all that belongs to the agriculture of the district, whether relating to geology, zoology, botany, or rural technology, should be prominently apparent and complete.

### *Practical Instruction.*

From this condition of practical instruction there arises, moreover, the necessity of farm work on a scale sufficient to afford the pupils an illustration of the various processes of agricultural management, and an opportunity of taking part in them, so far as to keep pace with the progress of their studies. Of live stock particularly there ought to be at all seasons of the year numerous specimens of the different breeds, and races. Zoötechny, or the art of managing live stock, is that branch of agriculture with which persons are least acquainted. In these schools the pupils attend at the different works, and take part in them to a sufficient degree under the auspices of the tutors and practical overseers. In this way, they enter in succession the cattle-sheds and sheep-pens, where they are trained to the rearing and feeding of cattle, the fields and various workshops, where they become acquainted with all farming operations, draining, ploughing, and the harvesting of the crops, and particular farm offices peculiar to each farming district, as oil-mills, distilleries, sugaries, flour-mills, breweries and dairies, in which they learn how to manage and superintend the various processes.

### *Length of Study—Admission.*

The studies and their practical illustrations are spread over three successive years: that being the normal period appointed for instruction in the district schools of agriculture. The candidates for admission must be at least 16 years of age, and have undergone an examination, to prove that they possess the mathematical knowledge which is indispeusable to enable them to profit by the course of instruction above mentioned. A certain number of free scholarships are provided by the State, one-half of which are conferred on candidates from the farm schools within the district, after competitive examination; the other half are distributed by the minister, in halves, also after competition, among the pupils who, after six months' residence in the school, have received the greatest number of marks for application and general good conduct. At the end of each year, a public examination, conducted under the auspices of an inspector-general of agriculture, finishes the course. The pupils of the third year give proof of their proficiency by a final trial: three months previous to the examination the programme of a course of cultivation is delivered by the professor to the pupils, who are bound to present it in written form to the jury, and to explain and maintain its correctness *visà voce*, against all objections which may be raised to impugn it. After these trials, the jury proceed to classify and settle the order of promotion from rank to rank, and to deliver diplomas to those pupils who have completed their education. Those who are first in acquirements, assiduity and general good conduct are placed, as probationers, at the expense of the State, in the various agricultural establishments, to complete their practical education and to be duly trained to the management of a farm, while others receive scholarships in the agronomic institute.

### *The Farm—Cultivation—Cattle.*

The farm attached to the district school is intended to serve for the practical instruction of the pupils, and to be a field for the application of the principles taught; verbal instruction not being the only vehicle by which knowledge is conveyed in the district school. It is serviceable also, as affording a model of skilled, progressive and profitable culture; and as a means of promulgating, after prudent trial, the various changes and improvements adapted to the country. The grounds attached to the school ought, in all cases, to be extensive enough, and sufficiently varied in soil and aspect, to afford oppor-

tunities for the several operations of farming, and more especially for the really important kinds of culture suitable to the district. All the various kinds and breeds of domestic animals suited to the locality, should be tried and subjected to the feeding process. At any rate, a machine shop for the manufacture of farming implements of the most improved kind should be attached to the school, and as far as possible, the industrial pursuits carried on which are allied to farming, as oil-mills, cheese-dairies, distilleries, breweries, saw-mills, &c. These are conditions common to nearly all the district schools.

#### NATIONAL AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE.

The National Agronomic Institute was designed to constitute the superior grade of agricultural instruction, in the programme of 8th October. It had in France neither precedent nor analogous institution. In truth, it was not a few isolated professorships, with no combined action, no integral object, no field for experiment or illustration, that could hold the place of a college of rural instruction, comprehending in one systematic whole all the branches of theoretical solid teaching, more strongly impressed by sufficient practice. It is true that, whenever the interests of agriculture had become a subject of serious consideration in France, a great deal had been said about the advantages of a superior institution for its special benefit, but nobody had done more than talk of it. The scheme had never been realized, the projectors having, no doubt, been discouraged by the difficulties of the preliminary steps, and especially by the impossibility of hitting upon a system which would suit the views of all those who favored the undertaking in a general way.

#### *Character and Objects of the National Agronomic Institute.*

According to the terms of the Decree and the fullest discussion of its meaning, this institute is intended to be at once the foundation and the superstructure of agricultural instruction. It is, no doubt, the connecting bond between its parts, and indispensable to its welfare. In order that the district schools of agriculture and the farm schools may be a means of diffusing—by teaching and practical illustration—the principles of the science and the modes of applying it, it is necessary to create for the purpose, as for all other sciences, one vast and powerful centre of enlightenment, the rays of which may penetrate the remotest parts of the country. Eminent men, devoted to the work, must combine their efforts and their labors to direct its progress and forward its success, by all the aids which their own knowledge and experience may enable them to give. On the other hand, where will the district schools and the farm schools find skilled professors in sufficient numbers if there be not a large theoretical and practical institution to qualify and prepare them for the work?

Finally, for the purpose of diffusing, among the managers and several functionaries whose part it is to treat of agricultural interests, the light whereby they may themselves understand them; and in order to win back the great proprietors of lands to a taste for rural occupations and habits, from which they are now estranged, although it depends on them alone to give an impulse and activity to agriculture, by applying to it their capital and their intelligence, it is, no doubt, indispensable that a school should be established, in which all, on finishing their scholastic studies, might complete their course of education. Is not a school so organized the only means of attracting them, and of affording them—under a regular system of instruction—the means of turning to some useful account the two or three years which in each young man's life intervene between the completion of his classical studies and his entrance into the world, by devoting them, for their country's good, to the special study of agronomic science? May we not, by thus attracting the great land-holders and rich capitalists to farming pursuits, create a demand for skilled husbandmen and workmen, and open up, by this means, a profitable field for the employment of the students and apprentices of the district and farm schools?

To recapitulate: The National Agronomic Institute presents itself therefore under the three-fold aspect of—

1. A faculty of Agronomic Science;
2. A superior Normal School of Agriculture;

3. An Institute of a superior character, for the instruction of managers and large proprietors, whose business and interests lie in agricultural occupations; from which three-fold character other necessities arise. Instruction in agriculture, without practical application of the principles inculcated, would of necessity be incomplete and unsatisfactory, would leave the professors themselves wanderers over the barren field of theory, and expose the pupils to dangerous illusions, and therefore to deplorable errors. How indeed could it be possible to inspire a taste for rural occupations, save by example and practice, to illustrate and maintain the conclusions of science? In order to induce eminent men to devote themselves, their time and their faculties exclusively to further the progress of agricultural science, they must have at hand a field in which they may cause to be executed under their own eyes the trials and experiments which they may see fit to undertake. Combined therefore with a farm which is to shew, in all the essential branches of rural economy, a model of well managed tillage kept in the best order, it is expedient to have an experimental school, in which may be conducted, at the cost of the state, all trials and experiments considered to be useful in advancing the progress of agronomic science; in which also might be practically realized all innovations and improvements, in order that the results may be ascertained with scrupulous exactness, before they are published and recommended for adoption by the general public. An institute of this description ought therefore to have attached and adjacent to it a domain of sufficient extent to answer the double purpose of high-class farming, and of a school of experiment. The National Agronomic Institute comprises therefore two departments of a distinct character, but having a mutual dependance on each other, on the one hand, theoretic and experimental teaching, on the other, a rural domain.

#### *Instruction.*

In order that it may fulfil the the three-fold purpose for which it was instituted, the school-teaching ought to embrace, not only all the branches of agriculture, but also the sciences which, being applied, may contribute to its success. The chair of economy and rural legislation ought to include the general laws of production and consumption, that is to say, political economy, properly so called. This is an indispensable introduction to the study, in order to furnish the pupil with exact ideas of the nature of wealth, its origin, and modes of distribution. Ignorance of those fundamental principles, on which all our social organization is based, has produced, even in our day, consequences so fatal that the National Agronomic Institute is bound to frame its system of instruction with a view to the guarding of the pupils against the errors and dangers of false systems. The study of the various plans of collecting revenue, of forming commercial relations with foreign countries, and, in short, of the entire scheme of taxation, should form part of the course on political economy. The professor should next consider all the arts connected with the culture of the soil, as they are connected with society, the adaptation of the various systems of agriculture to the several conditions of soil, climate, amount of capital, &c., taking into account the natural and economic, and even personal, circumstances which bear upon the position of the farmer.

#### *Agriculture.*

Closely allied with rural economy, which determines the relations between the cultivator and other producing classes, we naturally find instruction in agriculture properly so called, which, apart from any economic consideration, is occupied with the productions of the vegetable world absolutely, and teaches the art of cultivating each plant in the conditions and with the preparations best suited to it, according to the different circumstances in which it may be placed.

#### *Zoötechny.*

But agriculture does not regard solely the vegetable world; it deals largely with the animal kingdom, although, hitherto, all instruction in that branch of rural production has been very imperfect. There has existed a deplorable confusion of the veterinary art, or the art of curing animals with zoötechny, or the art of breeding and improving cattle. But this latter pursuit is what more immediately concerns the cultivator, and is what ought to be taught as completely as possible. At least, we must acknowledge that, in order to

obtain a thorough knowledge of the general principles and rules bearing on the rearing and the health of cattle, it is, if not indispensable, at least very useful, that we should possess some ideas of anatomy and general physiology. The study of zoötechny is incomplete, therefore, without that of zoölogy.

#### *Botany—Vegetable Physiology—Sylviculture.*

If the breeding of animals requires, to a certain extent, the lights imparted by the study of zoölogy, the raising of vegetables cannot but be assisted by a knowledge of the laws which regulate the organization of plants. The study of vegetable physiology alone enables the cultivator to understand the necessity for the various operations of the farmer, and to perform them in a manner adapted to the wants of the plant. This should be the aim of all instruction in vegetable physiology; and the course would be made complete by a description of the various kinds of plants which are useful or prejudicial in agriculture, and of the exotics or indigenous vegetables which might be acclimated or made useful.

Although timber trees form an important element in the national wealth, it is unfortunately certain that the business of rearing and preserving them, and that of turning them to profitable account, are frequently left to the ignorant and the careless. There is no institution in which proprietors might be instructed in rational principles of woodcraft, and the chair of sylviculture was devised, in order to fill up the deficiency in the two-fold sense of theory and practice.

#### *Rural Engineering.*

The course of rural engineering will comprise agricultural mechanics, that is to say—the construction of farm tools and implements, machines and apparatus used in the various industrial applications of farm produce; farm buildings, irrigation and the several operations relating to it, such as leveling, drawing plans, &c.

#### *Terrestrial Physics—Meteorology.*

We next have the chair of physics, meteorology, geology and chemistry, applied to agriculture, for the institution of which we are to account. The Institute was intended not only to afford superior instruction in agriculture, but also to open a way whereby studious men inclined to apply the discoveries of science to moral industry might find a means of doing so. This industrial spirit has enabled learned persons—who have, under its impulse, explored the field of physical and chemical science—to achieve wealth; whereas, if agriculture has rendered some men famous, it has secured to none a position which has enabled them to devote themselves to it as the exclusive object of study. Thus it happens, that in all countries scientific instruction has had for its object the industrial pursuits, because in that direction only could science turn its labors and its services to profitable account. The foundation of the Institute is intended to change that condition of things, by offering as a prize to the laudable ambition of those who direct their researches toward agriculture, a certain number of professorships, covering an immense field for exploration.

In this view, the professor may, no doubt, find in the known and acknowledged truths of natural philosophy and meteorology, materials for many interesting lessons, besides the original remarks which the occasion may produce. He will be led to make numerous experiments in the course of his investigations into the influence of atmospheric electricity, rain, fogs—in short, all the elements of agricultural meteorology—upon vegetation. The professor of meteorology will, moreover, keep a record of meteorological observations, and generalize those collected in the district schools of agriculture.

#### *Application of Chemistry.*

On the head of Chemistry, we find that it becomes daily more intimately concerned in the questions of agriculture. Rightly considered, it not only embraces the study of simple substances and their compounds, as combined with the elements of organic chemistry, but also includes the study of improvements, manures, the analysis of soils, and agricultural technology, that is to say, the application of the science to the several rural manufactures of the raw materials produced on the farm.

*Two-fold mission of the Professors*

The mission of the Professors is not simply that of delivering lectures in the lecture-room. The State expects from them that they shall devote themselves more especially to the work of agricultural improvement, that this shall be the aim of their studies, labours and researches; that by their earnest and unremitting labours they shall communicate to the agronomic sciences a powerful impulse, of which practical husbandry may reap the fruits; that by numerous and persevering experimental trials, conducted by themselves and their pupils, by intimate correspondence with home and foreign laborers in the vineyard, they may render the agronomic institute the mainspring of an agricultural movement, and the central depôt of all discoveries and improvements in agriculture. Deep research into science, and the prosecution of important and difficult investigations, require the mind to be free from the petty details and duties sometimes belonging to practical teaching. In this point of view the duties of the professor may appear to be at variance with the demands of science, or the instruction of the pupils may seem to be sacrificed to the reveries of the *savant*. To escape this double danger, the Government, in organizing the work of instruction, has aimed at placing the professor as far as possible in a position which, by lightening his duties as a daily teacher, leaves him time to pursue the important work of investigation which science is entitled to expect from his zeal and his devotion to the cause.

*Tutors, (Répétiteurs).*

For this end, a tutor has been attached to each chair, whose business it is to repeat to the pupils the lessons of the professor; that is to say, to explain privately, and according to the necessity of the case, whatever may be obscure in meaning, or too general in terms, and to cause the pupils themselves to perform the operations and manipulations of which they have only been eye witnesses at the public lecture, to take care that they attend to their daily exercises; in short to see that they keep up with the lessons given, so as to profit by them as they succeed each other. One of their principal duties is to accompany, and in case of need to take the place of, the professor, in all the illustrations during his lectures on husbandry, of the principles which he enunciates only theoretically. This application of the matter taught, which is characteristic of the instruction given in the Institute, requires a few words of explanation. It is not always that the correct idea is conveyed, and its true intent may be occasionally misunderstood.

*Character of the Instruction.*

In the schools of agricultural instruction in certain cities the lessons given are altogether theoretical. The student hears the lectures, but sees no material illustration of the matter taught. It is the teaching of a book orally pronounced, aided by plates, engravings and machines, but wanting the demonstration afforded by nature in presence of the acts and statements adduced. It is abstract teaching—theory only.

In the farm schools, the apprentice is practised in handling and using agricultural implements, in executing all farming operations, and in tending domestic animals with his own hands. A few brief and plain words of explanation given him by the steward or director show him why a peculiar implement is to be preferred, why a certain operation ought to be executed in a particular way, why cattle are to be tended one way and not another; but such explanations are given only as a sequel of the operations they are intended to illustrate. This is practical teaching—an apprenticeship.

In the district schools, these two methods of instruction are combined, the pupils receiving lessons in theory, and executing with their own hands all agricultural operations. This is mixed instruction, or theory and practice combined. At the Agronomic Institute the students are not employed in any of the labours of field culture or of the industrial processes, neither do they tend cattle; they do not hold the plough, nor handle the scythe or the axe, but they are present at all agricultural operations, in order that they may realize with their own senses the principles set forth in the lessons of the lecture-room, that they may witness the practical application of them in the fields, the farm, and amidst living nature. Accordingly, when the professor of zootechny has described to the students, the points which characterize a breed of animals, has shown how and why such points render that breed fitter for certain purposes, for certain kinds of labour, he takes them straight-

way to the stable, shows them and makes them handle and measure the parts which he has specified as belonging to each breed and as forming its distinctive feature. In order to make better proof of the differences between the breeds, he shows the pupils well-marked specimens of each that they may estimate, by a trial of both, the kind of labour for which each is best adapted.

Acting on this principle, the Professor of Agriculture, having first explained theoretically by a review of the different forms of ploughs, the various uses to which they may be applied, the modes of cultivation and the kinds of soil for which they are suitable, sends his classes into the fields, demonstrates the application of the principles which he has enunciated, by shewing each kind of plough at work, with the conditions of soil and culture to which they are adapted: Neither will he consider it sufficient that his pupils see them in actual operation, in order that they may fully appreciate their effects, he will cause them to handle and guide them. This is the instruction (and so illustrated) which has been adopted for the National Agronomic Institute, and which is in reality the only kind which is available in view of the length of study, and the condition of the pupils. Some of those came from the district schools, where they have already received practical instruction, others may belong to the class of great proprietors and capitalists, whose object is to learn to manage and direct the economy of a farm: The object of those latter in coming to the Institute, and what is mainly of consequence to them is, not to spend their time in tending cattle, driving a team, or holding the plough and the spade, but an opportunity of thoroughly learning, under a skilful professor whose explanations are lucid and impressive, the well understood principles of agriculture, and the true manner of applying them practically.

They are to learn, in short, the proper manner of performing all farm operations in their own persons, to a certain extent, but chiefly to understand when they are well or ill done by others, and to be able to explain, in case of need, how they ought to be done.

*Necessity of farming operations, as an adjunct to instruction.*

In order that the course of instruction indicated, may fructify and afford to the recipient all its advantages, it is evident that the school must have in close proximity and connexion with it a farm large enough to afford both professors and pupils an example of all the operations in husbandry, which ought to be shown and explained by the several professors. If therefore we would not leave the lessons taught incomplete and illusory, we are bound to annex to the Agronomic Institute a tract of land devoted to the express purpose of illustration. We are bound likewise to provide for the various modes of culture, which are required to demonstrate the practical application of the instructions given. In like manner, the important question of the improvement of our domestic animals and the rearing of stock, ought to occupy a prominent place in the programme of instruction at the Institute. This consideration led to the establishment of the special chair in zootechny. The Professor who has charge of that class, must for the purpose proposed have under his eye and under those of his pupils, specimens of the principal trades which are the subjects of study; he must have the means of observing them through the various changes in their existence, and through the several modes of existence, in order to appreciate their respective qualities, their advantages and disadvantages. The necessity of having many animals involves naturally that of a corresponding measure of cultivation to provide employment and food for them. This circumstance supplies of itself, by the extent of land under cultivation for the support of the stock, those conditions which the professors require to support their instructions by example and practical demonstration. The course on sylviculture would lose many advantages, if, to shew the methods of the nursery treatment and the plantation of trees, the care and preservation of them during growth and at maturity, the cutting down and reproductive processes, the professors were not enabled to add demonstration to theory, in a breadth of woodland sufficiently extensive to afford examples of those various processes in succession.

*Recapitulation.*

The Agronomic Institute itself is no more than a detached portion of the general system of professional instruction in agriculture. However important, it may be as such

part, it has bearings which combine with it all other parts of the system, and impart to it a degree of usefulness and value which it would not have if it stood alone. The same may be asserted of the other degrees established in virtue of the decree of October 3rd; accordingly, it is expedient, in order to ascertain their full value, to throw one last rapid glance over those institutions collectively, the organization of which we have hitherto explained only in parts. Considered from this point of view, agricultural education, as constituted in virtue of this Decree, is remarkable for the harmony and accordance of the several degrees of which it consists, and having which it presents one graduated series of institutions, satisfactory to the conditions of science and the demands of actual practice.

In the first place, and as the first step, the farm schools are specially designed for the improvement and progress of the various modes of cultivation prevailing in the localities where they are situated. These schools are intended to train good farm laborers, good hands to carry on the special culture of each section of country. Thus they were established to receive as apprentices the small farmers and persons carrying on the industrial pursuits pertaining to husbandry, and to them they will impart all the instruction which they require in their condition of life, without inspiring any desire or necessity of change. The district schools of agriculture combine, with the practical pursuits of the farm schools, the theoretical instruction which is necessary to shew the object and the reason of the various operations, in order to modify and vary them according to circumstances, and improve them where improvement is required. Here, the instruction, being both theoretical and practical, is intended to qualify proprietors themselves to cultivate their estates to profit, and to make skilful farmers, and enlightened and experienced stewards and land bailiffs. These district schools are intended, therefore, more particularly for the benefit of the middling classes—those of land-owners and farmers. They place within their reach opportunities of receiving that instruction which is needful to enable them to obtain the best return from the land which they own or cultivate. The farm schools therefore deal with local habits of tillage—with manual operations in husbandry. They form the apprenticeship to farming. To a higher strain of instruction, the district schools unite, besides practice, the fuller light of theory. They train not the rank and file only, but officers to lead, and generals to command in the great undertakings of conquering the soil according to the correct rules of warfare, the circumstances of the soil, the climate, and the calls of the consuming classes. And this they do, while they constantly forward the progress and discoveries for which agriculture is indebted to the various sciences with which it daily becomes more closely allied.

The relation of these two kinds of establishments with each other are easily understood. The Farm schools, while training good farm laborers, are providing auxiliaries, who are indispensable to the lauded proprietor and the farmer who have studied in the District schools, and so become subsidiary to them, seconding their action. The latter in turn give an impulse to agricultural progress, by preparing proprietors and farming men, well skilled to judge of the qualifications of the laborers they employ, by rendering it easy for the apprentices of the farm schools to obtain places, and so ministering to the success of the latter institutions. But what bond is there to connect the District schools with each other, scattered as they are at wide distances? From what quarter are they to obtain enlightened professors and directors, such as they require? What spring do we find to give motion to the agronomic sciences, keep it up, and guide them in their progress? To answer these questions we are of necessity led to think of and look for a superior institution; at once a Normal school, for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge among the tillers of the soil; a grand centre of instruction, receiving at the same time, from all points of the compass, all discoveries and improvements which mark progress, again to radiate over the whole country. Such is, in fact, the object and intention of the Agronomic Institute. Constituted on the double basis of a scientific school and an experimental farm, it becomes the principle and the centre of the agricultural movement of the age. Constantly applying the sciences to agriculture, by the agency of its special professors, it never ceases to stimulate them to experiment and improve. By its European correspondence it is always informed of all discoveries in the sciences, and, by its relation with the district schools, it diffuses in turn and publishes them far and wide over the country, having first,—so far as may be—tested their value and practicability on its own domain, and with its own appliances. By means of its agronomic collections, by an exhibition of agricultural products of all kinds,

it constantly invites husbandmen and the learned from all quarters to resort to it as to a centre of instruction and experiment; and it invites and facilitates that reciprocal interchange of ideas and interests, which is the most powerful element of progress in all science. In short, by the double character and the eminent conditions of the instruction given, it prepares for the farm schools and the district schools, as well as for all other establishments of agricultural instruction, qualified directors and professors; and for the public boards of agriculture, members who can appreciate and manage its interests in a fitting manner.

Neither is this the full measure of its well-doing. In alluring to the class-rooms of the Agronomic Institute, the sons of the large landholders, by the attraction of lectures, delivered by the most learned professors, and illustrated by practical husbandry on the domain of the establishment, affording instruction both various and interesting, it inspires them with a taste for, and forms them to the habits of, country life, and furnishes them with an opportunity of adopting it at will, by bringing them in daily contact with well-skilled bailiffs, whom they may engage, if they see fit, to be land-stewards and managers of their estates. It directs to the pursuit of agriculture men who can but contribute to its progress. It invites the intelligent and the monied classes, whose estrangement and neglect have hitherto been the most serious obstructions to its prosperity and development in the country. Finally, the very establishment of extensive works of cultivation, conducted according to the most correct principles, opens a career to the pupils of the farm schools and district schools, who would remain unknown if agriculture itself were to remain neglected and stationary. Other effects, not less favorable, will result to the political and social weal of the country from this system. To recal its intelligence, its capital, and its physical powers to the pursuits of agriculture, is, in effect, to re-establish a due proportion between rural and industrial production, and to assist in the solution of the most difficult, the most dangerous problem of modern society. The retention of the rural population in the country, and the attracting of the proprietors of the soil to rural pursuits, is, in truth, restoring them to their true position, in which they become profitable to themselves and to mankind. It tends to relieve the industrial, administrative and liberal professions of the daily-increasing crowd of aspirants who fill their ranks, and aids, in the most efficient manner, in the maintenance of order and public tranquillity.

#### REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE ON THE PROJECT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A SYSTEM FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

I have the honor to report the labours of the Agricultural Committee in relation to the organization of agricultural instruction in France. The importance of professional instruction as a general rule has always been understood by men of serious minds, and experience has always confirmed their opinions on this subject. They have considered education as the most important element of prosperity in each of the branches of industry which feed trade, and which furnish means of existence to a considerable labouring population. If we really examine the progress which we have made since the close of the last century—if we compare it with that of past ages—we shall find that more success has been obtained in the industrial arts and manufactures since our last revolution than during the preceding centuries.

This incontestable fact is easily accounted for. The men of a high order of intellect, who watched over the destinies of France in the midst of our troubles during the existence of our first republic, well understood that it was impossible at that time to control public affairs without the assistance of education. France was reduced to a reliance upon her own resources; blockaded on all sides, she was deprived of the advantages which had been obtained from foreign powers before the declaration of war on all parts of her frontiers. The republican government, engaged in a contest with all Europe, and afflicted with cruel war at home, found its only chance of safety in self-reliance. In the midst of the great dangers which surrounded it, the government understood that as the ignorance of the masses had produced the strength of monarchies, so the education of the people would constitute the strength of republics. An appeal was, therefore, made to the learned men of the country. Educational institutions of a high order were established; and in a short

time, well-organized manufactories were worked in different parts of the country. The natural sciences, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, mechanics, &c., as applied to arts and manufactures, were the means of teaching new plans in manufacturing, ingenious methods, new machinery, and of producing a development hitherto unknown, while the activity of mind and the impetus given to labour, in the midst of political disorders of every kind, were really surprising. France thus proved what can be effected by a great, wise and free nation. In a few years she triumphed over the obstacles that had been placed in the way of the progress of her democratic doctrines by united Europe; the condition of our manufacturing industry, our means of communication and our public works was changed, and the smallest workshop as well as our institutions of every kind show traces of the causes which led to a revolution as happy and rapid as it was unexpected.

Nevertheless, agricultural industry was far from receiving the same impulse. The laborers were left to themselves, without instruction. Capital, as well as the men of mind who knew how to use it successfully, were found engaged in manufactures, arts and trade. The maintenance of that just equilibrium between them and the product of the soil which should have continued to exist, was entirely forgotten. There was too much imitation of *Colbert*, who had himself gone too far from the principles of the *Sully* school. *Colbert*, who was in reality more of a financier than an economist, did everything for manufacturing industry and trade. In order to obtain success, he employed the most renowned and talented men in Europe in physical science, mathematics and anatomy, while he neglected agriculture. At the same time, it was agriculture which furnished the raw materials, and that great statesman knew this well. It was her that fed the people, paid the highest taxes, and gave robust and well-disciplined soldiers to the state. Who does not know the resources drawn by both the empire and the republic from the rural population, when they had to leave their own profession to fight against Europe, united in a solid phalanx against France?

The farmer was thus left to himself. But little enlightened in his art, he cultivated the soil as his ancestors had done, and made no progress. His profession had not received, as others had done, the benefits of professional instruction. The State had founded the polytechnic school for the use of the army, civil service, public works, and the navy; a mining school for the working of mineral riches; a normal school for the art of teaching; a school of arts and trades for the professions and the different trades; military schools; schools for the study of medicine, both human and veterinary; a law school, &c., &c.; and we all know the immense services rendered by the graduates of these schools in whatever occupation they were employed. Agriculture alone was deprived of this advantage, and still, if agricultural instruction had been organized at that time, the well-being of the people and the power of France would be at this moment in a very different condition. But, abandoned to their own exertions, the farmers—these workmen of nature—were compelled to work their land according to the old system, while all other branches of industry had for a long time possessed the advantages of an improved and perfected system. We must, however, do justice to the good intentions of the first National Assembly, the Convention, and the Directory.

If agriculture did not then, as well as other branches, receive the benefits to be derived from science, it is accounted for by the extraordinary events of that period, which precluded the possibility of realizing an organized system of agricultural instruction; but of the importance of the subject these bodies were fully aware. At the present moment, the Minister of Agriculture offers a project for organizing professional agricultural instruction, that is ample, and worthy of a nation which has at last understood that agriculture is the most solid basis of wealth as well as national power. I propose to furnish you with the opinion of the Commission which you have appointed to study this serious matter, and I shall report upon the same for your information.

#### *Farm Schools.*

The Minister of Agriculture proposes to create three degrees of agricultural instruction. The farm schools are intended for the education of able farm labourers, general farmers, intelligent farm-hands, and foremen capable of taking charge in the absence of their masters, when extensive works are to be completed. The whole of the labourers employed, and the works to be completed, would be placed under their immediate direction.

Men with such an education, placed between the proprietors and the workmen, have been of great service to manufacturing industry. Such men are wanted in agriculture, and when such men have been formed, we can affirm that the greater part of the prosperity which will accrue, can be attributed to them. Young men who distinguish themselves in the farm schools by their conduct, intelligence and knowledge in the examinations which they will have to pass for their classification; shall be admitted at the expense of the State to the district schools and to the National Agronomic Institute. The organization of farm schools is simple and inexpensive. The manager of the farm school must provide himself with the material which is indispensable in the organization of a well understood and properly managed school. He must have proved, in a practical manner, that he is competent to give to his scholars all the explanations which may be necessary to make them understand the reasons for all farming operations, and the judicious methods which secure success as established by practice. In such a case, there must be no facts offered at random, there must be no theories which might mislead the judgment of the pupils and draw them in a different direction. The teaching of the farm school should be merely a practical explanation of all the operations of the systematic and progressive plan of agriculture therein adopted. In countries where the rigour of the climate during winter necessitates the suspension of field operations, the apprentices can be taught a trade accessory to agriculture, which will keep up their taste for work, and will occupy their time usefully, without interfering with their agricultural education. The manager of the school should take particular advantage of this season to draw the attention of the pupils to the important study of economy as applied to the raising of cattle. The winter months offer the best opportunity for the study of the habits of cattle in the stables and sheep-folds. Their breed, shape, and nature, can be studied with care, and by comparison, we can discover those which bring most success by the common system of management which they undergo. With a little observation, which should always be encouraged in the pupils, some judgment may be formed of the particular shape or breed which would best suit the object for which they are intended each in its special sphere. Practical men all know the difference which is to be found in the young produced by cattle of different kinds under the same treatment. The management of the farm school shall be composed of five members: one director, a practical manager, a superintending accountant, a veterinary surgeon, and a nurseryman. The Director shall manage the instruction to be given, according to a good system of agriculture, which may be lucrative and well suited to the locality in which the school is situated. He will be expected to explain in a simple and elementary form all facts connected with his system of cultivation, and which, in the aggregate, constitute his management and his improvements.

The practical manager, an experienced workman, will superintend the workshops, and teach the pupils how to work with the implements used in the establishment. He will also teach the pupils how to tackle and drive, and the proper way to feed the cattle both before and after work, also mildness and patience in driving them, &c. The superintending accountant will teach the keeping of accounts, a knowledge of which is indispensable to the farmer. Nothing can be more useful to farmers than a good knowledge of accounts, which they can take advantage of in calculating the profits and losses incurred by different methods of cultivation on different kinds of soil, and still there is no branch less understood, particularly among the smaller class of farmers. The professor will, in addition to this, impart instruction on the subject of cubage, levelling and surveying. Nine-tenths of our farmers really do not know the area of their farms. The veterinary surgeon will teach the elements of taking care of cattle in the most simple disorders. He will pay particular attention to the means of preserving good health by a proper system of hygiene; he will teach the pupils by what proceedings an improvement of breed can be best obtained, whether by crossing, copulation, or regimen, how the young are to be tended and cared for according to circumstances. Finally, the nurseryman will teach that branch of horticulture relating to vegetables, which offers such large resources for the nourishment of the people. He will also teach the art of planting and tending orchards, of renewing and grafting, pruning and keeping fruit trees in condition. The art of obtaining the production of good fruit is very imperfectly understood in our rural districts. Fruit trees are generally allowed to grow in a state of nature, while it would be quite easy to make them produce good fruit without greater expense. The pupils having most taste for that branch

will be employed in the gardens, and thus our rural districts will be provided with good gardeners, now wanted almost everywhere. Nothing is less understood in our country districts than the resources of vegetable gardens. A well cultivated garden is an exception, unless it be in the vicinity of large cities. Our agricultural laborers know nothing of the culture and management of vegetable gardens.

Thus agricultural instruction will make the youth of our rural districts, and every farmer's son understand that the profession of agriculturist is the noblest, the finest, and, as Cicero said, that most worthy of a freeman; it will be thus honored as it deserves to be. It will cause them to love the Republic, because it will have been under that form of government that agriculture has obtained the rights of men and republicans for her devotees, instead of leaving them in ignorance as was done under monarchical rule. During the latter rule, farmers did not occupy their proper position in society; in future they can assume that position, because the republic will furnish the means by enlightening them in respect of their honorable profession. Sons of farmers, full of intelligence and strength, will no longer hold the calling of their fathers in contempt, because they will fully understand it, they will no longer repair to the cities in search of situations to place themselves under the influence of intrigue, unworthy persons, or immoral and irreligious theories which are baneful to the very existence of society; families and property as well as religion will have nothing to fear from the anti-social dreams of a few disappointed and disorderly individuals. The devotion of the farmer to his family, property and religion is well known. In conclusion, agricultural instruction will keep the rural population at home, and the republic will have no greater admirers, and no more energetic class of supporters than the agriculturists.

#### *District Schools.*

The mode of instruction adopted in the District Schools is essentially different from that adopted in the farm schools. In the latter, the instruction is purely practical, without scientific development. The professors are only obliged to explain facts, and give explanations with regard to the agricultural operations on the farm, wherever it may be situated. These pupils will be excellent farm laborers; but they will lack the knowledge of natural science and mathematics, as applied to agriculture; they will be unable to understand certain phenomena in the existence of vegetables and cattle, the knowledge of which is so useful in directing the farmer's judgment in all similar matters. The pupil of the farm school will be to that of the district school what the foreman in charge of the construction of bridges and dams is to the engineers, whose duty it is to draw the plans, calculate the estimates, and have the work executed, sometimes under the most difficult circumstances. The farm school will always be productive of lucrative agriculture. In that branch, neither hazardous experiments to put theories into practice nor new methods of improving or manuring land are permitted; while the purchase of new kinds of vegetables or cattle, in order to try their utility, is positively prohibited. The district school, on the contrary, is an establishment in which theoretical and practical instruction are both imparted at the same time; and in order to make this instruction sufficiently profitable to meet the progress of rural industry, it becomes necessary to try experiments both with cattle and vegetable produce; it becomes necessary, in fact, to seek for new methods which are more advantageous, whether it be in the manufacture of certain articles of secondary importance, which require preparation before sending them to market, or in perfecting species of cereals or vegetables which we already possess, or other kinds which we are desirous of possessing.

It will be easily understood, therefore, that an educational establishment of this kind could not be supported by private industrial resources, which cannot and should not be held liable for the miscalculations inevitable in such an institution. The expense must be borne by the State, which should pay—out of the public chest—every expenditure rendered necessary in making the experiments required by the progress of the day. Moreover, the finest establishments founded by private liberality, although well conducted, are subject to failure, with the loss of everything which they may possess of value to science, when the genius that created them suddenly leaves us. Everything that has been collected and carefully prepared, after long study, great trouble and time, disappears, without leaving a trace behind,—is lost to the country, in the same manner as those valuable traditions which are so often a guarantee of success in the future. Neither talent, zeal, nor devotion, are transmitted in a hereditary manner as immovables.

What became of Roville, the cradle of agricultural science in France, after the death of its founder? The State never dies, and if this school had belonged to it, France would not at this moment be deprived of its services; the pupils who would have received their education in its halls might have spread light at many points where is not now to be found. The district schools would meet with the same fate as Roville if they were not supported by the State.

Pupils entering the district schools must undergo a preliminary examination. Those who have left the farm school with honors will be admitted to the district schools with the rank of fellows. For others, the instruction will be gratuitous, but they must pay their board, and maintain themselves at their own expense. Young men entering the district school directly will be generally sons of farmers of good means who will be able to pay their son's board. In those schools, where workshops exist for the manufacture of agricultural implements, instruction will be given to some pupils in ploughwright's work and farriery. These workmen will be scattered about the country, and will manufacture good implements and tools, particularly patented tools, the use of which is limited because they cannot be obtained. What immense service has been done to the cause of manufacturing industry by improved instruments and machines. Were it not for these, would that branch have reached the degree of prosperity in which it now is in Europe? By manufacturing those kinds required for agriculture, and by admitting them throughout the country, a branch of industry would be created, which now only exists in a rudimentary form; large numbers of workmen in wood and iron would be employed, and the science of mechanics would be of the same use to agriculture as it has been to every kind of manufacture. Machines which would render agricultural operations easier, less fatiguing, and more lucrative would tend to the procuring of food for the people at a cheaper rate, in the same way as it may have been observed with regard to manufactured articles.

Some persons have supposed that the management of district schools should be left to private enterprise, because they pretend that under the direction of the State, agriculture will not give the same profit as in private hands. But the State in this case does not enter into a speculation to make money. Its duty is to impart instruction, and to neglect nothing which may serve to attain that object, and consequently it would fail in that duty if for the sake of saving a few dollars it lessened the value of the instruction given, and abstained from encouraging those experiments that involve an expenditure which cannot well be borne by private enterprise.

The profit of the State in district schools, as in all other educational establishments, is to be found in the instruction given to the people, and nothing should be neglected to attain that end. District schools which are indispensable in the districts where the peculiar kind of material is found for working them, can have no other object in view but instruction. If private enterprise were to interfere, a conflict would arise which would interfere with the public interest. Private interest, as a general rule, is opposed to experiments entered into through teaching on questions in dispute, and that cannot be settled except by comparative practical studies which are more or less expensive in agriculture. There should be no bargaining with science; if this is done, it is smothered, and neither the intention nor the object of Government can be to do this.

Pupils of the district schools can be placed in the farm schools at the expense of the State on probation. They will thus avail themselves of the practice adopted in these establishments, and will qualify themselves to take charge of similar ones at a later date.

#### *The National Agronomic Institute.*

The establishment of a National Agronomic Institute was a noble idea, which dates from the last revolution. As we have already had occasion to observe, the French Republic did not consider it sufficient to conquer its enemies, but knew that the creation of a high order of educational establishments at home, to develop the genius and intelligence of the people, was equally necessary to its existence. It was at this memorable period that so many schools, which are now an honor to France, were founded, and these schools have greatly tended to her present wealth, prosperity, and power. François de Neufchâteau proposed the opening of a large agricultural institution in the vicinity of Paris. His plan was, that the learned men of the country should give courses of lectures at the establishment, and make experiments which might enlighten the world on the science of

animal and vegetable production. He desired, in other words, that the State should do for this important branch of human knowledge what had been done for the military art, manufacturing industry, bridges and dams, as well as every other branch. This important truth was destined sooner or later to be revived; it was alluded to from time to time, and the General Council of Agriculture, presided over by Turrel, vice-president, now Minister of Agriculture, declared by its vote that the project of François de Neufchâteau must be realized, as it had become one of imperative necessity. A decree of the Minister of Agriculture proposed the foundation of a school, to be called the "Superior Normal School of Agriculture for France." In order to attain its object, the Agronomic Institute should, by well-organized experiments, wisely carried out, clear away any doubts that may exist among agriculturists on the subjects of vegetables and animal productions. It may be said that, as to the former, the requisite experience may be obtained, even to a degree of perfection, with regard to certain vegetables. Perhaps it would be difficult to improve upon the manner in which the grape-vine, textile and oleaginous plants, vegetables requiring weeding, and cereals, have been cultivated in certain parts of France. In such cases, the duty of the institute would be merely to vulgarise or try to perfect the good methods already known. Experience has proved that in France the study of the resources of animal production, and the means of improving them, have been utterly neglected. What knowledge have we on the subject of a systematic raising of domestic animals—a very important branch of our national wealth? What rules have we to guide us in the production of meat, and of beasts of burden, the employment of which exercises such a great influence on our commercial relations and on our power? Have we really studied these questions seriously, and have we arrived at satisfactory conclusions? Have we works or books in which the cattle-breeders can obtain correct information? No! there is not one in existence, while every other branch of industry possesses valuable ones. The reason of this is, that we have never encouraged, in a judicious manner, the science of cattle-breeding; and that, in fact, we have paid no attention to it. The Government, since the commencement of this century, have labored in vain in this direction; we might even say that, in this respect, private enterprise is in advance of the Government, although the former had less incentive to exertion. The State, which is ignorant of the very elements of animal science—proofs of which are continually given by the uncertainties, the hesitation, the incessant changes of theory, from day to day, according to the whim of the functionary in power, or the fashion of the day—has uselessly expended large sums of money, merely to be deceived. In order to be convinced of this truth, it will only be necessary to consult the record of what has been done with regard to the importation of stallions and bulls. By examining the prominent principles in these operations—the starting-point and the results—we shall be forced to arrive at the conclusions above advanced. The National Agronomic Institute is intended to enlighten French agriculturists and the Administration of the day on the question of animal reproduction, now so ill understood. It must not only study and apply all the resources which natural science offers in perfecting the breeds which we already have, but exertions must also be made to solve the problem of acclimatizing and taming other animals which we do not now possess, but which might become of value. Surely, science has not given us its last word on the subject of so many animal and vegetable species.

But the organic kingdoms of nature are not the only branches to which the National Agronomic Institute must give its attention. There is another branch for which science has done but little; we allude to the system of manuring or the improvement of land. Speculative and experimental chemistry will direct its labours towards a source of equal value to agriculture and to it. Do we really know whether, by learned and persevering inquiries, we may not discover some simple and economical means of manuring and improving our land? Your Committee believe that the establishment of the National Agronomic Institute, the necessity of which has been admitted, as well by yourselves as by all friends of improvement, is destined to work a complete revolution in the sciences applied to agriculture. We are the more led to this belief, as it has been shewn, that every branch of industry which has received the assistance of superior professional education, has progressed in enormous proportions, in a very short time; compared with the progress made before the advantages of such assistance had been experienced. By the

system to be adopted in the Institute, agriculture would soon be guided by men of a high order of knowledge.

It will be observed that the child of the farm school, as the pupil of the district school, are educated at the expense of the State, when they have given proofs of ability. How many men of brilliant genius are lost and buried in our rural districts from want of means to discover them; the farm school is surely one excellent method of finding them out. The personnel of teaching and management of the Agronomic Institute shall be composed of a director, an assistant director who shall be a professor, professors who shall teach the natural sciences, physics, chemistry and mathematics as applied to every branch of agricultural industry; four chief teachers shall be employed in the different working branches, at practical agriculture, the stables for cattle and sheep-folds, the improvement of the breed of animals, the gardens, the orchards and nurseries, the branch of sylviculture, &c., &c.; an accountant, a librarian, who shall be custodian of the museum, and two superintendents: these will comprise the Institute.

Pupils will be admitted after an examination before the board, and diplomas will be granted after severe tests.

Agriculture will thus have, in the same manner as public works, bridges and dams, mines, the arts, and the different branches of military service, its special men. They will, after profound study, judge the proper means to be employed to obtain success in all plans for the advancement of rural industry. A great many similar plans have failed when put in practice, owing to want of ability to interpret and direct them properly. These agriculturists, who will command confidence by their knowledge and by the proofs they have given of their ability to direct lucrative undertakings, will succeed in drawing towards agriculture that capital which has so long shunned it, and which would have continued so to do probably for ever. This is easily accounted for; money invariably avoids hazardous or mistaken enterprises; it seeks the capital of intelligence and knowledge which so well knows how to produce profit. Moral and material capital invariably give to each other a mutual support, because they can place reliance on each other, and experience has proved the wisdom of this course.

#### Summary.

Such is the principle and method of agricultural instruction adopted in France. At the present day the reputation of these schools draws from all countries—not only Europe, but America and Africa—pupils eager to acquire scientific knowledge and the improved system of agriculture at the fountain head. The establishment of district exhibitions, the 200 millions of francs voted for drainage, the results of the Universal Agricultural Exhibition of 1856, the National Agricultural Exhibition of 1860—which was encouraged by the French *noblesse*, the staff of the Emperor, the senate, the legislative body, and the scientific men of the country—plainly shew the position which agriculture has now reached, and what professional teaching has done for it. Care has certainly been taken to change the degrading position held by the rural population of olden times for their present condition of emancipation. During thirty or forty centuries, comprised in historical accounts, land has always been cultivated by the hands of slaves. Victory placed the lands and the persons conquered in the hands of the victors. The persons conquered, who became slaves, were compelled to labor. This is the origin of the slavery which exists in modern times. When the seigniors of land, successors of the conquerors of the soil, found it impossible to make fresh conquests, or to obtain slaves *vi et armis*, they gradually adopted a system more favorable to the formation of families of farmers; because, as their only profession was that of arms, and their only source of income the produce of their lands, when pillage was unsuccessful, they were compelled to have their land cultivated. They granted to their slaves, who were then called serfs, a semi-emancipation; they permitted them to till a portion of the soil for their own account, generally the worst portions; and as remuneration for this concession, they exacted *corvées* from them—that is to say, the obligation of cultivating the land reserved by the seignior for his own benefit. The produce of a portion of the land thus served as salary to the workmen who cultivate the remainder. This concession at last became a title of property; but the serf could not obtain a release from his self-imposed obligation; neither could he dispose of his lot and settle elsewhere, because in such case the seignior would have given a por-

tion of his land without an equivalent. The price of the piece of land, the enjoyment of which was allowed by the master to his serf, consisted of compulsory labor on certain days of the week and at certain seasons of the year. From this came servitude and serfdom, which fixed the serf to the soil in almost every part of Europe, traces of which existed in France, even as late as the reign of Louis XVI. This servitude was an improvement on simple slavery, and was a mere precursor of greater improvements. A large number of seigniors were compelled to absent themselves—either to assist each other, to visit other domains, to make a voyage to the Holy Land, or to pass a certain portion of their time in the cities to enjoy the arts which were then coming into vogue. Their land decreased in value in the hands of their serfs, and the managers sent to superintend them. They thus sold portions of their land for ever, reserving a perpetual rent, payable in produce or in money, and at the same time exacting the performance of certain duties by the purchasers. Those who took possession of the land under the stated conditions became free proprietors under the name of tenants or vassals. At other times, when the seigniors were pressed for money, the serfs purchased both their liberty and their property at the same time. The French Revolution swept away the last vestige of this system, but at a fearful cost. How much happier is the population of Canada, which, although encumbered with the feudal system, knew the way to get rid of an institution whose existence is incompatible with equal rights and the representative system, as well as with a perfect plan of agriculture? To be consistent with the latter, there should be a proper guarantee of the rights of property, with a large accumulation of capital invested in landed property; that is to say, in farm buildings, roads, fences, good supplies of every kind, and good herds of cattle, good improvements, and quantities of moveables: all these cannot exist under a system of slavery with the state of affairs produced by its existence. Before entering into more ample details with regard to the rights of our free rural population to the professional instruction of their art, let us glance briefly at the work which has been done in the United States up to the present moment in favor of agricultural instruction.

#### *Agricultural Instruction in the United States.*

The States of the American Union, with that intelligent energy which characterizes them, have taught us what can be accomplished by an enlightened people for the benefit of the masses of a population compelled to find the elements of prosperity and power in the culture of the soil. Although the attention of the American Congress is intensely engaged by an internecine war unsurpassed in misfortunes by any that have preceded it, still they have not neglected the agricultural interests of the country. They have found that the most suitable method of producing good results is in the erection of special schools, and one school has been established in each State of the Union, with a grant of 200,000 acres of land. Our neighbors have thus bravely voted \$6,000,000 for the cause of agricultural instruction. We can foresee in this measure the brilliant and prosperous future which will be the result. The State of Michigan was the first to answer the appeal of Congress, and the special agricultural school of *Lenning* already promises great success. The course of four years comprises all the sciences appertaining to agriculture, and these are taught in special courses given by seven professors. This is a complete education as given in the best European schools. During the first year of its establishment the number of pupils was 70. The State of Pennsylvania, as well as several other States of the Union, soon followed the example of Michigan.

#### THE PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN CANADA.

The question of the professional teaching of agriculture in Canada dates back to the most ancient public educational institutions of the country; and it is remarkable that the first bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur Laval de Montmorency, formed the idea of associating two institutions, in the establishment of which one was in reality the complement of the other. The seminary of Quebec was to be that nursery of vigorous plants to be distributed through the country for the benefit of men's souls. The farm-school of St. Joachim was

to be the nursery for young settlers before whom the forest would give way, to be soon replaced by a moral, active and prosperous population. That man who has perhaps done more for the prosperity of Canada than any other, was destined to originate the idea or principle of the necessity of agricultural instruction, as well as a classical education, and he put this idea into effect by establishing at the same moment with equal solicitude two institutions intended to accomplish these two purposes.

The result of the establishment of the seminary of Quebec we know; Laval University speaks volumes. Why cannot we trace with equal success the results of the farm-school of St. Joachim? Monseigneur Laval de Montmorenci well knew that in a country where agriculture was the leading occupation, every citizen should understand agriculture or become dependent upon the Government of the colony for an existence. Even at that early period of our history, when the only knowledge required by the farmer was to be able to hew down the forest, and to give the soil a light harrowing to bury the seed grain; he clearly saw that even in such work a system might be learned at a farm-school, which, put in practice, might produce the best results in agriculture. He also saw that at some future period the greater number of the pupils of the Quebec Seminary would be required to cultivate, directly or indirectly, several acres of land, and he wished each of his pupils to know something of agricultural operations. Thus, during the holidays, which were generally passed at St. Joachim, the pupils were taught farming operations. Later, these same pupils, who were scattered through the country, gave the example of good methods, and the clergy particularly, on account of the influence which their position gave them, inculcated good advice as regards the daily labor of the farmer. The influence which the clergy might acquire with their flocks in spiritual matters, when they could assist them in their temporal affairs, had not escaped the keen observation of Monsgr. de Montmorency; and it was evident also that the prudent cultivation of several acres of land would assist the clergy in the performance of their duties, and render the contributions levied for the support of the church in each parish less onerous.

These considerations, as well as many others, no doubt induced the first Bishop of Quebec to establish the farm-school of St. Joachim. In 1636, the *Côte de Beaupré* was conceded by the "*Compagnie des cent Associés*," and a short time afterwards became the property of Monsgr. Laval de Montmorency. He then commenced to open up a large farm, and while the Seminary of Quebec was established for the education of the clergy, he also established a farm-school or model farm at the foot of Cap Tourmente, in which young people who had no taste for the classics could receive an elementary education, applying themselves at the same time to agriculture and different trades. In 1685, Monsgr. St. Vallier, his successor, tried to interfere with the object of this establishment, but without success. Monsgr. de Laval returned from France in 1688, after an absence of four years, and re-established the school on the same footing as before. He gathered together a large number of young people, principally from the country, to teach them agricultural operations, at which he was himself an adept. The days passed by peaceably, divided between study, farm operations, and the most necessary trades. In February, 1691, tired of his duties, Monsgr. Laval retired to St. Joachim, where he followed up with great interest the progress and operations of the young people for whom he had made so many sacrifices. The results of this institution were so satisfactory, that the idea was entertained of adding to its accommodation, and, in fact, two additional houses were built, as well as some stone buildings, the grandeur and solidity of which are still worthy of admiration. Mons. de la Poterie, in his visit to Canada in 1700, thus describes the model farm of St. Joachim:—

*The Model Farm of St. Joachim, in 1700.*

"The domain is two leagues in extent; it consists of meadows, forest land, and one league of arable land. I found there a large building of cut-stone (that is to say, built of stone of large size, split with great care to save the necessity of outside plastering) 150 feet in length, which cost 60,000 francs. The barn and stables are of the same size. The whole of the buildings are estimated at 150,000 francs. The pastures are magnificent, I counted 250 head of horned cattle."

In order to prevent the original object of this establishment from being interfered with, Monseigneur Laval decided upon endowing at the model farm of St. Joachim six scholarships in favour of young Canadians. These candidates (according to deed of 8th

June, 1693) must belong to the country, must be of good morals and able to work; they are to be selected by the superiors and directors, are to be fed, supported, taught to read and write and instructed in farm work, or in some of the trades which are in vogue in the establishment, until they reach the age of 18. The Seminary is also bound to support a competent person to teach them. This example was imitated by the Director of the establishment.

On the 17th June, of the same year, this zealous priest, having considered "the advantages and benefit to accrue to the children of the soil brought up by the seminary at the farm of Cap Tourmente, as well by the education and instruction in literature and good morals given, as by the teaching of field-work and trades for the good of the establishment," endowed three scholarships for ever, on the same conditions as those imposed by Monseigneur de Laval.

The endowment of scholarships or premiums was an excellent idea, calculated to recruit a large number of pupils for the school. In all the educational institutions of Europe, this system has been adopted as well as in our seminaries. These scholarships should therefore, according to the example of Monseigneur Laval, be adopted in our agricultural schools, because if they are deprived of this advantage, they cannot compete successfully with other institutions where there is more liberality, in which gratuitous education is a powerful medium of recruiting pupils. The unfortunate destruction by fire of the Seminary of Quebec, in 1701, necessitated the reduction of the number of scholarships at St. Joachim to six, as the Seminary required all its means to recover from the disaster. When the Seminary building was rebuilt, Monseigneur Laval laid the foundations of a building of 150 feet in length at Château Richer, with the intention of making it the residence of the students of Cap Tourmente. Monseigneur Laval thought that they would be nearer town, and in a locality more salubrious on account of its high situation. The work was interrupted by the second fire at the Seminary in 1705; and the death of Monseigneur Laval, three years later, caused its complete abandonment. The foundations are still to be seen near the Church of Château Richer. The establishment at Cap Tourmente, deprived of the support of Monseigneur de Laval, languished until 1715, and St. Joachim became a mere visiting place for the pupils of the Seminary during the holidays. This system was uniformly adopted until August 1757, when the large farm was pillaged and burned by the English. It was repaired 13 years later, but only one half of the house and about one third of the barn were rebuilt. In a word, Monseigneur Laval's work was completely destroyed and with it a great means of prosperity for the population of our rural districts. The credit of such an institution is however due to Monseigneur de Laval, and the recollection of it will be long retained by the agricultural class.

#### *Agricultural Instruction since 1770.*

From that date agriculture has made but little progress; and the question of teaching its principles professionally, has been completely set aside by our political difficulties. In 1833, J. F. Perrault, Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, author of a work on "Agriculture, both on a large and small scale," undertook to establish an institution at Charlebourg, near Quebec, to be called a farm-school, for the instruction of the youth of the country. This zealous citizen had already established industrial schools in the City of Quebec, the happy results of which amply repaid him for the enormous expenditure which he had been compelled to incur for their maintenance. The farm-school, under the management of a Swiss professor, was attended by several pupils, and the proprietor had a right to expect some assistance from Government, in order that he might not be alone liable for the whole cost of this branch of public instruction. Unfortunately, the government of the day could not understand the utility of such an institution; and after two years of difficulties and considerable expense, our second agricultural school ceased to exist.

Since that period, thanks to the constitutional changes which our system of government has undergone, the population of our rural districts have at last understood that they are entitled to some influence in the administration of public affairs. More enlightened, they have become more exacting, and have insisted upon procuring for the branch of agriculture the protection and the encouragement granted to others, to which they consider themselves entitled. The members representing rural constituencies, being more carefully selected, and more fully alive to the wants of the country, perceived the necessity of en-

couraging in our agriculture a better system of production, and they therefore passed a law to that effect. In the first instance, this encouragement was limited to a few pounds, to be expended by Agricultural Societies in county work, ploughing-matches, &c., &c. At a later date, these sums were doubled, a Provincial Board of Agriculture was created, under the name of *Chamber*, and among its duties was that of establishing one or several agricultural schools. The Chamber of Agriculture being unaware of the importance of these schools, organized provincial exhibitions at great expense, the only record of which is the recollection of the large sums of money expended. Your Committee cannot deny that such exhibitions are of importance in drawing the attention of the public to our agricultural products. With regard to instruction, and the manner of raising these articles of produce, there are no data of any value, scarcely sufficient, in fact, to establish comparisons between the products of that time and the present.

In 1850, however, a Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly, presided over by Mr. J. C. Taché, instructed to enquire into the means of promoting agricultural progress in Lower Canada, particularly recommend agricultural instruction in the following portion of their report:—

“Your Committee now come to agricultural schools and model farms. It is in the institutions now frequented by our youth that the means must be found of establishing such schools. Happily, such institutions exist in Lower Canada, and can compare with those of more favored countries; happily, we have a class of men in these institutions who can perform great things with little means, who, having bid an eternal farewell to all worldly enjoyments except that of doing good, are neither under the necessity nor in a position to require salaries, but devote their whole life to the education of youth, asking in return only food and raiment.

“Your Committee, therefore, suggest that a special and annual grant be allowed to each of the colleges of St. Hyacinthe, L'Assomption, Nicolet, and St. Anne, on condition that a chair of agriculture be established for the instruction of their scholars, and that a portion of land in the immediate vicinity of each institution be cultivated as a model farm. A similar grant for the same purpose in the Townships, at one of the academies where a portion of the youth who speak the English tongue receive their education. Thus, the country would be in possession of five institutions in which the whole of its youth could obtain a knowledge of the noble art of agriculture; a knowledge which hundreds of young men would every year bring into practice on their own account, or impart to their compatriots throughout the country. *Your Committee are so fully convinced of the importance of this arrangement that they fearlessly express their conviction that this plan alone is destined to advance the progress of agriculture in Lower Canada more fully than it is physically possible to do by any other means.* The next means of spreading education, a means which your Committee cannot too much recommend, is the publication of an Elementary Treatise on Practical Agriculture, to be printed in pamphlet form and distributed gratuitously to all the schools and in the family of every agriculturist. A book of this sort, containing only a few pages, and profusely distributed throughout the country parts, would become the subject of discussion and of practical study, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the farmers, and immediately to produce immense good. This little work would be made a reading-book in the schools: the child's ideas will, without any labor, be impressed with the improvements which are pointed out in it, and he will, doubtless, put them into practice when he becomes older.”

In 1851, a new Special Committee on Agriculture, of the Legislative Assembly, presided over by Mr. J. C. Taché, recommended, for the second time, the establishment of farm-schools or agricultural schools; also, the appointment of two superintendents of agriculture instructed to inquire into the agricultural condition of each county and to report annually on the different descriptions of soil, the improvements required, the irregularities on the surface of different lands, their natural strata, the condition of drainage, clearing and cultivation, the manure at the disposal of the farmer, and the means of remedying the actual defects in our system of practical agriculture. During their annual visits, the superintendents were to give public lectures on agriculture at least once in each county. The report of 1851 also recommends a premium of \$400 for the best elementary work on agriculture, and the distribution of 72,000 copies in Lower Canada.

In 1852, the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, urged by public opinion, resolved upon establishing a farm and model school at La Tortue, in the County of Laprairie, the management of which was entrusted to Mr. Ossaie, author of "Les Veillées Canadiennes." After an existence of a few months, the third agricultural school was abandoned, owing to want of pecuniary means.

The reports of these two special committees were promptly followed by results. Public opinion, after a study of the important questions raised in these reports, manifested itself in the Legislative Assembly as early as 1853, by the sanction of a law for the encouragement of agriculture, complete in principle, but ineffective in its mechanism. However, the creation of the Bureau of Agriculture was a great step in the right direction, and the responsibility thus obtained in the Executive of the Province could not but bring about in the future all the details necessary to a proper working of this new department. The Agricultural Society of Lower Canada was replaced by the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Association which was entrusted with the management of our Provincial Exhibitions. By this law it was enacted that it should be the duty of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Societies to establish farm or model schools in connection with some university or college, or independent of any existing educational institution. A museum of implements of husbandry and produce was to be established at Montreal, and several other provisions were intended to secure complete agricultural instruction. In some universities and colleges of the province the importance of such instruction was immediately appreciated, and the courses of natural science were framed with a view more specially to introduce agricultural topics. Nothing was definitively done, however, with the view of establishing a special school of agriculture before 1858. From that date, each year has shown some progress in the cause of agricultural instruction, and a solution of the question has now been arrived at, as will be easily understood by the replies received from different educational institutions and schools specially devoted to agriculture. Throughout the country, your Committee find a strong desire to develop the study of agriculture in every degree. In order to arrive at a knowledge of these important facts, your Committee addressed a series of questions to which replies were received with a zeal which clearly shews the interest taken in agricultural instruction by every man of any worth entrusted with the education of the people. These replies are appended as received without any omission in order that your Honorable House may have an opportunity by their perusal of arriving at the same conclusions as your Committee with regard to the means of promoting agricultural instruction in Lower Canada.

In order that each degree of instruction may receive the important attention which it deserves, your Committee have adopted three divisions in the distribution of the replies which have been furnished:—

- 1st. Collegial Agricultural Instruction.
- 2nd. University " "
- 3rd. Special " "

Your Committee did not think it necessary to enter into the consideration of the possibility of establishing agricultural instruction in our primary schools. The able managers of our Normal schools are quite aware of the importance of inculcating among our sons of farmers the principle of attachment to their native soil: they also know that by giving a special course of agriculture, the intelligent management of a farm is a sure guarantee of success and moral elevation.

The following is the reply of the Principal of the Laval Normal School to the questions which your Committee had the honor of submitting to him:—

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL,  
Quebec, 14th March, 1864.

Joseph Perrault, Esq.,  
President of Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a circular which has been kindly sent to me by the Committee appointed to take into consideration the means of promoting Agricultural Instruction in Lower Canada, and in reply I beg to offer the following information:—

1st. The male and female pupils of the Laval Normal School, who are under my management, regularly receive lessons in Agriculture during the two years which they pass in the school.

2nd. The course comprises the natural sciences, studied from an agricultural point of view.

3rd. and 4th. This instruction is limited to theory, as unfortunately we have no cultivable ground belonging to the school. Even at the Old Château, where we expected to be allowed the use of the garden for the study of horticulture, according to the prospectus of the school, we have only had the use of the walks, the beds being at the disposal of the gardener.

5th. and 6th. It would be very inconvenient to allow the admission of young persons to the school who are not intended for the profession of teacher.

I would further take the liberty of remarking to the Committee how important it is in the interest of agricultural progress, that those who are selected to instruct the youth of the rural districts should receive a course of instruction in the branch of agriculture. Through them a taste for agricultural study would be generally promoted; prejudices would gradually disappear, and improvements would be universally introduced into our system. It would also be desirable that some of the reading-books for the use of children in the schools, should contain the elementary principles of this useful art.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JEAN LANGEVIN, Priest,  
Principal.

Your Committee are unanimous in endorsing the recommendation of Mr. Principal Langevin, on the subject of the publication of reading-books for use in primary schools, containing the elementary principles of agriculture.

Your Committee have observed with pleasure that the Minister of Agriculture, in his last report, has made a similar recommendation, with the further proposition that books should be distributed as prizes by the Educational Department on the subject of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, instead of the books now generally distributed.

#### *Collegial Agricultural Instruction.*

Your Committee, having communicated with the Directors of our Colleges, have come to the conclusion that, in every part of the Province we possess prompt and efficacious elements for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. We have merely now to act with unanimity, and to take advantage of the many means of instruction which we have at our command. In the reply of each zealous chief of one of our educational institutions, your Committee found proof that they understood the importance of giving agricultural instruction to our youth. They regret the present overcrowded state of our liberal professions, and recommend the agricultural career as a fine field for intelligence and industry, assisted by a profound knowledge of the arts and sciences. In order to meet the difficulty of which every one complains, your Committee recommend the following solution :

Nearly all our colleges possess large farms, which are generally well cultivated. It is proposed that during the last two years of study, the course of natural science should be made specially applicable to agriculture. Instead of chemistry, physics, mineralogy, botany, physiology and mechanics, from a general point of view, let us have agricultural chemistry, agricultural physics, agricultural geology, agricultural botany and agricultural mechanics, and thus in every branch. Of course our college students will not be very far advanced in agricultural science when they have only been taught the elements; but there is no doubt that, with the possession of these elements, agricultural employment will receive an impetus under a new horizon, opened for the exercise of intelligence. It is clear also that the study of the science, with occasional visits to the farm during recreation or holidays, will give to the pupils valuable knowledge, which will be appreciated at a future time.

Your Committee make this recommendation solely with the view of directing, through this system of teaching the natural sciences, the attention of the surplus of aspirants to the liberal professions towards an agricultural career, convinced of the immense good which

would thus be accomplished. It would not require one additional professor, and would not cost a cent more. In fact, all that is required to attain this desirable object is the coöperation of our colleges; and in perusing the replies received by your Committee, your Honorable House will find fresh proof of their devotion, which has never been found wanting when our dearest interests were at stake. In some institutions the details of this innovation have been feared; but, on the other hand, the large majority fully concur in opinion with your Committee.

The following are the replies received from our Colleges:—

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC,  
21st March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor of replying to the questions which you have been pleased to send to my address on the subject of Agricultural Instruction.

*1st Question.*—Does agriculture form part of the branches taught in your educational institution, and in what manner do the pupils participate in its teaching?

*Answer.*—Agriculture does not form part of the branches taught at the Seminary of Quebec.

*2nd Question.*—Could an agricultural application be given to the natural sciences as taught during the course of philosophy, and what extraordinary expenses would be incurred by such an innovation on the system now adopted in that course?

*Answer.*—As the pupils of the Seminary in the branch of philosophy follow the course in the faculty of arts at the Laval University, which is under the management of the Rector of that Institution, I am not in a position to give a reply to this question.

*3rd Question.*—If your institution possesses a farm in its neighborhood, please inform us of the system of agriculture thereon adopted and followed, the extent of the improvements, and, in a word, the details of your management.

*Answer.*—The Seminary possesses a farm three miles from Quebec, and I have frequently heard the present manager of that farm highly praised for his ability; but the nature of my duties, and my own occupations have prevented me from giving my personal attention to the system of agriculture adopted on this farm.

*4th Question.*—Would it be practicable for the students in the branch of philosophy to visit the farm during the most important operations, in order to receive an explanation of the details of the work, and to engage in the manual portion of those operations?

*Answer.*—I regret that I am compelled to refer to my second reply, to meet this question.

*5th Question.*—Would it be possible for your institution to receive pupils desirous of engaging in farming operations, who might at the same time follow the course of physics given to the students in philosophy?

*Answer.*—These special studies seem to me incompatible with the programme and rules of study followed in the seminary.

*6th Question.*—In the latter case, what would be the terms for instruction and board? Would a special pecuniary grant do away with any objections to the creation of this new branch?

*Answer.*—My reply to the preceding question absolves me from the necessity of replying to this question, which is, I may remark, rather complicated, and does not come within the limit of my functions.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. E. METHOT, Priest,  
Director of Studies, Seminary of Quebec.

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE,  
Montreal, 15th March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 9th instant.

Our institution, among those in which secondary instruction is attended to, has a special object. Its principal or exclusive aim is to qualify pupils for the large seminary. As the means which we adopt must be measured by the object we have in view, before introducing any innovation upon our present system of teaching, we must consider if such innovation would assist us in our object, and we must also take into account the measure of improvement which we could propose to our pupils. Notions on the subject of agriculture would in this country be very useful to the Priest or Rector of a parish. While admitting that we have not hitherto paid sufficient attention to this science, I thank you for having drawn our notice to the subject. I shall, on consultation with my colleagues, see what can be done in this direction, and whatever may be found practicable will be entered into with zeal. We have a farm near our seminary, but as the greater portion of this farm is offered for sale in large *emplacements* for building purposes, it would not be prudent to expend money in farming operations. Thus, our pupils would find but an imperfect model of agriculture on this farm. As our establishment has a special object in view, we could not receive pupils for the special study of agriculture.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Chairman,  
Your very obedient servant,  
D. GRANET,  
Superintendent of Seminary.

SEMINARY OF ST. HYACINTHE,  
19th March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—I make it my duty to reply as fully and exactly as possible to the questions put to me in your letter of the 9th inst., addressed to me on the part of the Committee to whom has been entrusted the duty of inquiring into the means to be adopted to promote agricultural instruction in Lower Canada.

1st. Agriculture is not one of the branches taught in our educational institution, but notions of agricultural chemistry are given to the students in the course of philosophy.

2nd. It would be difficult to give an agricultural application to physics as studied during the course of philosophy. The students who follow a complete classical course have solely in view studies which can qualify them for the ecclesiastical condition or the liberal professions, and they therefor prefer going as fully as possible into philosophical matters. The introduction of agriculture practically applied would be contrary to the taste of the larger number among them, and would be in direct contravention of the object they had in view when they became pupils of the institution. Moreover, such a proceeding would deprive them of a large portion of time which they would feel disposed to devote to philosophical studies in the strict sense of the term, and thus would materially interfere with these important studies. The works treating of the natural sciences in the branch of philosophy would not enter sufficiently into agricultural subjects, and could not consequently be of any practical utility, and certain works of a practical character would have to be introduced into the course, the study of which would have to reduce to a proportionate extent that of the leading philosophical sciences. For these reasons, I am of opinion that it would be scarcely possible to permit the proposed innovation upon the philosophical course now adopted.

3rd. The reply to the third question, relating to our system of agriculture, will be found on another sheet annexed; the notes to be found therein are furnished by the member of our establishment whose special business is to attend to the working of the farm.

4th. It would be impossible for us to insist upon the presence of the students in philosophy on the farm during the important part of the field work, because this would

not in any manner belong, and should not belong, to the classical course. Any students desirous of doing so might be permitted, provided it does not interfere with their principal studies: they could only therefore devote a limited time to the practical study of agriculture, and the proposed object would not be attained.

5th. It seems to me difficult for pupils desirous of giving their particular attention to farming operations to follow at the same time the natural sciences as taught in the course of philosophy. The study of physics requires an extensive knowledge of mathematics; and chemistry, as taught to the students in philosophy, requires a certain preliminary knowledge of several branches, and an education superior to that given in our common schools. These sciences would be out of the reach of those pupils who, without proper notions to prepare their minds for the study of them, might enter into the acquirement of knowledge only useful in the branch of practical agriculture. This difficulty might be done away with by the supposition that the study of natural science in the course of philosophy was sufficient to prepare the pupils; but as the number would be very limited, it would be difficult for the institution to give a course of practical agriculture. This leads me to the conclusion that a course of agricultural instruction should be quite separate from the classical course, under which latter denomination I would include the sciences taught during the years of philosophy.

6th. The Seminary of St. Hyacinthe will be always ready, within the limit of its means, to meet the wants of the youth of this country in matters appertaining to teaching. If it were established that agricultural instruction given in the institution would be in the public interest, it would not hesitate to take the matter in hand, although scarcely in harmony with what has hitherto been the principal object of the establishment. It would be impossible, however, under present circumstances, to do more than give the personal services of the members of the college; a grant would be necessary to meet the expenses incurred in teaching this new branch, which would have to be sufficient to keep the college from loss. It would be impossible for me at the moment to determine the amount of this grant, and the terms that would have to be charged to pupils with or without board. It would be necessary to study the question and obtain information, which would cause a delay before we could reply definitely on these points. It would not be prudent to enter upon these proceedings until something more positive be ascertained, and until some hope of success can be entertained. The college, however, is prepared to send one of its members, if it be considered necessary, to attend the meetings of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and the time for such attendance may be fixed upon.

*Reply to 6th Question:*—If your institution possesses a farm in its neighborhood, please inform us of the system of agriculture thereon adopted, the extent of the improvements, and, in a word, the details of your management.

The Seminary of St. Hyacinthe possesses in its neighborhood a farm of about 70 acres in superficies. The soil of this farm is of a mixed nature, generally clayish; in some parts it is sandy, in others there is an indication of the existence of chalk or limestone. The soil is not very deep, and consequently difficult to drain. However, it is not to be despised; we have managed to make it remunerative by the construction of good open drains, by subsoil-ploughing, planting potatoes, and manuring it heavily. After this, grains of different kinds and a fine meadow of timothy and clover rewarded our exertions. This applies to a portion of the farm; the work is not yet completed over the whole extent. Our intention is to clear the whole farm with the view of establishing a system of rotation of crops, with which we have succeeded very well on other farms of ours situated at a distance from the college. This system of rotation is fruitful, although very simple. It consists of a division of the farm into three equal parts; one part is sown with grain for three consecutive years; with timothy and clover seed the last year of the three; after remaining three years in hay, it is put into pasture ground for three years, thus having a rest from cultivation during six years. Each part is in its turn dealt with in the same manner. This system has been a perfect success with us on land composed of heavy, blue clay. By improvements, we wish to bring our small farm to the same successful results. By experiments already made, we anticipate success. In addition to the farm above described, we have, on the lot adjoining the college, a clearing of about twelve acres in extent. About four acres of this lot are enclosed for a garden. In this garden, in addition to fruits and vegetables, we raised last year about 1,000 bushels of root produce for feeding

our horses, cows and pigs. This garden is difficult of cultivation, owing to its clayish soil and the want of depth upon the gravel foundation. In spite of all, by labor and improvement, by the use of manure even to night-soil, we have arrived at the results above described, which will no doubt be improved upon.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.,

J. S. RAYMOND, Priest,  
Superior of Seminary of St. Hyacinthe.

SEMINARY OF NICOLET,  
14th March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the document addressed to me by your Chairman, under date 9th instant. I communicated the contents thereof to the other directors of our institution, and we have decided upon the following answers to the questions put:—

1st. Agricultural instruction does not form part of the category of studies entered into in this college.

2nd. We consider it impossible to teach the natural sciences which now form part of the course in philosophy, from an agricultural point of view. The limited time now allowed to the study of these branches would not permit us to develop them sufficiently to pupils desirous of studying agriculture.

3rd. We possess, near our establishment, a large farm, but our means have not yet permitted us to place it on the footing of a model farm. We follow, however, in cultivating it, as nearly as we can, the principles of agricultural science. The systems of rotation and manuring are gradually improving the soil from year to year. We are satisfied with what it produces. I may add that it is admirably situated for a model farm; a road divides it over the whole length, so that the farmers could observe the peculiar system of cultivation that might be adopted, and could judge of the results.

4th. It would be impossible for our students in philosophy to visit the farm often enough to obtain any advantage from such visits, as their time is already fully taken up. Moreover, we think that it would be difficult to induce young men who intend to enter upon the study of the liberal professions to devote any attention to the application of scientific principles in practical agriculture.

5th. The replies above given must convince your Committee that we cannot, under present circumstances, admit pupils to our institution for the study of agriculture. We do not positively refuse to teach this branch, but a special class would have to be opened which would incur a heavy expenditure that we cannot now afford. Should the Government think that the interests of the country demand the opening of such a course, we must receive pecuniary assistance to a sufficient amount. Allow me, in conclusion, to hope that your Committee will believe that our desire is to promote, as far as lies in our power, the interests of the country, and that we are prepared to adopt any measure which, while tending towards those interests, would agree with the means at our disposal.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. BELLEMARE,  
Director of Studies.

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY,  
Montreal, 18th March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—In reply to the questions addressed to me by your Committee, I have the honor to submit the following;

1st. Agricultural instruction does not form part of the branches taught in this institution. I may however add, that in the course of natural sciences the attention of the pupils is frequently directed to that branch, and they are thus prepared to enter on a complete course of study at a later day.

2nd. An agricultural application might, without difficulty, be given to the natural sciences in the course of philosophy. We have frequently wished to accomplish this, but the position of the college and want of means have hitherto prevented us from owning a farm upon which the principles of the science might be put practically into effect. If we had such a farm, we could receive pupils desirous of devoting themselves specially to agriculture, provided always that they would submit to the same rules as the commercial students.

3rd. The pupils who would follow the course of agriculture could be at first admitted on the same terms as the others, whether as boarders, half boarders, or day pupils. Probably that later we might be compelled to charge them extras, but we cannot now estimate the amount.

In conclusion, we must congratulate the Committee on its efforts to assure the progress of agriculture in Lower Canada; and we sincerely regret that our pecuniary position, and the limited extent of the ground around our college, prevent us from assisting as we could desire. As we are unable at the moment to be of greater assistance, we can assure the Committee of our good wishes, and our desire for the complete success of the good work.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Chairman,

&c., &c., &c.,  
S. BEAUDERIN, S. T.,  
Prefect of College.

COLLEGE OF ST. GERMAIN,  
Rimouski, 15th March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq.,

Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to reply, as succinctly as possible, to the questions which you have been pleased to send to my address, on the part of the Committee entrusted with the question of agricultural instruction in Lower Canada.

I give the questions in the order in which they have been put, with the answers I propose to give.

*Question 1st :—*

*Answer.*—Agriculture forms part of the branches taught in this institution; but up to the present moment, in spite of the ardent wish of the directors of the establishment, we have only been able to impart theoretical instruction, as the college has only been in existence for four years, and commenced operations with limited means,—in fact, entirely upon its own resources, and we have been unable to purchase or rent a farm on which a practical knowledge of agriculture could be given.

*Question 2nd :—*

*Answer.*—Until this year, the course of five years' study has been purely commercial and agricultural; thus, in the three last years, the professors of each of the three last classes have given and still give instruction in the theory of agriculture. But this year, with the consent of the Ecclesiastical authority, the study of the Latin and Greek languages has been introduced; thus, only two years will be allowed the students in philosophy for the study of the natural sciences; and from the moment these sciences are taught, they will be so taught in their relation to theoretical and practical agriculture. This is an innovation upon the original programme, but it is approved of and admitted by the directors. The expenditure involved in this innovation would be £75 to £100 for the professor; £100 for the director of farming operations; £100 for the purchase of instruments required in physics and chemistry, pictures or diagrams in natural history, particularly the vegetable kingdom; geological diagrams, and instruments of agriculture.

With a sum of £300, there need be no increase in the terms of board, which are now \$70 <sup>per</sup> annum, including agricultural instruction in the programme of studies. This grant

of £300 should be independent of a sum of £500, specially asked for by the college to meet certain expenses and pay off a debt, as well as the construction of some buildings which have become necessary for both classical and agricultural instruction.

*Question 3rd :—*

*Answer.*—The college has acquired a farm in the vicinity, which has not yet been improved; but the system proposed is that followed at Ste. Anne, in conformity to the plan recommended in Mr. Smith's work, as it is his book which is placed in the hands of our pupils. I think, therefore, that my reply with regard to details of management is sufficient, in stating that we propose to adhere strictly to the principles and recommendations to be found in Mr. Smith's work, with regard to improvement of the soil as adapted to each quality, the selection of seed grain, the special cultivation of plants, the choice of instruments of agriculture, and the breeding of cattle.

*Question 4th :—*

*Answer.*—During the continuance of farming operations, it is proposed that all the pupils—even those in philosophy—should visit the farm during two afternoons of each week, and one hour each other day of the week, to receive explanations and learn the manual part of the operations.

*Question 5th :—*

*Answer.*—We would be very happy to receive pupils desirous of devoting their attention to the study of farm work, and follow the course of natural science at the same time.

*Question 6th :—*

*Answer.*—As I stated above, with an annual grant of £300 for agricultural instruction, the terms might remain at \$70. An annual grant of £300 would certainly be sufficient to meet the disbursements required to give proper agricultural instruction, both theoretically and practically, and meet the views of those devoted representatives who are now met to advance the well-being of the people of Canada, by developing the agriculture of the country.

Permit me, Sir, to say, that it is a source of great satisfaction to see the gentlemen of your Committee favorable to a rising young institution, which has been appreciated by the public since its foundation, but received strenuous opposition from other educational institutions. I believe that this establishment has been providentially founded, and will be the means of spreading education among the people of this section of the Province, in which there is now so little, particularly agricultural education. I regret, Sir, that I am too busy and unwell to meet your wishes, by giving you the history of the early struggles of the College of Rimouski. I also regret that my absence deprived me of the pleasure of a personal interview when you visited Rimouski last August.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

&c., &c., &c.,

G. POTVIN, Priest,  
Director.

RICHMOND, C. E.  
March 19th, 1864.

J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,

Chairman of the Committee on the Improvement of Agriculture in Lower Canada.

SIR,—The Principal of St. Francis College has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting certain information concerning the institution under his direction. It gives him especial pleasure to return the following replies to your interrogatories, and he will be happy to furnish your Honorable Committee any additional information, either by letter or by personal attendance upon any of its sessions.

1. Theoretical instruction in agriculture has, for a number of years, formed a considerable part of the course of instruction in connection with the study of natural sciences, namely,—chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, natural history, physiology, geology, &c. One or more classes of the lads and young men, are constantly pursuing these studies. Our pupils number annually from 100 to 120. About one half are the sons of farmers, and have a practical knowledge of farming as is commonly carried on. Some of

these and also a number of others fitting for the professions of law, medicine or divinity, &c., are employed by the Principal and by farmers in the vicinity to work in the garden or on the farm, either a part of certain days in each week or for several months together during the summer, more especially the two months of summer vacation. This has been done by a number of students each year, for three especial reasons—*first*, to procure money to enable them to continue their studies (some of them being mainly dependent on their own exertions for support); *second*, to obtain a practical knowledge of agriculture; and *third*, to promote health.

2. It would not only be possible, but quite feasible to give an agricultural application to the natural sciences pursued, by means of a moderate expenditure of money.

3. As the college *owns* no land except a few acres of "grove" and play-ground; it would be necessary to *lease, purchase* or in some other way *secure the use* of the land, &c.; necessary to carry out the object contemplated.

4. The amount of present expenditure, and the annual grant of money needed by this institution to carry out what is suggested, would, of course, be regulated by "how much?" it would be deemed most advisable to undertake.

(a.) A limited number of acres, in the immediate vicinity of the college, might be leased for a short term of years, but as this would only afford a very limited opportunity for the practical application of what ought to be taught by a competent Instructor of Agricultural Economics, this proposition would probably not meet with much favor from your Honorable Committee.

(b.) An excellent farm, quite suitable for the purposes contemplated, might be purchased, a short distance from the college, at a reasonable price.

(c.) It would be quite difficult to state by letter, to the Committee, exactly what amount would be required to carry out their proposition successfully. But in order to lay the matter before the Committee in some tangible form, it is suggested that a present outlay of from \$3000 to \$5000 for the purchase, preparation, and partial furnishing of such a farm, and an annual grant from the Government of about \$1000 for the support of a competent Instructor of Agricultural Economics, would probably be sufficient to make a promising beginning in carrying out this important object.

(d.) The College is not in a position to undertake this outlay, hence it would be necessary that the Government should either make a *grant* or a *loan* to the institution, for the purchase of such a farm. Or in case the Parliament were not disposed to make such a grant, nor the Governors of the College willing to assume the *onus* of a loan, the Principal, rather than have so important a project fail in any way, desires to express his readiness to become personally responsible for the purchase, stocking, etc., of a farm, and for the *re-payment* of the amount for said purchase, etc., on such terms and at such time as might be mutually arranged, should this seem the most feasible plan to your Committee.

(e.) The Trustees of the College and in fact all our people, would be pleased to cooperate heartily in carrying out successfully the important object contemplated, and the Principal, being tolerably acquainted, theoretically and practically, with nearly all the details of farming; and moreover, being exceedingly desirous to assist in doing that which he has, for some time been thinking of undertaking to a limited extent on his own responsibility, would be willing to perform all the labor necessary in the general management of such an addition to the institution.

5. Quite a number of agricultural students could be received as boarders in the College, in addition to those pursuing the ordinary courses of literary, scientific or professional study.

6. The ordinary charge per year for board and tuition is from \$110 to \$140. This could be reduced considerably in case of agricultural students who would acceptably perform a given amount of manual labor on the farm. Probably (for a term of years) a moderate annual allowance by Government to each pupil would be necessary in order to encourage them to follow such a course of agricultural study, as is now done in the case of students attending the Normal Schools,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. H. GRAHAM, A.M.,  
Principal of St. Francis College,  
Richmond, C. E.

MARIE-VILLE DE MONNOIR,  
21st March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—The members of the corporation of the College of Monnoir are happy to be in receipt of the important communication which you have transmitted to the address of the Prefect of the College. This document relates to agricultural instruction, a subject well worthy of the attention of our legislators and of public encouragement.

It is, therefore, with pleasure that I hasten to reply to your queries, on the part of the corporation, of which I am the chief member. I state, therefore, in reply to Question No. 1, that agriculture is one of the branches taught in our college. Students of the 3rd year give a special portion of their time to it, but, up to the present moment, the limited resources of our institution have prevented us from entering upon practical instruction. We have not gone beyond the theory, the knowledge of the nature of soils, and the system to be adopted in rendering them fertile. As our chemical laboratory is not complete, we have been deprived of the advantage of engaging in experiments. Had we possessed more means, we could have given to our pupils the advantage of practice, as I possess a farm in the vicinity of the college, which could have been used for instruction in agricultural operations.

2nd.—As our course of studies differs from that of the older colleges, we commence during the third year to instruct our pupils in the physical sciences, such as botany, mineralogy, zoology, geometry and the minor branches in physics by Méissas—the latter sciences being peculiarly adapted to the aratory art; thus it would be easy to pass to the practice without much pecuniary sacrifice. From £60 to £75 would place us in a position to perfect our course of agriculture; moreover, we would be prepared to render an account of the grant annually confided to our care.

3rd.—Our college is not in possession of any farm in the vicinity, but the property which belongs to me personally could be placed at its disposal for the requirements of the course. The system of agriculture hitherto adopted on this farm has been the system usually adopted by our farmers.

4th.—It would be possible to receive pupils who, under the direction of a farm manager, would follow the operations of the farm, and also attend the course of natural sciences.

5th.—Our terms are £20 per annum. The cost of this special instruction would be in the salary of a professor and the expenditure involved in experiments.

A special grant would cause any objection to disbursements to disappear. It is an undoubted truth that our colleges and our seminaries are the true friends of the children of the people, and these institutions are prepared to do everything in their power for them. The duty of these establishments is to study daily progress and to contribute by every means in their power to forward that progress, and to bring it to perfection. The object of the foundation of our college was to improve the moral tone of the people and to encourage the interest which we all take in the general welfare.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ED. CREVIER, Priest,  
Superior, C. of M.

ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE,  
Three Rivers, 21st March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—Please pardon me for the delay in not replying earlier to your letter. Sickness has been the cause of the delay.

Your proposition has been duly submitted to Monseigneur Cooke, as well as to the directors of the college. They have desired me to state that they fully appreciate the interest you take in our institution, and in so doing in our city, that they approve of your

intentions and of your project, but they regret that they cannot accomplish the work at the present moment. Although the programme of our studies comprises agricultural instruction with the commercial and classical course, the two latter branches have exclusively occupied our attention during the four years of the existence of the college, and for the next few years, unless the college of Nicolet unites with us, agricultural instruction will, for several reasons, be an impossibility. I may add, that the house and ground which we now use do not belong to us, but are loaned to us by the Government, and this will I hope furnish a reply to the several questions asked.

Once more, please receive our congratulations upon the indefatigable zeal displayed by you in favor of agriculture, and believe in our regret in not being able to meet your views at the present moment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. ELIE PANNETON, Priest,  
Director.

JOLIETTE COLLEGE,  
24th March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—Having attentively examined the questions proposed in your letter of 9th March, regarding the teaching of theoretical and practical agriculture in our institution, I reply in the following manner to each question :

1st Question :—

Reply.—Agricultural instruction did, during a certain period, form part of the branches taught in our institution; but without practical application of its principles.

2nd Question :—

Reply.—The students in philosophy might receive practical lessons in agriculture, in connection with the natural sciences, during the last two years of the course; but we are not prepared to state what extra expense such an innovation would necessitate.

3rd Question :—

Answer.—We possess, in the vicinity of the college, a farm of considerable extent; we have not yet made many improvements, on account of our small means, but we have commenced to use night-soil as manure.

4th Question :—

Answer.—Nothing could be easier for them, as the farm is but a few steps from the college.

5th Question :—

Answer.—This was Mr. Joliette's plan when the college was founded; and we are happy to be able to state that pupils desirous of devoting their particular attention to farm operations, would find at this establishment the elements necessary for such a study. The cost of board and teaching is \$80. A special grant would be indispensable, however, to enable us to meet the expenses of opening up this new branch of instruction. If we can be of any assistance in promoting the interests of agriculture, which seem to be receiving a new impulse, we shall be happy to do so; we shall neglect nothing to meet the laudable views of the Agricultural Committee.

I have the honor,

&c., &c.,

C. BEAUDRY, Priest,  
Director.

RIGAUD COLLEGE,  
21st March, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,  
Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—In reply to the several questions which you have thought proper to address me, I think it my duty to inform you, that agriculture does form part of the branches taught

our establishment. The pupils cannot, however, take a very active part in this study, on account of the difficulty of applying the art practically. The institution does not possess a farm which could facilitate the study of agriculture in all its branches. A lot of one acre and a half is set apart for the pupils to cultivate vegetables during their leisure hours. I regret that I cannot give more attention to the question of agriculture. Our means will not permit of our doing so.

I have the honor to be,  
 &c., &c., &c.,  
 F. CHOUINARD,  
 Priest.

COLLEGE OF L'ASSOMPTION,  
 6th May, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,  
 Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—Our reply has been delayed, but we were desirous of taking the time to ascertain if really our establishment is in a position sufficiently favorable to introduce the kind of education now under the consideration of your Committee. We are at length enabled to furnish the following reply:—

1st. Agriculture is not taught in our college. Some years ago, one of our professors, of his own accord, gave lessons to about 30 pupils who had a garden at their disposal. The same number of pupils still cultivate this garden, and study, though superficially, Mr. Ossaye's work on agriculture.

2nd. We think that it would be possible to give an agricultural application to the natural sciences as taught in the course of philosophy, but we are not now in a position to state what expenditure would be incurred in such an innovation.

3rd. Our college possesses in its immediate vicinity a farm of two hundred acres, composed of every description of soil, and well suited for a model farm. This property was purchased by the directors almost specially for this purpose. During the past three years, we have followed a system of agriculture recommended in a work addressed by the Governor to farmers, in 1851. With this system we obtain a satisfactory revenue from our farm, although it was in a very bad state when we purchased it.

4th.—It would be practicable for the pupils to visit the farm during the carrying on of important field operations to receive an explanation of the work and learn the manual portion.

5th.—It would be practicable to receive pupils desirous of following farming operations, under the direction of a professor. They might follow at the same time the study of the natural sciences in the course of philosophy.

6th.—We are not sufficiently acquainted with the management of such institutions to name the terms for instruction and board; but it seems to us that they must be very high. A large annual grant would probably meet the expenses incurred by the founding of this new branch. We might also add that our farm is admirably situated, and contains all the different kinds of soil requisite in a model farm. We would certainly have exerted ourselves more to introduce this branch into our institution, but we have been prevented by pecuniary straits brought on by the purchase of this farm, the construction of large buildings, improvements, and a number of other expenses rendered necessary in our daily operations. We leave to your judgment the advisableness of trying the experiment of a model farm here, and if possible we trust that you may arrive at a conclusion satisfactory both to the Government and to ourselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
 &c., &c., &c.,  
 N. BARRET, Priest.

## MASSON COLLEGE.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,

Chairman of Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—The gentlemen of the corporation of Masson College, to whom I communicated your letter of 9th March last, have instructed me to present their sincere thanks to yourself and the other members of the Committee for the honor you have done them. The following replies have been decided upon by us:—

1st. Agriculture is only taught here in a secondary manner, owing to our want of means.

2nd. We possess a farm in the vicinity of the college. Our system of agriculture is the four years' rotation system which we find very successful. We use as much manure as we possibly can to improve our fields. We sow timothy and clover seed. The working of our farm is necessarily guided by the scantiness of our means; but we are well aware of the importance of a good system of improvements to render the soil more productive when it has been overtaxed. With regard to the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th questions contained in your letter, I think it scarcely necessary to give categorical replies, as the position of our college does not permit of our receiving any additional pupils for the study of agriculture. Our course of studies, as now established, could only suffer by the addition of agricultural instruction as suggested by you.

In our opinion, the project of establishing agricultural schools, of which we highly approve, and the realization of which we strongly desire, in the interests of religion and the country, could only be practicable with us if the legislature would grant us a sufficient sum to increase our premises by the construction of a wing. The building is already too small for the number of persons it contains. Under such circumstances only, could we undertake to conduct a special agricultural school which would receive a grant from Government proportionate to the expenditure to be incurred in bringing it into operation.

As you must perceive, we would be happy, and would make it our duty to answer your appeal, provided the Government would place us in a position to realize your project; this can only be done on the conditions above laid down.

I have the honor to be, sir,

&c., &c., &c.,

J. C. LECLERC,

Prof. of Studies.

## AGRICULTURE TAUGHT IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

Your Committee cannot, after having well considered the details of the course of study pursued in the universities of our country, refrain from congratulating those influential bodies on their progress in the faculties of law, medicine, and arts. This leaves nothing to be desired, except in one particular. Of all the arts, that which ought most to be cherished as the most useful, and certainly the most needed for common use, is agriculture; and yet, by an inexplicable anomaly, agriculture forms no part of that faculty at the University of Laval. On the other hand, the Universities of McGill and Lennoxville give a complete course, and would willingly do more, as your Honorable House will be convinced, by the answers hereafter given.

Unluckily, our country is not enterprising, and follows at a great distance those nations who are most advanced in the race of improvement, to whom we owe the most remarkable discoveries of our age. In how many instances have our liberal professions been left to individual efforts, before the foundation of our universities brought to the student ready facilities for acquiring a complete education? How many are the doctors and advocates whose stock of knowledge was principally gathered in the office of a patron, too frequently himself deficient in knowledge? How many the victims sacrificed to the inexperience of those young practitioners, whose first essays in practice were to terminate in lingering cures, or diseases become chronic? How many the law-suits lost and fortunes ruined, as the consequence of insufficient studies? It was the fate of Canada to undergo all this before it was discovered that the foundation of universities was the only means of having men of law and men of physic fit to be trusted with the fortunes and the lives of the people.

Long before that time Europe had created schools of both these faculties, whose pupils rendered them famous; but the friends of the old school saw in them innovators more dangerous than useful, and decried their merit by denying them opportunities of practice. Time alone could put down this opposition, and the country can now proudly boast of possessing universities in which pupils drink at the pure fountain of knowledge. And look at the results of this new institution! Our professors, who are selected from amongst the most distinguished men of the old school, are forced to acknowledge that, in general knowledge, their pupils far excel themselves, that being the source of the acquirements of each in their several departments. How long we have been in reaching that point which France and England had attained a century ago! How slow in admitting proof! Happy if this past experience, late in coming, may guard us from error in the future.

The thought has at length arisen that it would be well to establish the study of agriculture as pertaining to the Faculty of Arts in our universities, so that the pupil may acquire that knowledge which is indispensable to the pursuit of his calling, and be entitled to receive those testimonials of his capacity which will add grace to his future labours. Is his profession not to be on a par with those that are called liberal? Is it not the intention of such studies to save the young student from the stupefying effects of routine and empiricism engendering prejudices which are now the sole appendage of the practical knowledge which he can hope to inherit from his patron and tutor? If we are desirous of being logical—of having distinguished agriculturists—agriculture must enter as a branch into the Faculty of Arts in our universities. Your Committee recommend to the special attention of your Honorable House the answers of the Universities of McGill and Lennoxville, filled each of them with the most valuable remarks on this subject. Upper Canada possesses, in the lectures of the Faculty of Arts, at the University of Toronto, all that your Committee recommend to be done in the Universities of Lower Canada; and in order to enable your Honorable House to judge for yourselves what is the nature of the instruction at the University, your Committee have thought it their duty to insert here below the answers which they have received on the subject.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

Toronto, March 18, 1864.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you, in addition to the answers to your questions, a College Calendar, and a prospectus of the Department of Agriculture, which will, I trust, supply the information which you desire.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McCaul,

President.

1. There is a Department of Agriculture, both in the University and in the College, distinct from the Faculty of Arts.

2. In addition to the ordinary courses, which the students in the Department of Agriculture attend with the students in the Faculty of Arts, special lectures are given on chemistry, botany and zoology, mineralogy and geology, and meteorology in their application to agriculture.

3. There is no farm.

4. No fees are paid by matriculated students in agriculture, except for board, and the charge for that is \$3.50 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The requisites for obtaining the Diploma in Agriculture are as follows:

Having matriculated in any of the Faculties, or having passed the examination appointed for matriculation in the Department of Agriculture;

Being of the standing of two years from matriculation;

Having passed, in each of these years, an examination in the subjects prescribed for such year in the course appointed for Students in Agriculture.

## EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination for matriculation will be held in the latter part of the month of September.

The examinations for the first and second years will be held in the latter part of the month of May.

Notice will be given annually, in January, of the day when the examinations will commence.

Every Student who proposes to present himself at any examination, is required to send to the Registrar, at least three weeks before the day appointed, a paper according to a printed form which will be provided, stating the Faculty or Department in which he is a candidate, his standing, and whether he is a candidate for Honors or otherwise.

## PRIZE.

A Prize, of the value of four pounds, in books, will be given to the Student, who, at the final examination, has been placed first in the first class in Honors.

## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

*Matriculation.*

English Grammar and Composition.

Arithmetic, including Mensuration.

Euclid, B. I.

Outlines of English History to the present time. (*White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.*)

Outlines of Modern Geography. (*Anderson's.*)

Geography of the British Empire, including her Colonies.

Principles of Agriculture. (*Stephens' Catechism of Practical Agriculture, Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.*)

*First Year.*

English Composition.

Orthographical and Etymological forms of the English Language. (*Latham's Handbook of the English Language.*)

History of English Literature to the reign of Elizabeth. (*Spalding's History of English Literature.*)

Elements of Chemistry. (*Chambers' Educational Course.*)

Elements of General and Comparative Physiology. (*Agassiz and Gould's Comparative Physiology.*)

Elements of Botanical Science, structural and systematical. (*Gray's First Lessons in Botany, Lindley's Classification.*)

The properties and distinctive characters of the commonly occurring Mineral, and Metallic Ores.

The structural characters, conditions of occurrence, and classification of Rocks generally.

Geological Phenomena now in action, with theory of springs, currents, tides, winds, &c.

(*Dana's Manual of Mineralogy; Lyell's Elementary Geology; Buff's Physics of the earth. A detailed synopsis of Professor Chapman's lectures may be obtained by application to the Registrar.*)

History and Principles of Agriculture. (*Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology; and Johnston's Lectures on do.; for the history, Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.*)

*Second Year.*

Chemistry, as applied to agriculture.

Comparative Physiology, accompanied by a systematical view of the animal kingdom.

Vegetable Organography and Physiology.

View of the vegetable kingdom.

(*Clerk's translation of Van Der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology; Carpenter's Zoology; Gray's Botanical Text-book.*)

Physical and chemical characters of minerals, including the application of Crystallography and the construction of chemical formulæ.

Classification and description of minerals.

General principles of Geology fully considered.

Palæontology.

Leading principles of Physical Geography, as embraced in the present aspect and conditions of the earth.

(Books of reference.—*Dana's System of Mineralogy, 4th Ed.*; *De la Beche's Geological Observer*; *Lyell's Principles and Elements of Geology*; *Somerville's Physical Geography*; *Johnston's Abridged Atlas*; *Synopsis of Prof. Chapman's Lectures.*)

Surveying, Mapping, and Farm Architecture.

History and Diseases of Farm Animals. (*Youatt's Treatises on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and the Pig.*)

Practice of Agriculture, including the Management of Landed Property, Farm Finance, and Accounts. (*Stephen's Farmer's Guide*; *Low's Principles of Practical Agriculture.*)

N.B.—The subjects of examination and text books herein prescribed, in so far as they differ from those formerly laid down, do not come into force until after the examination to be held in May, 1860.

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

Montreal, March 18th, 1864.

To JOSEPH PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,

Chairman of Committee of Legislative Assembly on Agricultural Education.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., and to express my gratification that this important subject is receiving the attention of the Legislature.

The improvement of agriculture by educational means is a subject to which I have given much thought and effort during the last twenty years, both in Nova Scotia and in this country, and which I regard as of the utmost importance. It is, however, one in which many practical difficulties occur, and in which many failures have been made. I trust that the action now taken on the subject, in Lower Canada, may be judicious, and tend to the elevation of this most important of the arts of life. I beg leave to submit the following answers to the questions proposed:—

Question 1st.—*Will the course of instruction in Arts, when fully organized, include a course of Agriculture?*

This university has already recognized the importance of agricultural education, by the appointment of a professor of agriculture and the institution of a special course of study, extending over two sessions, and including the subjects of elementary chemistry, theory and practice of agriculture, English and French languages, mathematics, natural history and natural philosophy.

In the Normal School connected with the university there is also a course of agricultural chemistry, which all the students of the senior class are required to attend; and the professor has recently prepared a text-book of the subject, which has been published by Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, with the object of enabling teachers to introduce the subject into their schools. A copy of this text-book is forwarded herewith.

The college lectures in agriculture have been attended by a few of the ordinary and occasional students, but no students have entered for the special course. This I attribute, in great part, to the absence of scholarships, prizes and other inducements, which the college has not had the means of offering.

In the Normal School, from 20 to 40 teachers in training have gone through a regular course of lectures, with examinations thereupon.

Question 2nd.—*Would the University be disposed to give to the courses in the Faculty of Arts, in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy and Zoology, a special application to Agriculture, in event of a grant being given by the Government for the purpose, in the form of bursaries or otherwise?*

Under our present arrangements the only special lectures provided for agricultural students are those on agricultural chemistry and the practice of agriculture, which lectures have been arranged as far as possible on the plan of those in the University of Edinburgh and in Yale College. The students are required to take the subjects of mathematics, natural philosophy, &c., in the ordinary classes provided for other students. It has, however, been the practice to notice as far as possible in the lectures on botany and zoology the applications of these sciences to agriculture, and more especially to the diseases and enemies of farm crops.

Were the Legislature prepared to give a special grant to the university for agricultural education, it could be most beneficially applied, as suggested by the question, in the following ways:

1st. Special lectures might be provided in agricultural zoology, botany, and geology, and in farm book-keeping, surveying and levelling. These would render the course of study much more useful than it can be at present, the university being unable to devote its means to such purposes.

2nd. It would be desirable to have an agricultural library and museum, and some additional apparatus specially suited to the work of agricultural students. It would also be desirable to lay out a portion of the college grounds as an experimental and botanical garden for the benefit of the students. I attach much importance to a collection of the best books on agriculture, and also to a museum where the different cultivated plants, noxious insects, parasitic fungi, farm implements and machines, might be illustrated by specimens, models and drawings properly named and arranged. Even a small plot of experimental ground would also be of great service, in affording the means of testing particular plants and the modes of treatment, manures, &c., and illustrating these to students.

3rd. I attach the utmost importance to the establishment of bursaries or scholarships for students in agriculture, as affording to deserving young men of small means, facilities for availing themselves of the advantages of the course of study. The small number of students who have hitherto attended the agricultural courses in colleges is an indication of the necessity for some such stimulus in the first instance. Such bursaries should be of the value of at least \$100 per annum, and should be given on competition, in an entrance examination, to include say:—English or French composition, arithmetic, the elements of geometry, elements of chemistry, and the ordinary terms and practical operations of farming.

A diploma or certificate should also be given by the university to students passing through the course of study and examinations; and prizes might be beneficially bestowed on the most deserving.

In the event of such prizes being given by the Government, it would be proper that the papers of the students on the subject of agriculture should be submitted to an examiner appointed by the Government or by the Board of Agriculture, and accepted by the university, as well as to the university examiners.

Question 3rd.—*Would it be possible under these arrangements for students in the Faculty of Arts to engage, under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture, in the work of a farm in the vicinity of the university?*

The university has not regarded it as within its province to establish a farm for practice, but has arranged its course of lectures in such a manner that students may attend the college in winter and engage in farm work in summer. This arrangement would probably be improved by the selection of certain farms for this purpose, and by enabling the professor to have some supervision of the students while so employed, and to receive reports of their conduct and progress. I regard it, however, as the best possible mode of agricultural education for this country, that the students should be occupied during winter at college, with the study of the principles bearing on their art, and should, in summer, be apprenticed to good farmers and employed in practical farm work. In this way the more important ends of a model farm are secured without the expense, while the kind of practice obtained by the student is usually much more valuable to him, than that of a model farm as usually conducted.

Question 4th.—*What would be the cost of instruction and of board, and to about what amount would Government aid be necessary?*

The fee for our course of agriculture is \$20 per session, and board can be obtained in the city for \$12 to \$15 per month. Were aid given by the Government, the fee might be abolished if desired.

To give effectual aid to our course of Agriculture, and to render it beneficial to the extent that is desired, the following expenditure on the part of the Government, would be sufficient, say :—

Five Bursaries of \$100 each.....	\$ 500 00
Aid to special courses of instruction, say per annum.....	1000 00
Aid to museum, library, and experimental grounds, say per annum....	2000 00

These sums to be annually accounted for, with proper vouchers, to the Government.

Each agricultural society should have the right of sending one student free of expense, with the provision that such student must be competent to pass the entrance examination. If necessary, a special bursary fund might beneficially be created for this purpose.

The above estimate is on the supposition that the present staff of the university would suffice to give the instruction desired, which would be the case unless the number of students should become very large, or it should be desired to extend the course beyond two years. In either case, the Principal, who now discharges the duty of Professor of Agriculture, might be required to relinquish this or some other duty; and then it might be necessary to engage the services of another professor, in which case a salary of say \$1,600 per annum would require to be provided. I do not anticipate, however, any necessity for this for several years.

In answering the above questions I have had no opportunity of consulting formally the Corporation of the University or the Faculty of Arts. I have, however, no hesitation in stating that the authorities of the university fully understand and appreciate the importance of agricultural education, and will be willing to expend, in the most judicious and effectual manner, any funds for this purpose placed at their disposal. Our present staff of instructors also, and the steps we have already taken in the direction of agricultural education, give us the means of doing this in the most economical manner consistent with efficiency.

I beg leave, in conclusion, to state that I shall be happy to give any further information, or in any other way that may be in my power, to aid the labors of the Committee.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DAWSON, LL.D.,

Principal of McGill University.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

Lennoxville, March 31st, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 9th instant, desiring answers to certain questions with which you favor me, upon the subject of agricultural instruction. I regret that the necessity of consulting other parties at a distance has so long delayed my reply.

1. It is intended that when the Faculty of Arts is completely organized, the course of instruction in natural sciences (including chemistry) shall bear a distinct reference to agriculture.

2. This university would certainly be disposed to give to its course in the Faculty of Arts a special reference to agriculture, upon permanent provision being made for such a professional chair as would enable it to furnish the instruction required.

3. Students prosecuting the Arts course, and intending to follow agriculture as a profession, must have abundant opportunities in the centre of an agricultural district for acquiring, under competent superintendence, practical education in all branches of agriculture. The university would undoubtedly make special provision for such cases as exigence might require.

4. The customary fees for students in the Arts course are \$36 per annum, and the rate of board \$3 per week.

Properly to establish a chair for a Professor to impart instruction in the necessary branches, a sum of £4,000 currency would be required, and an additional sum of £2,000 for the requisite equipments. A portion of this sum might probably be obtained by subscriptions among friends of the institution.

Hoping that the foregoing answers to your enquiries may be found satisfactory to yourself and the Committee on Agricultural Instruction, and that this university may

become an efficient and active instrument in promoting this as well as other interests of the country,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JASPER H. NICOLLS, D.D.,

Principal of Bishop's College.

J. F. PERRAULT, Esq.,

Chairman of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly for Agricultural Instruction in Lower Canada, &c., &c.

UNIVERSITY OF LAVAL,

March 21st, 1864.

A. J. PERRAULT, Esq.,

Chairman of the Special Committee on Agricultural Instruction.

SIR,—In your letter of 9th instant you requested me to give answers to certain questions on the subject of agricultural instruction. I have here the honor to state the answers.

*Ques. 1.* When the programme of instruction in the Faculty of Arts is completed, will it include lectures on agriculture?

*Ans.* The scheme of instruction in that faculty, as now existing, does not comprehend a course of agriculture.

*Ques. 2.* Inasmuch as agricultural pursuits form the principal occupation of the people in this country, would your university be disposed to accord to the courses of the Faculty of Arts, that is to say, to the lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, botany, geology, mineralogy and zoology, an application more especially agricultural if a special grant of money were made by the Government for the purpose, either by scholarships or otherwise?

*Ans.* The various courses of lectures mentioned in your question are attended by students who are intended for professions widely differing from each other. Their fundamental and general principles are explained in sufficient degree to enable the students to study them subsequently, with facility and advantage, with a special view to apply them to various objects according to their need. Chemistry, for instance, is taught in the Faculty of Arts, in a general way; the task of applying the general principles to the various branches of medical science, for the benefit of the students of medicine, is consigned to professors of medical jurisprudence, toxicology, materia medica, &c., &c. Were the system different, the students in other faculties would be compelled to lose valuable time in studies which they do not require.

The same inconvenience would ensue if all the courses specified received an application more essentially agricultural, as stated in the second question.

The proper means of attaining the end proposed would be the creation of special professorships to teach the application of the general principles of the above sciences to agriculture. But we do not quite understand what the Government mean by the term *high instruction in agriculture* so as to be able at once to tell how far we might be disposed to take an active part in such instruction.

*Ques. 3.* Would it not be possible, in that case, for the students in the Faculty of Arts to engage, under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture, in the work of a farm cultivated in the vicinity?

*Ans.* The farm nearest to the city, held by the Seminary of Quebec, is the Mairerets farm, which is situated about three miles from the seminary.

*Ques. 4.* What would be the cost of instruction and of board, and about what amount of expense would be entailed upon the Government by the creation of a chair of high agricultural instruction?

*Ans.* In order to reply to this question, it is necessary that we should be acquainted with what the Government understands by *high agricultural instruction*.

Receive, Mr. Chairman, the assurance of the respect with which I have the honor to remain

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. TASCHEREAU, Ptre.,

P. L. U.

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 SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.
 

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Your Committee, having acquired all information relative to the improvements made in the two special agricultural schools attached to the Colleges of St. Anne and St. Thérèse, are bound to compliment the directors of those two establishments for superior education on the results obtained. Your Committee are convinced that the example of those two colleges may be followed with immense advantage by the other colleges in the province. The half exhibitions instituted for their benefit by the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, will necessarily double the number of pupils within the present year, so that the valuable instruction given in these two special schools will be made accessible to a much larger number of students in agriculture than it has heretofore been. When the College of St. Thérèse was about to establish its school of agriculture it published the following prospectus, which your Committee think it a duty to insert in this Report, in order that your Honorable House may be enabled to appreciate the system of instruction adopted by that institution :—

Thinking men, who meditate on the future of our country, often make the inquiry, what we are to do with the crowds of young people who throw themselves into the liberal professions, with the shoals of place-hunters who beset us; and the conclusion is that there are evil days in store for us. One of the most efficacious cures for such a state of things is, doubtless, the direction of so much wasted energy, so much ambition degraded to meanness, to the pursuits of agriculture. It is agriculture, rightly understood, that is destined to be the balm to cure a wasting sore which is preying on our nobler parts. It is a career accessible to all. We possess large tracts of land, which require nothing but industry—guided by knowledge—to spread prosperity throughout the land.

Agriculture is the most fruitful source of the prosperity of nations. If it were what it ought to be—an art based on knowledge and experience—it would prove for the masses a source of assured and honorable wealth; would be productive of ever-varying enjoyments to the feeling and intelligent who should devote themselves to its pursuits; and would enable us, Canadians, to enter the lists with advantage, and to vie with our neighbors of foreign extraction, who, having had the benefit of agricultural instruction, have too frequently the advantage over us.

From all quarters we hear but one cry: "Let us occupy the lands! let us occupy the land!" This is a burst of genuine patriotic feeling, and we feel it, and repeat the cry with all our hearts. But if it is a matter of urgent moment that we should occupy the land, it is not less so that we should maintain ourselves in our possession. Now this can be effected only by intelligent culture. How many of our countrymen have sold the inheritance of their fathers to foreigners, who have come here without a shilling, but who had received in their native land an agricultural education!

Agricultural training is, therefore, a national want. Nay, to us, it is a social necessity; and so it is now understood to be. The College of Ste. Anne has already set the example of a liberal commencement; but a single institution of the kind is not sufficient for the instruction of a population so numerous. Being situated in the heart of a rural district, extensive, populous and fertile—that of Montreal—we held it to be a duty to make some sacrifices for our fellow-countrymen and neighbors; and in obedience to the wishes, oftentimes repeated, of persons of influence and benevolent feelings, we resolved to combine a special school of agricultural instruction with the programme of our establishment.

It is our belief that we possess the elements of assured success. The corporation of the college hold upwards of five hundred arpents of land, a large portion of which is already in a good state of cultivation. It contains a great variety of soils, from a retentive clay to the lightest sand; and this variety will prove of great advantage to the pupils, who will acquire methods of culture suitable for every kind of soil. Very extensive bog land, artificially drained, show an interesting example of what drainage can do. The making of composts can be carried on, on the most economical plan, by means of the turf on the spot. More than twenty arpents are devoted yearly to the raising of vegetables. An orchard, plantations, and very large gardens, afford an opportunity to study horticulture and arboriculture. Farm buildings, more than 600 feet in length, afford space sufficient for the rearing of numerous young stock. The fattening of horned cattle and pigs is carried on, on a scale sufficient for the supply of animal food for nearly two hundred persons; this will

be a means of communicating information of an interesting character to the pupils. Upwards of thirty milch cows will be another subject of important study.

Long since, the most approved agricultural implements have been adopted, such as the double-breasted plough, the horse-hoe, the chaff-cutter, the root-chopper, &c. A workshop, furnished with complete sets of tools, enables the pupils to learn to make, in the most economical manner, some of the most useful carriages and implements used on a farm.

#### *Instruction.*

The main course will be of three years' duration, and be distributed as follows:—

*1st year.*—The intention will be, in the first year, to give the pupils elementary ideas relative to all the sections of agricultural science, to enable them in the two following years to derive more profit from what they will observe in the various farming operations. In that year, therefore, the lessons given will convey general principles, the special modes of culture suitable for plants, the theory of a succession of crops, horticulture, sylviculture or woodcraft, farming accounts, management of live stock, &c.

*2nd year.*—The second year will be devoted to a more thorough study of the nature of soils, methods of improvement, manures, agricultural meteorology, agriculture properly so called, particular objects and modes of culture, the theory of succession of crops, horticulture.

*3rd year.*—The third year will be devoted to all that relates to cattle. This course will comprise the anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, their internal conformation, veterinary surgery, the management of live stock, the study of the different breeds of domestic animals and the means of improving them, the making of butter, cheese, &c.

The pupils will be enabled to follow the course of natural philosophy, chemistry and natural history, given at the college, which will be for them, in some sort, the philosophy of agriculture.

In order to bring agricultural knowledge within the reach of a greater number, there will also be a one year's course. The number of farmers who can afford to pay, in addition to their ordinary expenses, a pupil's board during several years, is not large. We have made provision for this by establishing a course limited to one year only. This course will be the same that the pupils of the principal course are to follow during the first year. It will consist, therefore, of the elementary principles of agriculture, as has been already stated. In order to impart a wholly practical character to the course of instruction, the pupils follow the director of the farm in his daily rounds. They will receive from him all necessary explanations relative to each operation. All the pupils without exception are to work, at fixed hours. They will be under the superintendence of a professor. They must be at least fifteen years of age, and be acquainted with the elements of orthography and arithmetic. None but persons of good conduct will be admitted as pupils.

The school year will commence on the 1st March and terminate on the 31st December. We considered the winter the most suitable time for the vacations, inasmuch as it is the least valuable season to the farmer.

#### *Terms.*

The pension is \$72. In order to throw open the college to a larger number of pupils, parents will be allowed to board their children out of the college, in houses approved of by the director. For the latter, the tuition fee will be \$24. The establishment will furnish beds and other necessary articles, for a sum not exceeding \$4 per year. The pupils will sleep in the college. They will be allowed to go to the village only for the purpose of taking their meals. Books, papers, &c., furnished by the college at the parents' expense.

We are aware that the task we have undertaken is one of no small difficulty, but the hope of benefiting our country will sustain us. Our double object—to elevate and improve the status of the agricultural class and to open up a useful and honorable career to a host of young men whose future is unprovided for, must entitle us to the co-operation and liberal support of our fellow-countrymen; and our undertaking will, we trust, meet the sympathies of the Canadian people.

## SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, ST. ANNE.

This being an older school, the number of pupils exceeds the number at the agricultural school at *Ste. Thérèse*. Your Committee cannot too highly felicitate the directors of this school upon the energetic efforts they have made, and the success with which those efforts have been crowned. A perusal of the prospectus of this important school, will enable your Honorable House to form a just estimate of the vast scope afforded to the education of our youthful agriculturists, by this institution. The results already secured leave no room to doubt the usefulness of the institution; and Your Committee can only express the hope that these results may be still greater hereafter, in proportion to the means placed at the disposal of this highly important special agricultural school. The following is the prospectus as published in 1860, and which has been strictly followed ever since that period:—

*Object of the Institution.*

This school aims at training-up to a sound system of agriculture, the sons of rural proprietors, who purpose devoting themselves to agriculture as their future career.

The school affords instruction in all branches necessary for an agriculturist. The cultivation of the soil forms an indispensable portion of that instruction, and furnishes the fullest opportunity for the application of principles and practical experience. But, inasmuch as it is intended to be a model system of cultivation, it must be profitable in its results, and never require to be subsidized. Grants made to an agricultural institution must be applied to the teaching—to a few preliminary extraordinary expenses attending the first establishment, if necessary—and to new experiments, but never to the ordinary operations of the cultivation of the soil; for the latter, if properly conducted, must always pay its own outlay at the least.

*Degree of the School.*

The school is of the second degree, holding a middle place between schools of the highest degree, or normal schools, in which professors of agriculture are formed, and schools of the first degree, or simple primary schools, in which the course is confined to the reading of a few works on agriculture adapted to the capacity of children; instruction in the details of practical cultivation being deferred to a later period.

To this school will be attached, at a later period, a preparatory class, or school of the first degree, for pupils entering without a sufficient knowledge of reading and writing.

*Conditions of Admission.*

In order to be admitted, candidates must, 1st, present the best testimonials of good morals and good character; 2nd, be at least sixteen years of age; 3rd, be able to read and write the French language by rule, know the four first rules of arithmetic, simple and compound fractions, and the rule of three. The rule as to testimonials of good moral character is strictly binding, and on no account to be dispensed with.

*Duration of Studies.*

The course of studies lasts two years, provided that, on entering, pupils are found sufficiently instructed in the French language and in arithmetic; otherwise they must be prepared to undertake a third year of study.

The school year begins on the first of September.

*Course of Instruction.*

The course comprises both theory and practice.

The theoretical instruction comprises, in addition to religious instruction, the French language, arithmetic, the elements of geometry, something of surveying, of rural law, and of agricultural entomology; general principles of culture, of practical botany, of agricultural philosophy, chemistry, and of veterinary art; the cultivation of fruit trees and horticulture; agricultural accounts, and in general everything that can be of use in the proper manage-

ment of a farm. That portion of the course having reference to the hygiene of animals, to the more simple methods of treating them, to minor operations, to the knowledge of the age and the exterior, is entrusted to a professor of the veterinary art.

The pupils take notes of the lectures, and of the explanations given during work by the practical instructor, which are afterwards entered in their copy-books and corrected by the director or the professor.

For purposes of practical instruction, a tract of land of one hundred and forty-five arpents is attached to the school. This instruction includes the use and management of tools, instruments, vehicles and machines, the organization and execution of the principal operations of agriculture, ploughing, sowing, hay making, harvesting, root crops, the various modes of tending and treating cattle, surveying, drawing plans and taking levels, measurement of solids, water gauging, analysing the several kinds of earths, &c.

The explanations and demonstrations relative to practical operations and modes of proceeding, are given as far as possible on the ground itself, in the workshops, barns, stables, &c. A head gardener exhibits and instructs them in carrying out the various operations connected with horticulture, the rearing of trees, pruning, grafting, &c.

In addition to the land devoted to the farm, a field of some extent is set apart exclusively for new experiments in cultivation, the testing of implements, or the naturalizing of new and useful plants. It is a field of study, a little experimental farm, where the attempt will be made to test or ascertain, by means of a variety of experiments, new facts in agriculture of some importance to our country. The progress of these experiments will be made known.

#### *The Manufactory of Implements of Husbandry.*

The practical course of instruction is completed in the work-shop or manufactory of implements of husbandry attached to the school, by those amongst the pupils who evince a taste for agricultural mechanics. They will there learn to do everything that a skilful farmer likes to do with his own hands. This work-shop will afford to farmers models of improved implements, and to the pupils the means of applying the theories of construction.

#### *The Farm.*

The cultivation and general management of the farm are in conformity with the course of instruction given in the classes. The only piece of land which the College of *Stc. Anne* is enabled to place at the disposal of the school, measures 145 arpents in superficies, which is equivalent to an ordinary farm of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  arpents by 40. The corporation greatly regret their inability at present to add to this tract, which is too small for all the experiments required in a complete course of agricultural instruction such as they are anxious to afford. Extending to the Grand Trunk Railway depôt at one extremity, and to the River *St. Lawrence* at the other, it is divided in two nearly equal parts by the pretty hill upon which stands the College of *Stc. Anne*. Three great highways, traversing it in different directions, render it accessible to visitors. Thus the farm may be said to be laid before the eyes of a large number of people, like an open book, in which farmers, possessing only the very lowest degree of instruction, may read and see with their own eyes, the advantage of an improved system of agriculture.

#### *Pupils.*

They take their meals in the neighborhood of the school, in houses approved of by the director, but they are allowed only the time strictly necessary for the purpose. All the remainder of their time is spent in the school, on the farm, or in the work-shop under proper supervision. They sleep in the institution, permission to sleep at the boarding-house is very rarely granted. As they are destined for rural life, the daily routine is regulated in such a manner as to make the pupils deviate as little as possible from the habits natural to their future position.

All of them, without distinction of family or fortune, take part in the work of the farm in proportion to the measure of their strength.

For the present, no uniform is prescribed. It is desirable, however, that the pupils should have a black frock-coat for Sundays and holidays. They must have a change of common clothes for farm work; two pairs of sheets, and napkins.

*Terms and Mode of Payment.*

\$24 per annum, payable in advance; one half on entering, and the remainder on the first of February. A half-year commenced is payable in full, even though the pupil should leave before the end of the year. This sum is for instruction, the use of the library, the use of tools and implements, and bed complete with the exception of the sheets.

Books, paper and other articles of stationery, will be furnished at the request of parents, at the prices paid for the same articles in the stores at Quebec.

Board, washing, mending, the furnishing of sheets, napkins and other articles connected with the toilet, to be at the parents' expense.

*General Remarks.*

The Faculty of the College of Stc. Anne did not shut their eyes to the full extent of the difficulties to be encountered in the complete formation of so important an institution. There were two great obstacles to overcome; the novelty of the undertaking, and the want of the necessary funds for the organization and inauguration of a plan of agricultural instruction in connection with systematic cultivation. Had the object been merely to reproduce here one of those admirable institutions by which so much good is done in Europe, the thing would have been easy enough, provided only that the necessary means had been available. But the difference of climate, and a variety of circumstances peculiar to Canada, necessitated considerable modifications of the plan of instruction and the method of cultivation to be introduced. It was, therefore, a new institution that had to be created.

The second difficulty was not the least important, as it related to money matters. The embarrassed condition of their finances, rendered it impossible for the corporation to offer anything but a small farm of 145 arpents, close to the college, with the labor for working it, the live stock and buildings. The latter were, besides, too small to furnish all the accommodation for the development of an improved system of cultivation. The Kamouraska Agricultural Society, anxious to avail themselves of so good an opportunity of securing a model farm at little cost, granted a sum of \$300 out of their revenue, at the request of nearly one half the members, in order to assist the college in purchasing a few animals of good breed, and all implements requisite for the initiation of experiments in cultivation. Such was the origin of our model farm. But there still remained the task of establishing a school in connection with the farm. A sixty feet house, then in course of construction, was offered for the purpose by the corporation. The Government undertook the cost of instruction and superintendence. The institution now possesses all the elements necessary for a commencement. But, as in every new and complicated undertaking, it is from time alone and experience that full success is to be expected; and prudence counsels us to avoid acting with haste. The corporation undertake to carry out the various parts of this programme, only within the limits dictated by actual experience, and the amount of assistance anticipated from outside. The various departments of the farm will be organized, in the order of their importance, according as the requirements of the work of cultivation and the development of the institution render it necessary. The corporation are convinced that it is better to undergo useful delays in certain branches of the institution, than to compromise success by over haste.

This school, though under the control of the corporation, is not carried on in the college. It is a work apart, having its own life, its own distinct direction and course of instruction. No pupil of the college will attend it save for agricultural instruction, so that the classical course of the college will not be in any way changed. It will last from 9 to 10 years as heretofore.

By order of the corporation.

F. PILOTE, Ptre.,  
Superior of the College.

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 ORGANIZATION.
 

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 TITLE I.
 

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## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 1. The Agricultural School for St. Anne is conducted by a director appointed by the Corporation of the College of St. Anne.

Art. 2. The distribution of the courses, and the division of the subjects in which

instruction is given, are made by the council of the college, which, on application of the director of the school, establishes the programme of studies and the tables regulating the employment of time.

Art. 3. There is no boarding-house.

Art. 4. A tract of land is attached to the school for practical instruction.

Art. 5. The cultivation and general management of the farm are conducted in conformity with the instruction in the classes.

Art. 6. To this school may be annexed a primary elementary school, or school of the first degree, for pupils who, on applying for admission, do not possess the knowledge required by Art. 50, below.

## TITLE II.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Art. 7. The course of instruction is of the secondary class, holding a middle place between that of Superior or Normal schools, which are specially devoted to forming professors for agriculture, and the course of the first degree, or of simple primary schools which is confined to reading certain works on agriculture suited to the capacity of children, the details of practical culture being deferred to a later period.

Art. 8. The duration of the studies will be two years. A third year will be necessary for candidates not possessed of a sufficient degree of instruction at the period of admission as required by Art. 50, below.

Art. 9. The course is theoretical and practical.

Art. 10. The subjects are divided as follows:—

FIRST YEAR.—The French language, arithmetic, the elements of geometry—surfaces and cubature of solids—elements of surveying and levelling—elements of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany in their relation to agriculture and horticulture—general principles of culture and horticulture—practical agriculture and manual horticulture—experiments in the construction of the most ordinary agricultural implements in the workshop connected with the school—ploughing, sowing, harvesting, root crops—full instructions in the care of animals.

SECOND YEAR.—Elements of rural law—rural buildings and works (farm-buildings, roads, bridges and fences)—exterior, hygiene, rearing and fattening of domestic animals—agricultural accounts—continuation of general principles of culture and horticulture—agricultural entomology (insects, useful and injurious)—planting, pruning, and grafting of fruit trees—in fine, all the practical operations of a farm.

Art. 11. Religious instruction is common to both years.

Art. 12. A library consisting of special works is at the disposal of the pupils. A librarian, appointed by the director, furnishes books as they are applied for. The pupils are responsible for the books entrusted to them.

## TITLE III.

### PROFESSORS AND OFFICERS—THEIR DUTIES.

Art. 13. The staff attached to the school is appointed by the corporation; it comprises:

- A director,
- A professor of agriculture,
- An assistant professor,
- A master of discipline,
- A head bailiff,
- A demonstrator of gardening,
- A superintendent of the various departments of the farm,
- A person entrusted with the dairy and the making of butter,
- The employés attached to the household of the school.

#### § 1st.—*The Director.*

Art. 14. The director is charged with insuring the carrying out the rules of the school; he exercises a daily supervision over the teaching and over all other departments of the institution; prepares the tables regulating the disposal of time; superintends the carrying

out of programmes and special rules relative to studies; has control over the accounts of the school and of the farm.

Art. 15. The director superintends the primary school connected with the school, in the matter of agricultural instruction.

Art. 16. The pupils are under his control, as well as all the officers and servants, in so far as regards their connection with the school.

Art. 17. The director is the medium of communication between the corporation and the staff of the school.

Art. 18. It is the duty of the director to keep a record, in which everything relating to instruction, discipline and administration, is entered from day to day, or at least from week to week.

Art. 19. It is the duty of the director to furnish each year to the corporation, a detailed report as to the condition of the school and of the farm.

### § 2.—*The Professors.*

Art. 20. The professors can neither change the course nor modify their programme without the permission of the corporation and the advice of the director.

Art. 21. Each lesson lasts at least one hour. It is the duty of the professors, as far as possible, to exhibit to their pupils the object forming the subject of each lesson.

Art. 22. Independently of the lessons, it is the duty of the professors to ascertain, by means of examinations held at least once a week, whether the pupils have understood the matter of the preceding lessons. These examinations are conducted in the presence of the director. Once a month, similar examinations take place in presence of the superior of the college.

Art. 23. The professors and others having authority over the pupils, enter in bulletins, classification notes, indicative of the relative merit of each pupil in study or in work. These notes are read in public in the course of the examination referred to in the preceding article. The director enters them in the register mentioned in Article 18. They serve as a basis for the distribution of prizes at the end of the year.

Art. 24. Every fortnight a composition is written on one or more branches of the course.

Art. 25. It is the duty of the professors to prepare and sign a statement of all articles required in the exemplification of their lessons. They are responsible for the implements and other articles used.

Art. 26. The pupils learn nothing by heart. They take notes during the lessons, to assist them in making a report of each lecture, which they are obliged to enter in a book kept specially for the purpose. In order to afford greater facility for the younger pupils, the professors may make them write a short analysis of what has been said in class. These books are always corrected by the professors.

Art. 27. Programmes exhibiting, lesson by lesson, the matters to be taught, are prepared each year by the professors, assisted by the director. These programmes are subject to the approval of the corporation, with or without modification, the director being always consulted.

Art. 28. The professors are empowered to maintain and enforce order in their respective classes; it is their duty to furnish the director with full information as to the conduct of the pupils.

### § 3.—*The Master of Discipline.*

Art. 29. It is the duty of the master of discipline, under the orders of the director, to insure the carrying out of the rules for the internal management of the school.

Art. 30. He takes charge of the pupils during recreation hours, and when going to bed in the common dormitory; accompanies them to Divine Service, and in the excursions they require to make outside the school.

Art. 31. He furnishes the director, each evening, with a report of all that has occurred during the day.

### § 4th.—*The Demonstrator of Gardening.*

Art. 32. The demonstrator of gardening affords, under the orders of the director, or of the professor of horticulture, all exemplifications necessary for the instruction of the pupils.

Art. 33. The garden contains all that is required to insure the instruction of pupils in all that relates to horticulture, and the cultivation of herbs and fruit-trees.

§ 5th.—*The Head Bailiff.*

Art. 34. The head bailiff is charged with the direction of all agricultural operations.

Art. 35. The pupils take part, in turn, under his supervision, in the work of the farm. Moreover, he gives them, either directly or through the medium of a professor, a practical demonstration and rational explanation of the work they have to do under his supervision.

Art. 36. The pupils are to render obedience to the head bailiff in all that concerns the practical work of the farm.

§ 6th.—*The Superintendent of the various departments of the farm. (a.)*

Art. 37. This officer is charged with the care of all implements and other articles belonging to the farm, and sees that the stock are properly cared for, more especially as regards fattening, calving, rearing, &c. He keeps a journal, and furnishes the book-keeper with all necessary information.

#### TITLE IV.

##### EXAMINATIONS.

Art. 38. Once a year, after the close of the classes, at the end of July, the pupils undergo a general examination in all matters taught during the year.

This examination is for the purpose of ascertaining whether the pupils possess the necessary knowledge to fit them for the studies of the second year of the course, or to entitle them to a certificate of qualification at the end of the second year. To this end, the director classifies the pupils in accordance with the notes of the examination, combined with those of the year.

Pupils who do not evince a sufficient degree of advancement must repeat the year just closed, or leave the school.

Art. 39. The general examinations are conducted by the professors of the school, in presence of the superior and of all members of the college who wish to take part in them. The public are admitted.

Art. 40. The method, duration and details of these examinations are regulated by the superior council of the college, on the proposal of the director of the school.

#### TITLE V.

##### PRACTICAL WORK.

Art. 41. There is a daily course of work with a view to the practical instruction of the pupils, and in which they take part, turn about.

Art. 42. When several pupils are attached to a particular department, the period of service is so regulated that there are always amongst those attached some pupils sufficiently advanced to initiate those to whom the work in hand is new.

Art. 43. In addition to the land devoted to the farm, a field of sufficient extent is exclusively devoted to new experiments in cultivation, to the trial of implements, or the naturalizing of new and useful plants. It is the director's duty to furnish a detailed report of all such experiments to the corporation.

Art. 44. The practical course of instruction is completed in the workshop or manufactory of agricultural implements attached to the school, for those pupils who evince a taste for agricultural mechanics.

#### TITLE VI.

##### BOOK-KEEPING.

Art. 45. For the farm attached to the school is kept a regular set of accounts, by double entry, which serves for the instruction of the pupils.

(a.) This officer's duties might, strictly speaking, be performed by the head bailiff, on a farm of less extent. Here, at St. Anne he performs other duties in connection with the college.

Art. 46. The professor of book-keeping is charged with the keeping of the books of account of the farm, which are submitted to the corporation when required.

Art. 47. In order to initiate the pupils in book-keeping, each month one of them prepares, under the supervision of the professors, the summary of the expense and produce of each department of the farm.

Art. 48. Accounts are kept for the school apart from those of the farm.

Art. 49. Each year, in the month of October, the director prepares and furnishes to the corporation an account of the expenses and receipts of the previous year. The account comprises :

1st. Receipts :

a. Balance of previous year.

b. Government grant.

c. Amount received from scholarships, if any.

d. Tuition moneys received from pupils.

e. Proceeds of sale of implements manufactured in workshops.

2nd. Expenses :

a. Salaries.

b. Purchase of books, maps, collections and other objects required for the instruction of the pupils.

c. Cost of maintaining manufactory of implements.

d. Sundry expenses.

## TITLE VII.

### INTERNAL MANAGEMENT.

#### § 1st.—*General Regulations.*

Art. 50.—In order to be admitted, candidates must :—1st. Present the best testimonials of morality and good character ; 2nd. Be able to read and write the French language by rule, know the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound Fractions, and the Rule of Three ; 3rd. Be at least sixteen years of age.

Art. 51. Pupils pay \$24 per annum for tuition, the use of the library, the use of tools and implements, a bed complete except the sheets. Washing, mending, sheets, napkins, and other toilet articles are to be at the expense of parents, as well as board.

Art. 52. Books and other office supplies are sold on application of parents at the Quebec prices of similar articles.

Art. 53. On entering the establishment each pupil must be provided with an outfit in accordance with the detailed list, to be specified in the rules for the internal regulation of the establishment.

Art. 54. There are two vacations each year : one from Christmas to the Epiphany inclusively ; the other from the 1st to the 31st August.

Art. 55. The school year commences on the 1st September.

Art. 56. The pupils take their meals out of the school in houses approved of by the director. But they are allowed only the time strictly necessary for the purpose. All the rest of the time is spent in the school, on the farm or in the work-shop attached to the school. They sleep in the school-house.

Art. 57. All, without distinction of family or fortune, take part in the work of the farm, in proportion to their strength.

Art. 58. All the pupil's time is divided between study and practical work, namely : in summer, two hours of study and lessons, and ten hours of manual work ; in winter, ten hours of study and lessons, and one hour of manual labor. This arrangement may be modified on certain days as the weather may be fine or bad.

#### § 2nd. *Scholarships.*

Art. 59. The scholarships attached to the school are granted to pupils who, being unable to pay the price of their board or of their instruction, give proof of a sufficient degree of advancement at the examinations for admission or the general examinations.

Art. 60. The scholarships are divisible into fractions of scholarships, unless it be otherwise provided by the parties founding them.

Art. 61. The division is made by the corporation, at the suggestion of the director of the school, under the classification made in accordance with Article 38, above.

Art. 62. If a pupil, by his conduct, becomes unworthy of holding his scholarship, or fraction of a scholarship, the director informs the superior council, by whom a final decision is given.

By order of the Corporation,

F. PILOTE, Pre.,  
Superintendent of College.

*Course of Agriculture by the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.*

Your Committee cannot close this Report without drawing the attention of your Honorable House to the initiative assumed by the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, which has established, at Toronto, a complete course of agriculture, open without charge, during certain of the winter months, to the young farmers in that section of the Province. The following information on the subject, which cannot fail to be interesting to your Honorable House, was furnished to your Committee by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada:—

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,  
Toronto, March 17, 1864.

J. PERRAULT, Esq., M.P.P.,  
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting information respecting the course of study and results of the agricultural class in connection with the Board of Agriculture for this section of the Province.

It occurred to the Board some three years ago that a number of young men engaged in farming might be induced to attend in Toronto, during the comparative leisure of winter, a course of instruction specially adapted to their wants, who could not conveniently spare the time or expense of going through a regular college course.

Accordingly, in January, 1862, a class was commenced, and the instruction continued for about six weeks. The number who attended the entire course was fifteen; the next year the number was increased to twenty-nine; and in the present year the regular attendance has been twenty-three. There have always been a number of persons who would occasionally attend lectures on special subjects, of whom no return has been made. The attendance on such occasional lectures may be said to range from thirty to fifty or sixty persons.

The course commences the middle of January, and continues for about six weeks. From three to five lectures are given daily, on the following subjects:—The theory and practice of agriculture, with the application of chemistry, geology, botany, entomology, zoology and meteorology. The anatomy, physiology and diseases of farm animals, more especially of the horse and ox. The pupils are likewise exercised in practical dissection. This department is under the charge of Mr. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon of the Board, a licentiate of the Royal Veterinary College of Edinburgh. I am assisted in the agricultural department by the professors of chemistry, geology, natural history, and meteorology in University College.

The pupils come from different parts of the Province; several from long distances. They have to prepare for lectures by studying text-books, &c., and the instruction given is of a simple and familiar character; the main object being to elicit a desire for knowledge, and to enable the young men to form correct habits of observation and induction, and to carry forward their studies by themselves at their homes. I have already seen the advantages of this course to several young men, who have exerted themselves to impart the knowledge they have acquired to others engaged in the same pursuits in different parts of the country. The number attended this year has somewhat fallen off, owing, perhaps, to the fact that no prizes in books were offered, as last year, for such as passed the best examination. The whole course is free of charge.

I have reason to think that this class might be much increased and improved if I could devote more time than I have hitherto been able to the giving of popular lectures on agriculture and the kindred branches of science in this country—a course which I hope to be enabled to do this current year.

Any further information your Committee may desire on this subject I shall be happy to give, to the full extent of my power.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient and respectful servant,

GEO. BUCKLAND.

*Petition of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada in favor of Agricultural Instruction.*

Your Committee have observed, with pleasure, that the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada has exhibited increased zeal in favor of agricultural instruction, by creating twenty exhibitions in our special agricultural schools. In so doing it has but expressed the unanimous sentiment of our country societies, some of whom have presented petitions to your honorable House, with the view of obtaining a special grant in favor of agricultural instruction, sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. The present income of the Board of Agriculture is insufficient for the carrying out of all the good, of the effecting of which its organization admits; and it has accordingly presented a petition to your Honorable House setting forth the grave considerations which call for a larger annual grant in its favor, and one more in proportion to the enormous interests which are entrusted to it. Your Committee have considered it proper to insert here the petition in question, which supports the conclusions to which they have come.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF LOWER CANADA,  
Montreal, May 25th, 1864.

*To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly :*

The Petition of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, humbly represents :—

The Board of Agriculture being convinced that they express the opinion of all well-informed persons who are concerned in agriculture, consider it a duty to apply to Parliament and to the Government for a special and permanent grant, as a means of promoting two objects of the utmost importance,—agricultural instruction, and a more energetic and persistent proceeding in the work of improvement.

The small amounts placed at their disposal do not enable them to initiate any active proceeding; their functions are altogether passive, and their action too limited to exercise that wholesome control and influential power of direction, strong in its permanency, which would give to their counsels the authority which accompanies facts ascertained by experiment. They have, nevertheless, on many occasions, devoted some portion of their funds to the encouragement of agricultural instruction, at the risk of violating the letter of the law, though well assured that they were acting in accordance with its spirit.

Perfection is always slowly attained; but it would be attained still more slowly, if to reach it we keep in the beaten track trodden by others without reason, constancy or settled design. Work may be better done, but it is always carried on under unfavorable conditions, where no reason can be assigned for them, as advantageous or disadvantageous. Cultivation of the soil does not consist of ploughing and sowing merely: as it is the most important, so it is the most complicated of all human pursuits, being, in fact, connected with a thousand others which arise from its productions, and which result in abundance or in scarceness, according as the natural laws, under which they are all conducted, are understood and followed.

The great error still pervading our fields—that we are sure to know enough to till the ground—can be rooted out, only by greater intellectual culture of those who are so employed.

In a country in which the main concern of the people is the cultivation of the soil, we cannot err in fostering, with all our means, the occupation of those who seek to develop its wealth.

The legislature has endowed agricultural societies, with a truly liberal hand; what is still required to complete the organization of agriculture is that power and sufficient means should be entrusted to the board to initiate great improvements, independently of local and transient influence, and to carry them out to entire success, by a series of experiments sufficiently prolonged.

For the purpose of impressing on men's minds the necessity as well as the tendency of the efforts required to render agricultural pursuits profitable, we need a greater measure of instruction; a better knowledge of matters connected with them as they exist, not only

in other lands, but in our own, as the nature of soils which are subjected to culture; the influences of climate, still unappreciated and very various, and the different systems of farming, in circumstances which are created by the progress of science itself.

Exhibitions have shewn us that we may improve the breeds of animals; but they would not long retain the characteristics of improvement, if the soil did not partake of it, as well as the cattle. The smallest improvement, the least increase of productiveness in the management of a farm gives large results by its universality.

It is useless to enter into details when we are addressing legislators, who understand as well as we do, and even better than we do, the facts and the necessities of the case.

Strong in the support of the agricultural class, we earnestly solicit from the liberality of the Legislature, the means of communicating to our youth, and to the labouring class of the community, the knowledge which will elevate agriculture to that influential position and that degree of wealth which rightfully belong to it.

Your petitioners pray that you will grant them a special aid, for the better assurance of agricultural instruction, and to enable them to assume that authoritative function of initiating improvements, which may, by its permanency, become a main guarantee of success in the work.

(Signed.)

L. V. SICOTTE,

Chairman, B. A. of L. C.

“

GEORGE LECLERC,

Secretary, B. A. of L. C.

### CONCLUSIONS.

Your Committee, after having considered: 1st. The progress and condition of agricultural instruction in foreign countries; 2nd. The progress and condition of agricultural instruction in Canada, in our primary schools, our colleges, our universities and our special agricultural schools, have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. That agricultural instruction is peremptorily demanded by our population, as has been declared to your Committee by every person so situated as to be able to form an opinion on the merits of that important question.

2. That to promote a greater diffusion of agricultural knowledge, and to create a disposition towards its study among a larger number of the pupils in our colleges, the Government should draw the attention of educational establishments receiving aid from the grant for superior education, to the propriety of giving a more specially agricultural character to the study of the natural sciences, during the years devoted to instruction in philosophy.

3. That with the view of favoring agricultural instruction in the universities, and the addition of a complete agricultural course to the Faculty of Arts, your Committee recommend that a certain number of exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts should be created in such universities as shall have made that alteration in their courses; the exhibitions being awarded, in preference, to pupils from special agricultural schools, and from colleges which shall have given a more specially agricultural character to the study of the natural sciences, during the years devoted to instruction in philosophy.

4. That to meet the cost of such agricultural instruction in universities, a sufficient sum should be appropriated out of the fund for superior education in Lower Canada.

5. That with the view of opening the agricultural schools at Ste. Anne and Ste. Thérèse to a large number of pupils, a special grant should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture for the creation of new exhibitions in those schools; such exhibitions to be awarded, in preference, to pupils from colleges which shall have given a more specially agricultural character to the study of the natural sciences during the years devoted to instruction in philosophy. This recommendation was contained in the last report of the Minister of Agriculture, sustained by the petition of the Board of Agriculture.

6. That the prizes awarded by the Department of Public Education in the primary schools should consist principally of elementary treatises respecting agriculture, arts and trades, of a nature to diffuse agricultural and industrial knowledge among the families of farmers.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

J. PERRAULT, Chairman.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
9th March, 1864.

Present:—

Mr. PERRAULT,  
“ BOURASSA,  
“ CORNELLIER,  
“ COUPAL,  
“ PINSONNEAULT, and  
“ HOUDE.

Read the order of reference.

Mr. Perrault was called to the chair.

Mr. Perrault submitted to the Committee a draft of a letter and a series of questions, to be addressed to the different colleges of Lower Canada ;

Also for universities ;

Also for the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada.

The whole of the drafts and questions above mentioned were adopted by the Committee.

*Ordered,* That the letters and questions be at once despatched to the different institutions for which they are intended.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
3rd June, 1864.

Present:—

Mr. PERRAULT, Chairman.  
“ CORNELLIER,  
“ COUPAL,  
“ HOUDE,  
“ PINSONNEAULT,  
“ BOURASSA,  
“ GAUDET, and  
“ DAOUST.

Read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Committee then adjourned till one o'clock, P.M.

4th June, 1864.

Present:—

Mr. PERRAULT, Chairman,  
“ BOURASSA.

The Committee, for want of a quorum, adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

6th June, 1864.

Present:—

Mr. PERRAULT, Chairman.  
“ COUPAL,  
“ CORNELLIER,  
“ DAOUST,  
“ PINSONNEAULT,  
“ BOURASSA,  
“ LAJOIE, and  
“ DORION (Drummond and Arthabaska).

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the draft of a report, which was unanimously adopted.

*Resolved,* That the Chairman do submit this report to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

E. A. E. LEMARQUIS,  
Clerk of Committee.



## EVIDENCE

*Taken before the Select Committee, appointed 20th April, 1863, to inquire into the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinté, through the Valley of the Trent.*

7th MAY, 1863.

KIVAS TULLY, Esq., Civil Engineer, called in and examined :—

1. Have you been engaged, personally, in examining the waters lying between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Simcoe, and thence, by the Severn to the Georgian Bay?—I have never been professionally engaged in the examination of the waters lying between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Simcoe, and I have a very slight personal knowledge of the lower part of the River Trent from Rice Lake, downwards, or between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe; but on several occasions I have personally examined the rivers and lakes between Rice Lake and Balsam Lake. Of the country lying between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay I have an intimate professional knowledge, having made the necessary explorations and surveys during the years 1855-56, in order to ascertain the practicability of constructing a navigable water communication between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay, in connection with the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal project.

2. Will you state your views as to the practicability of rendering this line of communication navigable for vessels that might be advantageously employed in transporting grain and other produce from the West to the Ocean?—The rapid development of the American States lying to the west and north-west of Canada, and the unparalleled increase of the productions and commerce of those States, have created a demand for additional outlets. The existing outlets, the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence, the former, though recently enlarged, being still inadequate to supply the wants of western commerce, and the latter having failed to attract the trade. Any project, therefore, that proposes to divert this trade to the St. Lawrence must be received with due consideration, particularly if the successful prosecution of it should accomplish this object, even in a slight degree. After the expenditure of millions of dollars by the Government of Canada in the construction of canals and railways for the avowed purpose of diverting this trade, the attainment of it seems to be still further removed, and the prospect of success appears to be just as illusory as it was a quarter of a century ago, when the western trade was in its infancy.

For the information of the Committee, and as an illustration of the rapid increase of the commerce of the Western States, I would mention that in 1839 the first shipment of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo amounted to 1678 bushels; last year the shipments of grain from that city had increased to 56,477,110 bushels, whilst the total exportation of grain from the Great Lakes of the West amounted to the enormous total of 110,000,000 bushels, in the transportation of which the amount of \$50,000,000 was paid for freight from the place of production to New York. Of the shipments from Chicago, only 11,636,585 bushels were forwarded to Canadian ports, and of this portion only 185,805 bushels were shipped direct to Montreal, verifying my general statement that after millions of dollars of expenditure for the purpose of diverting this trade, the prospects of success are as far removed as ever. The additional outlets demanded by the Western States are comprised in the following Resolutions, unanimously carried at a public meeting held at the Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, in the early part of this year :—

“Resolved, That we give a cordial and emphatic endorsement to the recent action of the Legislature of Illinois, in empowering the Governor thereof to appoint a Committee to visit the Provincial Government and Parliament of Canada, and the Government of Great Britain if deemed advisable, and to respectfully urge upon those bodies the importance of opening new and enlarged channels of communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic for the outlet of the Western products, believing that the establishment of close commercial relations would be the surest guarantees of an enduring peace.”

In the report of the Committee of the Mercantile Association, which was presented to the meeting and unanimously adopted, it is also stated:—

“It is the opinion of your Committee that, if at this time the project were entered upon, of doubling the transporting capacity of the existing channels of communication, that after the lapse of a single decade, the glut would be as great as ever. What is essential to the future growth and development of the North-West, is the opening of a broad, deep and capacious ship channel between the Lakes and the Atlantic, so capacious as to enable our largest vessels to pass direct from Chicago to Montreal, and even Liverpool.”

Having explained the requirements of the West, I shall proceed to discuss the capabilities of the proposed Trent route to meet those requirements. From a personal knowledge of the general capabilities of the Trent route, and a careful perusal of the reports of other engineers, I am inclined to the belief that the full demands of the West cannot be met by opening a navigable communication between the Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinté. I do not consider that the necessary supply of water can be procured at the summit level to feed “a broad, deep, and capacious ship channel,” and without professional examination I could not state the full extent of the water supply and capacity of the canal that might be constructed between those points. I am, however, quite certain that a navigable communication, similar in capacity to the Erie Canal, can be constructed at a cost moderate in comparison to the object sought to be obtained. The capacity of that canal is at present limited to the amount of 7,000,000 ton, and during the past year 5,598,785 tons were passed through the Erie Canal, on which \$5,188,943 tolls were paid. In this latter amount there is a considerable margin for profit, after paying the current expenses and interest on the total cost of the work, which was about \$50,000,000. As the proposed Trent navigation would be similar in capacity to the Erie Canal, and as other proposed and more expensive projects are compared with this canal, and also with the Welland Canal, it may be considered sufficient to confine the comparison solely to these outlets. The following table shows the comparative distances and estimated time from Chicago to New York, and also to Montreal:—

FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

Route.	DISTANCE IN MILES.			Lockage in feet.	TIME IN HOURS.				Remarks.
	River & Lake.	Canal.	Total.		Lockage	River & Lake.	Canal.	Lockage	
Buffalo, Erie Canal, and the Hudson River.....	1251	364	1615	692	156	121	17	294	The distance from Chicago to Buffalo is taken at 1100 miles, and from Chicago to the Georgian Bay at 600 miles.
Welland, Oswego Canal, and the Hudson River...	1401	237	1638	1040	175	79	26	230	
Georgian Bay, River Trent, and Oswego.....	1011	269	1280	1493	126	90	20	236	The distance from the River Trent to Oswego is estimated at 120 miles, and to Kingston 85 miles.

FROM CHICAGO TO MONTREAL.

Route.	River & Lake.	Canal.	Total.	Lockage	River & Lake.	Canal.	Lockage	Total.	Remarks.
Welland Canal and Saint Lawrence .....	1413	71	1484	535	177	24	13	214	For steam propellers, 8 miles an hour is allowed for the rate of speed on the river and lake, 3 miles an hour on the canal, and 1½ minute for every foot of lockage.
Georgian Bay, River Trent, and St. Lawrence .....	958	103	1061	988	120	34	24	178	

From New York to Liverpool the distance is 2930 miles, and from Montreal to Liverpool 2682 miles; making a difference in favor of Montreal of 293 miles.

By this comparison of distances it will be noticed that the Trent route has the advantage of distance both to New York and Montreal, being 335 miles shorter to New York than the Buffalo route, and 358 miles shorter than the Welland route; and though the lockage would be 801 feet more than by Buffalo, and 453 more than by the Welland Canal and Oswego, yet in point of time there would be an advantage of 68 hours over Buffalo, and 44 hours over the Welland Canal. From Chicago to Montreal the Trent route would be 455 miles shorter than by the Welland Canal, and though the lockage would be 453 feet more than by the Welland Canal, yet in time the Trent route would save 36 hours, and in addition the vessels would avoid the detention and risk in passing the St. Clair flats and the hazardous navigation of Lake Erie. The detention in passing the St. Clair flats and the time lost in towing in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers for sailing vessels should also be taken into consideration; this detention has been estimated at an average of six days on the round trip, being three days each way; the annual losses to shipping on the St. Clair flats alone has been estimated at \$1,000,000.

The scale of navigation that I would advise for this route would be as follows:—The locks to be 120 feet by 20 feet and 7 feet in depth on the mitre-sill. These dimensions would be 10 feet longer and one foot wider than the Erie Canal locks, the depth being the same and would be suitable for vessels of 200 tons burden. The width at water line should be the same as the Erie Canal, 70 feet and 8 feet depth of water, the slopes to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; in rock cuttings those dimensions should be diminished to 40 feet, the sides to be perpendicular. From the reports of Messrs. Baird, Lyons and Keefer, I have no doubt but that a canal, of these dimensions would be quite practicable between the Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinté.

The direction and distances of the Canal may be described as follows:—

Commencing at the Bay of Quinté, the distance to Peterboro' would be 83 miles of river and 12 miles of lake navigation. A large portion of this section was successfully used as a navigable communication for some years; but since the introduction of railways, the locks which were built by the Government have been allowed to fall into disrepair. There are no serious obstacles in this section, but I agree with Mr. Keefer in opinion that from Rice Lake to the mouth of the Trent, the river should not be dammed and used as a Canal, in consequence of the interference with the passage of rafts, but that where rapids occur, short canals and locks should be constructed at the most suitable positions along the banks.

From the Bay of Quinté to Peterboro' the rise would be 372 feet, and would require 31 locks of 12 feet lift.

From Peterboro' to Lake Simcoe, I do not advise that the line of the waters of the Otonabee River should be followed as proposed by Mr. Baird. A canal by that line would be very difficult and expensive in its construction. I am of opinion that a favorable line of canal could be constructed from Peterboro' to Beaverton, crossing Scugog River near Lindsay, and making the Sturgeon Lake the summit level; by this line, which, from a personal knowledge of a great portion of the route, and which I believe to be practicable at a moderate expense, a distance of 40 miles would be saved, and 37 feet in lockage, and further, a sufficient water supply would be available, which would be doubtful if Balsam Lake was made the summit level. From a personal inspection of the Balsam River a few years ago, I consider it very doubtful whether there is a sufficient water supply in that river for a canal of the proposed capacity.

The distance from Peterboro' to Beaverton would be about 52 miles, and the lockage 281 feet, requiring 23 locks of a little over 12 feet lift to each.

The explorations from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron have, until recently, been made by the River Severn, the natural outlet; but as this river is very circuitous and crosses the Laurentian series, or what is commonly termed granite, any attempt to construct a canal by the Severn River would be attended with much expense and many difficulties. In my explorations as chief engineer of the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal, I found only two practicable outlets from Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron:—one from Dr. Robinson's Creek, at the north-east end of Lake Simcoe, and the other from Barrie to the Nottawasaga Bay. I reported in favor of the latter route; and a navigable communication can be formed between Barrie and the Nottawasaga Bay at a considerably reduced estimate from what would be required for a ship canal. The distance from Beaverton to Barrie would be 28 miles

across Lake Simcoe, and from Barrie to Nottawasaga Bay, on Lake Huron, 35 miles, 8 miles of which would be canal, the fall being 130 feet, requiring 11 locks, a little under 12 feet lift for each lock. The only difficulty in the construction of this section would be a deep cut of five miles, the excavation averaging 50 feet, the greatest depth being 78 feet. Notwithstanding this deep excavation, I believe it to be quite practicable and would not cost more than 25 cents per cubic yard, the material being light clay and gravel. The remaining portions of this route present every facility for constructing a canal, and the only alteration I propose in the line surveyed for the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal would be near the mouth of the Nottawasaga River. For the ship canal, in order to save a considerable detour, I proposed making a cut across a narrow neck of land, which I do not deem advisable in the present instance. I therefore propose to follow the line of the Nottawasaga River, from the deep cut for a distance of 27 miles. On Lake Huron, piers of framed pine crib-work, 40 feet in width, 200 feet apart, and 500 feet in length, and extending into 12 feet of water, would have to be constructed, and the bar at the mouth dredged. At Barrie, Beaverton, Peterboro', and the Bay of Quinté, piers should also be constructed, but not being so much exposed as at Nottawasaga Bay, the work would be of a lighter character. The distance, therefore, from the Bay of Quinté to Nottawasaga Bay would be 200 miles, being 140 miles of river and lake and 60 miles of canal.

The cost of construction would be as follows :—

From the Bay of Quinté to Peterboro'.....	\$1,634,412.00
“ Peterboro' to Beaverton .....	1,780,000.00
“ Barrie to Nottawasaga Bay.....	2,425,000.00
	\$5,839,412.00
10 ¢ cent. for contingencies.....	583,941.00
Total.....	\$6,423,353.00

This estimate can, of course, only be considered as approximate, and without more detailed information it would be impossible to determine the cost more accurately. I feel confident, however, that this amount (\$6,423,353) would be sufficient to construct a navigable water communication of the capacity stated and on the proposed scale, from Georgian Bay, (Lake Huron,) to the Bay of Quinté.

3. Will you give your opinion on the sections of the work, as divided into River, Canal, and Lake navigation?—The details are given in answer to question No. 2; and in addition I would remark that the navigation on Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake, in all 40 miles, would be available for sailing as well as steam vessels, or tugs towing barges, as there are no obstructions, and deep water prevailing for the whole distance. The Nottawasaga River, even in its present condition, is navigable for the greater part of the year for vessels drawing seven feet of water; and from the published reports of the condition of the River Trent, there are long navigable reaches between the various falls, which, with slight improvements, can be rendered available for the purposes of the proposed navigation.

4. State the amount of trade that would probably pass through annually?—In the reports on the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal, which project, I respectfully submit, should not be considered as a rival but as an auxiliary to the Trent route, the question of the amount of trade that would be diverted from the Erie Canal when it was constructed, was fully discussed; and from the most correct data that could be procured respecting the tonnage passing the St. Clair flats, it was considered by Col. Mason, who was associated with me as consulting engineer, that the superior advantages of the Georgian Bay route would divert, at least, two-thirds of that tonnage; and making due allowance for the diminished capacity of the proposed Trent route, and the smaller class of vessels that would pass through the Canal—namely, 200 tons *versus* 1,000 tons—I feel assured that if the Trent Canal was constructed it would divert at least one-half of the tonnage that passes through the Erie Canal. The tonnage last year amounted to 5,598,785 tons, on which \$5,188,943 were collected for tolls, being a fraction over two mills per ton per mile on the total distance—402 miles—including the Oswego branch. One-half this amount of tonnage would be diverted; 2,799,393 tons, at 40 cents ¢ ton, would yield \$1,119,757, and allowing 10 cents ¢ ton for passing through the St. Lawrence Canal—43 miles—the amount for the St. Law-

rence Canal, in addition, would be \$27,993. But it is to be expected that a portion of this trade may be diverted by the Oswego branch of the Erie Canal, attracted, as it is at present, by low ocean freights, caused by the certainty of vessels procuring a cargo from New York; which, in addition, has a further advantage of a harbor open at all seasons. But let the current of the trade once be attracted to Montreal during the season of navigation, when the great bulk of the business is done, and it will be found that the superior inland navigation, and consequent low freights, will more than counterbalance the other disadvantages. At 2 mills per ton per mile, or 40 cents per ton for the canal by the Trent route, the outlay would insure a return of about 18  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent., the Erie Canal last year yielding about 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. on the total cost, so that the tolls might be reduced to one mill per ton per mile on the Trent Canal, and including the St. Lawrence Canals, it would not be more than 25 cents per ton, yielding about 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent., whilst the Erie Canal collects 93 cents per ton. This saving of nearly three-fourths of the freight, in conjunction with the saving of time and distance, ought to divert the western trade; and it is quite evident that if it was once diverted, the Erie Canal tolls would never be much reduced as to compete with the Trent and St. Lawrence route. The saving of distance, and consequently of time, between Montreal and New York to Liverpool, being 298 miles in favor of Montreal, would also have a tendency to attract the Marine trade, meeting the inland western trade at Montreal. The total saving of distance between Chicago and Liverpool, by the Trent route and Montreal, would be 633 miles over the Erie Canal and the New York route. Until this saving of time and distance is practically effected, by the construction of one or more of the various routes proposed to effect this object, it is useless to expect that the western trade can be diverted from the Erie Canal. In a report "respecting various Public Works heretofore in progress or projected in the Province of Canada," prepared and submitted by the Hon. H. H. Kilbaly, C.E., it is stated respecting the works then in progress for the improvement of the River Trent:—"The line of this intended water communication, from the Bay of Quinté to Nottawasaga Bay, with upwards of 820 feet of lockage, a proposed depth of five feet water, continued through a series of lakes and currents, and in many cases extremely circuitous, is, in my judgment, quite unsuited to the principal purpose for which it was originally recommended, namely, the line by which the produce of the Western States would be sent down to tide-water." The above comprise the chief objections to the proposed improvements of the River Trent as an outlet for western trade, then in its infancy; and the advice then given, and which, at that time, must be considered as prudent, was the cause of the improvements being discontinued. The objections on account of the lockage and the circuitous course of the proposed line of the canal have been before explained in the proposed direct line from Peterboro' to Beaverton, and, though not altogether removed, the difficulties have been modified by the proposed change of the line. The rapid increase of the trade, exceeding the most exaggerated ideas entertained on the subject, has again directed public attention to this as well as other routes; and it may be found, on further enquiry into the question, that the opinions expressed in 1841 may not even now be considered applicable by the author. As a military work, in continuation of the Rideau navigation from Kingston, which city is the chief military depôt for Western Canada, and its comparative security from attack in contrast to the exposed positions of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, also claim for it the serious attention of military officers, whilst the future defence of the Province is under consideration.

KIVAS TULLY, Civil-Engineer.

(No. 2.)

Lt. Colonel ROWAN,  
Civil Secretary.

21st JANUARY, 1836.

SIR,—In conformity with His Excellency's instructions conveyed to me by your communications of the 29th May and 16th June last, viz:—"To examine the most eligible route for a canal between Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake, by a series of running levels, and to report to His Excellency, for the information of the House at its next Session, respecting the practicability and expense of connecting those lakes." I have the honor to transmit herewith, my report and estimate of the route, accompanied with the requisite plans and sections, illustrative of the several obstructions met with in the course of the exa-

mination, and shewing therein the operations proposed to overcome such, and render the route available for navigation, as more fully set forth in the accompanying documents, by which it appears that the whole route is most susceptible of improvement, and may be accomplished for the sum of £262,067 16s. 4d. currency, by 36 lift and two guard-locks, and the several dams as shewn on the plans and sections, ascending from Rice to Balsam Lake, 227-2 (natural rise), and descending to Lake Simcoe, 118-6, and within a total distance (following the course of the Otonabee River) of 110 miles. Passing in its course along the River Otonabee, thro' Clear and Stoney lakes, the Peninsula falls, Buckhorn rapids, thro' Buckhorn and Pigeon lakes into Sturgen, Cameron and Balsam lakes, and by an inland cut of 13½ miles from Balsam lake to Talbot river; thence by said river to Lake Simcoe 2¼ miles, and which I consider to be "the most eligible line" for a through water communication from "Rice lake to Lake Simcoe," for the purposes intended.

At the same time, I would beg leave to remark, that in consequence of the interim report I had the honor to address to His Excellency in September last, and the instructions received therein, I have annexed an *approximate* estimate of effecting a communication from the Bay of Quinté to Lake Huron, and a combined system of execution, as more fully detailed in my Report, &c., viz.:—"by construction of railroads along the short but expensive sections of the *whole* line," from which it would appear that the whole may be opened up, from the Bay of Quinté to Lake Huron, for the sum of £195,565 6s. 6d., by the construction of 56 miles of railroad, and shortening the distance from Peterboro' to Lake Simcoe about 23 miles.

As an *expedient* only do I venture to suggest such, with the view of bringing the matter within a more tangible shape for the immediate benefit of these Provinces, than the through water communication may under existing circumstances appear; and when it may be deemed necessary to carry such into full operation, as already stated in my report, the construction of such railroad must, as a matter of course, materially assist the execution, and lessen the aggregate estimate.

Trusting that the accompanying documents may be satisfactory and explicit of the important object in view,

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,  
Civil Engineer.

January, 1836.—MEMORANDA of plans, &c., accompanying report and estimate of the water communication from the Rice lake to Lake Simcoe:—

1. General map of the route from the Bay of Quinté to Lake Huron.
2. Longitudinal sections of the whole from Rice lake to Lake Simcoe.
3. Plan No. 1. The Otonabee River from Rice Lake upwards, including Peterboro'.
4. Plan No. 2. Continuation of the Otonabee to Clear lake.
5. Plan No. 3. Buckhorn Rapids.
6. Plan No. 4. Bobcaygeon do.
7. Plan No. 5. Cameron's Falls.
8. Plan No. 6. Balsam Rapids.
9. Plan No. 7. From Balsam lake to Lake Simcoe.
10. Plan No. 8. Talbot river, from the mouth upwards.

(In all 10 documents.)

(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,  
Civil Engineer.

Amount of Trent Estimate:—

	Currency.
From Bay of Quinté to Rice Lake.....	£233,447 6 11½
From Rice lake to Lake Simcoe ..	262,067 16 4

From Bay of Quinté to Lake Simcoe.....	£495,515 3 3½
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From Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron, may be about.....	£150,000 0 0
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(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,  
Civil Engineer.

(Copy.—No. 3.)

BYTOWN, 7th October, 1845.

SIR,—When you have completed the survey of the Murray Canal, according to my instructions, you will please proceed with the survey of the Trent Canal, as follows:—

Beginning at the summit at Heely's Falls, you will explore the route by the bank of the river, from thence to Crow Bay; you will then return to the summit and explore a route inland from thence (by a ravine which I am informed puts in near the head of the Falls), in the direction of Mr. Ranney's house, keeping away from the river until you can enter it in slack water, somewhere in the neighborhood of Percy Landing. You will also ascertain what junction can be effected between this last-mentioned line and Crow Bay.

You will then ascertain the sufficiency of the channel between Percy Landing and Chisholm's Lock; and starting your survey again from still water, above Widow Harris', you will explore an inland route from thence to the mouth of the river, on the west side; but if, upon riding over the ground upon the east side, it should appear advisable to have the levels taken there also, you will do so.

You will adapt your examinations to a canal of 40 feet bottom and perpendicular sides in rock cutting, but in clay or gravel the slopes to be 2 to 1; the depth of water in the canal to be 5 feet; on the sills of the locks  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet at lowest water; passing-places every half mile; locks to be 135 feet long in the chamber, and 33 feet wide between the quoin piers, being intended for the same class of navigation as that of the Rideau Canal; the lifts of the locks to be as near 12 feet as the nature of the ground will admit of, as it will be desirable to diminish their number as much as possible, and for this reason a lock of 14 feet lift will not be objected to.

When you have completed your survey, you will sink four shafts upon every mile of the line down to the solid rock, or to the bottom of the canal, as the case may be, in order that an accurate estimate may be made of the cost of the improvement.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,  
Engineer, Board of Works.

James Lyons, Esq.,  
Civil Engineer, Cobourg.

(Copy.)

## IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER TRENT.

REPORT on the practicability of connecting the Reach above Heely's Falls and the Bay of Quinté by a Canal inland, and using those sections of the river which are at present navigable.

The strong objections against damming the bed of a river in any instance, particularly where there is a strong current, rendered it necessary to make a most careful examination of the country between Heely's Falls and Crow Bay. A ravine was pointed out by the inhabitants which has always been considered practicable, and which is shewn on the plan of this section. In the hope of finding it so, regardless of its distance, I commenced a line of levels, and at a distance of 33 chains and 85 links from the river, arrived at a level 11.76 feet above the top of the dam, and at the distance of 1 mile 42 chains and 59 links, obtained a level 51 feet above the same point. I then had to return to the bed of the river.

The plan and section will shew the plan proposed for its improvement; its cost, as per estimate, will amount to £46,255 10s. 5d., which will carry the navigation to Crow Bay, a very fine sheet of navigable water not less than 10 feet deep at its lowest level; the distance from Heely's to Crow Bay by the bed of the river is 1 mile 35 chains and 40 links, and the difference of level, lowest water, 79.246 feet.

The next section inland is from Crow Bay to Percy Landing, a distance of 8 miles 69 chains and 29 links, with a difference of level, 153,102 feet. The shape of the ground selected is admirably adapted, which will appear by an examination of the section; the cuttings and embankments are not great, but entirely through solid rock, and the cost, as per estimate, amounts to £112,738 12s. 11d.

From Percy Landing the river is made navigable by the lock at Chisholm's Rapids for a distance of about 14 miles, from thence to Widow Harris' it is not navigable, there being two bars with only 3½ feet of water covering them; but, by the improvement embraced in the estimate of the 3rd and following section, its navigation will be made complete; the probable distance is six miles 42 chains and 70 links.

From Widow Harris' to the point near the mouth of the river, where the first lock was originally proposed (and which is in part excavated from thence towards the river), a distance of 7 miles 77 chains and 30 links inland, and the difference of level 110,472 feet, will cost, as per estimate, £96,309 19s. 8½d., making the cost of the improvement from Heely's Falls to the Bay of Quinté amount to £255,304 3s. 0½d., and making the navigation from Peterborough to the mouth of the Trent complete, and to correspond with the vessels adapted for the Rideau Canal.

As before observed, the section throughout the whole of the inland route could not be much more favorable as far as regards the *shape* of the land in its course; it crosses very few streams, and it happens that the surface of the largest of these comes on a level with the surface level of the canal, and can be discharged in their former beds without any extra expense.

In the first location of the inland route, trifling savings may be effected by slight deviations from the line presented.

(Signed,)

JAMES LYONS.

ESTIMATE of the probable cost of constructing a Canal inland, to connect Heely's Falls and the mouth of the River Trent; 40 feet wide at bottom in rock, perpendicular sides; slopes on embankment two to one; locks 135, 33 x 5.

1st Section. From Heely's Falls to Crow Bay, along the bed of the river, 1 mile 35 chains and 40 links in length, difference of level; lowest water..... 79,246 feet.

Entrance Pier.....	£	130	1	0
Coffer dam at Heely's.....		44	0	0
Rock excavation.....		5,795	1	3
3 dams.....		4,527	17	0
Stone dam in ravine.....		95	0	0
Stone walls at lock.....		3,466	10	0
Coffer dam at Crow Bay.....		340	0	0
2 locks combined, 10 feet lift, including gates, &c.....		7,027	0	0
1 " single 14 " ".....		4,174	0	0
1 " " 9 " ".....		3,242	10	0
1 " " 14 " ".....		4,174	0	0
1 " " 7.25 " ".....		3,335	10	0
1 " " 8 " ".....		3,431	10	0
1 " " 8 " ".....		3,431	10	0
Pumping water to hang lock-gates, &c.....		15	0	0

£43,229 9 3

Add 7 per cent. for contingencies and unforeseen expenses. 3,026 1 2

Total of first section..... £46,255 10 5

2nd Section. From Crow Bay to Percy Landing; length 8 miles 69 chains and 29 links. Difference of level, 153,102 feet.

First mile.....	£9,458	3	8
2nd ".....	7,950	17	5
3rd ".....	3,914	14	9
4th ".....	7,800	4	10
5th ".....	7,812	16	10
6th ".....	6,315	9	9

7th mile.....	£5,150	10	2
8th ".....	5,072	6	8
69 chains and 29 links.....	6,025	17	4
Piers for stop-logs.....	156	13	0
1 Lock, 12 feet lift, including gates, &c.....	3,547	0	0
1 " " " " ".....	3,547	0	0
1 " " " " ".....	3,547	0	0
3 " combined, 36 feet lift ".....	9,107	10	0
1 " single, 14 " ".....	3,823	0	0
1 " " " " ".....	3,823	0	0
1 " " " " ".....	2,926	0	0
1 " " " 9 " ".....	3,374	10	0
1 " " " 10.75 " ".....	3,730	0	0
1 " " " 12 " ".....	2,951	10	0
1 " " " 9.21 " ".....	5,329	0	0
Culverts, bridges, &c.....			
	£105,363	4	5
Add 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. for contingencies and unforeseen expenses....	7,375	8	6
Total of second section.....	£112,738	12	11

3rd Section. From Widow Harris' to the mouth of the Trent. Length 7 miles, 77 chains and 30 links. Difference of level 110.472 feet.

1st mile.....	£2,117	10	8
2nd ".....	4,686	19	7
3rd ".....	7,476	1	6
4th ".....	6,984	6	5
5th ".....	7,650	10	10
6th ".....	6,061	13	7
7th ".....	6,826	7	5
77 chains and 30 links.....	9,071	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Piers for Stop-logs, &c.....	156	13	0
1 Lock, 12 feet lift, with lock-gates, &c.....	4,072	0	0
1 " " " " ".....	3,547	0	0
1 " 10 " " ".....	3,271	0	0
1 " 14 " " ".....	3,824	10	0
1 " 10 " " ".....	3,271	0	0
2 " combined, 14 and 12 feet lift, with lock-gates, &c ...	6,605	10	0
1 " single, 14 feet lift, " ".....	3,824	10	0
1 " " 14.27 " " ".....	3,889	0	0
Culverts, bridges, &c, &c.....	6,673	4	0
	£90,009	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Add 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. for contingencies and unforeseen expenses...	6,800	13	0

Total of third section.....£96,309 19 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total amount of the three sections.....£255,304 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Nothing allowed for engineering, superintendence, or damages for land.

(Signed,) JAMES LYONS.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF WORKS,

Montreal, 23rd April, 1846.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Lyons' survey for a canal to connect the reach above Heely's Falls, upon the River Trent, with the Bay of Quinté, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The Otonabee, which empties itself into Rice lake, about 12 miles from its lower end,

has been made navigable as far up as Peterboro', and the object of the present survey was to ascertain the practicability and expense of connecting the Rice lake with Lake Ontario, by an inland canal of the same size as the Rideau, corresponding with which the locks upon the Otonabee and Trent have been built.

The difference of level between Rice lake and Lake Ontario is about 365 feet, so that the whole fall to be overcome is 35 feet more than that of the Welland canal, which is 330 feet.

The lock at Crooks' Rapids, situated at the foot of Rice lake, overcomes a fall of 8 feet, and opens a navigation of 53 miles in extent, from Peterboro' to Heely's Falls, at which place the present survey begins.

Between Heely's falls and the mouth of the Trent, another reach of 20½ miles of this river has been made navigable, by means of a lock at Chisholm's Rapids, the fall of which is 8½ feet.

This navigable portion of the Trent extends from Percy Landing nearly down to the Widow Harris'; and in order to complete the navigation it is necessary to construct a canal from Heely's Falls to Percy Landing, the distance by the river being 12½ miles, and the fall 232 feet; and another from Widow Harris' to the mouth of the Trent, the distance by the river being 9 miles, and the fall, in that distance, 110½ feet.

In the first survey of the Trent, made by Mr. Baird in the year 1833, he proposed to make this river navigable by means of a series of locks and dams, and, in accordance with his plans, the three locks above mentioned and the dams with which they are connected were undertaken by the Commissioners, and have since been completed under the direction of the Board of Works, for the purpose of taking advantage of the long reaches of the river which are made available by their means. But since the erection of the slides upon the Trent, and the great impetus that has been given to the lumber trade in consequence, it has now become sufficiently apparent that the system of locks and dams is neither a suitable nor a safe one to be adopted for this navigation. Nor would it be wise (even supposing that the immense quantities of timber descending the Trent could be conducted down it without injury to the works) to expend so large a sum as would be necessary to make this navigation, when the essential structures upon which its very existence depends, viz., the dams, are subject to annual and sudden floods, and the failure of only one of which might possibly cause the destruction of the whole.

In making the present survey it was, therefore, laid down as a fixed principle that the canal should be made inland, and beyond the influence of the floods; and, notwithstanding it was evident from the formation of the country that both shores of the river were composed of stratified limestone, it was considered as the only safe and proper mode of accomplishing the end in view.

From various reports made to me of the existence of ravines which afforded facilities for making the canal around Heely's Falls, I hoped to be able to find an inland route from thence to Percy Landing; but, after much time and pains spent by Mr. Lyons in the search, no such favorable line could be found. He was therefore under the necessity of resorting to the bed of the river itself as the only practicable means of surmounting the obstacles to the navigation presented between Heely's Falls and Crow Bay. This portion of the river comprehends his *First Section*, which is one mile and 35 chains long, and the fall, which is 79½ feet, is proposed to be overcome by eight locks. His estimate for this section is £46,255 10s. 5d.

I am fully persuaded, however, that this part of his plan will not answer, both on account of the interference of the lumber trade with his proposed navigation, as well as the danger to which his works must be subject in consequence of floods and descending timber and masts.

In the first place, his navigation would be stopped or suspended during the running season for timber; and in the second place, it is in danger of being totally destroyed. If no better route than this can be found, this section must be reported as impracticable; but I am not prepared to pronounce it so, because I conceive that at an additional expense it is possible to carry the canal along the brow of the hill until the level of the table land on the west side is attained, and then to descend from it into Crow Bay.

The survey made by Mr. Lyons was completed too late in the season to admit of further examinations upon this point.

The *Second Section* of Mr. Lyons' survey is as favorable as could be expected, when it is taken into consideration that the line for the canal must necessarily pass through rock cutting; and he has been enabled to select a very good line upon the west side of the river, out of reach of the floods, and away from the bank of the river. The fall, in this distance, is 153 feet, and can be overcome by 12 locks. His estimate for it is £112,738 12s. 11d.

The *Third Section*, from the Widow Harris' to the Bay of Quinté, is also as favorable as can be expected from the rocky nature of the country through which it must pass.

The route selected is upon the west side of the river, and the selection appears to have been judiciously made. The length of this section is very nearly nine miles; the fall is 110½ feet, and is surmounted by nine locks. His estimate for it is £96,309 19s. 8d.

The entire length of canal, comprehended in these three sections, is 18½ miles; the total fall to be overcome is 342½ feet; the number of locks required is 29; and the total cost is estimated by Mr. Lyons at £255,304 3s. 0d.

Upon a careful review of the estimates, I am convinced that Mr. Lyons has not made sufficient allowance for the difficulties to be encountered in carrying the proposed works into execution. I have taken the sections furnished by him, calculated the quantities, and affixed prices, such as works of the same class, now under contract with the Board, have been taken at, and in this manner my estimate is—

For the 1st section.....	£ 65,455	0	0
“ 2nd “ .....	189,383	0	0
“ 3rd “ .....	144,465	0	0
Total.....	£399,303	0	0

This amount is exclusive of land damages, which it is impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty.

It is unnecessary to take up your attention with the details of this estimate, or to point out all the differences between this and the one furnished by Mr. Lyons; but I will merely observe that a lock of 12 feet lift, 135 feet long in the chambers, 33 feet wide, and with 4½ feet of water on the sills, including gates and working gear complete, is estimated by Mr. Lyons at £3,547, and by me at £4,700.

After the experience of the last six years as to the cost of stone-locks in various parts of the Province, I am quite safe in stating that locks of the size and description required for this navigation cannot be built for the sum stated by Mr. Lyons. Those of the Welland Canal have cost upwards of £6,000 each.

I have therefore to observe in conclusion, that according to the best judgment I can form of the projected improvement of the Trent, my opinion is that it would require an appropriation of £400,000 to cover the cost of it, independently of the expense of land damages; but that as regards the other two sections it may be found, upon further examination, that a trifling deviation may be made in the line, by which the canal may be improved without additional expense.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
 (Signed,) SAMUEL KEEFER,  
 Engineer, Board of Works.

The Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly.

.....

## EVIDENCE

*Taken before the Select Committee, appointed 7th March, 1864, to inquire into the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinté, through the Valley of the Trent.*

28TH MARCH, 1864.

.....

JOHN W. TATE, Civil Engineer, called in and examined :—

1. Have you at any time been engaged in examining the country and the chain of waters between Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and the Bay of Quinté?—My acquaintance with the Trent Valley and the “Back Lakes” of the Newcastle District dates from 1851. In the month of October of that year, I was appointed by the Committee of the Western division of the then proposed Saint Lawrence and Lake Huron Railway, acting for the United Counties of Peterboro’ and Victoria, to conduct the preliminary surveys of that division, extending from Crow River, thirty miles east of the Town of Peterboro’, to Georgian Bay, Lake Huron. My survey terminated upon the eastwardly shore of a beautiful bay, then known in the immediate vicinity by the not very euphonious appellation of “Hog Bay;” but deeming it worthy of a better name, and regarding it as likely to become the entrepôt of a part of the trade of the “Great West,” I called it “Victoria Harbour.” Victoria Harbour is one of five considerable indentations of the southwardly and south-eastwardly coast of Gloucester Bay, the eastwardly one being Matchedash Bay, and the westwardly indentation the Bay of Penetanguishene. Subsequently, in the month of June, 1853, having been appointed divisional engineer upon the staff of the late Alexander McKenzie Ross, then chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, I was charged by him, with the duty of conducting the preliminary surveys for, and locating the, Belleville and Peterboro’ (Grand Junction) Branch of that railway. My preliminary surveys for that then proposed branch of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada traversed the whole valley of the Trent, from the Village of Frankford, situated about six miles above Trenton, to the foot of Rice Lake. In the prosecution of the surveys, I acquired, I believe, a very thorough knowledge of the whole valley of the river, its rapids, falls, and the geological structure of the rock which forms the bed of the stream along its entire course. Westwardly from the town of Peterboro’, my surveys traversed the country in the vicinity of the “back lakes” and Lake Simcoe, in the Townships of Smith, Emily, Ops, Mariposa, Eldon, Thora and Mara, skirting the shore of Lake Simcoe from the Talbot River to the “Narrows,” or strait, connecting that lake with Lake Couchiching and the River Severn. Between the “Narrows” and the terminal point on Victoria Harbour above described, my surveys along two several routes traversed the Townships of North and South Orillia, Ono, Medonte and Tay. At the south end of Chemong Lake, Pigeon Creek, Scugog River, and at Lake Simcoe, I availed myself of the opportunity afforded at these several points to test and compare my levels with the heights in the report given of the survey of the chain of the “Back Lakes” and waters, by the late N. H. Baird, Esq., Civil Engineer.

2. Will you state your views as to the practicability of rendering this line of communication navigable for vessels that might be advantageously employed in the transportation of grain and other produce from the West to the Ocean?—In reply to the above question, I beg to state, that by following the chain of waters lying nearly in a direct line from Gloucester Bay upon Georgian Bay to Rice Lake, and from Rice Lake the River Trent to its mouth on the Bay of Quinté, I believe the project to be practicable. The geographical

position of the Trent Valley and the "Back Lakes," of which that river is the outlet, viewed in connection with Lake Simcoe and its outlet, the River Severn, did not fail to attract the notice of the early pioneers and settlers of Upper Canada, and suggest to them the idea of opening a communication by this chain of inland waters, to connect Lakes Huron and Ontario. In pursuance of that idea, surveys were made in the years 1835 and 1836, of the Trent and Otonabee Rivers, and the back lakes and their connecting straits, including the portage between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe, by the late N. H. Baird, Civil Engineer, by order of the Provincial Government. The work then projected and partly executed was one of less magnitude than that now had in contemplation, so that while Mr. Baird's survey is of the first importance in forming an estimate of cost of the work now proposed, his estimates cannot be made available for that purpose to any considerable extent. For the information of the Committee, I propose to describe briefly the chain of waters through which the contemplated channel of communication will be opened, if carried into effect; but before entering upon that description, I will first take up the subject of water supply at the summit level upon the chain, a matter of primary importance, a question in fact upon the favourable solution of which the feasibility of this project mainly depends. Mr. Kivas Tully, C.E. in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Assembly in May last, questions the capacity of Balsam Lake, the summit water of the chain, to feed a Ship Canal,—indeed, gives it as his opinion that it is not sufficient. I deem it, therefore, all the more necessary that the question of water supply to feed the canal at the summit should be first disposed of. Balsam Lake, bounded by the Townships of Fenelon and Bexley, has an elevation above Lake Ontario of 595 feet. It is 118½ feet higher than Lake Simcoe, and its height above Lake Huron is 248½ feet; superficial area, about 20 square miles. The principal stream emptying into Balsam Lake, is Gull River, which collects and discharges the drainage of a large tract of country, abounding in numerous lakes, some of them rivalling Balsam Lake itself in extent. Gull River drains chiefly the following townships, namely, Bexley, Laxton, Lutterworth, Anson, Minden, and Stanhope, besides portions of the Townships of Sherbourne, Hindon and Somerville, a tract of country presenting an area of about 1500 square miles. Balsam Lake discharges its surplus waters into Cameron's Lake by Balsam River, a channel about two miles long, and 200 feet wide at the narrowest part, which occurs at the rapids, where the average depth of the water is seldom less than two feet in ordinary states of these back waters, that is to say, after the lake has subsided from high water in May, to its ordinary level in June or July. Later, on in every season, I believe, the volume of water in Balsam River is very much reduced below the ordinary summer level. The area of a cross section of this outlet,  $200 \times 2 = 400$  superficial feet; then, taking the current at three miles an hour, which is not an over estimate for such a body of water falling over two feet in half a mile, the hourly discharge is over six and a quarter millions cubic feet of water.

A lock of the dimensions contemplated by Mr. Walter Shanly, C.E., in his estimate for the "French River and Ottawa Navigation," namely,  $250 \times 50 \times 10$ , filled to its water level, contains 125,000 cubic feet; such a lock, filled and emptied fifty times in a day of 24 hours, for the locking through of fifty vessels, would require 6,250,000 cubic feet, something more than 4,000 cubic feet per minute; add to which, 50 per cent. for waste, and the requirement amounts to 6,000 cubic feet per minute; 360,000 per hour; or 8,640,000 cubic feet per diem, to pass 50 propellers. I learn from Mr. Shanly's report upon the "French River and Ottawa Navigation," that the greatest number of vessels passed through the Welland Canal during any month was 636, or about 25 per diem. This occurred during the month of June, when the volume of water passing at Balsam Rapids is ordinarily one-half greater than the above estimate; indeed it cannot be said that these waters fall to the ordinary level before the end of that month. To provide for the period of low water, which usually occurs in September, extending sometimes into October, I propose the erection of a tight dam at Balsam Rapids, by means of which I would permanently raise the water at Balsam Lake four feet, maintaining it at a level a few inches above the present high water mark; regulating the outflow or discharge by sluices constructed in the dam. Such a dam I would build, in the most permanent manner, of stone. The facilities for the construction of such a work are the best that could be desired; the solid limestone bed of the river, for a foundation, and suitable building stone to be had in the immediate vicinity. An area of about 20 square miles of water, having a reserve of four feet in depth,

would thus be secured; one inch in depth over that area would supply 45,000,000 cubic feet of water, a quantity five times greater than that required to "lock through" fifty propellers. It is by no means probable, however, that the number of vessels that could be attracted to this route would for some years exceed the number which have, in the busiest month of the season, passed through the Welland Canal, viz., 25 vessels per diem, as above quoted from Mr. Shanly's report. We are not compelled, however, to rely entirely upon our reserves in Balsam Lake, for the lakes which discharge their surplus waters into Gull River can be made available, by means of a few inexpensive dams, to hold back such a reserve as puts the matter of water supply at our summit beyond doubt or question. The first of these lakes, situated between the Townships of Somerville and Laxton, is four miles in length, with an average width of half a mile, containing about two square miles of water surface. The second, situated in the Township of Lutterworth, is six miles long and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile wide, having thus an area of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. The third and principal lake consists of a group of small lakes, situated in the Townships of Minden and Stanhope, having an area of not less than 15 square miles of water. The second and third of these bodies of water are deep; the third so deep that—provided the fall in Gull River, at or near the end of the lake, admits—it may be tapped, and, the supply periodically required to maintain at a useful level the principal reservoir, Balsam Lake—drawn off. In the case of the third lake, provided, as above stated, the topography of the outlet favors the plan, recourse may be had to both dam and tap, to render that lake a still more certain source of supply. Having now, as I believe, satisfactorily shown that the sources of an abundant water supply at the summit may be confidently relied upon, I will proceed to describe, briefly, the route for the proposed canal, commencing at the mouth of the Trent, upon the Bay of Quinté. Proceeding up the river from the village of Trenton, the foot of the rapids is reached about one mile from the mouth. From that point the river is a continuous rapid to Highland Bay, two miles above the village of Frankford, and about nine miles from the Bay of Quinté: elevation of Highland Bay above Bay of Quinté, 115 feet. Highland Bay, a broad reach of navigable water, about 4 miles in length, brings us to Chisholm's Rapids. Here the Government built a dam, three thousand feet of canal and a lock; but in consequence of its isolation, the work has never been used. The canal is excavated in limestone rock. From Chisholm's, ten miles to Percy Landing, we have a reach of still water, requiring but little outlay to render it navigable by propellers of nine and a half feet draught. Height of this level above Bay of Quinté, 124 feet. Between Percy Landing and Crow Bay, distance about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the river presents a succession of rapids and *chutes*, falling in that distance 153 feet. Crow Bay is an expansion of the river, about two miles long by half a mile wide at the broadest part. The river, after tumbling over a succession of lime rock ledges at "Heely's Falls," enters the bay from the north-west. Difference between Crow Bay and the still water above "Heely's Falls," about 79 feet: distance a mile and a half. From "Heely's Falls" to Crook's Rapids, distance  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles, there is little required to be done to render the river navigable, beyond deepening its channel at a few points. At Crook's Rapids (now Hastings Village), the Government, as at Chisholm's, built a lock and dam some years ago, but the lock has been little used. Neither this lock nor that at Chisholm's could be made available for your proposed Ship Canal. Here we arrive at the level of Rice Lake, 365 feet above Lake Ontario. For some distance above the dam, the river is shallow, with limestone rock bottom. From Hastings to Whitlaw's Rapids, at the foot of the Little Lake, Peterboro' *via* Rice Lake, and the Otonabee River, we have (approximately) 35 miles of steambot navigation for vessels of light draught. To make this portion of the route navigable for the propellers contemplated, considerable outlay would be necessary, chiefly in deepening the Trent above Hastings Village and the Otonabee river. At Whitlaw's Rapids, the Government built a lock and dam. The lock was used for several years by small steamers running between Peterboro' and the several landings on Rice Lake. Both dam and lock have fallen into disuse and decay. Between the foot of Whitlaw's Rapids and Clear Lake at Young's Mills, the bed of the river is for the most part rock, the prevailing limestone formation; distance 15 miles; difference of level (Baird), 152 feet, making the elevation of Trout or Clear Lake above Lake Ontario, 517 feet. Between Young's Mills and Buckhorn Mills, at the foot of Buckhorn Lake, the principal obstruction to be overcome is the Peninsula Falls, now known as Burleigh Falls, where the river is precipitated over a mass of granite rock,

making a descent altogether of  $25\frac{8}{12}$  feet. Between Burleigh Fall and Buckhorn there occurs two small *chutes*: the first, described by Mr. Baird as "*Burleigh Chute*," having a fall of  $2\frac{2}{12}$ ; the second a  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile below Buckhorn, with a fall of  $1\frac{2}{12}$  foot. Distance, Young's to Buckhorn, sixteen miles. At Buckhorn the fall is  $13\frac{8}{12}$  feet, which brings us up to the level of Buckhorn, Chemong and Pigeon Lakes. Height above Lake Ontario,  $559\frac{6}{12}$  feet. The rock formation at Buckhorn is granite, which continues to show itself along the shores of, and in boulders in, the lake, for the distance of three miles south-west of Buckhorn, where the limestone formation again becomes the bed-rock of the waters. To render Buckhorn Lake navigable for vessels drawing  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water, it will be necessary to raise Buckhorn dam two feet, and that the waters of the lake shall be kept up at all seasons to that level. Little then would be required, beyond the removal of a few granite boulders near Buckhorn, to perfect the navigation to Bobcaygeon—distance  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The fall from Sturgeon Lake, at Bobcaygeon, as at present fixed by the dam, is  $6\frac{2}{12}$  feet. To reduce the expense of deepening the channel over the shallows for half a mile above Bobcaygeon, and to obtain sufficient depth of water for the contemplated navigation further up in Sturgeon Lake, it will be necessary to raise Bobcaygeon dam two feet, and that the water in Sturgeon Lake be maintained permanently at that higher level. This would not altogether obviate the necessity of considerable rock excavation at the shallows above mentioned, for the depth over these shallows in low water, at the present height of the dam, is only four to five feet. The raising of the dams as proposed at Buckhorn and Bobcaygeon, would not, I think, add fifty acres to the drowned lands along the shores of these lakes, for the original flats are already (all) submerged. Any addition of consequence likely to be made would occur along the shores of Pigeon Creek, as far up as Omemee. Some small additions might be made to the Scugog River inundation. We arrive next at Fenelon Falls, described by Mr. Baird's as "*Cameron's Falls*." Here the difference of level

between Sturgeon Lake, according to Mr. Baird's report, is  $24\frac{10}{12}$  feet. The strait or river connecting Sturgeon Lake with Cameron's Lake is about two miles long and 150 feet wide at the lower end, narrowing to less than 75 feet in width a short distance below the fall. Between that point and the fall, it widens out and forms a little basin, which affords a convenient but somewhat contracted landing for the "*Ogemah*" and other steamboats navigating the lakes below. On both sides the strait is bounded by precipitous limestone cliffs, ranging from 25 to 40 feet in height. Above the fall the river banks are low, and the rock which forms the river bottom extends back into Cameron's Lake, forming a rocky shoal across the outlet. The length of canal to be excavated in rock will be about 1500 feet. Cameron's Lake is reported deep enough for the contemplated navigation up to Balsam Rapids. Balsam River, two miles long, connects Cameron's Lake with Balsam Lake. It is about 200 feet wide; the upper half of its length being shallow, it is probable that a cutting in rock (limestone) a mile, perhaps, long will be necessary here. Difference of level between these lakes (Baird),  $2\frac{4}{12}$  feet. Balsam Lake, the summit water, has been, I think, sufficiently described in discussing the question of water-supply for the proposed canal. I may state, however, that while there are channels of deep water in this lake, there are also many shoals. According to the best information I have been able to obtain respecting it, not being able to speak of it from my own knowledge, I think it quite safe to say, that raising it to the higher level proposed, to make it a reservoir for the summit water supply, will render the work of opening a channel through it comparatively easy. Mr. Baird appears to have considered this lake deep enough for the navigation then had in view, with the exception of a shoal at the entrance of Portage Bay. Of the country lying immediately west of Balsam Lake, I have no personal knowledge; Mr. Baird, however, reports favorably of it, and I believe it is well understood that there is no engineering difficulty in the way of building the contemplated canal to Lake Simcoe, at the mouth of Talbot River; distance  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles; difference of level, 118 feet 6 inches. I am not aware that there is any obstruction to the navigation through Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching to the outlet, the River Severn, which I propose to use in connection with the necessary dams and locks for the contemplated canal. Mr. Kivas Tully, C.E., in his evidence previously referred to, substantially condemns the Severn route; the reason assigned being that the outlet by the river is circuitous and crosses the Laurentian series of rock (the granite for-

mation), and consequently the work would be attended with much expense. The Severn being the natural outlet from Lake Simcoe, and the difference of level to the waters of Lake Huron being the same—whether that route be taken, or either of the two mentioned by Mr. Tully as being the only practicable outlets he found—I am of opinion that the Severn route should be carefully surveyed and estimated, so as to admit of a fair comparison of routes; a comparison of distances, from the mouth of Talbot River to Gloucester Bay, by the Severn, and to Nottawasaga Bay, by Kempenfeldt Bay and the Nottawasaga River respectively, will not be out of place in this connexion. Talbot River to Barrie, on Lake Simcoe, distance 28 miles, and thence 8 miles through excavation (5 miles of it averaging 50 feet or more in depth), to the Nottawasaga River, and 27 miles by the river to its mouth on the bay—total, 63 miles. The distance by the water from Talbot River to the entrance of the Severn, at the foot of Lake Couchiching, is 25 miles, and thence to Gloucester Bay, by the Severn, 33 miles—total, 58 miles, showing a difference in favor of the Severn route of 5 miles. Upon the Barrie and Nottawasaga route, heavy excavation is encountered. A cutting, 8 miles in length, the average depth for 5 miles being not less than 50 feet, involving the removal of a mass of earth amounting to 13,000,000 cubic yards, at a cost—estimating it at 30 cents per cubic yard—of \$3,900,000. Such great cuttings are very costly works to keep in repair, which will not be disputed when it is understood that the area of the slopes in the Barrie cutting would be about 200 acres. Never having explored the Severn River, I am unable to speak of the topographical features; of that route from my own knowledge, but from information gathered twelve years ago, while prosecuting my railway surveys between Lake Simcoe and Gloucester Bay, I have no reason to suppose that the Severn will be more expensive than the same number of miles of the Trent, except that the former river may be more rock-bound than the latter. In case, however, that it should be found necessary upon one-quarter of the river's length of 33 miles, to have recourse to cuttings in rock, the fall and distance forbid the assumption that any of such cuttings need be so long as to make it necessary to provide width enough in the canal for vessels to pass each other. The 8½ miles of excavated canal, 55 feet wide by 10 feet deep, would not, at the liberal estimate of \$3.00 per cubic yard, cost as much as the eight miles of deep cuttings on the Barrie and Nottawasaga route. Moreover, a cutting in rock once made is made forever. I believe the Severn presents a succession of rapids and *chutes*, with reaches of still water between, and an occasional cascade, and that with dams where they can be used to deepen the shallows or submerge *chutes*, with the required number of locks, and necessary short rock cuttings, the establishments of the proposed navigation will not be found either difficult or expensive. To secure a safe, commodious and easily-accessible harbour on Georgian Bay, at the western terminus of the contemplated canal, will doubtless be regarded as most desirable. When the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron Railway (subsequently the Grand Junction) project was on foot, the matter of a harbour on Georgian Bay was entered upon and carefully inquired into. At that time the construction of the Northern Railway from Toronto to Collingwood had just been commenced, and its north-westerly terminus fixed upon Nottawasaga Bay. The St. Lawrence and Lake Huron project, and the Northern Toronto Railway were regarded as rivals, and the supporters of the former deemed it of importance to establish the superiority of Gloucester Bay over Nottawasaga Bay, as a harbour for facility of access in any weather, and for safety when gained. To that end the testimony of several captains of vessels, who had sailed upon Georgian Bay in all directions and in all weathers, was obtained, and the evidence thus had clearly showed, that while Nottawasaga Bay, from its form, magnitude and bearings, was difficult and dangerous, the other was accessible in all weathers and safe in all respects. The distance from the Bay of Quinté to the mouth of the Severn in Gloucester Bay, by the route described, is approximately 228 miles, and the total lockage 846 feet.

In the foregoing description, I have followed the Otonabee River to Clear Lake, and thence by Burleigh or Peninsula Falls to Buckhorn Lake. That being a part of the route surveyed by the late Mr. Baird, and being an important section of this chain of waters, I considered that any description which did not include it would be imperfect. I do not propose, however, that the canal should take that circuitous course. A short cut from the "Little Lake" at Peterboro', by the valley of Dixon's Creek, to a point near the southern extremity of Chemong Lake, although for a short distance encountering heavy cutting, is practicable, and by which a saving in distance of 23 miles is effected. This reduces the distance from Georgian Bay to Bay of Quinté, to 205 miles:

Before leaving this branch of the subject of your second question, it is proper, I think that I should notice Mr. Tully's proposition of an overland route for the canal between Peterboro' and Beaverton, by the way of Lindsay, put forward in his evidence previously alluded to. I do this, lest, it should be imagined by the Committee that I passed Mr. Tully's proposition over from too strong prepossessions in favour of the route by the waters, and also for the reason that I consider it desirable and important that the matter of a change of route for the canal or channel of communication from the chain of waters, as proposed by Mr. Tully, should be disposed of before I proceed further with my evidence.

The line of route indicated by Mr. Tully between Peterboro' and Beaverton would certainly be shorter than the one I have described by the waters, by perhaps the number of miles stated, and the saving in lockage would amount to 54 feet, instead of 37 feet as stated, were it practicable, as Mr. Tully proposes, to make Sturgeon Lake the summit level and feeder of the canal; but it happens, unfortunately for the whole project, that it would be found impossible to use Sturgeon Lake or even Scugog Lake, which is eight feet higher, for that purpose, for the country both eastward and westward, from the Scugog River, at or any where in the vicinity of Lindsay, is from 30 to 50 feet higher than Sturgeon Lake. It is not only in the vicinity of the river that the country which Mr. Tully's line would traverse has the elevation I have stated, but the whole of the Township of Ops, eastward from Scugog to the ridges bounding the valley of Pigeon Creek, and westward upon any line bearing in the direction of Beaverton, more elevated ridges would be encountered. Having, in the course of my railway surveys, run levels over the country both eastwardly and westwardly of Scugog River, I am able to speak positively of its elevation relative to the lakes.

The other branch of your second question relates to the class of vessels that might be advantageously employed in the transportation of grain and other products from the West to the Ocean, and therefore includes the question of what capacity of canal or scale of construction shall be adopted for the estimate of cost. These questions I will now proceed to discuss:—

I do not suppose that the Committee have in view the opening of a channel of a capacity to admit sea-going vessels, or propellers of the largest class in use upon the Upper Lakes, but that a work upon a scale of construction large enough to accommodate such a volume of traffic as would be likely to insure the project commercial success, to be what the Committee contemplate and desire to see accomplished.

Mr. J. B. Jarvis, C. E., in his report upon the projected Caughnawaga Canal, after much examination and discussion of the question of capacity, arrives substantially at the conclusion, that propellers drawing nine (9) to nine and a-half (9½) feet water, 28 to 33 ft. beam, 175 to 185 feet long, and carrying—when fully loaded—5,000 to 6,000 bbls. flour, are more useful and profitable in the lake trade than vessels of a larger class.

It appears that several of the most important lake ports for outward-bound tonnage have not ordinarily sufficient depth of water to admit vessels drawing over 9½ feet, so that the largest class of propellers cannot at all times take in full cargoes at these ports.

The locks upon the St. Lawrence Canals are 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, and have 9 feet in depth of water over mitre-sills. These locks, therefore, are of larger dimensions than would be required for the class of vessels which, as above stated, Mr. Jarvis' conclusions favored, and for which he planned the locks for the Caughnawaga Canal.

The dimensions of the locks that Mr. Jarvis recommended for the Caughnawaga Canal are as follows, viz.:—200 feet long, 36 feet wide, with 9½ ft. depth of water over mitre-sills. There appears to be some diversity of opinion as to the question whether propellers or barges would be best adapted for the grain trade upon a river and canal navigation, such as the Ottawa navigation project and this one would afford, if carried into effect.

Both Mr. Shanly and Mr. T. C. Clark have planned and estimated for propeller navigation upon the Ottawa route, but the Board of Trade of the City of Montreal appear to take a different view. I find in the report of the sub-committee to the committee of the Board of Trade of the City of Montreal, appointed for the reception of the delegates from Illinois and Wisconsin, dated April, A. D. 1863, the following statement:—

"Experience in the grain trade here (Montreal) goes to show that, transhipment at the foot of lake navigation from large steam and sailing vessels into river craft, is not only not found to be an inconvenience, but is adopted by choice as the cheapest, most facile and

safest mode of delivering grain in our harbor. Vessels loading in the Upper Lakes now rarely come below Kingston, there transferring their cargoes to barges, the largest class of which now used in the trade measure 150 feet in length by 30 feet in width, draw 9 feet of water, and carry some 22,000 bushels of wheat. Increasing their length to 160 feet, and their beam to 33 feet, their draft could be lightened to 8 feet, and their load capacity still preserved; and by a further increase in length and beam, within the limits of the largest lock proposed, their capacity would be increased to 35,000 bushels, without adding to the reduced draft of 8 feet of water."

The views expressed in the remarks quoted above were intended, I believe, to have special application to the Ottawa project of navigation; but the geographical position of the Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinté route differs so materially from that of the Ottawa, that I doubt whether the same rule would apply to both. While a tug and barge navigation might answer every purpose for the Ottawa route, I am not prepared to say that these would meet all the requirements of the trade upon the Trent Valley line of communication. As I have stated above, the geographical positions of the two routes are very different, involving difference in length, and eastern connections of very great importance. I conclude, therefore, to adopt for my estimate of cost the following scale of construction, viz. :—

*Locks*—190 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 9 feet in depth of water over mitre-sills.

*Cuttings in rock*—45 feet bottom width, sides "battered" 1 in 3.

*Cuttings in earth*—75 feet bottom width; slopes 2 to 1.

Any rock cuttings of such a length that vessels might have occasion to pass one another, are to be of the same dimensions as cuttings in earth. These dimensions are large enough to admit the passage of by far the greater number of the propeller craft in use upon the lakes, and I consider 9 feet in depth of water the least that should be provided for the class of barges employed in the grain trade. I think this is clearly indicated in the statement of the sub-committee of the Board of Trade of the City of Montreal, quoted above. I do not think it at all probable that vessels of the class of the passenger steamboats, now plying between the upper ports and the City of Montreal, would find the proposed channel of inland navigation a profitable or pleasant one, there being little probability that pleasure traffic would be attracted to a route—notwithstanding its reaches of open water, with much romantic scenery—where the progress of the floating palace would be so much retarded by the lockage. The dimensions above given are ample for a superior class of passenger steamers, suitable for the accommodation of the local travel along the route.

#### ESTIMATE.

Bay of Quinté to Rice Lake (Trent section).....	\$3,140,000.00
Rice Lake to Balsam Lake—Chemong—(Trent section).....	2,593,747.00
Talbot River (Portage section) ....	1,100,000.00
Severn River section.....	2,300,000.00
	\$9,133,747.00
Contingencies, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. ....	639,362.00
	\$9,773,109.00

This estimate, in respect to the lockage, is based upon actual survey; as regards quantities in excavation, it is approximate.

3. Will you state the advantages presented by this route, as considered from a commercial point of view?—In the following comparative table of distances and lockage between Chicago and Montreal, upon the one existing route by the Welland Canal, and by the three several lines of communication proposed from Georgian Bay :—The first, a canal, by Lake Simcoe to Lake Ontario, at or near the City of Toronto; the second, a river and lake navigation, with connecting links of canal by the Severn River, Lake Simcoe, the "Back Lakes," Otonabee River, Rice Lake and the River Trent, to the Bay of Quinté, as herein described; and the third, the "French River and Ottawa Navigation project," is exhibited the number of miles upon each route of lake, river and canal navigation. In compiling this tabular statement I have taken Mr. Shanly's figures for the Ottawa route, and Mr. Tully's for the Georgian Bay and Toronto line; and in classifying the navigation upon this

the French Valley line, I have considered and classed the Bay of Quinté to Kingston, and River St. Lawrence to Prescott, as "lake navigation," which it practically is, for propeller craft or other steam vessels:—

COMPARATIVE Table of Distances and Lockage, Chicago to Montreal.

Routes.	Distances.				Lockage.		
	Lake.	River.	Canal.	Total	Up.	Down.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Welland Canal.....	1145	132	71	1348	.....	535	535
Toronto and Georgian Bay.....	775	155	120	1050	130	675	805
Georgian Bay and Bay of Quinté.....	815	140	85	1040	251	786	1037
Georgian Bay and Ottawa.....	575	347	58	980	83	615	698

In respect to the total mileage, the Toronto and Georgian Bay route is shorter than the Welland by 298 miles; the Georgian Bay and Bay of Quinté route is shorter than the Welland route, 308 miles; and the Ottawa line of communication is 368 miles shorter than that by the Welland Canal. The difference in distance of 60 miles in favor of the Ottawa project as compared with the Trent Valley route, and of 70 miles as compared with the Toronto and Georgian Bay line, lies upon Georgian Bay, and consists of the difference in distance from the Strait connecting that Bay with Lake Huron, to the mouth of the French River, which is about 60 miles as compared with the distance from the same point to the mouth of the Severn, approximately 120 miles, and with the distance to the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, at the head of the bay of that name, which is about 130 miles. Viewed practically, there would be but little difference in the time occupied in making a voyage from any point upon the lakes, outside of the Strait above indicated, to either of the three points upon Georgian Bay, as the prevailing north-west winds, taking any month of the season of navigation, would favor vessels bound for either Nottawasaga Bay or the mouth of the Severn, while, by the same agency, vessels bound for the mouth of the French River would be retarded in their course. The difference in lockage, severally in favor of the two projects, which may be regarded as competing with this for public favor, constitutes the prominent feature, and is the only one—viewed from the commercial stand point—upon which either of these routes can claim any superiority over the Trent Valley scheme of navigation.

The following table exhibits the comparative lengths of river and canal navigation upon each of the several routes comprised in the foregoing table, and shows, as to the time required for a propeller to make the trip from Chicago to Montreal, the same result as to three of the routes as that already published in Mr. W. Shanly's report, previously referred to, namely, that the Ottawa route, in point of time, is the shortest by 44 hours; and the table further shews that the Trent Valley route in this respect occupies a point exactly intermediate between the Ottawa on the one hand, and the Welland Canal route on the other, having 22 hours advantage over the latter, and being the same number of hours longer than the former. To confine the comparison to the Ottawa route and this one, I think it might safely be admitted that, were the two projects equal in all respects except that of time—in which is involved the difference in lockage—the Ottawa line of communication would certainly stand superior to this line of the Trent Valley, but such is not exactly the case.

## FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

	Dist'ce	Miles.		L'ckge	Time in hours.			
		River & Lake.	Canal.		Total.	In Feet.	River & Lake.	Canal.
Buffalo and Erie Canal, Hudson River.....	1251	364	1615	692	156	121	17	294
Welland Canal, Oswego, & Hudson River.....	1401	237	1638	1040	175	79	26	280
Georgian Bay, Trent and Oswego.....	1049	239	1280	1520	130	86	22	238

REMARKS.—The distance from Chicago to Buffalo is taken at 1,100 miles, and Chicago to Geo. Bay, 600.

In order to form a correct estimate of the respective merits of these competing projects, something more than the difference in lockage and time must be considered, namely, their relative geographical positions. In that respect the Toronto line, though occupying an inferior situation as compared with the Trent Valley route, is not unfavorably situated, as there would be open to the trade it might attract all the outlets of Lake Ontario; but I believe the physical difficulties which stand in the way of its accomplishment are of such magnitude as to render it almost financially impracticable. The geographical feature of the French River and Ottawa route—when viewed on the map—which stands out most prominently—is that of its complete isolation and inland character, from one end of it to the other, a distance of 400 miles; bounded as it is on both sides for the distance of 150 miles, from Lake Huron eastward, by a wilderness that can hardly be said to admit of settlement. Thus, land-locked and debouching upon the St. Lawrence near tide-water, the only trade it could be expected to command, in the absence of any direct communication by water southward of the St. Lawrence waters, would be that attracted to the port of Montreal. This condition would, without doubt, be changed very much for the better, by the construction and opening of the projected Caughnawaga Canal, through which communication would be established with Lake Champlain and the several outlets of trade therefrom; but that desideratum could only be accomplished by the expenditure of an additional four millions of dollars, which, added to the lowest possible amount for which the Ottawa scheme of navigation could be carried into effect, upon a scale of construction equal to that upon which Mr. Jarvis' estimate of cost for the Caughnawaga Canal is based, taking Mr. Shanly's estimates, would swell the capital amount necessary to place the Ottawa project in a position where it might be expected to command the support of capitalists, to a sum certainly not less than twenty millions of dollars. The geographical position of the Georgian Bay and Bay of Quinté line of communication differs most materially from the Ottawa project. Situated nearly two degrees further south, it would open earlier in the spring and continue open longer in the fall than could reasonably be looked for upon the French River, Nipissingue and Mattawan section of the Ottawa route. What the difference would be, I will not undertake to say; but that it would ordinarily amount to two weeks in the spring, and one to two weeks in the fall, is not, I think, an over estimate, for the "Back Lakes" of the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria are usually open and clear of ice by the 15th April, and seldom close before the 25th November, giving 223 days as the length of the season of navigation upon this route. It would appear that taking the Ottawa River as far up as it has been used for steamboat navigation, the season of open water may be of as long duration as upon the "Back Lakes" of the Trent Valley, but that the ice in the summit lakes breaks up as early in the spring, or that these lakes continue open up to as late a period in the fall as upon the Lower Ottawa, is not at all probable. The period in the spring when these summit lakes of the French River and Mattawan are usually clear of ice, is stated in Mr. Shanly's report as occurring between the 1st and 5th May. The principal features which distinguish this route, from the line of the Ottawa are, first, that the characteristic of isolation cannot be said to attach to it; second, that along its whole extent it has been settled and occupied by an industrious and flourishing population for forty years. The subsistence that would be required abounds on every part of the line, and building material, wood and stone of the finest quality, upon every section of the proposed work. The line of route is accessible by railway at five different points, viz:—Trenton, Rice Lake, Peterboro', Lindsay, and Barrie. And, third, the total length is but one-half that of French River and the Ottawa line of communication, and, debouching upon the Bay of Quinté, connects two of the great lakes. This feature of the Trent route, its debouchure upon Lake Ontario, places it in connection with all the ports upon that lake, from Rochester eastward, and with all the American and Canadian ports upon the St. Lawrence, and each and every one of these outlets become tributary to your contemplated scheme of navigation as points of attraction for the trade of the "Great West." By the port of Oswego, freight passing through your canal may reach the City of New York with a saving in distance, as compared with the route of the Lakes, Buffalo and the Erie Canal, of 340 miles; and by the St. Lawrence, port of Ogdensburgh, Lake Champlain with its outlets by canal and railways, and through these the New England States, would likewise contribute to increase the volume of its trade. These outlets from Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence are realities, present and existing, and are already the

avenues of a large and rapidly increasing commerce. In the above comparative view, the port of Montreal is not mentioned, as from its situation it is common to both routes; but as there is not any probability that more than one of these schemes will ever be carried out, I will assume, that—possessing such marked and decided advantages over its northern competitor, advantages not only such as attach to it from superiority of geographical position, but the very important one of requiring but little more than one-half the amount of capital to carry it into effect—the Georgian Bay and Bay of Quinté route has been chosen for construction, the City of Montreal would then become one of the most important of the contributors to its trade, and *vice versa*.

I may remark, in conclusion, in respect to the Caughnawaga Canal project, that the cost of constructing both that canal and the Georgian Bay and Bay of Quinté navigation, basing the calculations upon Mr. Shanly's estimates for the Ottawa schemes, Mr. Jarvis' estimate of cost, and my own, would require but little more than two-thirds the amount of capital that would have to be found for the construction of the French River and Ottawa navigation, upon a scale corresponding to that which I have had the honor to submit for the Georgian Bay and Bay of Quinté project.

JOHN W. TATE,  
Civil Engineer.

Quebec, March 28, 1864.

2nd JUNE, 1864.

Mr. Kivas Tully again appeared before the Committee and answered the following questions:—

4. Have you, since your previous examination before this Committee, received any further information as to the water-supply afforded by Gull River and Balsam Lake?—The result of the survey instituted by the County of Ontario to ascertain the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal, connecting the Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, at Whitby, indicates that, by the storage of the waters of Balsam Lake and Gull River, a sufficient amount of water can be procured to supply a Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, at this point; and in the report it is stated that “a further supply could be added by diverting the waters from the sources of such streams as the Muskoka, Madawaska, Petewawa or Burnt River, or some of these.” Referring to my former evidence, I find that I have expressed a doubt that “the necessary supply of water can be procured at the summit level to feed a broad, deep and capacious ship channel;” I stated further, that “without professional examination I could not state the full extent of the water-supply and capacity of the canal that might be constructed between these points.” The recent survey, above referred to, has, in a great measure, dispelled this doubt; but as no calculations have been made as to the quantity of water required and that could be supplied from the storage of the waters of Balsam Lake and Gull River, I still think that it would be advisable to make a professional examination, and to ascertain the amount of water supply beyond a doubt, by gauging the waters of Balsam Lake where they enter the Balsam River, between Balsam and Cameron Lakes, during a period of twelve months.

The only time that I had an opportunity of making any observations of the quantity of water passing from Balsam Lake, was in the month of August, a few years since, when apparently the water was low. What the amount of water would be, if stored, I have no means of ascertaining; no doubt it would be considerable, but whether it would be sufficient to supply a canal with a capacity of ten millions of tons annually, I cannot positively state, though from the decided opinion contained in the report on the Whitby route, this may be reasonably inferred.

5. What advantages would be gained, if any, by following the line of waters of the River Trent, making Balsam Lake the summit level, instead of running directly across the country, making Sturgeon Lake the summit level, as you previously proposed?—The difference between the two routes above described, would be simply one of greater cost by the direct line, from Peterboro' to Beaverton, by Lindsay, as compared with a longer distance, and increased lockage by Balsam Lake.

I find that the cost of constructing a canal between Peterboro' and Beaverton, was estimated by me at \$1,780,000. This amount would be considerably lessened by following

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the waters of the Otonabee, though the increased distance by the line proposed by Mr. Baird would be 40 miles, and an increased lockage of 37 feet.

If a favorable line between Peterboro' and Chemong or Mud Lake could be discovered—and I believe it would be by further explorations—the distance might be proportionably diminished, instead of following Mr. Baird's line. The lockage would of course remain the same.

From the survey of the Whitby route, the sections show a higher ridge between Lindsay and Beaverton than I had any reason to suppose, from the information which I received from what I considered competent authority.

The estimate therefore, for the portion between Peterboro' and Beaverton by Lindsay, should be increased—to what amount I cannot now state. I am inclined to believe, however, that it would be so considerable, as to lead to the abandonment of this portion of the proposed route.

Before any active steps are taken towards the construction of a canal by the River Trent, it would be prudent and desirable that a correct survey and profile of the line should be made, in order to determine the best route, the advantages and probable cost of the undertaking.

KIVAS TULLY.

Quebec, June 2nd, 1864.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

### WORKING OF THE FISHERY ACT,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.

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 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 7th March, 1864.

*Resolved*,—That a Select Committee, composed of the Hon. Mr. McDougall, Hon. Mr. Carling, Mr. Price, Mr. Chapais, Mr. Sylvain, Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Wallbridge (North Hastings), Mr. Jackson, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Gagnon, Mr. Ross (Prince Edward), and Mr. Robitaille, be appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Fishery Act, and the Administration of Justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the working of the system of Protection extended to the Fisheries, the system of Bounties, and all other matters connected with those subjects, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Attest,

 WM. B. LINDSAY,  
 Clerk, L. A.

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 MONDAY, 9th May, 1864.

*Ordered*,—That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to five members.

Also, That the papers, documents, and minutes of the Select Committee appointed during the last session, on the same subject, be referred to the said Committee.

And also, That Mr. LeBoutillier and Mr. Perrault be added to the said Committee.

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THE COMMITTEE appointed to enquire and report on the working of the Fishery Act and the administration of justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the working of the system of protection extended to the fisheries, the system of bounties, and all other matters connected with those subjects, have the honor to report as follows:—

The importance of our fisheries is only now beginning to be appreciated in the interior of the country. The seaboard belonging to Canada in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence extends over a length of 1,000 miles, and in the waters which it encloses are to be found in abundance, cod, herring, mackerel, and several other varieties of fish, which, without being the special objects of extensive fisheries, are, nevertheless, important as bait for the cod and mackerel fisheries, and also as an alimentary resource for the maritime population.

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In the family of cetacea and of carnivorous amphibious animals must not be forgotten several species of whales, the white porpoise, and three or four varieties of seals, which either inhabit or frequent our waters, and which, although not possessing the value of the fish above referred to, are of considerable importance.

The fresh water fisheries are also of very great importance, and are carried on in the rivers and streams which fall into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the River St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and the lakes of the interior. Among these fisheries we may mention that of the salmon, which is carried on principally in the streams which fall into the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence; and also the trout fishery, which is carried on in the lakes, but which is not of the same importance as the former.

The real Canadian fresh water fisheries are to be found in the River St. Lawrence itself, between Rimouski and the great lakes; and we may mention among the kinds of fish which frequent or inhabit its waters, and the taking of which for the supplying of our own markets constitutes a productive branch of industry,—the sturgeon, shad, barr, mas-kinoagé, pike, eel, several specimens of carp, the codling, sardine, and other well known varieties which it is not necessary to mention here.

The annual value of the sea fisheries of Canada, to Canada alone, exceeds \$1,000,000, and your Committee regret that they have not been able to ascertain the value of these fisheries to the United States and to the Lower Provinces.

As regards the river fisheries of Lower Canada, it is impossible to determine their real value and importance, inasmuch as no official statistics exist respecting any of these fisheries excepting the salmon fishery, the annual value of which varies from \$30,000 to \$50,000; but the opinion of your Committee is, that the fresh water fisheries of Lower Canada are highly important, and merit attention and protection on the part of the Government.

The following statement, prepared from the reports of Captain Fortin, will afford a correct idea of the importance and value of our sea fisheries :—

NUMBER of Fishing Boats and Schooners, and the number of Fishermen and Shoremen engaged in the Fisheries of the Gulf, viz: in the County of Bonaventure, County of Gaspé, County of Rimouski, County of Saguenay, and the Coast of Labrador, the North Shore of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the Island of Anticosti.

Number of Fish- ing Boats.	3628	5242	2620	157	Number of Vessels.	Number of men em- ployed on board of these Vessels.	1165	9027	Total number of men em- ployed in the Fisheries of the Gulf.	Codfish.	Madlock.	Flake.	Herring.	Mackerel.	Salmon.	Trout.	Halibut.	Cod-liver Oil.	Seal Oil.	Whale Oil.	Seal Skins.	Cod Sounds and Tongues.	Sardines.	Smoked Herring.
										Summer Fishing.	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Boxes.
										37437	992	505	40066	1639	2802	200	313	93035	92078	14400	12609	150	670	360

Value of the Produce of Canadian Fisheries in 1863.

Codfish	180890 Quintals	at \$3 50	663116 00
Madlock	992 do	at 2 00	1984 00
Flake	505 do	at 2 00	1010 00
Herring	40066 Barrels	at 2 50	100165 00
Mackerel	1639 do	at 8 00	13112 00
Salmon	2802 do	at 11 00	30822 00
Trout	200 do	at 10 00	2000 00
Halibut	313 do	at 5 00	1565 00
Cod-liver Oil	93035 Gallons	at 0 55	51169 25
Seal Oil	92978 do	at 0 65	60435 70
Whale Oil	14400 do	at 0 65	9360 00
Seal Skins	12609 Skins	at 0 90	11348 00
Cod Sounds and Tongues	150 Barrels	at 5 00	750 00
Sardines	670 do	at 4 00	2680 00
Smoked Herring	360 Boxes	at 0 25	90 00
Total			\$919605 95

The foregoing table might lead to the belief that the herring fishery is of small importance, and that it is diminishing every year; but it must not be forgotten that this diminution is owing to the war in the neighboring States, which has closed the ports of the Southern States, to which the great bulk of the produce of this fishery was exported. In 1861 the quantity of herrings cured was nearly 110,000 barrels; in 1862, 53,000 barrels; and in 1863, only 40,066 barrels. These fish, which have always frequented our coasts in such numbers, appear to be as numerous as ever, but the efforts of our fishermen have been paralyzed by the state of things above referred to, which prevents them from realizing a remunerative return from this branch of our fisheries.

In Upper Canada the fisheries are not as yet appreciated as they should be. The officers charged with the carrying out of the fishery laws and regulations have always had serious obstacles to encounter in the execution of their arduous duties.

The extent of coast line in Upper Canada bordering on the St. Lawrence and the great lakes exceeds 5,000 miles, and nearly all the waters bounded by this coast abound in salmon-trout, whitefish, and herring, besides a great variety of other less important fish, such as the maskinongé, sturgeon, pike, pickerel, bass, and trout. Besides the coast line, extending over 5,000 miles, are numerous inland lakes and the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, abounding in different kinds of fish, which constitute an important addition to the alimentary resources of that portion of the country.

Your Committee have been unable to procure the statistics requisite to establish clearly the annual value of the fisheries of Upper Canada, the total number of men engaged in them, or the exact number of fishing boats employed. Your Committee are, nevertheless, convinced that the fisheries of Upper Canada are also of very great importance, and that it is desirable to regulate and protect this branch of industry in a more efficient manner than heretofore.

#### COD.

Cod is the object of the principal and most important of our maritime fisheries. It appears on our coasts about the beginning of May and remains until the beginning of December. The summer fishery ends on the fifteenth of August, at which period the fall fishing begins—the latter in some localities, such as the Bay of Chaleur, is continued until the month of December. The product of the summer fishery is dried and exported to the ports of the Mediterranean, of Brazil, of the West Indies, Portugal, Spain, Channel Islands, and Nova Scotia. That of the fall fishing is partly dried for exportation to the same ports, and partly salted to supply the Canadian market.

Canadian dried cod is extremely well prepared, especially that cured on the shores of Gaspé, and commands a higher price on the markets than any other; but as much cannot be said of the salt cod, which is usually prepared without sufficient care. The fishermen, and those who work at the curing of the cod, are generally very expert, and your Committee cannot recommend any improvement in the manner of taking and curing it, except as regards the salt cod, which should be more carefully washed, and each barrel of which should contain 200 lbs., after ordinary loss of weight.

Hand fishing-lines are the principal means made use of to catch cod in Canadian waters. On the North Shore the seine is sometimes, but seldom, employed, and at the Magdalen Islands set lines were formerly used. Practical men maintain that the use of the seine is ruinous, as it destroys a quantity of very small cod, and, on the other hand, they assert that set lines cause irreparable damage, by catching large fish supposed to be mother-fish.

Your Committee, therefore, suggest the abolition of these two latter modes of fishing.

A new apparatus for taking cod and every description of fish, except the whale, has been invented and brought into use on the North Shore, by Mr. David Tetu. The advantage of this new net is that the fisherman may select the fish that suits him, and set the rest at liberty without destroying them. Your Honorable House may obtain a more perfect knowledge of this fishing apparatus by examining the description and plan of it given by the inventor himself in his testimony.

The cod liver oil, as also the whale oil, is of a very good description, but with a little more care and cleanliness its quality might be still more improved. It is now known that the cod is much better cured and dried by the sun, whereas the oil would be infinitely

superior if the livers were submitted to the action of artificial heat. Artificial heat has been employed in the preparation of cod liver oil with great success and profit by Mr. David Tetu on the North Shore, and it is to be desired that the practice should become common among our fishermen.

The Fishery Act of 1588 compelled fishermen to bury or throw into the sea, three miles from shore, the heads and offal of the cod, and your Committee recommend instead of this clause, which it is impossible and dangerous to put in execution, the enactment of the fifth section of Mr. Price's Bill, reported by this Committee last year. It is considered that this section will provide a remedy for the inconvenience to which the salmon fishery was subjected by the presence of offal in the salmon nets, carried by the ebb and flow of the tide, without subjecting the fishermen to the expense of carrying the fish offal three miles from shore, or to the danger of burying it on dry land above high water mark. Experience shews that the cod offal, when thrown into the sea along the shore, attracts a throng of small fish, which the fishermen catch with nets to use as bait in the cod-fishery, and it would be wise to allow the practice wherever it would not prove injurious to the salmon fishery. Perhaps, however, it would be even more profitable to extract from the heads of the cod, by artificial means, the gelatine which they contain in considerable quantity; but the great capitalists engaged in our fisheries have always neglected this branch of industry, which is comparatively unimportant in their eyes, in order to devote themselves exclusively to the exportation of dried cod, a business which is so productive in itself.

#### HERRING.

After the cod fishery, the herring fishery is most important. This fish is taken by means of nets, wattles, and seines. It is brought to market either salted or smoked. The spring herring is greatly inferior to the autumn herring, and fetches a lower price. That from Labrador is richer and commands a higher price than that from the shores of Gaspé, the Bay of Chaleur, and the Magdalen Islands.

Generally speaking, these fish are very badly cured in Canada; they are not washed with sufficient care; they are not subjected to the action of salt soon enough after they are caught, and the barrels in which they are packed are not always tight, the bung-hole stave being of soft instead of hard wood.

The Gut of Canso fishermen, who come to fish for herring at the Magdalen Islands, know how to cure these fish much better than we do, and they carry on a ruinous competition with us. However, among those who carry on the herring fishery in Canada, there are many who, like Peter Cob Campbell, Esq., of Maria, on the Bay of Chaleurs, produce an article on foreign markets which rivals that from the Gut of Canso.

Having alluded to the causes of the inferiority of the herring as generally cured in Canada, your Committee have no recommendation to make respecting any improvement in the manner of carrying on this fishery.

With a view of diffusing generally a knowledge of the best method of curing herrings, your Committee strongly recommend the printing and distribution among our fishermen of the pamphlet by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Baronet, hereto attached.

#### MACKEREL.

The mackerel fishery is entirely neglected by the Canadians, and that source of wealth is worked by the Americans, who come to our shores for the purpose. Our fishermen have never devoted themselves to this branch of industry on a large scale, and since Americans have enjoyed the same fishing privileges as British subjects, our fishermen have scarcely been able to catch a sufficient quantity of mackerel to serve as bait for the cod fishery. No less than 300 American vessels resort to our shores each year to engage in the cod and mackerel fishery, whereas the number of Canadian vessels only amounts at present to 157, besides 2,628 undecked boats, all of which are exclusively engaged in the cod fishery. It is to be regretted that our capitalists do not deign to direct their attention to the taking and curing of this fish, which abounds in our waters, and yields so great a profit to our industrious neighbors.

Commander Roptin estimates at \$600,000 the annual value of the mackerel caught by the Americans in the waters which bathe our shores.

## SALMON.

Salmon is taken in Canada by means of nets, fly-fishing, and the spear (nigog). We have more than 70 rivers which formerly abounded with salmon, but which have nearly all been cleared of fish by the practice of killing the salmon in the spring during their descent to the sea, as also in the places which they frequent for purposes of reproduction, and by the spreading of nets so as almost entirely to close the rivers, and by the construction of dams and the erection and operations of saw-mills. Since river overseers have been appointed, and the law and the fishing regulations have been enforced, the improvement of our salmon rivers has been successfully pursued. The number of overseers, however, might be increased with great advantage to the salmon fisheries. In certain places the spawning beds of the salmon are haunted by persons who do not hesitate to carry off all the salmon which is there for purposes of reproduction, and there are also lessees of rivers who do not scruple to carry on the fishery in contravention of the law.

A very decided difference of opinion exists as to the implements used in Canada in the salmon fishery. Some, the fewest in number, maintain that the use of any fixed apparatus, such as standing nets of all kinds and brush fisheries should be prohibited, and that fishing with the fly and with seines only should be permitted. Others, on the contrary, approve of the fixed apparatus and of fly-fishing, but condemn the use of the seine. All, however, agree on the necessity of abolishing entirely the use of the spear and of the nigog.

After a mature examination of the evidence annexed to this report, your Committee have come to the conclusion that the fixed apparatus, of which some theorists complain, should not be prohibited, but that no law to regulate their use which can be enforced can be too stringent; the use of the spear or nigog should be forbidden to the white man, but not to the Indians, who, in certain places, depend for their subsistence on this method of carrying on the salmon fishery. Nevertheless, in order to prevent any abuse, it would be advisable to allow the Indians to make use of the nigog only from the 1st of May to the 10th of July, permitting them, however, to dispose of this salmon in any way they may wish.

The leasing of the salmon rivers in the Lower St. Lawrence was done very precipitately in 1859, and several persons who were then engaged in salmon fishing, and had been so engaged for many years, in the Moisie River, were suddenly dispossessed, by order of the Government of that day, in order to give possession to Mr. Holliday, who had just obtained a lease of that river.

The fishermen who have thus been dispossessed of their fishing stations have made complaints, and your Committee desire respectfully to recommend their claims to the favorable consideration of Government.

## FISHING STATION LICENSES, AND LEASES OF RIVERS.

The intention of the Government in creating, by the Fishery Act of 1858, a system of licenses and leases, was to protect, preserve, and improve our fisheries, to protect the fishermen in their rights, and to create a revenue to defray the expenses of such protection; and it is with regret your Committee have discovered that the Fisheries Branch of the Crown Lands Department has permitted to remain in arrear, for several years, the amounts due for licenses issued by this Branch, both in Upper and Lower Canada, thus exposing the Province to considerable loss.

Your Committee, in consequence, strongly recommend that in future no lessee or license-holder shall have the privilege of renewing his license or continuing his lease without having liquidated all the rents and arrears due; and that all leases or licenses be cancelled from the moment that the person holding them shall have been convicted of having fished in contravention of the rules and regulations established in virtue of the Fishery Act.

## ORGANIZATION AND PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES.

The sea and river fisheries had been for a long period, so to speak, completely left to themselves before the Union. It is true, laws had been passed for the regulation of the fisheries of the counties in the vicinity of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, but these laws were scarcely ever enforced, and the fisheries suffered much from this lack of protection.

It was in 1852 that the Government undertook the organization and protection of the sea fisheries by sending to the Gulf an armed vessel, under the control of a stipendiary magistrate. In 1857, the old laws having been found insufficient, the Commissioner of Crown Lands caused a new law to be passed regulating the sea and river fisheries. This law was amended and rendered more complete in 1858. It was then that the system of bounties for the encouragement of cod-fishing was established. The present law respecting the fisheries of Canada is made complete by numerous regulations passed by the Governor in Council.

Your Committee have enquired most carefully into the defects of the present law, taking the evidence of a large number of persons, many of whom are practically and most fully acquainted with this branch of industry; and your Committee have the honor to recommend the adoption of amendments which are necessary in order to compel the lessees of stations or rivers to pay their rents. After a close and detailed investigation of the Fisheries Branch, your Committee have come to the conclusion that, in order to simplify its organization, facilitate its administration, and diminish its expenditure, it would be advisable to maintain the division of the fisheries of Canada into two sections—that of Upper Canada and that of Lower Canada, and to maintain at the head of each section officers experienced in this branch of industry, and charged with the organization and protection of the fisheries in their respective sections, under the immediate control of a Minister of the Crown. These officers to bear the title of Commissioners, charged with the protection and organization of the fisheries of Upper and of Lower Canada, and to have the same power as Chiefs of Police, Recorders, and Sheriffs in cities. They should also be empowered to act as judge in civil matters to the amount of \$40 or \$50, in certain cases.

Your Committee are happy to record the fact that the Stipendiary Magistrates of Lower and of Upper Canada have discharged their arduous duties in an effectual and satisfactory manner. Nevertheless, your Committee regret to state also, that, despite the ability, diligence, and energy evinced by these gentlemen in the performance of their duties, the testimony adduced before your Committee is to the effect that these officers have not been adequately remunerated for their services.

Your Committee are confident that the changes proposed would produce an important economy in the administration of fisheries, and very soon the revenues of fisheries, especially in Lower Canada, would be sufficient to meet the expenses of organization and protection.

#### INSPECTION OF FISH.

Under the present law the inspection is voluntary, and your Committee see no reason to recommend any alteration of the law in this particular, inasmuch as the purchaser can very well protect himself against all imposition by means of the present law.

#### FISH MANURE.

Many inexperienced persons pretend that fish manure ruins the soil and our fisheries. Your Committee have taken, upon this point, the evidence of practical persons, and recommend the use of fish manure, which produces such splendid results for agriculture without in any way injuring the fisheries. Nevertheless, it would be impossible to condemn too strongly those who make use of herring fry for manure.

#### BOUNTIES.

The system of bounties, established by the Act of 1858, has certainly produced happy results by increasing the number of our fishermen and of our fishing vessels: Nevertheless, abuses are said to prevail, and it is desirable that the regulations should be more stringently enforced, and that where bounties have been earned they should at once be paid.

#### OYSTER BEDS.

There are no oyster beds in Canada, and our markets are supplied at great cost by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the United States. The New Brunswick beds are nearly exhausted, and it is of importance that artificial beds should be prepared in Canadian waters, with a view of increasing the supply of oysters in our markets, and of affording them at prices adapted to all classes of the community.

Under the Act of 1858, Mr. Fortin, Stipendiary Magistrate, has deposited nearly 450 barrels of oysters in New Richmond Bay, in Gaspé Basin, and in Basque Harbour in the Magdalen Islands; but the quantity is very far from being sufficient, and your Committee recommend the annual appropriation of a larger sum than heretofore, with the view of making artificial oyster beds in Canadian waters, and of opening out a new branch of industry.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON THE NORTH SHORE.

For several years past the absence of courts of justice on the North Shore has been severely felt, and your Committee recommend the appointment of a Commissioner's Court at Rivière St. Jean, having power to adjudicate in civil matters to the amount of fifty dollars, and having jurisdiction over the extent of territory extending back from Mingan five leagues above St. Jean, another at Sheldrake, and a third at Moisie, the whole including an extent of thirty leagues.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

THEODORE ROBITAILLE,  
Chairman.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING AND CURING HERRINGS.

Fresh Herrings, when in prime condition, form a cheap, delicate, and nutritious article of food, and when promptly and efficiently cured, they become valuable as provision. But their value in these respects must necessarily depend entirely on the condition of the fish when caught, and on the degree of promptitude and care which may be exercised in curing them.

Herrings, in regard to their condition, may be divided into three classes, viz., Maties -- Full Fish--and Spent or Shotten Fish. Maties are those fish in which the roes and milts are perfectly but not largely developed--and it is well to understand that this is the state of the fish in which it is truly in the best condition for food, and when it will be found most delicious to eat, as well as most nutritive. Although it does not exhibit, whilst in this condition, so bulky an appearance as it does when it is in that of a Full Fish, it is in reality much fatter, for the bulk of the Full Fish is deceptively produced by the great enlargement of the roe or milt, and this does not take place without a corresponding diminution of the body of the fish. The Full Fish, however, are those which are most sought after in a mercantile point of view, because of their larger appearance. The Spent or Shotten Fish having just performed their function of spawning, and having been thereby reduced to a miserable, lean, and poor state, are unpalatable, and more or less unwholesome as food when in a fresh state, and in a still greater degree when cured. The more immediately they are taken after spawning the worse they will be, and the longer the time that expires after their performance of that function, the less unpalatable or unwholesome they will become. But it is always advisable to avoid taking or using them in any way until they shall have had time to be fully recruited after their thorough exhaustion from spawning.

The different classes of persons directly employed in the trade which produces the article of commerce called salted or pickled Herrings, are Fishermen, Fish-curers, Gutters, Packers, and Coopers; and if the portion of work which more immediately belongs to each of these classes be in any instance improperly performed, the whole value of the article may be so impaired as to be rendered altogether unmarketable. Each class, therefore, should perform its duties carefully and expertly, so that by the care and attention exercised by all of them towards one object, their united exertions may bring the manufactured fish to the highest degree of perfection of which it is capable. If the Fishermen are so careless in handling the fish as to injure them in any way, the mischief cannot be repaired by Curers; and if Curers fail in their part, the exertions of Gutters and Packers will avail nothing in making amends for their neglect; and although all these may have done their parts well, if Coopers be inattentive to their particular duty, the fish, however well cured,

may be destroyed. Hence it is necessary to have the most vigilant superintendence over all these departments, which, if properly exercised, will not much increase the expense of production, whilst it will insure well-cured Herrings, and a ready market, and likewise raise the character of our British fisheries still higher in foreign countries.

#### FISHERMEN.

It is advisable, in the first place, to consider those things that require to be attended to in the capture of the fish. The Dutch mode of taking them, by employing vessels of from 60 to 90 tons, has many advantages over that of our British fishermen, who use boats only, and especially that of enabling the crews to cure their Herrings immediately on board, and almost before they are well dead. This may be considered as one great cause of the superior flavour of Dutch-cured fish, as the fish must suffer to a certain extent every moment they remain without having salt applied to them. In one point, however, our boats have an advantage over the Dutch vessels, that much finer netting can be used in them, the weight of the Dutch vessels requiring stronger nets, made of heavier twine, which is not likely to be so successful in taking fish as nets made of twine of a finer description. Any general introduction of the use of such vessels as are used by the Dutch, however, cannot perhaps be looked for; but it may be pointed out as a thing most desirable, that the boats employed by our fishermen should be as large as possible to be convenient for rowing in calms. Were well-built, well-rigged, and well-found boats of from 15 to 18 tons more common amongst our fishermen than they are, and were these always manned by at least six men and a boy, we should hear of fewer lives being lost, and much more might be achieved by hardihood in contending with heavy seas and gales of wind, and, thus, much more fish might be captured. But this is not all—for although the fish when caught could not perhaps be cured directly on board of such boats, as they are with so much advantage in the Dutch vessels, they could, at least, be much better preserved until landed than they possibly can be in smaller boats. The boat ought to be put into perfect order, and properly tarred, and the tar well hardened before the fishing season commences, for if the tar happens to have been too recently applied, those fish which accidentally touch the skin of the boat will be contaminated with a taste of tar, and as early caught fish are often slightly salted and hurried to market, to obtain high prices as an immediate delicacy, if the flavor or even the smell of tar is perceptible in the pickle or fish of a single barrel, the character of the whole parcel may be injured. It is most essential that all boats should be furnished with pumps, the occasional working of which, if necessary, will keep the boat dry, for nothing is found to be more prejudicial to the fish than their being permitted to wash backwards and forwards in a bath of sea water, filling the bottom of the boat, by which they have their scales rubbed off by friction against each other, and they are macerated in such a manner as to lose the greater and richer part of their natural juices, and to become flabby, unsightly, and tasteless; and if, in addition to the pump, the boat were floored with deal boards, perforated with holes large enough to allow any water that might be shipped to find its way downwards, it would not only add greatly to the comfort of the crew, but it would tend to keep the fish in a much better state till they should be landed. Bottom, or limber boards, foot spars, and walking planks, may be considered as essentials for the preservation of the fish. Whenever the fish are landed, the limber boards should be removed, and the whole interior of the boat should be properly washed and scrubbed. This should be done daily during the fishing season, and thus the glut is much more easily removed, and the boat is rendered clean, and freed from all taint or smell before proceeding to sea on each successive voyage. Each boat should be provided with a comfortable place forward, for the crew retiring occasionally to sleep or to shelter in, covered with a half deck, and every man should have a comfortable oilskin canvas coat and trousers and boots; and if each were to be provided with the patent Edinburgh Safety Cape, invented by Mr. Simpson, or such safety packets as are now furnished to the Coast Guard, many lives would be saved which would otherwise be lost. As every large boat may have a fire on board, coffee in any quantity could be heated for the crew, and this would be found on trial to be a much more comfortable and nourishing drink for them, and much more enduring in its effects than any spirituous liquor, and free from all after bad consequences.

Where large fleets of fishing boats are assembled, it is a common practice for the

whole fleet to follow the course pursued by the first boat that puts to sea, and to run for the same fishing ground. This may be a wise mode of procedure where the certainty of finding a body of fish in that particular quarter may have been already ascertained; but when this happens not to have been the case, it would be much more advisable for the boats to go in separate courses, so as to increase the chance of some of them falling in with a body of fish; and when that has been discovered, the other boats of the fleet might afterwards join them, and, thus, all might fish successfully; whereas, by the present practice, if the fish are not encountered by the first boat, the whole fleet are likely to be equally disappointed. Under any circumstances, the boats should not crowd too much together, but leave sufficient intervals of room between each other, so that the trains of net may be shot without any risk of one train interfering with or getting entangled with another. A good and efficient net ought to be 50 yards long on the back rope, by 14 yards deep; and a good and proper train should contain 26 of these nets, hanging in succession from the back rope, thus containing altogether 18,200 square yards, stretching over a line of sea of 1300 yards in length. The swing or net rope should be about 120 yards long, so that the whole length of nets and line may stretch along 1420 yards of sea, or about four-fifths of a mile. These nets should be properly tanned; and if done with the drug called *catechu*, or *terra japonica*, it will be found much better than oak-bark; but care must be taken, when using it, not to overdo the process, otherwise the meshes may become contracted, and too much hardened. Sir William Burnet's patent, likewise, has been found extremely good for the preservation of nets. And farther, whilst on the subject of nets, it may be well that fishermen should know that Messrs. Jamieson of Kilbirnie, and Mr. Paterson at Musselburgh, have manufactured a particular description of small twine for nets, which, whilst it is equally strong with the common net, is much less easily seen by the fish in the water, and has consequently been found by experiments made by orders of the Board, to be much more successful than the ordinary nets.

The train of nets having been carefully and regularly coiled up in the boat, should, on arriving at the fishing ground, be gradually shot out with equal care and attention, and then the boat lies with the train attached to it. After the train shall have remained in the water for such a length of time as may appear necessary for allowing the herrings to mesh, during which time the nets must have been occasionally pulled up a little and examined, so that when no likelihood of herrings may appear, the nets may be hauled, the ground shifted, and the nets shot elsewhere; and when it is found that the herrings have meshed, the train must be carefully and not too rapidly hauled up. And now comes a part of the fishing process which demands the most serious attention from the fishermen, as the future value of the fish may be immensely deteriorated if this part of these instructions be neglected. The whole of the fish should be carefully shaken out from each successive part of the net as it is taken into the boat. If this is not done, the herrings are liable to be much jerked about with every pull that the net receives whilst in the boat, and so they are stripped of their scales, are bruised, torn, and broken, and become soft, and more or less tainted, and consequently they are thus, even before cure, rendered to a great extent unmarketable; whilst herrings immediately shaken from the net in the manner here enjoined, being alive at the time, fall easily from the meshes into the bottom of the boat, where they remain in a beautiful state, with every scale adhering to them, and continue firm and uninjured until the boat reaches the beach, where they are immediately and promptly delivered. To secure attention to this most important matter, fish-curers, in contracting with fishermen, should make an arrangement that all herrings brought to the shore in the nets should be paid for at a reduced price; and no indulgence should be allowed as to this rule, unless in cases where stormy weather may have rendered it impossible for the fishermen to shake the herrings out of the nets whilst hauling. It becomes the more essential to impress all this the more strongly both on fishermen and curers, that the plan of shaking out the herrings from the nets as they are hauled is but too seldom followed, and this in defiance of all the means which the Board of Fisheries has taken to get the proper practice pursued, its Commissioners having, so far back as the 22nd June, 1816, issued, through its secretary, an order to its officers to do all in their power to promote the adoption of this most important practice; but notwithstanding all the exertions of the officers, it is still very universally neglected. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the fish-curers, to whom a mode of correcting the evil has

been pointed out as existing in their own hands, will now seriously bestir themselves to put an end to the practice of allowing the herrings to be brought ashore in the nets, which so much destroys them even before a single step is taken in the process of cure. Another precaution would be highly valuable if it could be adopted. If a piece of an old sail were fitted so as to cover the space from the main mast of the boat to the pump, the moment after the herrings were shaken into it from the nets, and made fast over each gunnel, so as not to interfere with the management of the boat either in sailing or rowing, the fish would be kept from all risk of suffering from the sun; and if a boat-hook or boom were placed fore and aft under it, they would be protected from both rain and sea water until ready for delivery. These precautions would not only preserve the fish in prime condition till the curing process should commence, but the boat's crew would find their account in attending to them, from the great saving of time and labor which would thus be secured to them on their landing. Thus, a crew which might reach the shore at six o'clock, A.M., with a large take of herrings, having their nets all shaken, and the fish ready for immediate removal, might land, spread their nets, or hang them on the drying-poles, and, in ordinary circumstances, they might have their fish delivered by ten o'clock, get themselves washed, and take their victuals, and then go to bed and sleep comfortably for four or five hours, after which they would have ample time to mend their nets and to carry them down to the boat, so as to be ready to proceed to the fishery full of that strength, vigor, and energy necessary to prosecute it successfully; whilst other fishermen, on the contrary, who have had similar success, but who may have hauled their nets without shaking the fish out of them, have all this to do after reaching the harbour, and that with much difficulty, for it is often found to be so impossible to draw the nets from under the fish that those on the top require to be shovelled to another part of the boat, or landed, before all the nets can be got out, the effects of all which on fish caught during the hotter months may be easily imagined. But as regards the fishermen themselves, from all these difficulties, the day is far spent before the fish are delivered and the nets all spread out or hung up, so that before they have reached home, washed, and had food, there is no time left for sleep or for mending their nets, and the preparation for the ensuing night's fishery is begun without befitting energy. Such crews, too, often arrive so late at the fishing ground, from the same causes, that they cannot easily find a clear berth to shoot their nets in, and, when they do obtain it, no sooner are the nets fairly out of the boat than the men are asleep, or at all events they are so fatigued from want of rest that they have not courage to haul their nets, so as to change their ground if necessary, and to take a second shot, and therefore they thus too often return disappointed.

When the Herring are landed from the boat they ought to be measured by the legal Cran measure, and not counted, unless the quantity taken be so small as not to fill a Cran measure. As it is for the interest of both fishermen and fish-curers that the Cran measure should be used, as it affords the truest and justest mode of dealing, both for buyer and seller, every one should unite in putting an end to the practice of reckoning the fish by numbers, as the law is that nothing is to be used but the Cran measure having the brand of the Board of Fisheries on it.

#### FISH-CURERS.

If Fish-Curers have the desire they ought to have to compel the men who fish for them to handle the Herrings with proper care from the time of their capture to that of their delivery, they should certainly do their best to set them a good example by seeing that everything is done in their own department strictly as it should be. If they leave their Herrings, after delivery, in the curing-boxes, exposed to the sun or rain, it is not very likely that they will have much influence in persuading the fishermen to shake the Herrings out of their nets as they are hauling them, or to take any other necessary precaution for their preservation; seeing that all such care would be thrown away if the Fish-Curer should thus neglect the Herrings after he has received them. It is the Fish-Curer's business, therefore, to see that the receiving boxes and tubs have proper awnings over them, and likewise that the barrels, when packed, are properly covered and protected from the sun and rain; and much of the good or bad character of British-cured Herrings will depend on the attention which may be paid by Curers to these injunctions, for the neglect

of them may, and probably will, give an incurable taint to the fish. The sooner salt is applied to the Herrings the better, as it secures the adhesion of the scales, so important to the after appearance of the fish. For this purpose, salt should be sprinkled over them as they are emptied in successive portions from the Cran measure into the receiving or gutting-box. All Herrings should be gutted, cured, and packed on the day they are caught. If this cannot be accomplished, they ought not to be cured as gutted Herrings. They may, however, be cured as ungutted Herrings, or made into red Herrings.

#### GUTTERS.

Gutting, and packing also, should commence immediately after the first Cran is delivered; but this practice is too much neglected, particularly on days when the fishing has been partial, or when the state of the tide may have occasioned an irregular delivery. Although a number of Gutters are in attendance, they do not begin until such a quantity of fish is delivered as will give constant employment to all. Thus, unnecessary delay, exposure, and deterioration of the fish takes place, all which might be obviated on such days, and the parties satisfied, by dividing the payment for the whole number of barrels gutted and packed equally among all. A most important matter is, to see that the Herrings are properly picked and assorted into Maties, Full Fish, and Spent Fish; and this should be done as the gutting goes on, by having baskets or tubs for each particular sort; and to prevent all after mistake, the barrels into which these several sorts of fish are separately packed should be immediately and severally marked, by means of a marking iron, with respective letters, M——, F——, or S——.

Great care should be taken by Gutters and Packers to remove all fish which have lost their heads, or which have been broken, bruised, or torn in the bellies, so that they may be packed separately.

Bad gutting, and tearing the bellies of the fish, often arises from the knives being blunt. To prevent this, the gutting knives should be collected, and delivered to one of the Coopers every evening, who should have the particular duty of seeing them all carefully sharpened on a smooth stone, and returned to the Gutters in the morning. Due attention to this will be likely to produce neater gutting; the bones will be cut, and not left exposed, and the fish will not present that ragged appearance which so often disfigures them. Whether the fish are gutted for continental sale, or for exportation out of Europe, the orifice left at the top of the belly of the fish should be as small as possible, and particular attention should be paid that the breast be not lacerated, or torn down, so as to leave the bones exposed. The incision with the knife should be made in the throat, quite down to the back bone, and the knife turned round with the hand, and drawn upwards under the breast-fins, and not downwards along the belly of the fish, otherwise the orifice will be made too large, and the roe or milt will be exposed.

The fish must be cleared, not only of the gut, but of the liver, stomach, and gills, which last, being full of blood, is known to taint the fish in a short time after it is killed; and the incision of the knife should be made down to the back bone, so as to allow the blood to flow freely from the great blood-vessel of the fish, which will tend much to the after preservation of the Herring.

In order to understand the Dutch manner of gutting Herrings, we must suppose that the fish is held in the hollow of the left hand, with its belly uppermost, and the head and shoulders projecting about an inch before the fore-finger and thumb; that the gutting-knife is held in the right hand, with the fore-finger and thumb grasping the blade to within an inch or so of the point; let the knife then be plunged into the throat of the fish at the side next the right hand, and thrust down so as to touch the back-bone, and so forced through to the other side, with the point a little projecting therefrom, and let the fore-finger then be turned over the head of the fish, and placed under the point of the knife, and the flat part of the thumb laid on the breast-fins or gip of the fish, and pressed on the broad part of the knife; the entrails are then to be gently started, the gut and gip seized between the knuckles of the fore and middle fingers, and a sudden pull given, by which means the crown-gut, anatomically called the Plyoric appendages, will be left hanging from the body of the fish, while the gills, fore fins, heart, liver, &c., will fall into the hollow of the hand. This is what is understood to be the mode of gutting practised by the Dutch, in which it is necessary to observe that only one pull is required to bring away everything

that they consider to be necessary, when the operation has been performed in a proper manner. In the British method the only difference is, that a second, and sometimes even a third and fourth pull are necessary, because the whole of the intestines, including the crown-gut, are extracted. It will thus be found that the breast or belly of the fish is most frequently lacerated in the act of removing these parts of the entrails, owing to the Gutters making the pull downwards, towards the tail of the fish, instead of making it upwards towards the head. Curers should, therefore, give the most particular instructions to their Gutters to make the pull upwards, and not downwards, so as to leave the orifice as small as possible, and to prevent the breast of the fish from being torn. That mode of gutting by which the crown-gut is left attached, is peculiarly well adapted for the continental market, where it is believed that the crown-gut is a powerful influence in improving the flavor of the fish, and where the appearance of the Herring is held to be greatly injured when it has been by chance removed.

#### PACKERS.

The packing of the fish should be proceeded with as expeditiously as the gutting, and in fact both operations should be carried on at the same time, the usual proportion of persons employed being two in gutting to one in packing. The moment the first Herrings are gutted the curing process should begin. The proportion of salt to be used must vary according to the season of the year and the nature of the fish, as well as the market for which it may be destined. The Dutch use one barrel of small Spanish or Portuguese salt for sprinkling eleven barrels of Herrings, in order that they may be more conveniently handled, and one barrel of great salt for packing seven and a half or eight barrels of Herrings for the European market; and if this quantity should be found rather small, an additional plateful of salt is introduced into the middle of the cask to supply the deficiency. The calculation for each barrel of Herrings may be about five-sixteenths of a barrel of coarse Spanish salt. It must be observed, however, that whilst the Dutch mode of cure may produce a perishable article of luxury for the table, it is not capable of producing that imperishable article of commerce required by British and continental merchants. But the parties employed in the cure must be the best judges of the quantity of salt to be used for the different markets for which the Herrings may be intended. It is, moreover, difficult to lay down any well defined rule as to this point, from the circumstance that there are several qualities and sizes of Liverpool fishing salt, which are of different degrees of strength. Many Curers use only one kind, whilst others use a mixture, and very frequently both Lisbon and Liverpool salt are jointly used for curing the Herrings of the same barrel. Thus, the quantity of salt required for fish free from glut, and early salted under cover, would be quite insufficient for fish mixed with glut, and delivered in the afternoon of a sultry or wet day. It must be remembered, however, that the use of Spanish or Portuguese salt would produce a much better cured article than is produced by Liverpool salt. The Herrings are then carried to the rousing-tubs, where they receive the first part of the cure, called rousing, or roiling—that is, working them well to and fro among salt. In performing this operation, the Packers should mix a proper quantity of salt among the fish as they are emptied into the rousing-tubs, and the Herrings should be turned over continually, until a proper proportion shall have adhered to each. When this has been done, a small quantity of salt should be scattered in the bottom of each barrel, and the Packer should begin by laying the Herrings into the barrel in regular tiers, each tier being composed of rows laid across the barrel, taking care to keep the heads of the Herrings at each end of the row, close to the inside of the staves of the barrel, with their tails inward, and making up the deficiency in the middle of each row by laying Herrings in the same line. Care should be taken to scatter salt on the heads. The head Herrings should then be placed: these are laid across the heads of the Herrings already forming the tier, and these Herrings should also receive a sprinkling of salt, which should likewise be thrown into the centre of the tier. The second tier must be packed in the same way, taking care that the Herrings shall be placed directly across those of the first, and so on, alternately, the Herrings of each successive tier crossing those of that below it. A proportion of salt should be distributed over each tier, St. Ube's or Lisbon salt being always preferred for this purpose. When the barrel is completed, a little additional salt should be put on the top tier. Herrings intended for the Continent should be packed on their backs;

but for the Irish market they are preferred when packed flat, or more on their sides. The fish in each barrel should be all of the same kind and quality throughout. The nefarious practice of packing inferior Herrings in the middle of the barrel, or superior Herrings at the top, is always discovered, sooner or later, to the confusion and loss of character of the Curer. The barrels should be filled above the chime of the cask, in which state they are allowed to stand till the following day, or even longer, when by the pining or shrinking of the Herrings from the effects of the salt, they fall down so much in the barrel that it requires to be filled up. The moment the barrels are packed they should be properly covered over, to prevent the sun's rays or rain penetrating the fish. All vessels which go to cure on open beaches or shores should be provided with old sails, or some other such covering, to protect the fish from the sun and rain; for if spread on the beach, without any such protection, they will infallibly be spoiled.

#### COOPERS.

It is the duty of the Cooper to see that all his barrels are properly made, and of the legal size. It is of the greatest importance that he should ascertain whether they are sufficiently tight for containing the original pickle, because there is no after remedy for the evil effects produced in the fish by its escape. Barrels should be constructed of well-seasoned wood, and be made tight in the bottoms and seams, and croze, by introducing the broad-leaved water plant called the sedge or flag, which would tend to secure the original pickle under all circumstances. During the period of the curing, the Cooper's first employment in the morning should be to examine every barrel packed on the previous day, in order to discover if any of them have lost the pickle, so that he may have all such barrels immediately repacked, salted, and pickled. A very common practice is to pour pickle repeatedly into barrels of the previous day's packing, which have thus run dry, without having in the first place secured the leak, and then afterwards to use the Herrings of such dried barrels for filling up such barrels of Herrings as are well cured and tight. This is a practice which should never be allowed, as the distribution of these dry, and consequently bad, Herrings amongst the Herrings of a number of otherwise well cured barrels has a tendency to destroy the whole.

As already stated, the Cooper in charge should see that the Gutters are furnished every morning with sharp knives. He should be careful to strew salt among the Herrings as they are turned into the gutting boxes—give a general but strict attention to the Gutters, in order to insure that they do their work properly—see that the Herrings are properly sorted, and that all the broken and injured fish are removed—take care that the fish are sufficiently and effectually roused. Then he should see that every barrel is seasoned with water and the hoops properly driven before they are given to the Packers. He should likewise keep his eyes over the Packers, to see that the tiers of Herrings are regularly laid and salted, and that a cover is placed on every barrel immediately after it has been completely packed. The Cooper should write with red keel, or black coal, the name of the Packer on the bottom or quarter of each barrel as it is delivered, together with the date of packing, and the letter M., or F., or S., for Mixed, Full, or Spent Fish, as the case may be. Where this excellent regulation is practised it is found to be a check to bad or imperfect selection, as well as to bad gutting and irregular salting; and it prevents the different descriptions of Herrings from being packed up together when the barrels are unheaded in order to be filled up, or for being bung-packed.

After the Herrings have been allowed one, two, or at most three days to pine, the barrels should be filled up with Herrings of the same date as to capture and cure, and of the same description as those which they contain, care being taken not to pour off much pickle, or unduly to press the fish. The barrel should then be headed up and tightened in the hoops, and laid on their sides, and this always under cover, so as to be shaded from the sun's rays, which are seriously injurious to the fish; and they should be rolled half over every second or third day until they are bung-packed, which part of the process of cure should be performed within fifteen days from the date of the capture of the Herrings, and not sooner than that period, if it be the object of the Curer to obtain the Official Brand of the Board of British Fisheries at bung-packing. When the pickle has been sufficiently poured off, a handful of salt, if required, should be thrown around the insides of the barrels, and the Herrings should be pressed close to the insides of the

casks, and additional fish of the same description and date of cure should be packed in until the barrel is properly filled, after which it should be flagged, headed, blown, and tightened; and the curing marks should be scratched on the side. The barrel may then have its pickle poured in, and be finally bunged up.

#### REPACKING HERRINGS.

For the purpose of preserving the fish in warm climates, and in order to enable them to be exported out of Europe, all Herrings must be repacked; and before the repacking commences fifteen days must have intervened from the date of their capture and first salting. For this purpose the Herrings must be emptied out of each barrel in which they were originally packed, into a large tub or box, filled with clean fresh water, where they are washed and freed from all glut; after which they are placed in open baskets, to allow the water to escape, and then weighed, when 224 lbs. of fish are allowed to each Packer for every barrel. The fish are then regularly repacked into the same barrels, and Liverpool great salt is strowed on each tier as packed, until the barrel is full; the fish are then dunted, that is, the head is jumped upon by the Packer, and when the quantity of fish weighed does not fill the barrel more is added. The barrel is then headed, flagged, and tightened, the quarter of the head end of the barrel hooped up, and an iron binding hoop, one inch in breadth, driven on each end; the chime hoops are then nailed, which completes the process of full-binding. The barrels are then placed in tiers, each bored in the centre of the bulge, filled up with strong pickle made from clean salt, and bunged; and they are then ready for inspection, official branding, and shipment to any place out of Europe.

Herrings are called *Sea Sticks* when they are shipped off soon after being taken and cured, so as to be first in the market for early consumption, and so to obtain a high price. When barrels containing Sea Stick Herrings are cured on board of vessels cleared out for the fishery, or shipped to be carried to other stations, if the lower tiers are not carefully stowed, and the barrels well hooped and tightened, they are apt to lose the pickle, and if kept for any length of time in this state, they will be found on landing to be gilded and tainted. Sufficient attention and care will prevent this, and if it be properly guarded against, the cure of the Herrings will be improved by the voyage, as they will be free from undue pressure, and as they will be found, when opened, to be well-flooded with pickle. Whether the barrels of Herrings are prepared for the Official Brand of the Board of British Fisheries, or not, they should be kept constantly full of pickle, and where a leak appears, the barrel should be made tight, or the fish should be taken from it and repacked into a sufficient barrel. Barrels should be rolled half round weekly until shipment. Herrings must have been cured for fifteen days before the Official Brand can be applied for. If the Curer wishes to have the Brand, he must give the Officer notice, stating that it is his intention at such a time and place to have so many barrels of Herrings branded—Matics or Full Fish, as the case may be—and as a matter of course the Officer attends. In the first place, he sees that the owner's name, with the place where and the year when cured, are branded on the barrels, all of which should be done prior to the Officer's appearance. The Officer having taken the required declaration of the Curer, and gauged the barrels—each of which ought to be of a size capable of containing 32 gallons English wine measure—he proceeds to examine the casks and Herrings, causing so many thereof to be opened for his inspection, taking out the heads and bottoms of the alternate barrels respectively, so as to satisfy himself that the Herrings are in all parts of the barrels perfectly what they ought to be, before he proceeds to apply the Brand to them.

A Cooper should be in constant attendance on board of every vessel, during the time Herrings are shipping, to replace hoops, chimes, or any other damage the barrels may have sustained by cartage, and to nail the chime hoops, if not previously done. The master of every vessel should be bound to use slings, and not crane hooks, for hoisting the barrels on board, and to stow every barrel, bung upwards, without the use of a crow-bar.

The superiority of Dutch-cured Herrings arises chiefly from scrupulous attention being given to the different directions which have been detailed in this Treatise, and in a great degree also to Lisbon or St. Ube's salt only being used in their cure, as well as to their being packed into oak barrels alone, whilst ours are cured with Liverpool salt and packed into barrels made of birch or alder.

As it is extremely desirable, and very much for the interest of fishermen, and all

parties concerned in the Herring fisheries, that the practice of taking Herring fry, or undersized Herrings, should be put an end to, each fisherman should hold it to be his duty to aid the Board of British Fisheries in stopping it. It is chiefly under the pretence of taking Sprats or Garvies that this destructive practice is pursued. It is, therefore, important that the distinguishing marks of the young Herring, and the Garvie or Sprat, should be so generally known as to be rendered familiar to all. These have been described by Mr. James Wilson, of Woodville, the well-known naturalist, in a communication made to the Secretary of the Board, from which the following is extracted:—

“1st. The first character to which I would direct your attention, is one which is so distinguishable by touch as well as sight, that it would be quite easy, by means of it, to divide into two separate portions the largest and most intermingled mass of these fishes, even in total darkness. I refer to the jagged or spiny edging which prevails along the lower outline of the Sprat or Garvie, almost all the way from throat to tail. This character is scarcely at all perceptible in the true Herring. It is slightly developed in the fry, but soon disappears. It seems never absent in the Garvie, but grows with its growth, and presents so stiff a toothed along the abdominal line, that if a fish is held not very tightly by the sides between the finger and thumb, and then a finger of the other hand is pressed along that under line from tail to throat, the projections will present so much resistance that the fish itself will be moved forwards.

“2nd. The eye of the Herring is proportionally larger than that of the Garvie, so that if you place a young Herring beside a Garvie of greater size, its eye will, nevertheless, be larger than that of the Garvie; and if the fishes themselves are of the same size, the difference of the eye will be of course the more perceptible.

“3rd. The third character is less obvious, till attention is called towards it, than the two preceding, but it is of equal importance, being not less constant and discriminative. If you observe the position of the dorsal or back fin of the Herring, and suppose a line drawn perpendicularly downwards from its foremost portion, where it enters the back, you will find that such line will invariably fall *in advance* of the ventral or belly fin beneath it. But if you draw a similar line from the front portion of a Garvie's dorsal fin, it will invariably drop *behind* the insertion of the ventral fin.

“4th. The fourth character of distinction results from or is connected with the character just mentioned. There is a shorter space and fewer divisional lines between the pectoral or breast fin and the ventral fin in the Garvie than in the Herring, so that the anterior portion of its body is less elongated.

“5th. The divisional plates or segments which occupy the lower space between the pectoral and ventral fins are larger in size and fewer in number in the Garvie than in the Herring, there being about fifteen in the former and about twenty in the latter. In conformity with this distinction in the outer aspect, the number of ribs is different, being considerably smaller in amount in the Garvie than in the Herring.

“Many other distinctions of a minuter kind are known to naturalists, but I think the preceding will suffice for the object you have in view, viz., that the difference between the Sprat or Garvie and the fry of the true Herring may be ascertained with ease and accuracy by all who desire to do so.”

By order of the Honorable the Commissioners.

THOS. DICK LAUDER,  
Secretary, Board of Fisheries.

Royal Institution, 26th June, 1845.

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 DIRECTIONS FOR CURING COD, LING, TUSK, AND HAKE.
 

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Before noticing the cure of Cod, Ling, Tusk, and Hake, it may be right to mention, that, where circumstances afford it, welled smacks should always be employed in the capture of the fish; for the fishermen can not only better preserve their bait in good condition in such craft, but the process of cleaning and salting the fish as they are caught can be carried on in them with the greatest convenience and advantage. But whether the fishing be so prosecuted, or by means of boats, it is essential never to allow the lines to remain so long down that the fish may die upon them; and if boats are employed in their capture, they ought to return to the shore with the fish as soon as possible after they are caught, and the fish taken on different days ought never to be mixed together.

As it is an unquestionable fact, that two parcels of fish, which are of equal size and quality when taken, will, from the difference of the cure alone, obtain very different prices in the same market, it is obvious that not only the knowledge but the practice of the best mode of curing must be of the most essential importance to the individual Curers, as well as to the country from which the article of commerce is to be exported. And surely—when it is understood that it is not extra expense, but only a little additional attention, that is necessary to produce this superiority of excellence in the fish cured, and that all the attention required may be easily given in the course of the operations of bleeding, cleaning, and drying, by the fishermen or their families—it may be hoped that Curers, or their Superintendents, will, for their own sakes, see that everything necessary be promptly and efficiently done that may ensure a ready and profitable sale for their fish.

Perhaps the best process of cure is that practised in Yorkshire, where the object of the Curers is to produce the finest fish for the Spanish market. As this affords by far the highest price for fish, it ought to be the study, as it is obviously the interest, of all fish-curers to bring their article of commerce to such a degree of perfection as may make sure of this market. That this must be well worthy their best endeavors is best proved by the fact that the Curers at Eyemouth, by entering into direct correspondence with some of the principal Spanish merchants in London, are now offered for STAMPED COD what amounts to £3 a ton more than they got previously. Any Curer, in any quarter, may have an opportunity of opening up such a direct correspondence by application to Mr. Campbell, the chief officer of the Board of British Fisheries in London, who will be happy to inform applicants of the names of the firms of the different Spanish houses; but it must be observed that no attempt to do so need be made unless the fish are of such quality as to merit the OFFICIAL STAMP, and that they shall have actually received it from the Fishery Officer of the District.

The moment a fish is taken off the hook it should be bled. This may be done by the person who is employed in taking it off the hook. The fish must then be headed, split up, and gutted,—in doing which the *sound* should be carefully preserved for cure. The fish should then have the bone removed, care being taken that it shall be cut away to within twenty or twenty-two joints of the tail, not directly across, but by the splitter pointing the knife towards the tail, and cutting the bone through two joints at once, in a sloping direction, so as to leave the appearance of the figure 8. This looks best, and it has this advantage, that the fish are not mangled, as they are apt to be when the bone is cut square through one joint. A slight incision should be also made along all the adhering part of the bone, to allow any remaining blood to escape, and the splitter should then drop his fish into clean water. The fish should then be thoroughly washed in the sea from all impurities; but where this cannot so immediately be accomplished, they should be dropped instantly into a large tub or vat full of sea water, where they should be carefully washed, and the water should be poured out of it when it gets foul, and fresh water supplied. Care must be taken to remove the black skin that adheres to the laps of the fish.

If these operations cannot all be performed on board the fishing craft immediately after capture, the fish, upon being taken off the hook, and immediately bled, which is absolutely essential, should be put into boxes, or some convenience, to keep them from exposure to the air, and from being trampled on, which would be extremely hurtful to them. But it may be again repeated, that the more of the above operations that can be performed imme-

diately after capture the better. If the salting can be done on board the craft, it will be of the greatest advantage, as the sooner the fish are in salt after they are taken out of their native element, the greater is the chance that their cure will be successful. But, whether cured on sea or on shore, they ought in no case to be permitted to remain a longer period before being laid in salt than forty-eight hours.

Some Curers think that, instead of laying the fish in salt immediately after they are washed, they ought to be left to soak in water for twelve hours, or allowed to remain in a heap for the same period, before being salted. This has been done by many, under the impression that it will make the fish, when cured in pickle, appear thick and plump at market, and because the coating of slime found on the skin, when the fish comes to be re-packed or dried, thus becomes thicker and easier removed than if the fish were salted from the washer's hand. But the fact is, that the swelling of the fish, and the thick coating of slime, indicate tainting, and it is therefore obvious, that when fish remain without salt for twelve hours, the pickle will just so much the sooner become sour, so that the fish must be thereby injured. Herrings, though a richer fish than cod, are never soaked in water before salting, or allowed to remain for hours without salt after being gutted; the reverse is the universal practice. In the same manner, therefore, the sooner that Cod, Ling, Tusk, or Hake, can be salted after being thoroughly washed, the better will the cure and the quality be, and the less salt will be required. The salting should always be carried on in vats, tubs, or troughs, which should have covers. But whether the fish are to be cured, or by that very inferior mode called BULK, they must be regularly laid in layers on their backs, one over the other, each layer being carefully spread over with a sufficient quantity of salt, 45 or 50 pounds of Liverpool salt per hundred weight of dried fish being about sufficient. Where this quantity cannot be given, a day or two longer in salt may be required; and if salted in bulk they will certainly require to remain a few days longer. Over-salting is frequently practised to increase the weight of fish, but nothing is more fallacious,—not only is the *sap* thus extracted, and the fish made lighter, but, as the drying advances, they become encrusted with salt, which falls off at every handling, whilst the fish are so much deteriorated as to be rejected as salt-burned, or taken at a very reduced price. In Yorkshire, where the mode of cure is such as to produce the most perfect article, the whole of the fish are salted in tubs or vats, three days being generally allowed them to remain in salt, and one ton of salt is allowed to cure three tons of fish,—but if the fish are large, more salt will be required than if they are smaller. This is a difficult matter to manage where the climate is damp, for if the season happens to be wet, and the fish do not receive a sufficient quantity of salt, they will soon get *miled*. The knowledge of their having taken in a sufficient quantity of salt, so as to be enough cured in that respect, whether they are yet too soft, must be obtained by the grip of the hand of an experienced Curer, before they are taken out of the pickle. If the fish be salted when fresh off the hook, they will take in no more salt than will perfectly cure them, however much may be given them; but if they are not fresh, by giving them too much salt they will get salt-burned.

After the fish are drawn from the vats, they should be well washed, and the pickle brushed out in the sea, or in sea water, and then they must be built up in a long pile on a stony beach, taking care that each fish is placed in a sloping direction, that is to say, with its head higher than its tail, so as to allow the salt water to be well dripped out of them. They may remain in this state for a day or two before they are laid out for the purpose of drying.

By far the best mode of drying the fish is that practised in Yorkshire, and all Fish Curers are earnestly recommended to adopt it, as nothing will so certainly tend to ensure their fish taking in the Spanish market, which will amply repay them for any trifling additional expense to which they may be put at first by making proper provision for it. The Yorkshire Curers use flakes of wood, raised on posts three feet high, of such length as may be found most convenient, and about four feet wide. These are constructed at top with a platform of cross bars, placed six inches asunder, on which the fish are to be laid. The greatest possible advantage is derived from these flakes, and it is the earnest desire of the Board of Fisheries to see them brought into universal use among Fish Curers, as they are far superior to any stony beach whatsoever, howsoever favorable for the purpose. The great advantage of the flake is, that it preserves the fish clean, and, owing to the current of air

passing underneath, the drying process goes on simultaneously below as well as above; and it prevents all chance of the fish being *sunburnt*, *blistered*, or *scalded*, when first laid out, as frequently happens when they are placed on a hot stony beach in a warm day. But when a stony beach is to be used, the greatest care should be taken not to lay the fish down when the stones are too warm from the heat of the sun, otherwise they will certainly get sunburned, and no subsequent care will be successful in curing them properly. In all cases, whether the flake or the beach be used, great care must be taken not to expose the fish to a powerful sun for the first few days, and that they be not dried too hastily, otherwise they will heat, become *brittle*, and loose from the skin, and appear as half roasted, and so be unsaleable. At first they should be laid on their backs; but towards night they should be laid back upwards, in small heaps or clamps, which ought to be increased in size as the fish get harder; and, during the process of drying, the fish may be laid with their back or belly upwards, alternately as occasion may point out. As they acquire firmness, frequent turning is advantageous, and as the heaps become enlarged, stones or weights may be placed on them to facilitate pressing, which imparts to them a smooth and compact surface. When the fish are about half dried, or so, it will then be easy to tell whether they have got too much salt, and if so, the skin side should be laid up to the sun during the heat of the day for future drying, which will draw the salt from the surface of the fish side, and tend to make them appear a fine greenish colour. When the fish are gathered together in heaps in the evening, they should be carefully covered with matting or canvas during the night, as well as when damp weather prevents their being laid out. After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a pack, or steeple, for the purpose of sweating, and they ought to be allowed to remain in that state for twelve days, carefully covered, after which they should be laid out to dry for a week; and then, after sweating them a second time for four or six days, two or three more days of drying should be sufficient to complete them. But of course this must all depend on the state of the weather; and, according as that may be favorable or otherwise, the whole time employed in curing them may average from six to eight weeks. The *pining* and *sweating* of the fish is a most important part of the cure, and must be extremely well attended to, for if not properly sweated, before they are housed, they will soon get mited, slimed, discoloured and unsaleable. Fish prepared for the Spanish market require to be highly salted, quite transparent, and of a pure greenish colour, and very hard dried. After the fish are properly sweated, pined, and finished, they should be housed, but never in a warm day, or warm from the beach or flakes; they should always be collected in a cool state—either in the evening or morning—and with this precaution, and always provided that they have been properly pined and sweated, they will keep for a long time without being slimed or mited, care being taken to have the air excluded from them by proper covers, and by their being put into a tight cellar or warehouse. Many of the Yorkshire Curers, when packing their fish in their stores, after being fully dried, lay a small quantity of clean straw between each layer of fish. This tends to draw the surplus salt from the surface of the fish, prevents them from getting slimy or mited, and very much improves their colour.

When fish caught in winter are to remain in salt until the drying season arrives, a little additional salt is necessary; and if laid in bulk, they should be carefully covered with matting or canvas, to ensure cleanliness, and to prevent them from getting discoloured.

When the fish are to be cured in pickle, they may remain the same time salted in vats before being repacked into barrels. On removal, they should be carefully scrubbed and washed with clean water, and the slime well scraped off with a knife from the skin and back fins. The fish may be then repacked in barrels, with clean salt, and prepared for market. The number of fish in each barrel should be scratched on the side of it. For curing and repacking for the home market, 84 lbs. of salt per barrel is sufficient, but 112 lbs. will be required for fish intended for exportation.

By order of the Honorable the Commissioners.

THOMAS DICK LAUDER,  
Secretary to the Board of British Fisheries.

Royal Institution, 26th June, 1845.

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DIRECTIONS FOR CURING COD, LING, TUSK, AND HAKE,  
WET, OR IN PICKLE.

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This is a mode of curing which produces a valuable article of merchandize—very useful in household economy—and its wider extension becomes a most desirable object in promoting the interests of the British Fisheries. The most approved mode of conducting this description of cure is as follows:—

The fish having been properly split, scrubbed, and washed, should be salted in large tubs, or square boxes, capable of retaining the pickle, and properly covered from the sun and rain. After being forty-eight hours in salt, they may be washed in clean fresh water; and the skin of each fish must be well scrubbed with a small *heather scrubber*, or a *hand brush*, which is sometimes used for the purpose. Having been perfectly cleared of slime, and well rinsed in cold water, they are laid in a heap and allowed to drip, and are then repacked into barrels with clean salt. In performing this process, the skin side of the fish is kept next to the bottom of the barrel, and they are regularly packed up with a proper quantity of salt on each layer, keeping them as flat as possible, and close to the sides of the barrel. The fish should be collected and assorted into three or four sizes, and each size should be packed in different barrels.

If the fish have been firmly packed, and the barrel allowed to stand on end one night, properly covered, before being tightened, it will not be necessary to jump upon them. The uppermost or top fish in the barrel is then placed with the skin upwards, and salt is strewed on it. The barrels must then be flagged and tightened, laid down, tiered, bored on the side, and filled up with pickle, which should always be made from clean salt, and it should be skimmed when necessary, as any impurity in the pickle injures the whiteness of the fish.

The number and kind of fish contained in each barrel must then be scratched on the side, with the date of repacking; and if the casks and fish are found on inspection to be in all respects agreeable to law, and to the Board's regulations, the barrels may then be officially branded.

By order of the Honorable the Commissioners.

THOMAS DICK LAUDER,  
*Secretary, Board of Fisheries.*

Royal Institution, 26th June, 1845.

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EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

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[*Translation.*]

JAMES M. LEMOINE, Esquire, of Quebec, examined:

*1st Question.* Have the goodness to impart to the Committee any information you may possess as to the fisheries in the Gulf, and to answer, *seriatim*, the questions raised by yourself at page 138 of your work on the Fisheries, as follows: "The present mode of taking herring, cod, and mackerel? The species of nets used for that purpose? What improvements can be effected therein?"

*Answer.* Any knowledge I may possess as to the fisheries of Canada in general, I have acquired by spending twelve years of my life in the country, and one full season on the Gaspé coast, and by studying the matter in the reports of Mr. Perley, Consul Andrews, Mr. Warren, and others. I have never been connected with the fisheries as a calling, and all my practical knowledge has been acquired solely by fishing the lakes and rivers, and fishing for cod, as an amusement. When I combined, in a work on the fisheries, the results of my observations, I had in view the gathering together, in a convenient form, of the leading questions which would result from an enquiry into the subject—not presuming to solve them myself, but in the hope that an opportunity would be afforded, by means of a Parliamentary Committee,—or, better still in my opinion, a local enquiry,—of examining the most intelligent and practical parties, and of securing the means of comparing the systems, legislation, and improvements adopted by countries in which the highest degree of progress has been attained. Herring and mackerel fishing is carried on at Gaspé with

nets, and sometimes with seines. The meshes of the herring-nets vary in size from two and a quarter to two and a half inches. I am aware that in Upper Canada nets have long been used with meshes averaging an inch and an eighth in taking "herring" in the lakes, but I believe this to be quite a different fish. The nets are set in the spring, and raised each morning by means of small boats; they measure from one hundred to one hundred and twenty feet in length, and eighty meshes in depth. The mackerel nets are eighteen feet in depth and one hundred and twenty feet in length, with three-inch meshes. Mackerel are also caught with hooks baited with a mollusk called the squid. Cod-fishing on the Gaspé coast is carried on with lines furnished with two hooks, baited with herring, caplin, sandeels, or clams, in thirty or forty fathoms water, and at a distance of two or three leagues, and sometimes more, from shore. The boats used are called barges; they average twenty feet keel, and carry two men. They leave the coast at day-break, and return in the evening, except when the sea is very calm, when they do not return until the morning; and after spending the night on the banks, or on the grounds, as the fishermen say, they come back loaded down with fish. Many of the herring nets are too narrow; that is to say, they do not go down deep enough into the sea. The nets imported from Europe, and those of the American fishermen—particularly their large mackerel seines, from 600 to 700 feet in length, and 50 to 60 feet in depth, with wings 600 feet long—are preferable to those made on the coast. On the Banks of Newfoundland, seines of great length and strength are used in fishing for cod. There is also another plan, called Bultow, or Ground-line fishing, followed by the French at Newfoundland, and which is also followed on the coast of Cornwall, in England. This mode of fishing produces splendid results, and the inhabitants of Bryant's Cove, on the Newfoundland coast, have adopted it, and petitioned their Legislature for the passing of regulations to apply to localities where ground-lines are used. I know that Mr. Michel Lespérance, amongst others, has used this method; but it was found to be liable to a great drawback, namely, that when a storm occurred the fishermen were unable to take in their lines, and then the fish spoiled on the hooks. These lines are generally set in the evening; they are nearly 120 feet in length, and are furnished at every 12 feet with drops and hooks; the line is laid across the current, and fixed at the ends by means of grapnels and buoys. I think it would be well to enquire whether it would not be advisable for the Legislature to encourage bultow-fishing at Gaspé, as a far more productive system than the ordinary mode of line-fishing. A somewhat animated controversy is now being carried on in the press with reference to the fishing tackle and apparatus used in taking salmon—a controversy brought about by recent legislation in the Imperial Parliament against the use of stake nets. I think it would be well to ascertain whether the stake nets used in Canada are in reality the apparatus which appears to be complained of in Scotland and Ireland. If I might be permitted to make a further suggestion to the Committee, I would propose that all persons able to throw any light on matters connected with the fisheries should be examined. I may mention Mr. Whitcher, Mr. Bossé, formerly Judge at the Magdalen Islands, Messrs. P. Fortin, Nettle, Holliday, Boswell, Austin, Adamson, John McCuaig, and Wm. Gibbard.

*Ques.* State your views as to the second question in the summary of your treatise: "As to the season in which these fisheries ought to be carried on; and whether it is true that the fish are taken at a period when they are out of season, and consequently of little value?"

*Ans.* As a general rule, herring taken in the spring of the year, towards the spawning time, are lean and of little value, whereas in autumn the herring are very fat. With the limited data at my disposal, I would not undertake to give an opinion as to the expediency of legislation to regulate this matter. Besides, there are upon the shores of the Gulf so many fishermen of the poorer class that the herring, whether fat or lean, is a precious resource for them at all times.

*Ques.* What is your opinion as to the Bill to compel parties who export oil and fish to have the same inspected; and what do you suggest as an improvement in the mode of preparing fish, as mentioned in the 3rd and 4th questions of your book?

*Ans.* It would be useless to dwell at length upon the advantages to be derived from a careful preparation of herring, mackerel, and cod for foreign markets. The Jersey fishermen, who fish on the Gaspé coast, are well aware of this, and are nearly as skilful as the Dutch themselves in salting, preparing, and barrelling fish intended for foreign markets.

This no doubt explains, at least to a certain extent, the secret of the vast fortunes of the Jauvins, the Robins, and other large houses. The superiority of the Dutch method consists in extracting the blood and intestines from the herring the moment it is taken, and before it becomes heated by the sun; they salt it immediately, and pack it in hardwood barrels; it is afterwards inspected, and stamped according to quality. The result is, that their fish commands the highest price in the markets of Europe. I shall not trouble the Committee by entering into further details respecting a matter with which others are better acquainted than I am myself. The subject of the preparation of fish has received the particular attention of the Fishery Commissioners of Great Britain. They have reported in favor of a law of compulsory inspection, and their excellent suggestions are to be found in the appendix to Mr. Perley's reports. There are three reports from Mr. Perley upon the fisheries of New Brunswick—one published in 1849, another in 1850, and a third in 1851. So valuable have these reports been considered, that the Legislature of New Brunswick has had them reprinted at various periods. Mr. Perley did not hold any office under the New Brunswick Government, in connection with the fisheries; he was merely emigration agent. At a subsequent period, his knowledge and ability brought him under the notice of the Government of Great Britain, and he was appointed a commissioner for the settlement of questions relative to the fisheries, arising under the Reciprocity Treaty. He appears to have died before the greater part of the excellent reforms he had recommended were brought into operation.

*Ques.* State in what respect the present system of judicature on the Canadian coasts of the Gulf is defective; and what changes would you suggest?

*Ans.* For many years the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, and Admiral John Townsend Coffin, their seignior, have complained that, not having a resident judge, they enjoy but a semblance of justice; the stay of the resident judge of Percé at the Magdalen Islands for ten days in the spring and ten days in the autumn involves a great deal of inconvenience without producing any important results. Why should not the Government transfer the duties there discharged by him to the stipendiary magistrate charged with the control of the fisheries and the protection of the public revenue on the coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with instructions to that officer to make the Magdalen Islands his ordinary, but not permanent, place of residence during six months, or during the whole year. It might be well to give him unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, with an appeal in civil cases only where the amount exceeds fifty pounds, and in criminal matters only in cases of felony, which are of rare occurrence; such appeals to be decided by the resident judge at Percé. A court-house and jail already exist on the Magdalen Islands. I would give, as an indemnity to the stipendiary magistrate for the onerous additional duties which would devolve upon him under this arrangement, the travelling expenses which the Government allows to the judge at Percé for his two annual visits to the Magdalen Islands. Notwithstanding the great good will and activity of the present stipendiary magistrate, I cannot conceive how it is possible for him to discharge alone the duty of superintending nearly six hundred leagues of coast—he would require a species of deputy. I have suggested, in my little work on the fisheries, the employment of small gun-boats, fast sailers, and of a light draught of water. Strictly speaking, two ought to suffice; for the inhabitants of the south shore, having regular tribunals of their own, can and should, in a great measure, protect themselves. One of these gun-boats ought to be furnished with a screw; the gun-boats to carry crews of about twenty-five men each, and be placed under the control of two stipendiary magistrates. It would be easy to secure the services of a young advocate, to act as deputy to the head magistrate on one of the gun-boats, for a salary of one hundred pounds for the six months of service. I think that by this means one at least of the tug steamers might be dispensed with, for the service connected with the supplying of the light-houses might be performed by one of the gun-boats. Our Provincial tug steamers, which cost originally in Scotland £104,000, involve a very large annual expenditure, without producing satisfactory results. I think it would be better to sell them. The towing of the fourteen hundred vessels that annually make their two and sometimes three voyages to Canada ought to be sufficient to support a private company. It is highly improbable that any company would undertake the risk of competing with the Government tow-boats. The sooner this wasteful system is changed, the sooner will a free scope be afforded for the enterprise of private companies. The proceeds of the sale of the tug-boats might be devoted in part

to the improvement of the coast service. Should a second cruiser not be armed for the service of the fisheries, there is, at all events, one change in the organization which would not involve any additional expense, and which is very necessary, namely, to make the Provincial schooner winter in some port which is free of ice early in the spring. At the present moment the "*Canadienne*" is in the harbour of Quebec, ice-bound; whereas, she ought now, or even earlier, to be at the Magdalen Islands; the foreign fishing schooners are already there, for the herring very often appear on the coast towards the middle or the twentieth of April in each year. Another point in which the law is defective is, that it renders the stipendiary magistrate liable for damages, for detaining on board his vessel a prisoner whom he is removing either to the Magdalen Islands or to Percé, when unforeseen circumstances, which are of daily occurrence owing to the nature of the service entrusted to him, compel him to make some quite opposite point of the coast. This should be provided for in the law. If it were possible to induce the Imperial Government to continue, as in the past, to send a frigate to the Gulf every summer, it would be a great assistance.

#### BOUNTIES.

When we consider the immediate results of the high bounties granted by France and the United States, it is impossible to deny their immense influence in stimulating the fisheries; but inasmuch as at the present moment the state of our finances does not permit us to appropriate similar sums, to enable us to compete with other countries, and as it is all but admitted that the present bounty system is vicious, and not productive of the anticipated results, would it not be better to apply the \$14,000 granted by the Act to the improvement of the coast service, as I have already mentioned? I have elsewhere stated that a single cruiser was insufficient. As the Fishery Act has only been in force four or five years, there is reason to think that the revenue of the salmon rivers and fisheries of Upper Canada will in a few years rapidly increase, and reach \$12,000, instead of \$6,000 as at present. With a slight reduction of expenditure, and a development of this source of revenue, it will soon be found to afford the solution of the great question of the fisheries—to produce for the people an abundant and wholesome article of food, and a valuable commodity for commerce, without taxing the public treasury for its maintenance. I should be the more disposed to suspend for a few years the operation of the clause granting bounties, from the fact that it is admitted by distinguished writers that bounties should not be a *permanent* institution; and that a branch of industry which is able to maintain itself but by means of large bounties would be of no avail to the country in which it prevailed.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE FISHERY SERVICE.

The staff of the fishery service now consists of two superintendents, a stipendiary magistrate, and a large number of local superintendents, apart from the Fishery Branch of the Crown Lands Department. I think that the great defect in this system is the want of unity of action and direction among so large a number of employés, who seem to think themselves all equal in power and importance. The divided responsibility which results from this is but little calculated to impart energy and efficiency to the service; and the public are left in a state of uncertainty as to the guilty party whenever grounds of censure arise. I would make the fisheries a kind of sub-department connected with the Bureau of Agriculture, under a single head and his deputy. These two officers should reside at a central point for the Gulf fisheries, without being too far from those of Upper Canada. The head of the service should be responsible to the Legislature and to the Government for the full carrying out of the Fishery Act. While vested with full powers to deal with parties violating the law, his chief duties, during the summer season, would consist of visiting the local superintendents from one end of the province to the other. With a view of reducing the expenditure, a saving might be effected of the travelling expenses of the inspector of store-houses, custom-houses, and ports, sent yearly by the Government to the Magdalen Islands, Gaspé, and the Bay of Chaleurs, by entrusting the superintendent of fisheries with that duty. True, the office of superintendent, in that case, would be in no sense a sinecure; but the successful candidate for the new office, among the present superintendents, will not find fault with me for this, for the increase of his duties and responsibilities will necessarily involve a proportionate increase of his salary. In the remote parts of Upper and Lower Canada, one and the same individual might be appointed to

discharge the duties of local superintendent of fisheries, customs officer, and superintendent of Indian affairs, so that the united salaries of these officers would enable the Government to select officers highly qualified in intelligence and activity. If proper protection were afforded to parties leasing salmon rivers, large rents might soon be demanded from the lessees. Moreover, there would then be no possibility of the lessees of the rivers exterminating the fish by the use of unlawful fishing appliances.

What I mean by the introduction into the fishery service of the system of control and inspection which prevails in the other branches of the public service, is—an annual examination of the proceedings in this department by employes unconnected therewith. Why refuse to this important branch of the service the benefit of examiners, inasmuch as we have them for the customs, ports, &c.? If the head of the department is not to be the person to overlook his employes, as I have advised above, it ought to be the duty of some competent person, entrusted with the examining of the accounts, proceedings, and operations of the year, in order to make his report to the head of the department, and to ascertain whether the law really works as it should. For several years past we have had the reports of Messrs. Nettle, McCuaig, Gibbard, and Fortin, which, however valuable they may be, would lose nothing from being corroborated by the disinterested opinion of a visiting officer. The officer appointed by the Government to examine the store-houses, ports, and custom-houses might also be charged with the performance of the same duty with reference to the employes of the fishery department, without any increase of expense.

It would be easy to classify all the fish that frequent the waters of the St. Lawrence; nevertheless the task would take some time, and would not throw much light upon what I consider the capital point of this whole enquiry—an organization involving but a small expense, and yet an effectual one. For the information of the Committee, I may state that our fish are divided into two leading groups—the osseous and the cartilaginous. The osseous is by far the more numerous; they may be classed in four orders, and the cartilaginous in three. The first order is sub-divided into five families, namely: *Percidæ*, *Trigluidæ*, *Scombridæ*, *Gobidæ*, *Lophidæ*, and *Labridæ*. The second order is sub-divided into five families, namely: *Cyprinidæ*, *Esocidæ*, *Siluridæ*, *Salmonidæ*, and *Clupeidæ*. The third order comprises, *Gadidæ*, *Pleuronectidæ*, *Cyclopteridæ*—three families; and the fourth order comprises the *Anguillidæ*. Under these generic terms will fall the cod, the herring, the halibut, the mackerel, the salmon, the salmon-trout, and the brook-trout, the smelt, the caplin, the sardine, the gaspereau, the burbot, the haddock, the stock-fish, the sea-eel, the sand-eel, the sturgeon, the shad, the toad-fish, the dog-fish, the lamprey, and a thousand other species, of which I cannot now recollect the vernacular names.

The Government can have no difficulty whatever in ascertaining in what respect the Imperial Government may deem itself aggrieved by our Act, passed last year, for the regulation of the fisheries on the boundaries of Canada and New Brunswick. That point once settled, the measure can be modified so as to render it acceptable to the mother country. I do not see how Captain Bayfield's charts could serve to indicate the salmon rivers; his charts relate to the St. Lawrence. I should like to see maps of all the salmon rivers, throughout their whole course, prepared; in fact, maps of several rivers are already in existence in the Crown Lands Department, skilfully executed by Messrs. Whitcher and Bausset. A single glance at these plans will serve to demonstrate their usefulness in affording accurate information to the Department, and to parties desirous of leasing rivers or portions of rivers. I am of opinion that, in so far as it can be carried out, each river ought to be leased to one single individual; when a river is leased to more than one person, it almost invariably happens that one of them finds himself at the mercy of the other. The advantage I see in fixing upon the 20th September as the date subsequent to which no trout shall be taken with the line, is, that the fish would then be protected in places where they spawn early. It is a fact that in certain lakes trout spawn in the middle of September, and even sooner, although such instances are rare. Beyond all doubt, the deep sea fisheries must be looked upon as the most valuable fisheries for Canada—they are acknowledged to be so in the treaties, but the salmon and other fisheries, of which the rents give an average of nearly £1500, are of great value, and ought to yield, under a good organization, in ten years from the present time, double what they now produce. It will also be found that the fisheries of Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Huron, Burlington Bay, the rivers Credit, St. Clair,

Detroit, and Niagara, are exceedingly valuable. The Superintendent of Fisheries for Upper Canada, Mr. McCuaig, estimates at \$750,000 the value of the fish taken within his division in 1862. Our own rivers, instead of being leased at \$400 to \$500, will bring in hereafter from \$800 to \$1,000, if properly attended to. The salaries of the various employés of the Fishery Department appear at page 51 of the Report of the Crown Lands' Commissioner for 1862.

The legislation of New Brunswick, with reference to the fisheries, consists of six or seven ordinances or statutes, which I have not at present at my command. I may, however, mention the 14th Victoria, chapter 31—the 15th Victoria, chapter 53—the 23rd Victoria, chapter 52, for the regulation of the fisheries in the River Ristigouche; and the 23rd Victoria, chapter 42, relating to the duties of wardens or superintendents. Despite the powerful influence of Mr. Perley, in this matter, New Brunswick does not appear to have accomplished as much as Canada for the development of its natural resources. I formed an over-favourable estimate, and wish to rectify my error. I may take the liberty of pointing out to the Committee the important results which Mr. Coste, of the *Institut de France*, has obtained, in the propagation of oysters according to a new method. The revenue derived by parties engaged in this branch of industry at the Island of Ré, on the west coast of France, is such that I think our Government would be justified in sending to the spot a competent person for the purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of the mode of carrying out this system of propagation. The Fishery Act grants \$600 per annum for that object, and, if I am not mistaken, only one-half the grants of past years has been expended, so that there now remains a sufficient sum available. Not only should this matter be studied on the spot, but there are a great many other points relating to the fisheries which ought to be studied on the spot, and in other countries. We see the most enlightened governments in Europe—the English Government, the French Government—sending agents, such as Mr. Connus, whose mission to England has lately been mentioned in the *Times* newspaper, and Mr. Coste, whose works on the propagation of oysters have just been crowned with the stamp of extraordinary practical success. In place of remaining shut up in the circle of routine, we must go forth and compare the systems, the progress, the improvements of other people, with a view of availing ourselves of them for the advancement of our country.

(Signed,)

J. M. LEMOINE.

Quebec, 25th April, 1863.

16th April, 1863.

JOSEPH KNIGHT BOSWELL, Esquire, Brewer, of the city of Quebec, answers to the following questions, which are submitted to him:—

*Question.* Do you know anything connected with our fisheries?

*Answer.* I am conversant with the fisheries in the District of Quebec, and more particularly with the salmon fishery. I have had no opportunity of personal observation of the rivers below, excepting the "St. Ann's." Any information I possess of the rivers below is from others.

*Ques.* Do you know anything about our cod fisheries?

*Ans.* No.

*Ques.* Would you tell us which is the most important branch of our fisheries, in a commercial point of view?

*Ans.* Salmon fisheries, for the following reasons:—1st. No fish is more prolific than the salmon, with protection. I consider a very large trade could be done in packing fresh salmon; also cured salmon, pickled with vinegar, particularly for the American markets, from the facilities of steamboats and railways, which are likely to increase. 2nd. The facility with which ice, and refuse timber suitable to make the boxes for the transportation of the salmon, could be obtained, and which would employ a large number of people, and bring a very considerable revenue to the Province.

*Ques.* Will you give us an idea of the value of the salmon fisheries?

*Ans.* I am not prepared just now to give an answer.

*Ques.* Will you express your opinion on the present system of protection given to the salmon fisheries?

*Ans.* With the exception of stake and standing nets, I think the present law affords sufficient protection. It would be necessary to make amendments to the new law, if there was one, to protect the salmon fry, which is destroyed now. There should be a clause in the Fishery Act imposing a fine upon persons destroying or killing the fry itself. No grilse should be killed under three pounds weight. The law is quite sufficient in regard to salmon gaps, or passes, but it has not been carried out through the neglect of the officers. It is most important that breeding salmon should have free access to the head waters of any river. For instance, on the St. Thomas River there is no pass or fish-way existing over the mill-dam. The same may be said of the St. Charles River, and the St. Ann's River above. No pass is needed on the Jacques Cartier, and on the St. Ann's below.

*Ques.* What utensils are used at present for killing salmon in Canada?

*Ans.* The standing-net, the scoop-net, the bag-net, the stake-net, the rod and fly, the spear and nigogue with the aid of torch light, the jig. Those are the ways of killing them. I would abolish all stake-nets, standing-nets, and fixed engines for the taking of salmon. I think the rod and fly and salmon seine are the utensils which ought to be used to kill salmon.

*Ques.* Do you consider the artificial reproduction of salmon necessary to restock our rivers with salmon?

*Ans.* Below Quebec, perhaps with two or three exceptions, it is not necessary. Above Quebec,—that is, from Quebec to Niagara,—it is necessary; for, with the exception of the Jacques Cartier, the St. Francis, and St. Ann's, all the other rivers may be called barren. Fifty to sixty years ago those rivers abounded with salmon.

*Ques.* Do you know the artificial reproduction adopted by Mr. Nettle?

*Ans.* Mr. Nettle did not succeed; the apparatus he used was not calculated to reproduce salmon, from the fact that it was composed chiefly of metal. My opinion is, the ova was, in consequence, destroyed or killed. The apparatus consisted in a bath on an extensive scale, about ten feet long, by six feet wide and about four feet deep. Above it was a trough, supplied by a lead pipe conveying water through perforated holes flowing into the said bath. There was gravel placed at the bottom of the bath on which the ova was put.

*Ques.* Could you suggest another apparatus more likely to succeed?

*Ans.* A series of wooden boxes, delivering one into the other, situated on the bank of a river, and so placed that a continual flow of fresh water would be supplied; such boxes should be in a building, or in a cave sunk into the bank of a river as a cellar, so as to protect them from the inclemency of our Canadian winters. A man should always be in attendance, and an even temperature of about forty-five degrees kept up. Under such circumstances about three months would be necessary to hatch the ova.

*Ques.* Is the system on which those "passes" on mill dams have been built good, or not, and could you suggest a better one?

*Ans.* Our present system is copied from the Irish and Scotch, and I look upon it as the best.

*Ques.* Are you of opinion that the present Fishery Act has been faithfully put in operation?

*Ans.* I think there has been a great deal of neglect; for instance, salmon passes have not been put into several of the rivers, which should have been. I am co-proprietor of the Jacques Cartier river, and I have not met with the protection that the Act affords.

17th April, 1863.

F. W. G. AUSTIN, Esq., Advocate, of the City of Quebec, answers to the following questions, which are submitted to him:—

*Question.* Do you know anything about cod fisheries?

*Answer.* No.

*Ques.* Will you tell us what branch of the fisheries you are most conversant with?

*Ans.* Salmon and trout.

*Ques.* Have you ever fished the salmon?

*Ans.* I have fished the salmon with the rod and line for the last twenty years.

*Ques.* Do you know the present system of protection afforded to the salmon fisheries?

*Ans.* Yes; I am perfectly conversant with it. It is good in some respects, and bad in others.

*Ques.* Will you point out in what respect it is defective?

*Ans.* The present Act appears to me to be defective particularly in the 8th, 9th, and 10th sections. The principal objection to those sections is their permitting the use of fixed and stationary machinery for the capture of salmon. This fixed machinery has been abolished, as too destructive, in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Though not actually abolished in some of these localities, efforts are being made in the British Legislature to effect the abolition. These fixed engines are considered to be of too destructive a character, more especially in the present state of our salmon fisheries, which have been suffered to decline from the first settlement of the country down to the year 1857. The cause of the decrease of the salmon fisheries in the rivers and coasts of the St. Lawrence is ascribed, exclusively, by M. H. Perley, Esq., late Commissioner of Fisheries under the Imperial Government,—and I agree with him in that respect,—to the want of salmon passes to mill-dams,—improper netting, in which I include the use of fixed and too destructive machinery,—disregard of the close season, and the use of spears employed by Indians on the spawning grounds of these fishes. From the best information I have received during the last three years, I have many reasons for stating that the practice of spearing salmon by the Indians is still persevered in. Permanent machinery is also objectionable, as it is supposed to cause the fish to leave the coasts encumbered with it; it also forms an impediment to navigation, and many legal decisions have so ruled.

*Ques.* Can you tell if a sufficient number of fish-ways have been erected to artificial obstacles, such as mill-dams, existing in the rivers in Lower Canada?

*Ans.* This is a most important question, as, it is obvious, to exclude the fish from entering the rivers at all, is a surer way of destroying the breed than even the most deadly mode that could be employed of making war upon them when they are in the rivers. From the information I have received, I have reason to believe that a good many rivers are provided with salmon passes, but there are others, on the contrary, where none have yet been erected; for instance, the Rivière du Sud, falling into the St. Lawrence at St. Thomas. There are others in the County of Huntingdon, which I am informed have no salmon passes either. There are also other rivers, the names of which I do not at present remember. I am not sufficiently skilled in mechanics to give a formal opinion as to whether the efficiency of the existing salmon passes could be improved upon, so as to render them more beneficial. I call improper netting the use of the fixed engines I have referred to; such engines as stake-nets, bag-nets, *fascines* fisheries are all fixed engines, and I object to any fixed machinery, for the capture of salmon, which is of a permanent or stationary character, remaining in the tracks and pathways of the fish night and day from the time they are placed on the shore at the commencement of the season, until the law requires their removal on the first of August.

*Ques.* Will you state what utensils you recommend to kill salmon?

*Ans.* The use of draft-nets, or seines; also, the description of fishing known in Ireland, on the Shannon, as the net and coble fishing, which is practically the same as our draft-net. I think that the exclusive use of the last mentioned nets ought to be enforced by law, at least for five years to come, until our salmon fisheries are recovered from their present depressed condition. In the earlier settlement of the country as many as 52,500 salmon were annually caught in one river alone, namely, that of the "Esquimaux." I could not say what size the meshes of the nets or seines should be; they ought, however, to be sufficiently large to admit of the escape of the salmon fry.

*Ques.* Can a bag-net be used in a river where there is a strong current?

*Ans.* No nets are permitted to be used in any river above the estuary, and only where the tide ebbs and flows, if I recollect right. In a very rapid river there would be danger of the net being carried away or displaced. For the capture of salmon, I would permit the use of rods and lines at least a month after the present netting season for salmon; but I decidedly object to the provisions of the statutes in so far as they relate to the trout fisheries in all inland waters in Lower Canada. My opinion for this is based upon personal exploration and examination; and I think, as the result of these, that the close season for trout ought to commence on the first of September, and terminate on the first of January after.

*Ques.* Do you disapprove of spearing salmon?

*Ans.* I entirely disapprove of spearing the salmon, as it is one of the causes which have destroyed our fisheries; and I think it ought to be prohibited to all classes, including Indians.

*Ques.* What do you consider, in a mercantile point of view, the most important branch of our fisheries?

*Ans.* I should say the cod fishery, though I have never compared statistics on the subject.

*Ques.* Will you state whether the present organization for protecting the salmon is efficient?

*Ans.* If I judge from the results, I should say that the increase of salmon during the last five years has not been by any means sufficient. Salmon become marketable fish in twenty months from the deposition of the ova; hence, these fisheries, if the law had been effectually carried out, would have increased much more than they have done since 1857. I have made a rough estimate of the comparative produce of sixty-four salmon-fishing stations in 1860 and 1862, and the result is, that the increase of 1862 over 1860 is only one hundred and seventy-four barrels in the sixty-four fisheries.

*Ques.* Why was not the law carried out?

*Ans.* I am not capable of answering, though I believe the Government has always been most desirous that the law should be fully carried out; and I have reason to think and believe that there is want of both energy and efficiency on the part of members of the Government staff. There has been great want of energy displayed in getting up the salmon passes to mill-dams; and I have been informed that dissatisfaction has universally been expressed at the want of judgment and energy, on the part of the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, in discharge of his duties.

*Ques.* Can you state any fact, to your personal knowledge, to prove that your information is correct?

*Ans.* I know as a fact that several rivers require fish-ways, and that fruitless prosecutions have been brought.

*Ques.* Is artificial propagation of salmon necessary to restock our rivers?

*Ans.* I think that in those rivers which were formerly good salmon rivers, and which are now deserted by the salmon, artificial propagation, conducted at limited expense, would effectually restock them. In those rivers where the salmon still exist, though in smaller numbers, a little careful protection would effectually promote a supply of these fish.

18th April, 1863.

Perhaps a less expensive method of repopulating exhausted salmon rivers might be adopted than the system known as artificial propagation, or pisciculture. I would respectfully suggest that salmon ova should be collected, and impregnated at the proper time, and deposited in suitable gravel beds in some of the spent rivers; and I think this experiment would succeed without the employment of a person to continue the management during the whole winter. Perhaps, also, the introduction of a few breeding salmon, captured and transported without injury to the river it was desirable to restock, might be effectual in repopulating such a river. The salmon should be near their spawning time, or they would return and seek for their own native river, so strong is their instinct on this particular head.

The Fishery Act does not contain any provisions for the protection of the young fry of the salmon before its first migration to the sea. In populous districts the young fry are destroyed in great numbers, to the loss of the fishery on the coast, as it is the small rivers, or tributaries, which form the nurseries not only for the fisheries within their banks and at their mouths, but also for the public fisheries on the coast. Some provision should, therefore, be made to protect the salmon fry.

I mentioned above that the law was defective—I mean the present Fishery Act—in so far as relates to the period, or close season, for the capture of trout in inland rivers and lakes. This time, as specified by the Act, does not accord with the natural spawning season of the trout in such localities. A law, or rather a change in the law, rendering it unlawful to catch, fish for, or possess trout, between the first of September and the first of January,

would meet the case. I would also, for a few years at least, forbid the use in inland lakes of fixed or stationary lines. Maskinongé being an exceedingly voracious fish, I would not protect it in waters affected by salmon and trout, or where salmon and trout were being bred.

*Ques.* What is the best manner of protecting the estuary of navigable rivers where salmon fishing is carried on?

*Ans.* I would simply forbid in the estuaries the pollution of the water by throwing any noxious substance, such as offal of fish, into them; and then I would also strictly forbid all illegal modes of fishing in them, and also too many nets; and, of course, I would not permit at all the use of permanent or fixed nets or machinery. As salmon, and sea trout also, return to their native rivers, so the use of stake-nets or standing engines ought to be abolished, as they enable persons using them, and having no interest in the river itself, to cut off the whole supply of breeding fish, as salmon do not go far out into the sea, and always return in their migrations along the coast close to the shore, scenting out, as it were, their native river; hence, the use of fixed machinery is so destructive. The following table will illustrate more forcibly than words the exhausting effects of fixed engines:—

In two salmon fisheries on the Tay, comparative estimates of the produce of these fisheries were kept during thirty consecutive years, divided into periods of ten years each.

The first ten years were before the introduction of stake-nets, and the yield was .....

130,854 fish.

During the ten years that stake-nets were in use, the produce of the same fisheries was only.....

91,312 fish.

After the abolition of the stake-nets, in the same river, during the same time, the yield was.....

225,372 fish,

or nearly three times the number that were taken by the stake-nets.

These facts speak for themselves.

I would also prohibit, in the estuaries of rivers, any afflux from manufactures, gas works, mines, &c., which would have the effect of polluting or poisoning the water.

*Ques.* Would it be desirable or necessary to prevent the navigation of salmon rivers during the fishing season?

*Ans.* I think not.

*Ques.* What effect would the practice of casting the offal of fish have as regards salmon rivers?

*Ans.* That question is already answered.

*Ques.* Can the offal be cast on the beach within reach of the tide?

*Ans.* The same objection to the pollution of the water applies here also.

The artificial propagation of salmon attempted in this city did not succeed. The water was conveyed a distance of about eight miles under the earth in iron pipes, and no doubt retained some of the qualities of the metal. The experiments, also, were conducted in a room heated with stoves—perhaps too much heated for cold-blooded animals. Gas, also (coal gas), was used continually in the room. Hence, I believe, the causes, or some of them, of the want of success in the experiments. There was not, either, as much light as the fish or the ova would have in their natural spawning places. On this head, correct information could be procured from Brown's Natural History of the Salmon, or by means of a correspondence with the operator at Stormontfield.

Quebec, 30th April, 1863.

In the preceding part of my examination I omitted to allude to the practice of using certain kinds of fish, suitable for food, as manure for tilling the land in certain localities. This practice, there can be no doubt, is most objectionable, as it must deprive other fish of more value of their natural food. The salmon, cod, and other fish live upon the smaller kinds, such as the herring, smelt, caplin, &c., and any local decline of such fish must influence the salmon and cod fisheries. (See Paley on this subject, p. 8.) This practice of manuring the land with fish ought to be prohibited by legislation. Individually, I conceive the objection to the use of fish as manure to be three-fold:—It diminishes the species of fish so used—it tends to deteriorate other fisheries, such as the cod, the salmon, &c.—and the benefit its use is to the land is but temporary; other objects, kelp and sea-weed, would be more lasting in their effects on the soil.

17th April, 1863.

Mr. CLARENCE HAMILTON answers to the following questions which are submitted:—

*Question.* What is the most important branch of the fisheries of Canada?

*Answer.* Cod fishery.

*Ques.* Are the means employed to catch codfish the best that can be used?

*Ans.* Yes, I consider so.

*Ques.* Do you approve of seines to catch codfish?

*Ans.* I do not approve of seining codfish, because a quantity of small codfish is thereby destroyed, and the enlarging the mesh would make no difference, owing to shoals of codfish being generally seined in such large quantity that the small fish has no chance to escape through the meshes.

*Ques.* Can the boats that are used by the fishermen be improved?

*Ans.* I think not.

*Ques.* Can we improve upon the way that codfish is prepared in Canada for foreign markets?

*Ans.* No, I am of opinion we cannot; as codfish cured in the district of Gaspé, and on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, commands a better price in foreign markets than codfish cured in any other part of the world.

*Ques.* Can we improve the way of preparing cod oil?

*Ans.* Yes, I consider there is great room for improvement on the present system of manufacturing it. I should say the use of steam would be found to improve the quality and quantity of the oil very much.

*Ques.* Has the bounty had the effect of developing our fisheries?

*Ans.* No; I consider the present system of bounties has been of very little benefit in the improvement of the cod fisheries, owing to the bounties being restricted entirely to vessels over twenty tons, which are rarely or ever employed in fishing. I am of opinion that the best system of bounty would be, as at present exists in France and the United States, so much per quintal.

*Ques.* What amendments do you propose to the present Fishery Act?

*Ans.* I should propose, in amendment, that the 7th clause of the Fishery Act, respecting the burying of the offal of the codfish, should be repealed, as far as it affects the coast; as the offal of the codfish being thrown into the sea, along the edge of the shores, attracts all the small fish which are used as bait, such as lance and caplin. Where they have been obliged to bury the offal the fishery has almost been a failure, owing to the scarcity of bait. It was also very fortunate that the above clause was only put in force at the mouths of the different rivers where cod-fishery was carried on; had it been enforced on the whole coast, it would have caused immense expense and loss to persons engaged in that branch of the trade. At the Moisie River, during the last fishing season, there was a great deal of sickness caused by the effluvia arising from the cod-heads buried on the beach.

*Ques.* What plan would you adopt in the salmon rivers, or at the mouths of them, to do away with the necessity of burying the offal of the codfish, and still not throwing them into the river?

*Ans.* I would recommend that a large box should be built under each stage-head, in which the offal could be dropped until the conclusion of the salmon fishery, when it could be opened and the contents allowed to escape to the sea. This box should be provided with a large number of holes of about one inch and a half in diameter.

*Ques.* What fish is used for bait?

*Ans.* Herring, mackerel, smelt, caplin, gasperaux, sardines, lance, trout, squid, bourgo, muscles, and clams, and one or two other kinds of small fish of which I do not recollect the names.

*Ques.* What is your opinion upon the use of *lignes dormantes* to catch codfish?

*Ans.* I am of opinion that it is an extremely injurious manner of catching cod, as by this way of fishing all the large breeding fish are destroyed; and on some of the American cod banks, where it has been practised for a number of years, the fish are all destroyed.

*Ques.* Should the inspection of pickled fish and oil be made imperative?

*Ans.* No, I should say not; the buyer can have the fish inspected before purchasing. The inspection of fish is not compulsory in either Nova Scotia or the United States; but inspected fish, in the same way as inspected flour, would always command a better price.

therefore, it would be the seller's interest to have it inspected. In reference to oil, I see no necessity for having it inspected.

*Ques.* Will you give us your opinion as to the efficiency of the services performed by Messrs. Nettle, Whitcher, and Fortin?

*Ans.* As to Mr. Nettle's services, I am of opinion they have been of no avail in the Gulf and to the district of Gaspé. With respect to Mr. Whitcher, I have seen him on the north shore of the Gulf, and am not aware what his duties were. With respect to Captain Fortin, I consider his services have been much required on the north shore, and very effective. I consider that his services would be still more efficient if his powers were increased so that he could give summary decisions in cases of larceny, &c., &c.

20th April, 1863.

*Ques.* What is your opinion upon the use of fish for manuring the land?

*Ans.* I consider that if the use of fish for the purpose of manuring the land was prohibited by law, it would entail a great deal of misery upon the farmers residing in the district of Gaspé, and also in the Magdalen Islands. In all those places the greater part of the farmers depend almost entirely on fish as a manure for their crops; and I do not see that the use of fish as a manure is injurious to the fisheries in any way, as the fish principally used in manure—herring, caplin, and smelt—during the time they are made use of for that purpose, being in such large quantities that there is quite a sufficient quantity caught for consumption and bait besides what is used for agricultural purposes. The farmers in the parts of the district, who make use of fish as manure, can scarcely obtain any other, owing to the scarcity of other kinds of manure.

*Ques.* Will you state what species of fish is made use of in the manure?

*Ans.* Herring, caplin, smelt, flat-fish, and scorpions, but principally caplin. The use of herrings as a manure depends very much upon the price that can be obtained for them, cured, in the different markets; as when fishermen or farmers can get a high price for herrings they do not manure their land with them. Since the American war, there has been less prepared for the market, owing to the want of demand for them.

*Ques.* How long have you been engaged in the fisheries, and how many men do you employ?

*Ans.* I have been engaged seven years in the cod fisheries, and employ, during the summer, about two hundred men.

*Ques.* What is the cause of the want of bait at different seasons?

*Ans.* Want of bait during the caplin season is frequently caused by heavy gales of wind driving the small fish out to the deep water, where they usually remain for two or three days. I cannot ascribe any reason for the failure of the herring bait. Some years they are plenty and some years they are very scarce.

*Ques.* Could we not form artificial beds of clams, in order to supply the bait in different localities?

*Ans.* It might be done; but I should think the expense of doing so would be more than the advantage that would be derived from it. Clams are not generally considered a very good bait, requiring a great deal of time to put the hook through them.

*Ques.* Have you any alteration to suggest to the present system of protection afforded to the fisheries?

*Ans.* Yes. I think that the appointment of one or two additional magistrates on the north shore of the Gulf is very much required, owing to there being at present a very large number of settlers who settled there for the purpose of carrying on the fisheries, and who have no legal resource in case of difficulty; and also, for the protection of the fishing grounds where American and Nova Scotian vessels are accustomed to anchor within three miles from the shore, and at the same time cleanse their fish and throw the offal overboard, which causes a great deal of damage to persons engaged in fisheries, as where this practice is continued, the shoals of codfish desert the ground. One magistrate is needed at Moisie River and one at Mingan.

*Ques.* Should the law be altered as to the size of the mesh of cod seines?

*Ans.* No.

*Ques.* Could the mode of preparing pickled fish in Canada for the market be improved?

*Ans.* No, I think not. The mode of preparing it is similar to that employed in Nova Scotia and in Scotland, only, generally speaking, Canadians do not take sufficient care in putting up their fish for market.

*Ques.* Would the service of protection to the fisheries be made less expensive and more efficient by placing a stipendiary magistrate at Magdalen Islands, holding under his orders a revenue cutter of about fifty tons, to cruise along the north shore, and a screw steamer, a little smaller than the Government steamer *Lady Head*, mounted with Armstrong guns?

*Ans.* I think it would be about three times the expense of the present system, and not more effective. An armed steamer is not required for the protection of fisheries in the Gulf.

*Ques.* What other amendments would you suggest to the present Fishery Act?

*Ans.* I should think there ought to be a penalty of ten pounds, or more, on any master or owner of a vessel giving a passage to fishermen or shoremen from the north shore to the south, or from any fishing establishment, without a certificate of discharge from their employers.

18th April, 1863.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMSON makes the following deposition before the Committee:—

*Question.* Do you know anything about our cod fisheries?

*Answer.* No, I do not. I think the present system of protection afforded to the salmon fisheries is excellent, if efficiently carried out by each lessee of a river being compelled to maintain a sufficient guardianship over that river. By thus obliging each lessee to protect his own river, one overseer appointed by the Government would be sufficient for every five or six rivers. The Superintendent of Fisheries should exercise a strict *surveillance* over the overseers, and the overseers should strictly enforce obedience to the law on the part of the lessees.

My opinion of the great requirements for the increase of salmon in Canada, is—1st. The total abolition, in the River St. Lawrence, of stake and bag-nets. I believe that these engines not only destroy old and young fish, but they alarm and frighten from our shores large shoals of salmon who are seeking them for the purpose of propagation. In this opinion I am fortified by the evidence taken before Committees of the House of Commons and the Commissioners of the British Fisheries. I beg leave to add, that for the present I would not forbid the use of stake-nets in the tributaries to the St. Lawrence, when set according to the present law. 2nd. Proper fish-passes should be placed upon every tributary to the St. Lawrence, where any obstruction prevents the fish from reaching the head waters. No fish-pass that I have seen in Canada appears to me to be efficient, and I would recommend that a model be obtained from Scotland or Ireland. I do not believe that any necessity exists for the artificial propagation of salmon in Lower Canada, and my opinion is, if tried at all, it ought to be tried by individuals, and not by the Government. I am aware that rivers, amongst which is the "Escoumains," which formerly abounded with salmon, do not now contain a single fish, and that in consequence of the erection of impassable mill-dams, which evil would be obviated by the erection of proper fish-passes. Should the Government be desirous of trying further experiments in pisciculture, I would recommend that an experienced person be imported from Europe to try them; and I would suggest that the climate of Upper Canada appears to me to be more favorable for such experiments than that of Lower Canada. For the development of the salmon fisheries, and the increase of the revenues to be derived from them, I would strenuously recommend that a Government steamer should call periodically at each of the principal fishing stations, for the purpose of conveying backward and forward persons concerned in the fisheries, and their stores and salmon.

I would allow the use of the salmon seine in the River St. Lawrence, as well as in its tributaries.

My opinion is, that the failure in the attempts at pisciculture here in Quebec arose from the impossibility of providing highly aerated water, in a house warmed by stove heat, for the vivification of the salmon ova.

I think nothing more can be done than keep in force the present law for the regula-

tion of vessels anchoring within the salmon rivers, and for causing them to bury their offal on the adjacent shores. The practice of throwing the offal of fish into the tidal part of rivers has the effect of driving shoals of salmon out of these rivers, back to the sea, in a state of terror. Offal of fish, thrown into the St. Lawrence, is calculated to alarm and drive off the salmon, even in a greater degree than when thrown into the small rivers. Offal of fish should always be buried on shore.

Stake-nets have been found in Europe to be serious impediments and dangerous obstacles to the navigation of large rivers, and will inevitably become so in the St. Lawrence, if the present system be persisted in.

20th April, 1863.

WM. HENRY JEFFERY, Esq., Merchant, of Quebec, answers the following questions, which are submitted to him:—

*Question.* What kind of fish do we find in the Quebec market?

*Answer.* Fresh codfish and haddock, coming in quantity from Portland; and salmon, in large quantity also, coming up from the district of Gaspé, also, from the Saguenay and the north shore. I have found that the large importation of fresh fish from Portland has affected the sale materially of pickled fish. A large quantity of dry codfish comes here from Gaspé, of superior quality. It is the large table codfish. The small fish goes to Brazil and to England, and the inferior quality goes to Halifax, to be re-shipped there for the West Indies.

There is a large quantity of spring herring coming up from Baie des Chaleurs, of an inferior quality, in bad packages, and badly cured. I do not think we get much of the fall herring from that locality. I should think, from what I have seen of the Baie des Chaleurs herring, that they weigh about one hundred and eighty pounds per barrel, on an average. The pickle of Baie des Chaleurs herring is discolored, evidently from the want of care, and the want of cleaning the fish properly before putting them in the barrel. We also receive large quantities of Labrador herring—some are good, and others bad; those packed by the people on the coast are invariably badly put up, with very few exceptions; but those packed and brought up here by the fishermen from Newfoundland, the barrels are all uniform, and the fish well cured and well packed.

The difference in price in favor of the properly packed Labrador herring ranges from seven and sixpence to ten shillings per barrel.

We also receive a good supply of pickled salmon. The same remark applies to the salmon, the weight and packing being very irregular. However, the custom now prevails among the Quebec merchants, for the last few years, to repack, salt, and reweigh every barrel of salmon before it is sold. We also guarantee weight.

A very large quantity of green codfish also comes from Gaspé. This is also improperly packed, and offers no guarantee for weight.

A very small quantity of pickled salmon-trout is also received here, generally in very good order.

Occasionally we receive small quantities of halibut.

We also receive quantities of mackerel from Gaspé, but the principal quantity comes from the Gut of Canso. Those received from the Gut of Canso are always put up with a great deal of care.

We receive also here a large quantity of cod, seal, and whale oil. Cod and whale oil is brought from the district of Gaspé, and seal oil from the coast of Labrador. The whale oil could be improved by artificial means, but the whalers themselves could not manufacture it better. The cod oil is very good, and generally in good packages, and is better than any brought to this market. It fetches the best price in the market.

There is no exportation for fish or oil—it is all consumed in the country.

The chief quantity of pickled fish that is sold on the Quebec market is received here on consignment, and is sold without inspection, the seller generally guarantees the fish not to be tainted. The pickled fish is not inspected before being bought or sold, because the inspection is not compulsory. I think the inspection of fish should be compulsory in this way, that no pickled fish should be allowed to be sold on the Quebec market without

having the inspector's brand of the quality, as well as the quantity, and the month of inspection.

25th April, 1863.

Messrs. P. V. ROBIN and JAS. H. MICHAUD, both Merchants of the city of Quebec, say:—

That they concur in Mr. Jeffery's opinion, as follows:—

1st. That the difference between properly cured and properly packed herring, as well as codfish, is about one dollar per barrel.

2nd. The cod oil coming from the northern coast of New Brunswick is much inferior to that of Gaspé.

They also concur in the opinion expressed by Messrs. Vidal Tetu and Thomas Fraser.

QUEBEC, April 23, 1863.

T. Robitaille, Esq., M.P.P.

DEAR SIR—Mr. John Fraser, Master Cooper, says that salmon barrels should be 29 inches high, and head 19 inches in diameter. Barrels, to be full bound, should have 16 to 18 hoops.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. FRASER.

23rd April, 1863.

Mr. DAVID TETU, of Rivière Ouelle, appeared before the Committee, and answered the following questions, put by Mr. Price:—

*Question.* Have you ever seen any salmon fry destroyed by the *fascines* fisheries on the south shore?

*Answer.* No.

*Ques.* Have you ever known any salmon fry to be destroyed on the north shore by the cod seines, or otherwise?

*Ans.* I have seen salmon fry destroyed by *fascines* fisheries on the north shore, and by herring nets set to catch bait.

*Ques.* Do you not think that the salmon-fishing apparatus in present use is the best and the least destructive that can be used?

*Ans.* Yes.

*Ques.* Do you not think it impossible to take salmon by seine nets on the sea coast, everywhere in salt water?

*Ans.* We might take a few salmon with the seine, but it would never pay the expenses. Having seined myself very often for mackerel, codfish, and herring, close to the salmon nets; it happened only once that I caught a salmon.

22nd April, 1863.

Messrs. VIDAL TETU and THOMAS FRASER, Merchants, of the city of Quebec, appear before the Committee, and make the following declaration:—

That they concur fully with Mr. Jeffery's opinion, except as follows:—

1st. The difference between properly packed and properly cured herring and that improperly prepared is about five shillings per barrel. Moreover, herring properly packed and cured is always early and readily sold, whilst that improperly packed and cured is only sold with great difficulty.

2nd. With regard to salmon, the packages are too small in circumference, and should be made of pine, fir (*sapin*), or oak. The weight is very irregular. Mr. John Fraser, Master Cooper, says that salmon barrels should be 29 inches in diameter. Barrels, to be full bound, should have from 16 to 18 hoops. (See letter of the 23rd April, signed "T. Fraser," annexed to this.)

3rd. Mackerel from Gaspé is properly cleaned, but very improperly packed; and the weight very irregular.

4th. Pickled codfish in barrels is very badly packed, and seldom yields the proper

weight. A barrel of pickled codfish should contain two hundred pounds of fish. A package (fish, barrel, and salt) should not weigh less than two hundred and forty pounds. Packages are found in the market weighing only one hundred and seventy pounds, and this of very common occurrence.

We believe that inspected and branded herring would fetch from seventy-five cents to a dollar per barrel more than uninspected.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES,

Quebec, 30th April, 1863.

To the Chairman and Members of the Fishery Committee.

GENTLEMEN—By your kind permission I have been enabled to examine the proposed amendments to the present Fishery Act, and, as Superintendent of Fisheries, perhaps you will not consider me intrusive if I venture to submit for your consideration the accompanying statement:—

Previous to the passing of the Act 20 Vic., chap. 21, under which I was honored with the appointment of Superintendent of Fisheries, I had devoted much time and study to the development of the fisheries of the Province, and, on my appointment, was honored with the expressed confidence of the Government and other bodies.

My first object was to ascertain definitely the true position of the fisheries, more particularly the salmon fisheries of the Province.

In my examination, I found havoc and destruction being carried on in all places: the Hudson's Bay Company and fishermen from all parts were endeavoring to excel each other in denuding the rivers of fish, using every unfair means for their capture and destruction—schooners trafficking in salmon taken on their spawning beds, and the fish often weltering in their spawn—the agents of the H. B. Company often embroiled with other parties, each claiming the right of occupation, and a spirit of ill-feeling evinced, even to the danger of life and property.

This unfortunate state of things required a stringent remedy. My object was to prevent disorder and crime, and, if possible, to save the salmon fisheries for the public weal. On my arrival at Quebec, I brought under the consideration of the Government the necessity of immediate interference, recommending that the Government should re-enter into possession of the territory known as the "King's Posts," in which were included the most of our valuable salmon rivers.

In answer to my letter, I was telegraphed to proceed to the seat of Government, and when there I laid a statement of the whole case before the Hon. Mr. Sicotte, the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and soon after, by Order in Council, the Government re-entered into possession of the whole territory and valuable salmon rivers, for which the Company had been paying a rental of only sixty pounds per annum.

I also, in view of the urgent necessity of the case, recommended that the Government should take possession of all the salmon fishery rivers that flowed through public waters, for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

This recommendation was also adopted, and the present system of leasing and licensing the salmon fisheries was carefully digested by me, and approved of by the Government.

The necessity for this measure will be admitted by all persons, when I state that the whole of the salmon fisheries were given over to destruction—no law, no system, or order, and the only object in view appeared to be the capture of the fish.

I found the Moisie, a valuable salmon river, with about 12,000 fathoms of net set in it—the Godbout fast verging to destruction, by netting and seining above tidal water—the St. John, the Natashquan, and a dozen minor rivers, almost denuded of fish—the Mingan with scarcely a fish in it, so that when visited by the late Governor General, Sir E. Head, (who, both here and in the administration of the Government of New Brunswick, ever advocated the development of the fisheries), there could scarcely be found a dozen fish. Happily, this state of things is now altered.

On His Excellency's last visit to that river, in 1861, he had an opportunity of judging of the value of the system that had been adopted, by finding the river fully stocked (about 200 were taken with the fly alone); so that, prior to His Excellency's leaving Canada, he kindly stated to me, that he had found great improvement in the salmon

fisheries. The River Moisie now produces about 600 barrels of fish, the St. John about 300, the Natashquan, a larger quantity, and a dozen minor rivers, each shewing visible improvement, and each well stocked with breeding fish.

At this time I had found it necessary to suggest several amendments to the Fishery Act, and, as the better plan, I was instructed by the Hon. Mr. Sicotte (the Commissioner of Crown Lands) to draft a new Bill. Previous to this, I had also asked for some assistance for Canadian fishermen, to enable them to compete with United States and French fishermen, to whom large bounties were given. Mr. Sicotte judged it advisable to instruct me to draft the present Bounty Bill, which, with the aid of Mr. LeBoutillier, Mr. Meagher, and Captain Fortin's experience, was drafted and incorporated with the Fishery Act; at the same time we also embodied the Fish and Oil Inspection Act.

In the present Act (having stated to the Commissioner of Crown Lands that the appointment of overseers would be of much assistance), a clause was inserted to provide for the appointment of two fishery overseers, at \$100 per annum; but experience having shewn me that more effectual protection would be afforded by local overseers, I divided the coast into districts, and asked the Members to recommend fit and proper persons for that office, who having done so, they were, on my recommendation to the Commissioner, appointed fishery overseers, the amount of whose salary equals in the aggregate the appropriation granted.

The present Fishery Act having become law, it was necessary to carry into effect its provisions. In the adoption of a new system, deep-rooted prejudices had to be overcome—systematic netting had to take the place of former destructive practices—the system of leasing and licensing the various salmon fisheries had to be put in operation; and this wise provision, though not unattended with difficulty, has been judiciously effected.

The efficiency of the present system is to be found in the observance of the law; the fishermen would not now be without its protective influence, and they now begin to perceive that the law was framed for their benefit. Encouragement is given to the deep-sea fishermen, which they never received before; and I do not hesitate to say that the system adopted in Canada can scarcely be improved, and that the *bona fide* provisions of the law require but little alterations.

I am pained to say that I have been obliged to protest against undue interference in my duties, which interference has been very subversive to the good working of the Fishery Act, tending to weaken the authority of both Captain Fortin and myself. Duty has also required me to notice the expenditure of money which appeared to my debit, but which I had no knowledge of whatever, and which I hope the Committee will exonerate me from.

I find that it is proposed to you to strike out the 2nd clause of the Fishery Act; but I hope that the Committee will take into consideration the effect it will have on the commission I have the honor to hold from the Governor General in Council, and I rest satisfied that the justice of the Committee will not permit ought to lessen the influence of one who has, for so many years, amid evil report and good report, devoted his whole energies in behalf of the fisheries and fishermen of the Province.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

RICHD. NETTLE,  
Supt. of Fisheries.

21st April, 1863.

Questions proposed by Dr. Robitaille, Chairman of Fishery Committee, to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada:—

*Question.* What is your situation under the Government?

*Answer.* In July, 1857, I was honored with the appointment of Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada.

*Ques.* What are your duties as Superintendent of Fisheries?

*Ans.* The duties I have to perform are—To examine into the mode of operation by which the fisheries are conducted, to see that all things are conformable to law, and to recommend to the Government any changes or amendments that I should consider best adapted for the regulation of the fisheries generally.

*Ques.* Under whose orders are you, or from whom do you receive instructions?

*Ans.* My commission does not mention any chief officer under whose orders I act; but any duties I have to perform are done through the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and, practically, I act under his orders.

*Ques.* What amount of salary do you receive per annum?

*Ans.* My salary is three hundred pounds per annum, and though I was promised an increase when the Act was properly in operation, yet I have never applied for an increase. The Fishery overseers have been under my orders till last year. I have an office in town, and had a clerk until about four months since.

*Ques.* What ought to be the proper size of the mesh of a herring net?

*Ans.* The mesh of a herring net ought to be two inches, or two inches and a half. Some herring nets are 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

*Ques.* Would you propose any alteration in the mesh of the codfish seine?

*Ans.* The meshes of a codfish seine in the bunt should be at least four inches. The present size is too small.

*Ques.* What machinery is used generally for killing fish in Canada?

*Ans.* In Baie des Chaleurs, and also on the north shore, herrings are taken with gill-nets; in Magdalen Islands, by gill-net and seine; on the south shore, by gill-net and by brush fisheries. Codfish, as a general rule, are taken with hook and line (hand-fishing); seining is also adopted. The bultow has been used in our waters, but they are exceptional cases. The salmon are taken by means of standing nets (stake fisheries), floating brush fisheries, and with the artificial fly (rod-fishing). Indians are permitted, at certain seasons, to spear salmon in unleased waters, for their own consumption solely. Mackerel are taken by seine and by hook; United States' fishermen are the principal persons engaged in this fishery.

*Ques.* Is it within your knowledge that the actual lessees of the Moisie River have killed salmon in contravention to the law, while they were in occupation of it?

*Ans.* There was one case last year in which they were charged with contravention of the law, and convicted, I think by Captain Fortin. I think it was by the system called drifting which was the mode employed by the lessees. I am not aware of any other contravention of the law by these parties.

*Ques.* Can you suggest any mode of improvement upon the plan now adopted for killing fish?

*Ans.* I would recommend an increase of size in the bunt of the codfish seine. I would prefer to see the seining of codfish abolished. As regards the herring fishery, I cannot immediately suggest any improvement other than that adopted by Order in Council, which provides a network in brush fishery pounds. The question of doing away with the spring herring fishery has been the subject of grave consideration with the people of Newfoundland and others. It is a question that is surrounded with much difficulty. These fish approach the shore in innumerable quantities early in spring (April and May), according to the early or late state of the season, and having performed their spawning operations, leave the shores for deep water. I am of opinion that, as regards any further protection of the salmon fisheries, it would be advisable that all nets should be "lifted" from sunset Saturdays to sunrise Mondays. I cannot recommend the abolition of the standing nets now in use. Large protection is afforded the salmon in our waters. No nets are allowed above tidal waters; a portion of the channel must always be left open; stations are assigned at which nets may be set for the capture of salmon, for which the Superintendent of Fisheries and Captain Fortin are alone the judges. The beneficial results of our well-digested system are evidenced in the largely increased supply of salmon, especially on the north shore. If it were practicable in this country, I would prohibit all fixed engines, and adopt the system of seining. This I would apply only to the tributaries, allowing the use of the standing nets, subject to the present system of supervision. It would be a great improvement if the pounds of all brush fisheries were covered with nets of a certain sized mesh, instead of the present close latticed work of brush. The killing of salmon smelt and fry should be punishable with fine, and a forfeiture of the fishing material. No salmon should be killed under four pounds weight. I have nothing to suggest relative to the mackerel fishing, further than to express an earnest desire that our own people would engage more largely in the enterprise. I have nothing to suggest in the way of improvement in the boats used in the cod-fishing. I would leave it to the judgment of the owners of the boats. The Gaspé fishing boats are very excellent.

*Ques.* Where do the codfish spawn, and when ?

*Ans.* If we may judge from the ovaries taken at the different periods of the year, we may conclude that the fish spawn in the end of August and September. They spawn in deep water. It would be unwise to have a close season for codfish. The use of the bultow I would strictly prohibit.

*Ques.* Would you make any alteration in the close season for salmon, or trout ?

*Ans.* I would make no alteration in the present law. The close season for trout should be from the 15th September to the 30th December. The question of the close season generally I would prefer to see left to the discretion of the Governor General in Council, as the spawning time varies very much in different localities. The herring spawn in the spring of the year—April, May, and sometimes as late as June. I would not propose having a close season for those fish.

*Ques.* What improvement would you suggest to our present mode of curing fish ?

*Ans.* [Mr. Nettle laid before the Committee a pamphlet relating to the catching and curing of herrings.] In the curing of salmon due care should be taken to clean the fish thoroughly, especially in taking every particle of blood from the backbone. The barrels should be also free from impurities, and tight, and the fish well covered with brine. More fish are destroyed by carelessness in curing than can possibly be imagined. Salmon and mackerel require particular care, as they are easily spoilt—they should be handled as little as possible. I hope, from the facilities of communication, that few salmon will be salted in future. Fresh, smoked, kippered, spiced, or preserved in tins, is the more preferable way of treating this fine fish. I can suggest no improvement in the curing of dry codfish; generally, the green codfish is neither properly cleaned nor cured. Mackerel require more care than any other fish in cleaning and curing, as they soon get tainted, and are then valueless.

*Ques.* Can you suggest any improvement in the preparation of fish oils ?

*Ans.* I am not prepared for the moment to suggest any plan for the purification of fish oils.

*Ques.* What would you propose doing with the fish offal ?

*Ans.* Fish offal, including cod-heads, could be manufactured into manure, and would, in my opinion, be extremely valuable and remunerative. I have communicated with large guano merchants at home, with a view to induce them to engage in the manufacture of fish manure. The quantity that could be obtained is very considerable.

*Ques.* What is your opinion with regard to the inspection of fish and oil ?

*Ans.* I have always been of opinion that inspection would equally conduce to the advantage of this branch of trade as a protection to both buyer and seller; it increases the value of the fish, and should be made compulsory. At the time of drafting the present Fishery Act (1858), I communicated with the Boards of Trade for their opinion on the subject. The answers to the letters I sent I now lay before the Committee. Since that time, they appear anxious to have compulsory inspection.

*Ques.* Is compulsory inspection the law in the United States and in Nova Scotia ?

*Ans.* In the United States, compulsory inspection is had on mackerel, and, I believe, on salmon. In Nova Scotia, compulsory inspection is had.

*Ques.* Will you give us your opinion upon the use of fish as manure ?

*Ans.* Fish used for manure is very objectionable. It is so because it is making an improper use of that food which is sent to us by a kind Providence. Fish offal is of great service to the agriculturist.

*Ques.* Does it injure the fisheries ?

*Ans.* It injures the fisheries, inasmuch as the quantities of different species of fish that are taken are generally young fry. Hence, if they were left to grow, the benefits to the legitimate fishermen every successive season would be very great, causing the fish to be sold at a low rate. Thus, it would become a public benefit. I am in hopes that the sardine, so abundant on our shores, may yet become a large source of commerce. I have endeavored to induce wealthy fish-dealers to embark in this trade, for the purpose of curing these fish in a manner similar to the Italian preparation of the sardines—in oil. The caplin, also, would find a ready market if cured as in Newfoundland; the retail price is 6d. per lb., and difficult to be had at that price.

*Ques.* In what localities is fish used as manure ?

*Ans.* Generally on the south shore; also, on some places on the north shore where there are brush fisheries.

*Ques.* What kinds of fish are used as manure? What quantity of herrings?

*Ans.* On the south shore I have been pained to observe large quantities of herrings (marketable), young herrings, caplin, sardines, and other fish. I have seen hundreds of barrels of herrings (large and small), along the south shore, in different places, used for manure. The principal fish used for manure is the caplin, which, for the first time last year, were sent to Quebec, and obtained a ready sale.

*Ques.* Is there any harm in using caplin for manure?

*Ans.* I am averse to see any species of fish fit for human food used as manure. If it cannot be otherwise disposed of, use it certainly as manure rather than let it waste and putrify in the fisheries.

*Ques.* Which is the most important branch of our fisheries?

*Ans.* The cod fishery.

*Ques.* (By Mr. Price.) Don't you think that our salmon fisheries, if brought under a full system of organization and protection, between this and ten years, would equal in value those of the cod fishery?

*Ans.* I will make the calculation, and answer that question another day.

*Ques.* Can you define the limits, according to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854?

*Ans.* The boundary of the River St. Lawrence, as defined by the Commissioners, is from Cape Chatte to Point des Monts, inward. The limit of the Province, generally, I will obtain, and lay before the Committee.

*Ques.* Is it within your knowledge that foreigners have killed fish within our limits?

*Ans.* No; not since the settlement of the boundary by the Commissioners in 1862. A Captain Watson, who had fished for mackerel for many years at Godbout, was there last season. I cautioned him that the boundary was defined, and that he must not trespass on the limits. He informed me that he had become a naturalized subject. Some notification by the Government should be made. None of the vast fishing interests are aware of the awards of the commissioners, that I am aware of.

*Ques.* What fish are used as bait by the fishermen?

*Ans.* Caplin, lance, and clams are the bait that is in general use.

*Answer to Question by Mr. Price.*—The salmon fisheries of the Province would, at the expiry of ten years, go far to equal the cod fisheries in value. To arrive at such a state of things it would be necessary to give the salmon a jubilee—that is to say, remove every impediment to their destruction, and close all fishing for salmon for two years, and restrict the quantity of salmon the succeeding four years. I made a calculation some years since, and a low estimate was some \$400,000 per annum.

RICHARD NETTLE,  
Superintendent of Fisheries, J.C.

27th April, 1863.

ANSWERS to Questions submitted to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, by Dr. Robitaille, M.P.P., Chairman of Fishery Committee, 22nd April, 1863. Submitted before the Committee, 27th April, 1863.

*Question.* What is your opinion upon the present system of "bounty;" and what improvements would you suggest?

*Answer.* My opinion is, that the payment of bounties to our fishermen has stimulated them to increased exertion; and though I do not claim that the reaction that has taken place during the last few years has arisen solely from the adoption of the bounty system, I yet believe it has been a leading cause. My object in recommending the system was to enable our fishermen to compete more equally with French and American fishermen, who receive large gratuity from their respective Governments. The free port system, granting to the fishermen all goods "duty free," negatives the necessity of a continuance of the bounty, as it grants to the fishermen the assistance I sought for them in the first instance. If the free port system is continued, the payment of bounty cannot reasonably be expected. On mature consideration, I consider the system could not be improved.

*Ques.* What is the system of bounty adopted in France and the United States?

*Ans.* France pays the bounty on the "quintal;" the amount of bounty annually paid is above 2,000,000 francs. The United States pay bounty on the tonnage of the vessels, and the amount annually paid is above \$350,000. The object these countries have in view is the fostering of an element to form an efficient and hardy marine force. Canada could muster three thousand hardy fishermen that could soon be trained to become expert seamen, and good gunners, if exercised for a few months.

*Ques.* State the number of salmon rivers leased, and the revenue derived by the Government from them?

*Ques.* Have you any improvement to suggest to the present system of leasing salmon rivers?

*Ans.* The salmon rivers I desire to see leased for a period of nine years, which would give a greater interest to the lessees to protect the rivers. No back rents should be allowed to accrue, nor should any river be fished a second season on which rental is due. All rivers should be put up to public competition.

*Ques.* Is the present organization for the protection of the fisheries good? Could it be rendered more effective and less expensive?

*Ans.* So far as the salmon fisheries are concerned, no system could be devised that would be more effective or less expensive. Previous to initiating the present system, I had given the subject much serious consideration. The only machinery I require to carry out the operations of the law is the "fishery overseers." It is contrary to my wishes, and subversive to law and good discipline, that others are permitted to interfere and subvert the operations of a valuable legislative enactment, bringing the whole system into discredit, and causing the unnecessary expenditure of large sums of money. With the aid of the fishery overseers and a junior clerk (which I have lately been deprived of), the whole business could be managed. I do not refer to the service of Captain Fortin.

*Ques.* State the expenses in detail of your department?

*Ans.* Salary of Superintendent of Fisheries, \$1,200; average amount of disbursements per annum, \$1,000: total, \$2,200. Fishery overseers, salary, \$800; disbursements, \$750. Total amount required for the service, \$3,750.

*Ques.* Is there any large destruction of fish in the brush fisheries?

*Ans.* Yes; but I hope that the plan adopted by having net-work in the pounds will have a very beneficial effect. If found to be of doubtful utility, I shall recommend that the whole of the pounds of the brush fisheries shall be covered with net of a proper sized mesh, instead of brushwork.

*Ques.* Did you often visit these brush-fisheries?

*Ans.* Yes. It is the opinion of old fishermen that the valuable shad fisheries have been comparatively destroyed by them.

*Ques.* Is it necessary that a hydrographic map of each salmon river should be made? If so, upon what basis should it be made; and who is able to do it?

*Ans.* I should certainly disapprove of the expenditure of any money for such a purpose.

*Ques.* Would the present system of the fisheries in the Gulf be more effective and less expensive by substituting to the present organization the following:—One stipendiary magistrate, holding his head-quarters at the Magdalen Islands, having under his orders one schooner and a screw steamer, for the purpose of cruising along the coast?

*Ans.* There is no system that could be devised that could be less expensive. (See answer to Question 6.) Previous to the adoption of the present system, I had suggested the employment of a small gunboat of light draft of water. The plan suggested by the question would certainly be of much advantage, and would tend to keep law and order among the deep-sea and shore fishermen, and especially during the spring and fall, when much assistance might be rendered in preventing disorder, and saving property in case of wrecks. I am certainly of opinion that the large interests involved in the operations carried on in the Gulf are deserving the protection that would be afforded by a properly equipped screw gunboat; and doubtless the Magdalen Islands would be the proper place for head-quarters, as there are congregated at that place, in early spring, a large fleet of vessels from all quarters. It should not, however, interfere with the present guardianship of the salmon rivers.

*Ques.* By what authority do you lease stations on salmon rivers in seigniories, such as Matane, Metis, Rimouski, and Shoolbred?

*Ans.* Due care is taken to distinguish between the waters belonging to the Crown and those where the "*droit de pêche*" holds. Only on public waters are leases or licenses granted (unless by consent). Fisheries are leased under the authority of the Fishery Act.

*Ques.* By what authority do you compel people to pay licenses opposite their own property in the county of Rimouski and in the seignior of Shoolbred?

*Ans.* No fisheries are licensed or leased except upon waters belonging to the Crown. The authority is derived from the Fishery Act.

*Ques.* Is it necessary to establish magistrates on the north shore, and what powers?

*Ans.* I swore in Mr. Comeau as a magistrate, last year, for the Saguenay district. His residence is at Trinity Bay. He writes me that he has no means of enforcing his authority, and can rarely get a person to serve as constable. He complains that to recover any amount of debt, however small, all parties have to proceed to Rimouski, at great risk, loss of time and money, and suggests some machinery for the recovery of small debts. The great extent of coast and the scattered residences of the people, I should fear would be a barrier to the establishment of any court having such jurisdiction. The appointment of magistrates, judiciously chosen, at certain places on the north shore, would be beneficial; their powers under the "Magistrates' Act" are very enlarged; want of machinery to carry out their awards is the great thing complained of by Mr. Comeau. Should the Government see fit to employ a small screw gun-boat, the moral effect would be very great, and would cause the prevention of offences that would otherwise take place.

*Ques.* Has your service been as effective as you would wish it to be, and have you had at your command the necessary means to make it so?

*Ans.* The first and second years I had at my command a "Schooner" (I had previously recommended the application for one of the gunboats that were lying idle at Bermuda), after that I was instructed that the expense would not be sanctioned, and I have been obliged to have recourse to a boat and bark canoe, in which I have journeyed, both on the north and south shores, often to the peril of my life, amidst storm and calm, day and night. Although it is a more dangerous service it is the most effective, as by it I am able to visit every locality, and with the canoe ascend the upper waters of each river. With Capt. Fortin's valuable assistance in the gulf, and with the aid of the Fishery Overseers, I am satisfied that the service has been as effective as could reasonably be expected. Few breaches of the law have occurred, which I hold to be the best criterion of its success. The protection is shewn in the largely increased supply of salmon, and the only further aid I require is an increased grant of \$400 per annum for the payment of such other overseers as it may be deemed requisite to appoint from time to time in new localities. As I stated in my former answers, the overseers have been lately taken from under my control, at least in a great measure they have been. This has a most injurious tendency, and subverts the whole discipline of the service and the system that I had initiated. This subject, and other grave matters connected with the Fisheries, I have been compelled to bring under the notice of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

*Ques.* Have you ever studied pisciculture - when and where?

*Ans.* I have studied the habits of fish from infancy. I have bred fish to take food out of my hand. I have studied the question of artificial breeding from the time of *Kemé* and *Gilbon*, and practically for about seven years in Canada.

*Ques.* Describe the apparatus you made use of in the artificial propagation of fish?

*Ans.* Model of apparatus produced.

*Ques.* Have you succeeded in your attempts at pisciculture; if not, say why?

*Ans.* Of the last batch of about five thousand salmon ova, fully 90 per cent. matured; of about five hundred ova that I sent to the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, of Montreal, the most of them matured, and, to use that gentleman's expression, "it was a most beautiful sight to watch them." The Ovarium was a school in which many learnt a valuable lesson. High and low, rich and poor, visited it, without any distinction, to the number of about one thousand and more persons. Fishermen from all parts; and there are few now who do not understand the system of artificial propagation, and the injury that is done by killing breeding fish. From some cause (either want of sufficient light, iron deposit from a seven-mile

length of pipe, or from the metal boxes), the fish did not thrive after bursting the outer membrane, and the largest fish did not exceed two to three inches in length. The trout grew much larger, and did not appear to suffer any inconvenience. (Specimens of salmon in the different stages shewn—about a hundred young fish in all stages.) The only and proper place for fish breeding is some tributary of a natural river.

RICHARD NETTLE,  
Superintendent of Fisheries, L.C.

*Questions to Mr. Nettle by Mr. Beaubien.*

1st. Do you know if the Hudson's Bay Company, by their last lease they held from the Government, had the exclusive right of fishing salmon on the River Moisie?

2nd. When the River Moisie was leased to Mr. Holliday, had that Company any ground to ask for an indemnity for having been dispossessed of their fishing station; and was their lease expired?

3rd. That Company having made special arrangements as to their rights upon the rivers above stated, and the other rivers mentioned in the lease, could they invoke in their favor, to establish a damage for having been dispossessed of their station after the expiration of their lease? The laws—such as the 16th Vict., chap. 92—inviting and authorizing every subject of Her Majesty to take fishing stations on the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

4th. Do you think that, in virtue of the above-mentioned law (16 Vict.), and in virtue of the 22nd Vict., chap. 86, section 35, other parties, besides the Hudson's Bay Company, could not think themselves in good faith authorized to keep possession of their fishing stations on the River Moisie, notwithstanding the lease made of the whole river, given by the Government to the present lessee, Mr. Holliday?

5th. Are you aware that parties holding fishing stations on the above-mentioned river had not received, before their departure for those stations, notice of the fact that the said river was leased to Mr. Holliday?

Answers to Questions submitted by Dr. Beaubien, M.P.P., to Mr. Nettle, Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada:—

1st. The Hudson Bay Company had not the exclusive right of fishing (under their lease) in the River Moisie, nor in any river flowing through the territory known as the "King's Posts." The destruction and havoc that was being carried on in the whole of the salmon rivers by the agents of the Company, and other fishermen from all parts, and the disorder that often occurred (to the danger of life and property), rendered it necessary that stringent measures should be adopted to save the salmon fisheries from total ruin, and to prevent the recurrence of antagonism among the fishermen. I therefore recommended to the Government the necessity of immediately re-entering into possession of the territory known as the "King's Posts," and of all the salmon rivers flowing there through. The Government acted on the recommendation, and, after the required notice of eighteen months, came again into possession of the whole of the territory and valuable salmon fishery rivers.

2nd. The Hudson's Bay Company had no shadow of a claim to indemnity. Their lease required them to give up possession after a notice of eighteen months. At the expiration of this period the Government entered into possession.

3rd. The Company could have made no special arrangements relative to the rivers; even if they did so, it was at their own risk. They had received due notice by letter, and also through the official *Gazette*. Moreover, I am aware that the only arrangement they made was to sell their nets and material; and, in one instance, they sold "*whatever right they had*" to the Tadoussac fishery for \$200, which was disallowed. A careful reading of the Act 16 Vict., chap. 92, will shew that it referred to the deep-sea fisheries alone, and that it was permission to land on the coast and islands, for the purpose of curing and drying their fish; and clause 3, of the same Act, carefully guards the Crown rights, and those of corporate bodies. Moreover, it was distinctly enacted that no person should fish in any of the rivers flowing through the territory known as the "King's Posts," without the consent of the Governor in Council; and it was only by legislative authority, under the present

Act, that the Governor in Council was authorized to lease the salmon fisheries of the Province, including those of the King's Posts.

4th. The 1st, 4th & 6th of the present Act authorizes—1st. The leasing and licensing any fishery flowing through Crown lands; the 4th clause reserves to the Crown the right of disposing or taking possession of any public land or beach occupied for fishing purposes; and again, in the 6th clause, the same reservation is made as regards the rivers of the King's Posts—no one was permitted to fish in them without the consent of the Governor in Council. It is a pity the fishermen were not better informed as regards the private, or rather exclusive, reservation of the rivers flowing through the King's Posts; and had they not been leased, they would have been still, as it were, *sealed* rivers, closed to all parties except such as had obtained permission to fish in them.

5th. I am not aware that the parties who fished the River Moisie knew that the river was leased to Mr. Holliday, previous to their departure for that river. Moreover, I am aware that they offered no opposition to Captain Fortin, when he informed them that they must leave the river, as he was required to put the lessee, Mr. Holliday, in possession.

STATEMENT of the Disbursements for the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES and FISHERY OVERSEERS, under the Act 22nd Vic., chap. 86—the "Fishery Act."

Date.—1857.	Disbursements.	\$	cts.
To hire of Schooner, supplies, building Ovarium, office furniture and incidental expenses, to 31st December .....		958.99	
1858.—Hire of Schooner and supplies .....		568.00	
" — Incidental expenses to 31st December .....		1,262.52	
1859.—Hire of Pilot boat, land and water conveyance, to 31st Dec.		1,120.87	
1860.—Hire of Pilot boat and men, land and water conveyance...		1,134.08	
1861.—Hire of Pilot boat and men, land and water conveyance...		1,067.97	
1862.—Hire of Pilot boat and men, land and water conveyance...		600.68	

FISHERY OVERSEERS.

1859.—Total amount of salary and disbursements for year 1859.	\$	727.67
1860.— Do. do.	"	1,249.05
1861.— Do. do.	"	1,359.13

N.B.—The amount paid for the year 1862 I am not advised of.—R. N.

The only disbursements that are necessary, and that are recognized under the Act of Parliament, 22nd Victoria, Cap. 86—"The Fishery Act"—are those of the Superintendent of Fisheries and Fishery Overseers.

The average amount of the disbursements of the Superintendent of Fisheries being about £250  $\text{\$}$  annum, and that of the Fishery Overseers being about £150, I should question the propriety of any other expense being incurred.

It will be understood that this statement does not refer to the charge of the "*Canadienne*," a service at all times valuable.

Mem. for the Chairman of the Fishery Committee:—

The most of the leases are in the Crown Lands Office; perhaps the Committee would please obtain from that office the information sought for, viz.:—The holders of all leases, the rentals  $\text{\$}$  annum, the amounts paid on each, and the amounts still due by each person. The return of licenses could also be obtained from the same source.

R. NETTLE,  
Sup. of Fisheries.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,  
Montreal, 11th January, 1859.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Council of the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date 31st ultimo, enclosing a map, also, a printed synopsis of the

salmon fisheries of Lower Canada; and asking to have the opinion of the Board on the question of the compulsory inspection of fish.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Council is averse to the adoption of compulsory measures for the inspection of fish.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN G. DINNING,

Secretary.

Richard Nettle, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Fisheries,  
Quebec.

(Copy.)

COUNCIL ROOM, QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,

1st April, 1858.

SIR,—I duly received your note of the 7th instant, and availed myself of the meeting of the Council this day to bring it under notice. The result is, the impression that a compulsory inspection of fish at this port is not desirable. The bulk of the fish arrive late in the season most fit to be forwarded to other markets for sale, when, if compulsory inspection was required, they might have to winter here, and become next to a total loss to the owners; besides the risk of getting the vessels, that bring them, up frozen in, if delayed. Unless, therefore, you could point out some special necessity for a change in some respects, or in any respect, I rather think the opinion here is to let the present laws alone. In the Index noted, "Fish and Oil, Inspection of"—page 165.

I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN BRUCE,

Secretary.

Richard Nettle, Esq.,  
Crown Lands Office,  
Toronto.

22nd April, 1863.

Questions by Mr. Robitaille.

Mr. W. F. WHITCHER, of the city of Quebec, second class clerk in the Crown Lands Department, says:—

I am at the head of the Fisheries Branch of both Provinces. I have been connected with this branch since 1858. My duties are, besides the general conduct of the fisheries business in both Provinces, the management and transaction of office duties connected therewith. Since the advent to power of the present Commissioner, departmental arrangements have been made for the purpose of defining the relative position and duties of myself and the officers employed in connection with the fisheries branch. This was found to be necessary in consequence of some conflicting ideas whether the control of the business belonged to the Superintendent, or rested in the fisheries branch, in the same manner as another branch of the department.

*Ques* What amendments would you suggest to the Fishery Act, in order to put an end to this conflict?

*Ans.* That inspectors should be named by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, instead of appointing superintendents under letters patent. The term of superintendent should be done away with, and replaced by inspectors, which would remove misapprehension of the powers which the term superintendent is supposed to convey. These inspectors should act under instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, through the fisheries branch, as is the practice in other branches of the public departments. My position under the civil service is that of a second class clerk, and my salary is two hundred and sixty-five pounds per annum.

*Ques.* Will you tell us who gives your instructions?

*Ans.* My directions upon all matters of business, not simply routine, are received directly from the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

*Ques.* Is the present system of protection afforded to the fisheries good, and could it be improved, and by what means?

*Ans.* It is good, but susceptible to improvements. In the amendments proposed to the Fishery Act, which I beg to submit to the Committee, will be found the principal alterations which have been derived from the suggestions of the various fishery officers.

*Ques.* How many clerks have you got in your department?

*Ans.* I have only one, and his salary is two hundred and sixty-five pounds per annum. I cannot dispense with him; besides being a copyist, he is a French translator and a draftsman.

*Ques.* Do you often visit the salmon rivers?

*Ans.* I have visited the principal salmon rivers along the north coast as far east as the Natashquan River, and some of those upon the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the Baie des Chaleurs, during the last three years.

*Ques.* Do you know anything of Commander Fortin's service? Is it properly done?

*Ans.* The service performed by Captain Fortin is important and peculiar. Besides the protection and disposal of fisheries, he is charged with exercising magisterial authority throughout the unorganized portions of the eastern part of Lower Canada. So far as I am aware, his duties are well and industriously performed. A fuller description of his transactions will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

*Ques.* Do you know anything of our cod fisheries?

*Ans.* I am not practically acquainted with the chief part of the cod-fishing pursuit, my information respecting which and the trade therein, is derived from observations and reports respecting the same.

*Ques.* What is the most important branch of our fisheries?

*Ans.* The deep-sea fisheries, of which the cod fishery is the most important as an industrial resource.

*Ques.* What is the total value of our fisheries yearly?

*Ans.* The yearly productive value of Canadian fisheries may be estimated at an average of \$5,000,000 per year.

*Ques.* What instruments are used to kill fish in Canadian waters?

*Ans.* Nets, hooks and lines, brush-weirs, spears, and other implements of minor consequence.

*Ques.* What improvements in the manner of fishing do you recommend?

*Ans.* As a general rule the fishermen themselves adopt the most improved methods of catching fish. The only restriction which should be placed upon their ingenuity, should be such as to prevent the wanton destruction of fish and injury to the increase of their species. These restrictions should be governed by a due regard towards allowing the fishermen to live and profit by their calling. With respect to the salmon fishery, it is of a somewhat exceptional character; owing to its passed and present exhausted condition, it is desirable that the fullest possible restriction should be applied consistent with the wants of the trade and good faith towards existing holders of leases and licenses. The meshes of salmon nets should be sufficiently large to avoid the enmeshing the smaller fish; this size should be at least three inches square. The kind of nets with which salmon are at present taken in Canadian waters, are gill or float and standing nets; these standing nets are set as stake nets on *chandéliers*, only upon the St. Lawrence coast, outside the mouth of rivers. All salmon nets are confined to tidal waters.

*Ques.* Do you recommend the use of stake nets to kill salmon?

*Ans.* Stake nets, confined to the places where they are at present used, are more destructive to salmon than would be any other net-fishery in the same places; I would recommend that they be not used inside of or near the mouths of salmon rivers. The difference between the standing net and the stake net proper is, that the first consists of a row of stakes or chandeliers, extended as far as possible down the beach, to which is fastened a net to serve as a leader and barrier, forming at the end towards the deep water an enclosure or pond, into which the salmon dart through a narrow aperture, and do not return. The second consists of a gill-net, suspended on smaller stakes, far apart, and hanging down the stream; in this the salmon are meshed. To abolish the use of these means of fishing for salmon would render necessary result to the use of seines or some other device. Any movable apparatus would be more difficult to keep under control, and prevent abuses and encroachments upon the channel, than with the standing or stationary nets, the position, locality and extension of which can be always defined and kept within safe bounds. Seine

nets for salmon I do not think adapted to our waters, because the fishing being confined to the tideway, the labor and ineffectiveness of their use would be tantamount to prohibition against netting salmon. It would be in the highest degree injurious to admit of their use in the fresh water portion of the rivers.

*Ques.* Do you approve of seines for killing codfish?

*Ans.* There is no objection to the practice provided the meshes admit of the escape of small fish; they should be three inches square.

*Ques.* What improvement do you recommend in the mode of preparing fish in Canada for market?

*Ans.* It would appear to be sufficient improvement were a system of official inspection established that would insure the proper preparation of all cured fish. The reason why pickled fish is found inferior is that they are carelessly and imperfectly cured.

*Ques.* Do you not think it necessary that the lessees of the salmon rivers, to make the investment worth while entering into, should have many years' lease?

*Ans.* A long term is desirable, as well for the holder of a lease as for the advantage of protection, the lessee being most likely to nurse and preserve the fishery for which he is committed by his contract for a lengthy period. Instead of for a definite term of greater length than at present allowed by the law, leases might be made renewable, on condition that the lessee used the privilege fairly, and did everything in his power to protect the public interest in the Fishery.

*Ques.* Will not the cost of Fisheries be greatly enhanced in value by the river—under long lease—being made nurseries for the protection and propagation of salmon?

*Ans.* Yes.

*Ques.* Give a full statement of the expenses of your department for the last three years?

*Ans.* The gross expenses for Upper Canada were—

In 1860.....	\$6,040.05
In 1861.....	5,689.68
And in 1862.....	6,515.19

The same for Lower Canada were—

In 1860.....	\$29,090.01
In 1861.....	23,471.78
And in 1862.....	28,392.12

These sums include all salaries and expenses at head-quarters, and salaries and expenses of officers, overseers, &c.; also, the payments for bounties, and outlay for planting oysters. The complete cost of administering the *Fisheries Act* and maintaining the Fisheries service is thus given, without reckoning against net totals the rents, fees and fines.

Here follows a detailed statement of the above. (See Appendix A and B for Upper and Lower Canada for the years 1860, '61, and '62, annexed.)

*Ques.* How much have you thus received yearly for the last three years?

<i>Ans.</i> I received for 1860 as disbursements.....	\$428.16
As extra pay.....	320.00
For 1861, as expenses.....	200.00
As per diem allowance.....	335.00
For 1862, I have been paid only.....	523.99

The accounts and vouchers for these payments were duly checked in the Accountant's branch of the department, and afterwards examined by the Assistant Commissioner, then revised and approved by the chief Commissioner, and ultimately were audited and passed in the Auditor-General's office. A sum of \$1,055.00 appears in the public accounts for last year as paid to me for special services in connection with Fisheries, and it might be inferred that such amount was paid me for that year. To avoid appearance of contradiction, I should mention that the sum in question comprises the amount (\$655) of my claim for extra pay on account of the services in 1860 and '61. I attribute their entry, in the public accounts of 1862, to the fact of having been obliged—by delay in receiving payment—to discount the same, and their falling due and being presented for payment after the office accounts had been closed for each previous year. These sums were formerly charged under the head of "General Disbursements" of the department.

## APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Gross Expenses chargeable in connection with administering the Fisheries Act, in Lower and Upper Canada, for the years 1860, '61, and '62.

## LOWER CANADA.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Whitcher .....	500 00	500 00	530 00
Bauset .....	...	450 00	530 00
Nettle .....	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Fortin .....	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Overseers .....	720 00	810 94	755 00
	<u>\$3620 00</u>	<u>4160 94</u>	<u>4215 00</u>
<i>Expenses.</i>			
Whitcher .....	748 16	535 00	523 99
Nettle .....	1184 08	1067 97	600 68
{ Steamer .....	9000 00	...	9000 00.
{ Fortin .....	3927 72	8758 64	4691 43
Overseers .....	529 05	615 43	465 52
	<u>\$15389 01</u>	<u>10977 04</u>	<u>15281 62</u>
Bounties .....	10081 00	8091 00	8895 50
Oysters .....	...	242 80	...
Totals .....	<u>\$29090 01</u>	<u>23471 78</u>	<u>28392 12</u>

## APPENDIX B.

## UPPER CANADA.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Whitcher .....	500 00	500 00	530 00
Bauset .....	...	450 00	530 00
McQuaig .....	1200 00	1200 00	1200 00
Gibbard .....	400 00	400 00	400 00
Moodie .....	400 00	400 00	233 19
	<u>\$2500 00</u>	<u>2950 00</u>	<u>2893 19</u>
<i>Expenses.</i>			
McQuaig .....	1263 77	734 80	960 83
Gibbard .....	1976 28	2004 88	2661 17
Moodie .....	300 00	...	...
	<u>\$3540 05</u>	<u>2739 68</u>	<u>3622 00</u>
Totals .....	<u>\$6040 05</u>	<u>5689 68</u>	<u>6515 19</u>

NOTE.—This statement includes all salaries and expenses, the salaries at head-quarters being divided in equal portions between Upper and Lower Canada.

28th April, 1863.

Questions by Dr. Robitaille to Mr. Whitcher.

Question. Have you ever found any lessees of a salmon river, or salmon station, killing salmon in contravention to the Fishery Act; and did you punish them?

Answer. I have not actually detected any such.

*Ques.* Name any lessee whom you know to have fished contrary to law, and describe the circumstances of any such case?

*Ans.* The only three instances of which I am aware have occurred at the Moisie and Natashquan Rivers. Two of these cases were by Mr. Holliday and his men; and one by an associate of Mr. Stanley, the lessee of Grand Natashquan. The former was prosecuted by me, before Captain Fortin, and fined, for using drift and seine nets at such distances between standing nets as to contravene Regulation C. This case was moved into appeal, and the Crown attorneys (Messrs. Casault & Langlois) are instructed to support the conviction. It is still pending. The other instance was one where Mr. Holliday's man, without his knowledge, had just placed a net nearly opposite to one tended by another gang of men across the river. I took possession of the net, and sent it, by Captain Bernier, to be delivered into the custody of Captain Fortin. Further proceedings I have not urged until the pending case above mentioned shall be determined—Regulation C being also, in this case, the prohibitory law. Mr. Stanley's case I left to be dealt with by Captain Fortin, together with a trespass act at the same place.

*Question by Mr. Price to Mr. Whitcher.*

*Question.* Will you state the chief cause of injury to the salmon fisheries, and how to remedy it?

*Answer.* Three clearly ascertained causes account for the destruction of salmon in Canadian rivers. These are—

1st. Excessive netting (too many nets) in the tide-way. This practice obstructs the passage of fish into the rivers at the proper season; and the few not killed by it linger in unfavorable localities for breeding, and spawn so late that the eggs addle, or seldom come to maturity in sufficient numbers to recuperate inevitable waste. It also diminishes and degenerates the breed. The larger females being, generally speaking, first to ascend, in order to reach their proper spawning places whilst the state of the water admits of safe ascent, and before the developing ova become heavy and bulky, it is important that they should not be debarred about the mouths of streams. Sometimes, when undue netting prevails, only a few of the heavier female salmon escape, and at an advanced period of the season grilse and smaller salmon only join them. Most like, too, at this time the great male fish cannot get past some of the shoal places. Thus, impregnation by small and perhaps immature males takes place, and the parent stock, characteristic of particular rivers, first dwindles, and then entirely disappears.

2nd. Barring the entire channels by means of nets, and following the fish throughout their course above tide waters, and even seining them in the resting and breeding pools; or entrapping them by swing nets at the narrow passes and salmon leaps which are numerous in rivers where falls and rapids abound.

3rd. Sparring the fish in the fresh water portions of the rivers during summer time, and slaughtering them with nets and spears whilst at the spawning beds in autumn and fall.

I, of course, know that the chief reason for scarcity or extinction of salmon in streams where mill-dams exist, is, that these barriers are impassable to the fish, and keep them away from natural breeding grounds.

If we subject No. 1 to judicious restrictions—prevent altogether the practice of Nos. 2 and 3—and remedy the 4th clause by slides and restocking,—nothing, save natural causes, or some inscrutable influences beyond human provision and control, can defeat the restoration of our salmon fisheries.

*Questions by Dr. Robitaille to Mr. Whitcher.*

*Question.* Do you perform any special duty, and what, for which you receive extra pay.

*Answer.* The dates and cost of special duty done by me, are given in answer to a previous question, to which reference is respectfully suggested. I beg leave to file the following memoranda, explanatory of such service. This being the fifth occasion on which I have been required to explain and defend the payments made, I trust the Committee will allow me to adduce the present explanation, instead of making it anew,—the work done in 1861-2, being merely in completion of that already begun.

Questions by Mr. Anderson, to Mr. Whitcher.

*Question.* What mode is adopted in making valuations for renting fishery stations in Upper Canada?

*Answer.* The reply to a question put by the Chairman, with respect to instructions for the fishery officers, meets also this enquiry.

*Ques.* Could our system of leasing or renting fishery stations in Upper Canada be modified, so that there should be less outcry against the rates of leasing?

*Ans.* It could. In fact, considerable modifications have been already effected. I think that, in pursuing the supposed desire of the Government to attain revenue rentals, and animated thus by worthy zeal, the officers have over-rated the working value of many fishing stations. By over-rating, I do not mean to say they were put altogether an excessive valuation; but that the value has been given irrespective of the draw-backs, fluctuations and costs of the business. Thus leaving no margin under the leases for profit and loss. It would be better to have small rents paid up lively, or in advance, than higher rates tardily and expensively collected, and paid under a sense of burdensome taxation by the fishermen. At best promiscuous fishing is a desultory, uncertain occupation. 'Tis only when carried on upon a large scale, and out of the category of mere peddling, that any appreciable returns can be counted on. The man who sells small lots of fresh fish, spends the scanty proceeds as fast as gathered. Few such can manage to scrape together a stated amount wherewithal to pay rent. The effect of high rents upon consumers is, so long as fish are scarce or the lessee can command the market they sell at high prices; and if not, the lessee may get undersold, and eventually cannot pay.

Expressing these views, I am in complete subordination to the opinion recorded by the Hon. Mr. Macdougall, in his Report as Commissioner of Crown Lands, for 1862. It is there said, that "the system of letting fisheries for rent may be modified with advantage to the "public and the fishing interests."

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
FISHERIES BRANCH,  
Quebec, 3rd May, 1861.

Mem. for the Hon. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,  
*In re* Enquiries by the Finance Minister.

The item that appears in my name in the Public Accounts for 1859 is for special service, at the rate prescribed by Order in Council. Before explaining the nature of which, I would remark that, although I have worked constantly throughout the office hours, and winter nights of 1858 and '59 (as is known to the Assistant Commissioner), no allowance has ever been made to me for extra work.

The special duties performed by me during the season of 1859, consisted principally of a personal inspection of the King's posts, extending from Mount Murray to Cape Cormorant, along the front, and into the inner and upper Saguenay country; the immediate necessity and object of such inspection being fully explained in a memorandum of 17th May, 1859, I beg to submit a copy of the same. This service was performed to the best of my humble ability, and it cost no very considerable expense and fatigue. I take occasion to invite attention to the fact that the information so obtained and lodged with the Department, has mainly effected the subsequent ready and advantageous disposal of such properties as were held at mere nominal terms by the Hudson's Bay Company,—instance, those of Moisie, Seven Islands, Trinity, Godbout, Bersimis, Isle Jérémie, Tadousac, Chicoutimi, and Metabetchouan. The adoption of my recommendations has led to these places being held and disposed of at their *true positional* value, rather than (as sought) at the superficial extent and territorial worth of the different stations. Any one of these properties is found thus to be worth the whole cost of such actual inspection. Also, other results of my labors are found in the settlement—favorably to the Crown and public—of disputed matters; long in abeyance, with the Company; and the delivery and repair of leaseholds, so vexed a question, already involved in expensive legal proceedings, were arranged amica-

bly, and, as the Commissioner has said, most satisfactorily; buildings and improvements which the Company's agents were selling and removing, were rescued from such misapplication, &c. Incidentally, also, I had the honor to perform many essential duties in aid of the Fishery offices, placing under license various fishing stations; ascertaining value of locations, collecting fees, &c., &c. (It will be perceived that the sum in question applies to payment for both those services.) Services of a description somewhat similar to the latter required to be performed likewise during the season of 1860, but applying to a portion of the coast below that over which my labors were extended in the previous year. I have sailed the principal salmon rivers; explored, discovered, valued, and since rented, new fishery grounds; defined netting and fly-fishing stations; laid off fishing berths; made plans of the several localities; ascertained correctly and measured the exact tidal ebb and flow of some of the rivers of the Seigniorship of Mingan (a point of knowledge absolutely indispensable to the Government, in order to judge of the relative rights of the Crown and the Seigniors); and, in short, obtained much and varied information of material use to the Department. The separate reports of details were sent into the Crown Lands office, and published among the Appendices in the Annual Report for 1859.

I desire to draw attention to a few of the advantages which must result to the Fisheries service, from affording the person charged with conducting that branch of the public business every opportunity to become conversant with the localities, their resources,—the inhabitants, their engagements, and the traffic carried on; as well as with the commerce, the natural history and physical features of the various fishings carried on in the waters of Canada. The circumstances of the fishing communities; the drawbacks of their pursuit; their wants and prospects,—all are of consequence, in dealing justly and practically with the fisheries business. Without this knowledge, efficient management is altogether unattainable. However diligent and capable may be the subordinates engaged—however wise the regulations of the Government—however well meant the suggestions offered from any quarter—it is quite impossible to do justice to the business without the head of the department has ready access to some practical experience of the working, from an official point of view. Look at the case, for instance, of Mr. Russell's own personal knowledge of the Ottawa, Eastern Townships, Saguenay, Quebec and Kamouraska countries, the lands and people, how much it facilitates and saves in the transactions of every business relating to lands situated in those districts. *Efficiency, economy, promptitude and despatch*, all are advanced by training in the field the person upon whom the department relies for officially conducting so new and peculiar a business. Indeed, on the score alone of economy, the saving effected in every respect by one at head-quarters being personally acquainted with the service, are sufficient to defray much more than the cost of travelling. He is enabled thereby to advise with superiors; direct, consult, or counsel the agents; and conduce to the harmonious and profitable working of affairs in and out of the department. In knowing how best to economize means, to check needless expenses, to forecast seasonable duties, to meet emergencies and to prevent waste, and *critically* to control expenditure,—these are advantages which are sufficiently indicated by every day's doings—the office records abundantly prove them. I cannot enlarge by describing examples, but can confidently refer to Mr. Russell's daily opportunities of discerning the effects, in course of discharging the fisheries business.

The undersigned takes occasion respectfully to repeat what he already has had the honor to mention verbally, and has ventured to urge in writing, that he most earnestly desires to avoid the necessity for making any charge whatever on account of special services, although in the performance of which he feels that he every day becomes better qualified to transact his office duties.

A salary of only £250  $\text{p}$  annum, after 16 years, service, is, however, manifestly too small to admit of it. Were an adequate salary allowed to him (of at least £400, the minimum of clerks in charge of branches), he would diligently do any work required in this service *without a solitary extra charge*, and would feel greatly relieved of the unpleasant possibility of his suggestions in favor of occasional out-door service being looked upon as cutting out work and pay for himself, with the further disagreeable prospect of being posted in the public accounts for sums which but eke out an insufficient salary, and yet expose him to this invidious publicity, without even at that raising him to a par with the pay of others receiving it *in permanence*, and in the quiet, unobservant shape of "salary."

I think it hard, also, to be as at present, before special Commissioners and select Committees, exposed to the need of earning over and over again what has been paid me, in a sort of *post mortem* examination of defunct details and an expended payment.

Respectfully submitted,

By the Comr's obedient servant,  
(Signed,) W. F. WHITCHER.

28th April, 1863.

Question by Dr. Robitaille to Mr. Whitcher :—

State the gross amounts accrued and collected on account of Fisheries in Upper and Lower Canada?

In Upper Canada, the rents accrued for the years 1859, '60, '61 and '62, amount to \$24,277.12; and arrears due for the same periods amount to \$14,939.20. In Lower Canada, a sum of \$24,103.52 has accrued since 1859, as rents and license fees; and a sum of \$12,442.23 remains still due.

Question by Mr. Price to Mr. Whitcher :—

Besides the general work assigned to you are there any special features in your duties?

Ans. The work of the Fisheries Branch is new and somewhat peculiar. It consists, generally speaking, of organizing and managing duties, office routine, copying, &c.; correspondence; examination and entering of accounts; preparing instructions; framing regulations; arrangement and payment of bounty claims; mapping; investigation of disputes; researches into original titles, Seigniorial documents and Crown grants; field operations; leasing and licensing fishery stations, such as are disposed of at head-quarters; furnishing information to applicants, and assisting parties who rent fisheries; and special out-door labors every season. The terms, nature and bounds, and the interpretation of special conveyances have to be accurately defined. The Ordnance lands and Indian reserves used for fishing stations, have also to be thus disposed of. The exact legal bearing (as regards fishery rights and riparian claims) of every Seigniorial grant upon the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, and the southern rivers, tributaries and lakes, has to be determined; and also upon every granted lot on the lakes and rivers of Upper Canada, opposite to or along which fisheries are carried on. This part of the duties alone involves long and close study and frequent researches: it requires acquaintance with the French laws and the common law of England, and their applicability in Canada, through decisions of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Appeals, and the Seigniorial courts, whenever, in Lower Canada, the *droit de pêche* has come into question, and, in Upper Canada, the "public piscary" is involved. It demands acquaintance with the operations carried on under the Statutes of the United Kingdom and of other countries. Also, it necessitates constant reference to the various decisions and elaborate arguments had in the Courts of Upper Canada. Besides, a practical knowledge of peculiarities in numerous cases,—which can be obtained only by personal and laborious investigation into authorities, ancient titles and maps, and often actual inspection and measurement of the various premises, in order to ascertain the relative rights of the Crown and of individuals—are indispensable. When in the field, I also render assistance to the fishery officers, in laying out stations, exploring streams, settling disputes denoting boundaries, reconciling conflicting interests, conciliating opposition, removing prejudices, &c., &c.; and at the same time to gather information, statistical and other data, calculated to assist and improve the general management and working of the several fishery interests of the provinces; information which, in the office business, becomes of great use and assistance to the head of the department. The Fisheries business has been, *ab initio*, almost organized (under the Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioner's direction) through my office and out-door labors; and its administration has been put into official shape and practical operation under my hands, without imposing upon the department (until lately) the expense of a single additional clerk. Now, it has assumed a position of some importance, and increasing labors, as a branch of the department. Latterly, the services of a draughtsman, copyist and translator have become necessary. Mr. S. P. Bauset, who fills this situation, was taken from the Deputy Surveyor-General's branch, in which he had

served since 1854. The year before last he was transferred to this branch, and here is engaged in compiling and drawing maps of the rivers, lakes, fishing stations, &c., &c.; making official sets of the plans fyled by the Imperial and American Commission under the Reciprocity Treaty, copies of which were supplied to Capt. Fortin and other officers; copying maps of record in this office and elsewhere; in translating the French correspondence; performing general duties, and transacting the routine business of the branch whilst I am absent on field service. His knowledge of drawing, his speaking and writing both the French and English languages, and his acquaintance with the routine of the department, render him very useful in this branch.

*Question by Mr. I'rice to Mr. Whitcher.*

*Question.* Is the catching and use of herrings, caplin, &c., &c., for manure, injurious to the fisheries, and are not these fishes hurtful rather than otherwise to the land?

*Answer.* It strikes me that the wholesale destruction of caplin about the mouths of rivers hurts the salmon fishery. There is danger likewise of destroying fry of other valuable kinds of fish at the same time. If, however, small fish, not the young of other species, be too little for eating or curing, and not needed for bait, besides being (as is apt to be the case) in excess, there is no good reason why they should not be applied to some useful purpose. With respect to the larger fish, such as herrings, it does at first blush, seem—that the employment as manure, of any substance available for human food, however rich in its elements as a fertilizing agent—a perversion and waste. Refuse, or stable and farm-yard dung and exubæ, appear alone reconcilable with our economic notions.

The utility of fish, as a fertiliser, can hardly be questioned. The prevalent opinion that it deteriorates soils, and impairs the quantity and quality of root or green crops, is an error. Doubtless in most instances, it has been owing to defective culture, or may be to native and obdurate poverty of soil, or insufficiency of materials, that the seeming unfruitfulness and the apparent impoverishment of lands, are attributable. The loose texture of sandy lands may cause too rapid and deep an absorption of the more soluble combinations of blood, flesh and bone that in denser soils serve to effect the requisite degree of vegetative stimulus, which plants should derive. All tillage is more or less exhaustive; and 'tis well known too, that artificial stimulants may exhaust even fine soils—especially if aggravated by neglect of rotation. Hence appearances have justified the notion, that fish as manure is bad, and that its continued use dries up and exhausts the soil.

Most fishes, particularly bony, muscular, gelatinous and oily kinds, are converted into phosphates and ammonia, and are in concentrated form as powerful almost as any other artificial manures. The celebrated guano is but the excrement of sea birds, which subsist on fishes. In various parts of Britain and France, and in the United States, fish offals and whole fishes are used with advantage for plants and cereals. Along the coast of the Red Sea they are extensively used for vegetables, pulse and grains. In Upper Canada, garden shrubs and fruit trees are constantly manured with fish and fish refuse. It is thought the phosphoric acid destroys insects. Knowing such facts, it is not surprising that they are liberally used in so many parts of Lower Canada. But I think it a pity that, where vast quantities of cod heads and bones, carcasses of marine animals, and fish offals all cast away, no efforts should be made to convert them into portable manure, and that mature and marketable fishes should be caught expressly for such use. The examples set in this respect by France, Newfoundland and Massachusetts, might be profitably imitated. Such places as Moisie, the coast between there and St. Johns, Long Point, Esquimaux Point, Little Natashquan, &c., &c., the Magdalen Islands, Bonaventure, Gaspé, and up around the South St. Lawrence coast, could feed a large manufactory, and thus retrieve from dead loss much strong fertilizing matter now thrown away, or often disposed of as a nuisance to fishing settlements, and the cause of great trouble at stations inside of or near our salmon fisheries.

*Questions to Mr. Whitcher, by Mr. Beaubien.*

*Question.* Do you know if the Hudson's Bay Company by their last lease they held from the Government, had the exclusive right of fishing salmon on the River Moisie?

*Answer.* Their application for a renewed lease of the King's Post was to include exclusive right of hunting, trading and fishing, which proposition the Crown did accede to.

the lease actually obtained, gave them only the exclusive use of the trading post and fishing stations they then occupied. The Company accepted the lease containing these conditions.

*Ques.* When the River Moisie was leased to Mr. Holliday, had that Company any ground to ask for an indemnity for having been dispossessed of their fishing station, and was their lease expired?

*Ans.* I think their lease expired in the fall of 1859. The Crown having resumed the property in fishing stations, the Company and its servants would rank as any other occupants; whether or not the dispossession would entitle them to be indemnified, it would be a question to be formally decided by the law officers of the Crown.

*Ques.* That Company having made special arrangements as to their right upon the river above stated, and the other rivers mentioned in the lease, could they invoke in their favor to establish a damage for having been dispossessed of their station after the expiration of their lease? The laws, such as the 16 Victoria, Cap. 92, inviting and authorizing every subject of Her Majesty to take fishing stations on the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

*Ans.* So far as regards the lease, it could give them no advantage after its expiration. If they could claim to be on a different footing, it could only be as subjects to Her Majesty.

*Ques.* Do you think that in virtue of the above-mentioned law—16 Victoria,—and in virtue of the 22 Victoria, Cap. 86, Section 35, other parties besides the Hudson's Bay Company could not think themselves in good faith, authorized to keep the possession of their fishing station on the River Moisie, notwithstanding the lease made of the whole river, given by the Government to the present lessee, Mr. Holliday?

*Ans.* The 39 clause of the 22 Victoria, also of the 21 Victoria, were derived from 16 Victoria, Cap. 92, and previous acts under which it applied to the occupation of deep-sea fishing stations. But as worded in the 22 Victoria, it was calculated to make the persons above mentioned, think that they had a right to occupy stations which they heretofore possessed when not preoccupied.

*Ques.* Were you aware of parties, holding fishing stations on the above-mentioned river, had not received before their departure for those stations, notice of the fact that the said river was leased to Mr. Holliday?

*Ans.* Some of them were aware of the intention of the Government to lease, but I am not aware if they afterwards received any special notifications of the lease granted, although notices were made to their address by the Department.

COMMITTEE ROOM, LEWIS STREET,  
Quebec, 25th April, 1863.

*Questions by Mr. Robitaille, Chairman of the Fishery Committee.*

*Question.* Would you tell us the names of the overseers of the fisheries of Lower Canada?

*Answer.* Mr. Whitcher is the chief clerk in charge of the Fisheries Branch. Mr. Bauset is Mr. Whitcher's clerk and draughtsman. These are all the clerks at headquarters of that Branch of the Department.

Mr. Nettle is an outdoor employé of the Department. He is the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada.

Mr. Fortin is the stipendiary Magistrate, and performs the duties of Superintendent of Fisheries in the Gulf, he issues leases and licenses, and collects moneys.

In Upper Canada Mr. McCuaig is the Superintendent of Fisheries, but his duties have been limited to the Eastern section of Upper Canada, and Mr. Gibbard is nominally overseer, but he performs the duties of Superintendent of Fisheries for the Western section of Upper Canada.

Besides the above mentioned officers we had in Lower Canada sixteen overseers, four of whom have been dismissed.

*Ques.* Give the names of overseers with names of rivers under charge of each, also their residences?

*Ans.* I beg to refer to Appendix No. 25, to the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1862, for these details.

*Ques.* What is the position and the attributions of each of these gentlemen?

*Ans.* It is the duty of Mr. Whitcher to receive instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting the management of the business of the branch, and to convey those instructions to the out-door officers, both of Upper and Lower Canada, and he is authorized to sign the ordinary routine correspondence, reserving letters of importance for the signature of the Commissioner. I call a letter of importance one involving a new principal. It is the duty of the out-door officers to follow the instructions transmitted to them by Mr. Whitcher. Mr. Whitcher also examines the accounts of the branch, and submits them for approval.

*Ques.* What are the limits of the section superintended by Mr. Nettle, and what by Mr. Fortin?

*Ans.* Mr. Fortin has the Gulf division, from Point des Monts downwards with Gaspé; Bay of Chaleurs, &c. Mr. Nettle the rest of Lower Canada.

*Ques.* Since what time has Lower Canada been divided into two sections?

*Ans.* Since 3rd May, 1860.

*Ques.* The same question for Upper Canada?

*Ans.* Since the same time.

*Ques.* What are the salaries of the Fishery Officers?

*Ans.* For details I beg to refer to Appendices, No. 24 and 25.

*Ques.* Are they paid extra for any special service?

*Ans.* Mr. Whitcher has been paid since 1858, \$1801 53. for extra service, and \$1413 88, for disbursements. Mr. Gibbard received a fine of \$100 while acting as Revenue Officer, and also \$883 42, disbursements included, for examination of the Mines of the North shore of Lakes Huron and Superior, but nothing as fishery officer.

*Ques.* What amounts have been received by each, yearly, since their appointment.

*Ans.* I beg to refer to Appendices, No. 24 and 25, and Mr. Whitcher's evidence for details.

*Ques.* Since what time does Mr. Whitcher prepare the by-laws regulating the fisheries before they are submitted to the Executive Council?

*Ans.* Since 1858.

*Ques.* Are all the officers employed in the service of fisheries, consulted in the preparation of those by-laws.

*Ans.* The by-laws are based on consultation with the chief officers and on their reports and other information.

*Ques.* Is it possible to make the services of the fisheries less expensive and more efficient. If so, how?

*Ans.* The salaries of the officers are low enough, and Mr. Whitcher has always endeavoured to insure economy in the other disbursements, but as in the division of the supervision of the different branches of the Department, between the Commissioner of Crown Lands and myself, they have taken charge of the fisheries. I am not prepared to suggest any changes with a view to efficiency and economy.

*Ques.* Who prepares the instructions given to the officers employed in the fisheries?

*Ans.* Mr. Whitcher.

*Ques.* Have you anything to do with the management of the fishery branch?

*Ans.* Under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, I have the supervision of all the employes of the Department. See section 7.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assist. Com. of Crown Lands.

*Questions by Mr. Price to Mr. Russell, Assist. Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

1st. The appendix to which you refer gives Mr. Gibbard's salary at \$400. Why is he not, and ought he to be paid the same salary as, for like duties in the unorganized parts of Lower Canada, is paid to Captain Fortin?

2nd. What is the usual salary for clerks in charge, as heads of branches, in the Government departments?

3rd. In the Crown Lands Report, Mr. Whitcher appears as a second class clerk, at \$1060 salary, although for sixteen years in your department, and during five years head of the fisheries branch? Do you consider that he ought to have been paid the usual salary named in preceding answer; and have you not often recommended it?

4th. Are you aware that Mr. Whitcher has repeatedly asked to be relieved of the necessity for charging extra pay, and offered to do office and outdoor work with such charge, if allowed a fair salary?

5th. Does he fulfil efficiently the duties of head of that branch?

6th. There are sums charged as paid to Mr. Whitcher for special services—are these for extra pay and disbursements?

7th. Is the extra pay allowed to him because of small salary, or are the additional labors he performs equivalent to such allowance?

8th. Was the rate per diem paid the same amount paid to other clerks for special services?

9th. Are you of opinion that it facilitates and improves the conduct of office business in your department for heads of branches to visit the principal districts to which their duties relate?

10th. In the case of the fisheries branch, do you think it could have been properly organized and conducted without the knowledge and information which you say Mr. Whitcher has acquired by his visits?

*Answers to Mr. Price's questions.*

1st. Mr. Gibbard was appointed overseer, and receives the highest salary attached to that office by the Act; his duties are arduous and important, and I think he should receive \$1200 a year, the same salary as the other chief officers.

2nd. \$1600.

3rd. Yes, and I have recommended it. In Appendix No. 1 (a), he is classed as head of the fisheries branch.

4th. Yes.

5th. He fulfils the duties most zealously and efficiently.

6th. Yes.

7th. The additional labors he performs are equivalent to such allowance.

8th. Yes.

9th. It does very much. Mr. Whitcher acquired a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of the rivers on his visits.

10th. It could not.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assist. Com. of Crown Lands.

*Questions to A. Russell, Esq., by Mr. Robitaille.*

1st. How does Mr. Fortin perform his duties? Efficiently or not?

2nd. What is his salary? Should it be increased, and to what extent?

3rd. Are there any extravagant and undue expenses connected with his service?

4th. Does he need an assistant on board of his vessel?

5th. What was the salary of Mr. Théophile Tetu, who acted as his assistant last year?

6th. Should Mr. Tetu's salary be increased, and to what extent?

*Andrew Russell's answers to Mr. Robitaille's questions, 7th May, 1863.*

1st. Efficiently, I am informed by Mr. Whitcher.

2nd. His salary is \$1200. As the business of the Fisheries Branch of the Department is conducted by the Commissioner, as explained in my former evidence; I am not prepared to answer the latter part of this question.

3rd. All the expenses are submitted on estimates to the Commissioner for his approval, and he authorizes them.

4th. I suppose a clerk is meant. I am not prepared to answer this question, for the reason given in my reply to the 2nd question.

5th. Thirty-six dollars a month.

6th. I am not prepared to answer this question, for the reason given in my reply to the 2nd question.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assist. Com. Crown Lands.

(Translation.)

*Replies to questions put to Mr. D. H. Tétu by the Committee on the Fisheries, 1863.*

*Question.* Are you acquainted with the Canadian fisheries? Have you engaged in them yourself?

*Answer.* I have fished on the north and south shores of the River St. Lawrence, for nearly 14 years. I may state and can prove that I am acquainted with nearly all the fisheries, that is to say, deep water and bank fisheries. I shall give a general description of our brush-net, net and stake fisheries. 1. Of brush-net fisheries:—These are extended on the banks (by banks is to be understood, in fishermen's language, the extent between low and high water mark); they comprise two different methods, although they bear the same name in law. In places where the face of the bank is too hard (what is called a firm gravelled bottom) hurdles have to be used; those are made in such manner as to be loaded with stone, to keep them stationary on the spot where they are placed. While giving you a description of brush-nets and hurdles, I must observe that we have, in our river, a most important branch of the fisheries—the eel fishery; for this, hurdles and nets are most frequently made use of; I shall speak hereafter of this fishery and the fish in question, when replying to the questions put to me respecting the most important Canadian fisheries. These brush-net and hurdle fisheries are generally used to take salmon, eels, herring, caplin, sardines and shad. It is to be observed that these fisheries all extend along the banks on both shores of the River St. Lawrence, but not of its tributaries. 2. *Of nets generally:* There are several kinds of nets. 1st, entangling nets, which are stretched in deep water, and are either fixed or free; they are used to take passing fish, and take only those for which they are set, there being a difference in the size of the meshes of the different nets. There are eight species of entangling nets used in the River St. Lawrence: white porpoise, seal, salmon, shad, mackerel, trout, herring and sardine nets. I am not aware that other kinds of entangling nets are used in the Gulf and on the shores of the St. Lawrence. In speaking of the eel fishery, I stated that nets were made use of; they are in the same proportion, with respect to size, as herring nets. Fish caught in entangling nets are generally taken out dead. 2nd. *Deep water nets*, which are used on a large scale on the coast of Labrador, to catch seals and porpoises, are fixed nets which prevent the fish from passing; they are so stretched as to deceive the fish and make its escape by the entrance impossible; the fisherman then proceeds to kill or entangle all the fish in his fishery. 3rd. Another kind of net which is in use and which we call a seine, is a large net with floats attached to the upper edge, and lead to the lower to sink it; there are five varieties of seines in use in the Gulf and the St. Lawrence, for cod, mackerel, sand eels, herring, and caplin. They are used in all cod-fishing establishments, and are indispensably necessary to catch the bait necessary for carrying on the cod-fishery. 4th. *Stake Fishery:* This is used to catch the white porpoise. It is made of very flexible hardwood poles planted on the banks at distances of one or two feet, so as to form half or three-fourths of a circle; the porpoise, led on by the small fish and the flood tide, cannot find the place by which he entered, and, being a very shy fish, considers it more prudent to allow himself to sink to the bottom until low water in preference to attempting to pass between the poles. At low water he is killed, and brought to shore by the rising of the tide. There are but two places where this fishery is very lucrative—River Ouelle and Crane Island. The cod-fishery is the most important branch of the fisheries in a commercial point of view.

*Ques.* What are the means used to catch the cod in the Gulf, and are they the best that could be employed.

*Ans.* The cod-fishery is carried on by means of undecked boats manned with two or three hands. In many places on the coast of Labrador the fishermen rely greatly on the seine, and take a large quantity by that means when the fish approach the shore. In 1861, I endeavored to take cod and other kinds of fish with a net stretched in deep water, and succeeded beyond my expectation; it is a very economical way of fishing. The plan and description of this patented system of fishing may be seen at the Patent Office.

*Ques.* Can the method of preparing dried cod and cod oil, in Canada, be improved?

*Ans.* I am not aware that any improvement can be made in the method of drying cod. Having made several experiments with the view of improving cod oil, I may say that I have succeeded in bringing this oil to perfection, by removing its unpleasant smell, and making it very fluid, and superior to all other fish oils except porpoise oil. It is excellent as a medicine, and is less disagreeable in taste than the cod liver oil bought from the apothecaries. A great advantage is that from a like amount of livers, I can obtain more than double the quantity of oil. By this method I can, from a cask containing 30 gallons, obtain from 15 to 17 gallons of oil of the best quality. The apparatus for the manufacture of this oil is not expensive; it is very easy to make; the whole consists of a box made of common boards, which may be lined with tin as being more easy to wash; a cloth is laid inside the box, and upon it the cod-livers are placed; the box is provided with a closely fitted solid cover. A pot holding 40 to 50 gallons, with a close wooden lid is placed some feet from the box, and a wooden pipe or tube leads obliquely from the lid and communicates with the box in which the livers are; 25 or 30 gallons of water are put into the pot, and the steam entering the box eliminates the oil and water resulting from the contents; a barrel is placed beneath the centre of the box, in which a hole is pierced to allow the oil to escape. After the steam has been allowed to remain in the box for two or three hours the cover is removed, the livers stirred up and a little salt thrown in to precipitate the strong parts of the liver; the contents are allowed to settle for five minutes, after which the oil which comes to the surface is removed; the box is then closed again, and the process repeated every hour; this must be carefully carried out in order to obtain white and sweet oil of the best quality. When it is apparent that no more oil remains in the livers, they are exposed to the sun, and become fit to be used in making soap. As will be perceived, this new method of obtaining cod-liver oil is inexpensive, and the difference in the cost and in the quality of the article produced should encourage all those who are engaged in this branch of the fisheries to adopt it.

*Ques.* Can you suggest a better system of bounties than that at present in operation?

*Ans.* I do not consider that the bounty granted is of any very great advantage. I think that if the bounty was given to those who catch cod and other fish in our own river, the St. Lawrence, the fishermen would be thereby induced to pay more attention to that fishery.

*Ques.* What is your opinion of the inspection of fish in Canada?

*Ans.* The inspection of fish in Lower Canada would be very necessary, if it were possible to have it, without its being compulsory.

*Ques.* Why must it not be compulsory?

*Ans.* Because a large quantity of the fish which is brought to the Quebec market is by no means of the best quality, and yields to the fisherman but a very low price, and the addition of the cost of inspection, transport and storage would so raise the price of this fish as to put the purchasing of it out of the power of poor persons. When I say that it is not of the best quality, I do not mean that the fish is in bad condition, but that, being brought generally from the Magdalen Islands, the Bay of Chaleurs, the south Parishes, St. George's Bay and Gaspé, it is small and lean. But this must not be understood to include fish of the first quality, such as salmon, trout, shad, mackerel and Labrador herrings, which bring a good price in our market. Inspection of these might be made compulsory. It is not necessary to subject eels to inspection. They are generally of good quality.

*Ques.* What is your opinion as to the manuring of land with fish, and what kinds are used for the purpose?

*Ans.* I consider that the manuring of land with fish should be encouraged instead of being prevented. The fish generally used as manure is the capelin, the herring, the heads and offal of the cod, and sometimes the sardine.

*Ques.* Is the practice injurious to the fishery, especially the cod and herring fishery?

*Ans.* No, I do not think that it can be injurious; in many places the herring is thrown on the shore by the sea, and it is as advantageous to put it on the land as to leave it to rot on the beach.

*Ques.* What is the effect of fish-manure on the land?

*Ans.* I have never used fish as manure on the south shore, but to the north of the St.

Lawrence where the land is generally very dry; hardly any crop can be raised unless fish-manure is used. Capelin is generally used as manure for potatoes.

*Ques.* What is the value of the Canadian fisheries, distinguishing the respective value of each kind of fish?

*Ans.* The Lower Canadian fisheries are deserving of everybody's attention and consideration. They will be, I consider, the only source of trade when our forests are exhausted. Whales abound in a great part of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, and are of several species. The humpback whale, which is most easily caught, is found everywhere. Whalers attack it without fear; it is from 40 to 90 feet in length. It does yield more than 75 or 80 thirty-gallon casks of oil. The black or Greenland whale is the most productive which frequents our waters; in length it does not exceed the one last mentioned; it yields 100 to 150 casks of oil of a quality superior to that obtained from the humpback whale. The oil is very fluid and is not affected by the cold. It is from this species of whale that whalebone is obtained. This product varies in price from \$15 to \$20 a quintal. These whales are but seldom taken, first, on account of their rarity; and second, in consequence of the danger incurred by the whalers; they have a movement of the tail which the others have not; this movement is a circular one, the others having merely a perpendicular movement. The finner and sulphur whale are also very common on our coast. They are very seldom taken as the whalers never dare to spear them with their harpoons. They content themselves with striking them with spears, and sometimes succeed in inflicting a mortal wound. The reason why they do not harpoon them is that they are too swift in their movements to allow of their being followed in the whale boats; they are generally speaking, not very fat and the oil is of an inferior quality. The white whale or white porpoise may be called the king of the St. Lawrence in respect of value; the oil and leather produced by it have been sent to all exhibitions and have taken prizes in England, France, Canada, and the United States. It is taken with stake fisheries and nets; I have been engaged in this fishery for thirteen years, and can state that there is an immense number in the river; they are found between Point des Monts and the Pillars, opposite St. Jean Port Joli; the value of the porpoise is generally from \$15 to \$20. Seals come next in importance, I am acquainted with five different species: 1st, the harp seal, which is very plentiful, the number being without limit; it is found along the whole coast of Labrador; it is very fat in the autumn and lean in the summer, and is worth from \$8 to \$12. 2nd, the common or harbour seal, which is not so numerous; it is found along the North and South shores and in all the Rivers; more salmon is destroyed by it alone than is caught by all the fishermen put together; there are great numbers of them in all the large rivers on the North shore. The skin is more valuable than the oil which it yields, being very fine; it is worth \$2 or \$3. They are very shy, and are fat in the spring and very lean in the autumn. 3rd, the gummy seal, this is a smaller species than the two preceding; it is generally very rare, there being none along the South shore of the St. Lawrence. During the winter they frequent places where the ice is stationary. They keep open holes in the ice through which they come up to breathe, and lie on the ice when the weather is suitable; they are very fat, but their skin is worth little whether tanned or otherwise; they are found in the Saguenay and in some bays along the coast of Labrador, such as Esquimaux Bay, &c. When mention is made of the Esquimaux hunting seals on the ice, it is this species that is alluded to. 4th, *Rouastic* and *Patastic* seals; the seals so called along the coast are very large, some of them measuring ten feet in length and yielding from 15 to 30 gallons of oil; they are hunted in spring and autumn, and are generally shot; they are not very numerous. The *pourcil* belongs to the family of whales and is from 4 to 6 feet in length. There are large numbers in the river, and many persons kill them with guns during the summer; the oil is of a superior quality. Each of these animals yields from two to three gallons of oil; they have no skin. Salmon is very abundant in certain rivers. A great many are taken on the north and south shores. The report of Commander Fortin may be consulted to ascertain the quantity taken in each year, and will also shew the value of the take of each year. The same report will also shew the amount of each kind of fish taken yearly in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. In my opinion nothing can be more correct than that report; it gives the quantity and value of each kind of fish.

*Ques.* Are you aware that foreigners come and fish within the limits?

*Ans.* As I do not know what the limits of the River St. Lawrence are, I cannot give a direct reply.

*Ques.* What kind of fish do the fishermen use for bait?

*Ans.* For the codfishery they use the capelin, sardine, herring, mackerel, squid and sand eel, and when there is no fish obtainable they use the mya (coque).

*Ques.* What is your opinion of the protection of the fisheries?

*Ans.* The protection of the fisheries is deserving of the highest consideration and appreciation. Commander Fortin's reports shew the value of this branch of trade, which increases considerably from year to year; this is shewn by the tables attached to the reports. A considerable number of persons leave the country parts every year, to pass the summer on the North and South shores of the River and in the Gulf, in order to find work, and many, like myself, to carry on the fishery at their own cost and expense. This should convey the idea that the services rendered by Commander Fortin, are every year becoming more and more necessary.

*Ques.* What changes would you recommend in order to render its organization more perfect?

*Ans.* I think it would be advisable to appoint, along the North shore, inspectors competent to act as Justices of the Peace, who should be authorized to establish a Commissioner's Court in each district, to decide upon all matters relative to those who act in contravention to the fishery laws, and also to take cognizance of matters connected with debts to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars. Commander Fortin should also be invested with power to settle all matters on the coast, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Commissioners or Justices of the Peace appointed in each fishery district, should refer to Commander Fortin all matters of importance. They should receive a salary proportionate to their position. The places which I consider would be best adapted as posts for such Superintendents or Justices of the Peace, are: 1st, Pointe des Monts. 2nd, River Moisie. 3rd, River St. John; one to be stationed at each post.

*Ques.* What is your opinion of the efficiency of Messrs. Nettle, Witcher and P. Fortin?

*Ans.* I do not think Mr. Nettle has the knowledge necessary for the position which he has occupied. I am of opinion that he is capable of sacrificing all the other kinds of fisheries, to protect that of salmon and trout. Mr. Witcher has little to do. I am not able to say whether two superintendents are necessary in the same place. To my knowledge Mr. Pierre Fortin has always shewn that he takes an interest in the fishermen, by making every effort to reconcile them, so that the difficulties which had arisen among them have disappeared; by charging a moderate price for the fishing stations, and by doing everything in the interest of the Government and of the fishermen.

*Ques.* Can you say whether Captain L. Bernier is competent to command *La Canadienne*?

*Ans.* I do know Captain Louis Bernier to be very competent; he has already given proof of his ability, as he has commanded *La Canadienne* for nearly six years. I will venture to state that his salary is not high enough for a man of his ability.

(Signed,)

DAVID H. TETU.

[As the Diagrams have not been engraven, the descriptive matter would be irrelevant, and is therefore omitted.]

(Translation.)

Messrs. MATHURIN and PICARD, of Montmagny, and Messrs. SIROIS and BELANGER, of L'Islet, being heard conjointly as witnesses, replied to the several questions put to them as follows:—

*Question.* Do you ever use trout as bait?

*Answer.* Messrs. Sirois and Belanger, carrying on the fishery in the River St. John, to the north of the River St. Lawrence, say that about the end of August and the beginning of September it is frequently impossible on that part of the north shore to get any other fish as bait. The trout are taken with a seine at the mouth of the river, and generally a few sand eels are taken at the same time. We have never happened to catch small salmon in netting trout. By forbidding the use of trout as bait, great harm would be done to the autumn fishery, as it is very often impossible to procure any other bait.

Messrs. Mathurin and Picard, who carry on the cod-fishery at the Moisie River, also

on the north shore, state that they never use the trout as bait, having enough of other fish to supply their requirements.

They all see no objection to the construction of pierced or closed boxes under the flakes to receive the fish offal; but at the same time they do not think that the invention will serve to protect the salmon fishery. They think, also, that it would be better to allow the fish offal to be thrown on the shore, even at the mouths of salmon rivers, because the offal attracts the small fish which are used as bait, and because the offal are gradually buried, through their own weight, in the sand at the bottom of the rivers.

These gentlemen are also of opinion that no harm is done by the throwing overboard of fish offal, and even of ballast, or any other substance which is not poisonous, even on the fishing banks, and state that the practice prevails among nearly all the foreigners who frequent the Gulf.

They are also of opinion that the use of cod seines in the River St. Lawrence should be abolished, because it frequently happens that one-half the cod so taken are too small to be of any use whatever.

They are of opinion that the inspection of fish should be compulsory, provided the regulations are such as not to entail too great expense or too great a loss of time.

They cannot see that the use of fish as manure for the land can be injurious to the fishery.

*Ques.* Are you acquainted with a deep-water fishing net, patented in 1861, and invented by Mr. David Têtu?

*Ans.* Mr. Têtu sets his patent fishing apparatus at the wooded point on the eastern bank of the Moisie River.

*Ques.* Can you state what advantages attend the using of that apparatus?

*Ans.* The advantage consists in the fact that the fish which are caught in it may live there all the summer, and that when necessary any quantity required may be taken out, as also a quantity of bait, when it cannot be got elsewhere; a certain sized fish can also be selected, and the small allowed to escape. The apparatus is used in deep water only. We are also of opinion that the brush-net fisheries which are used on the shores of the River St. Lawrence do not cause an undue destruction of fish. The size of the mesh of the codfish net should be continued as provided by the existing law.

*Ques.* Have you any other amendment to suggest to the Fishery Act?

*Ans.* A Commissioner's Court should be established, with power to decide civil cases not exceeding fifty dollars in amount, at River St. John, with jurisdiction over a distance extending from Mingan to five leagues above St. Jean; another at Shelldrake, and a third at Moisie. The whole should include an extent of thirty leagues, divided into three equal sections.

*Ques.* Are you of opinion the present service for the protection of the fisheries, performed by Mr. Fortin, is useful and efficient; and can you do without it?

*Ans.* It is very useful and efficient, and is indispensable. We are of opinion that no master of a vessel should give a passage to any person hired as a fisherman until the termination of the fishing season, at Michaelmas, or at any other time, provided his engagement is at an end, unless such person should have a certificate of discharge from his employer, under penalty of a fine of \$ . We are also of opinion that the Government should grant a bounty of to each outfitter for each hundred quintals of merchantable codfish; and also, that no person, not being a British subject, should be entitled to that bounty.

*Questions put by Mr. Beaubien to Gaspard Mathurin.*

*Question.* When you were dispossessed of your fishing station on the Moisie River, in the spring of 1859, were you notified by the Government that that river had been leased?

*Answer.* The notice informing me of my dispossession arrived at my residence a fortnight after my departure to engage in the fishery. Nor, to my knowledge, did Benoit Talbot, Alfred Talbot, and Simon Talbot, who went down with me in my schooner to resume their fishing station in the same river, receive any notification before their departure.

*Ques.* Are you aware that Mr. Holliday was convicted, before Commander Fortin, for infringing the fishery regulations?

*Ans.* He was convicted of infringing the law.

## (Translation.)

Questions put to Mr. Théophile Têtu by Mr. Robitaille :

*Ques.* Are you acquainted with the Canadian fisheries, and have you engaged in the fishery yourself?

*Ans.* I know the Canadian fisheries from having lived for five years on the Bay of Chaleurs where the cod-fishery is carried on on a very large scale, and where I was engaged in trading in that fish and in taking it; and from having been subsequently sent by the firm of LeBoutillier and Brothers, of Paspébiac, as their agent at the cod-fishing establishment, owned by them on the north shore of the St. Lawrence at Thunder River.

*Ques.* Which is the most important branch of the fisheries in a commercial point of view?

*Ans.* The cod-fishery.

*Ques.* What means are used to catch the cod in the Gulf, and are they the best?

*Ans.* The fishermen in the Gulf make use of the hook and the seine to take the cod, but the first method is more commonly used than the last. I know of no other method of taking that fish, which could be used with greater success.

*Ques.* Can the system of preparing dried cod and cod oil, in Canada, be improved?

*Ans.* With respect to the preparation of dried cod in Canada, the good character which that fish bears on the Italian, Spanish, and Brazilian markets is a guarantee that our fishermen know well how to prepare it, and that it has all the qualities required of dried cod; there are, however, some exceptions to this rule. With respect to the oil, I am of opinion that our fishermen do not pay sufficient attention to its preparation; the bad state and dirty condition of the vessels which contain the livers of the cod, causes this oil to be used only in the preparation of leather and in manufactures; whereas it might be used for illuminating purposes as I saw done at Moisie, in 1861, at the establishment of Mr. David Têtu, who manufactured his cod-liver oil with the assistance of steam. This oil was colorless and nearly inodorous, whereas the first which is melted by the heat of the sun is red and has a disgusting smell.

*Ques.* What is done with the heads of the cod, and might they not be turned to a more profitable use?

*Ans.* In the bay of Chaleurs, at Gaspé, and as far as Matane the heads of the cod are used as manure. It is only on the north shore of the River and on the coast of Labrador that these heads are lost. There being no cultivation in those parts, I cannot see to what use these heads could be applied.

*Ques.* Ought the heads and offal of the cod to be buried, or what should be done with them? Is it advantageous to throw them upon the shore?

*Ans.* It is only on rivers where the salmon fishery is carried on that the heads and offal of the cod ought, in my opinion, to be buried; and the best way of doing it is that which I saw followed at the Moisie River last summer, and which is recommended by Commander Fortin. It consists in making a sort of box or wooden enclosure under the flakes and just beneath the splitter, so that the head fall into the box which is close enough to prevent any of them from escaping at flood tide. In the case of rivers where the salmon fishery is not carried on, I do not see that there is any disadvantage in leaving them upon the shore.

*Ques.* How are the different kinds of fish prepared in Canada for the Canadian and foreign markets, and of what quality are these different kinds of fish?

*Ans.* In Canada, fish is dried, pickled, and smoked. Cod is dried for the foreign market, and generally pickled for the Canadian market. Halibut, trout, mackerel, and sardines are pickled both for exportation and for home consumption. Salmon, herrings and eels are pickled and smoked, but are nearly always sold pickled and seldom smoked. In quality the dried cod is good, but I cannot state positively that our pickled fish is prepared with as much care as it might be if our fishermen paid more attention to the matter.

*Ques.* What boat is used in Canada to carry on the cod-fishery, and can it be improved?

*Ans.* Undecked boats and small schooners are used, but the former are used by nearly all our fishermen; their length of keel is from 15 to 21 feet, and they are manned by two hands. I am not aware that any great improvements could be made in the construction of these boats, for they are strong and do not cost much—and as to making them larger, they would

not answer the purpose of the fishermen so well in that case, for they are often obliged to draw their boats up on the beach, and could not do so if they were heavy and difficult to handle.

*Ques.* Has the bounty had a good effect upon our fisheries? In what respect, and how?

*Ans.* It has certainly produced a good effect upon our fisheries, inasmuch as it has decided several out-fitters in the lower part of the country and the Magdalen Islands to fit out schooners for the cod-fishery, and as it has thereby increased by so much the quantity of that fish on the market.

*Ques.* Can you suggest a better system of bounty than that at present in use?

*Ans.* I cannot, and all that I can recommend is the continuance of the present system for some years to come.

*Ques.* At what season do you consider that the cod, herring, salmon, and trout fishery should be carried on, and do you think that the time for catching those fish might be limited?

*Ans.* As to sea fish, such as cod, herring, &c., they are caught during the whole season, and I do not see how the time for catching them could be limited. The fishery law, however, fixes a time for the taking of salmon and trout.

*Ques.* When are these fish out of season, what is the time and duration of their spawning, and when do they spawn?

*Ans.* The cod is in season from spring to autumn, as are also the herring and the mackerel. The latter two are lean in May and June, when they spawn; but on the other hand this is an advantage when they are to be prepared for the markets of hot countries, where too fat fish could not be kept good. Salmon and trout are out of season at the spawning time in September and October. The cod spawns along the whole coast of the Gulf. Herring and mackerel spawn more particularly at the Magdalen Islands and in the Bay of Chaleurs; and the salmon and trout in the rivers.

*Ques.* What is your opinion of the inspection of fish in Canada; ought it to be compulsory or not; and what is the system adopted in England and the United States?

*Ans.* There exists in Canada a system of inspection of pickled fish; it is very useful, and ought, I think, to be compulsory, so far as relates to all pickled fish exported to foreign countries. I do not know enough of the system of inspection in England and the United States to express an opinion on the subject.

*Ques.* What is your opinion of the manuring of land with fish, and what kind of fish is used for the purpose?

*Ans.* I do not see what bad effect the system of manuring the land with fish can have upon the fisheries; for the fish which are used for that purpose—the caplin, the herring and the plaice—sometimes come to the shores of the Bay of Chaleurs in such quantities during the spawning season, that if they were not removed to be used as manure they would all die on the shore, and, instead of serving to enrich the land, would become a nuisance to the fishermen, whose business takes them to the beach at all hours of the day.

*Ques.* At what time, and where, do they net fish to be used as manure.

*Ans.* I have seen it done in the Bay of Chaleurs only, and it was done in the spring.

*Ques.* About what quantity of fish of each kind is so used for manure in Canada?

*Ans.* The fish taken in seines to be used as manure in Canada are the capelin, the herring and the plaice. In Bonaventure the herring is netted; in Carleton and Maria the herring and the plaice; and from Paspebiac to Gaspé the capelin; the herring seldom or never coming to that part of the coast in sufficient quantity to be taken in nets. I am unable to estimate the probable quantity of fish netted to be used as manure.

*Ques.* Is the practice injurious to the fisheries, and especially the herring and cod-fisheries?

*Ans.* I do not see in what way it can be so, for when the herring and the caplin become scarce on the coast, it is not because they are netted by the fishermen but because the spawning time is over and instinct impels them into the high seas; and I consider that the quantity of these fish taken with the seine in the Bay of Chaleurs, when compared with the mass that yearly frequents our shores, is too small to be injurious to the herring and cod fishery.

*Ques.* What effect has fish-manure on the land?

*Ans.* From what I have seen I consider that fish-manure has a very good effect upon the land. It may, perhaps, be said that after five or six years application of caplin, &c., land is no longer good and nothing grows upon it; but this does not result from the fact that fish is not a good manure but from the people not knowing how to use it, and from too much being put upon the land. The same would be the case with guano if it was used in the same manner.

*Ques.* What is the value of the Canadian Fisheries, distinguishing the relative value of each kind, cod, herring, mackerel, whale, trout, &c.?

*Ans.* I cannot better reply to this question than by adopting as the basis of my answer the printed report of Commander Fortin for 1861:—

Codfish, Summer Fishing, 150,000 quintals.....	\$450,000
“ Fall Fishing, 15,000 quintals.....	45,000
Herring, Spring Fishing, 48,000 barrels.....	72,000
“ Fall Fishing, 5,000 barrels.....	15,000
Mackerel, 1,400 barrels.....	11,200
Salmon, 2,519½ barrels.....	30,231
Cod Oil, 90,000 gallons; @ 45 cts.....	40,500
Seal Oil, 62,513 “ @ 65 cts.....	37,508
	<hr/>
	\$701,439
Whale Oil, 33,600 gallons.....	17,680
200 barrels Trout, @ \$12.....	2,400
200 “ Halibut, @ \$6.....	1,200
200 “ Cod Sounds and Tongues, @ \$5.....	1,000
Value of Seal Skins.....	7,200
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$730,919

*Ques.* Can artificial beds of the mya (*coques*) and of clams, to make up for the want of other fish used as bait, be formed?

*Ans.* I think such banks might be formed, but the difficulty would be to find a place with a sufficient supply of the mya and clams, from which they might be removed to the places where they might be required.

*Ques.* How, and in what places would you form the banks?

*Ans.* I believe it would be necessary to lay them down at low water, in the sand, in the coves of the Bay of Chaleurs, for instance; for, to allow those animals to live, it is necessary that they should be buried in the sand.

*Ques.* What fish are used as bait by the fishermen?

*Ans.* On the coast they use the herring, caplin, squid, mya or clam, and the sand eel. I have also sometimes seen the lobster used.

*Ques.* What is your opinion as to the present organization and cost of the service for the protection of the fisheries?

*Ans.* I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to reply: I know nothing of the cost and can therefore say nothing about it.

*Ques.* What changes would you suggest to make its organization more complete?

*Ans.* As I have been but a short time attached to the protective service, it is not in my power to suggest changes with a view to making its organization more complete.

*Ques.* What position do you occupy in the protective service, and what is the nature of your duties?

*Ans.* Last year I occupied the position of Secretary and Clerk to the Stipendiary Magistrate.

*Ques.* What does the service for the protection of the fisheries comprise?

*Ans.* To perform the duties required in this service, Commander Fortin visits the Bay of Chaleurs, the Magdalen Islands, the Island of Anticosti, and the north and south shores of the River St. Lawrence; the north shore from Point des Monts to Anse des Blancs Sablons, several times during the season of navigation; issues salmon and trout-fishing licenses, and receives the amount paid for them; settles all difficulties arising among the fishermen; gives assistance to justices and to government officers; gives help to shipwrecked vessels, as he has every year had to do; sees that the Americans do not fish

beyond the limits fixed by treaty; collects dues on the coast of Labrador; keeps order in the sea-ports, and maintains the public peace along our whole maritime shores; and finally contributes largely towards ensuring the working of the municipal law, on the coast of Gaspé and in the Bay of Chaleurs.

*Ques.* Do you know the salaries of the officers employed in the service, for the protection of the fisheries?

*Ans.* I do not.

*Ques.* What is your opinion of the efficiency of the service rendered by Messrs. Nettle, Whitcher and Fortin?

*Ans.* I do not know enough of the duties of Messrs. Nettle and Whitcher, to give any opinion as to their efficiency; of the three I only know Commander Fortin, and I could with ease prove his efficiency in the service for the protection of the fisheries, if his ability in that matter had not been long acknowledged by our entire maritime population.

*Ques.* What number of licenses did you issue in 1862, and what amount did you collect?

*Ans.* As the Commander himself issues the licenses and collects the moneys paid for them, he alone can reply in a satisfactory manner to these two questions.

*Ques.* What do you understand a set of nets to be, and how many fathoms is each in length generally?

*Ans.* It is a series of nets set to catch fish. The length of each varies; one may be 20 fathoms long another 100 or 150.

*Ques.* How many fathoms of nets are used in the salmon fishery in Canada, and what is the size of the mesh?

*Ans.* As the statistics relating to this subject are not in my possession, but in the hands of Commander Fortin at Laprairie, it is out of my power at present to reply to the first part of the question. The mesh of the salmon net measures from 6 to 6½ inches from one knot to another.

*Ques.* Is the service to which you are attached defective in any particular, and can you suggest any changes to render it more efficient?

*Ans.* I have been attached to the service for so short a time, that it is difficult for me to reply to this question; but, however, I am of opinion that the service, as organized, will be efficient and quite the reverse of what it was in 1861, although it is well known that if Commander Fortin had, to perform the duties entrusted to him, instead of a sailing vessel, a small steamer, expressly employed in the service for the protection of the fisheries, allowing him to move at once, when circumstances required it, from one place to another, the service would be more effective than with a sailing vessel, with which it is difficult and almost impossible to perform it under some circumstances.

*Ques.* Do you know any persons of ability, residing on the north shore, who are worthy to fill the office of commissioners of petty causes?

*Ans.* I do.

*Ques.* Do you know anything of the wattle fisheries in Canada? Are they injurious to the fisheries and in what way, and what remedy would you suggest?

*Ans.* I do know something of them, having often seen and visited them in the parishes below Quebec; I do not think they are injurious to the fisheries. One kind which was formerly used, and which was very destructive to the salmon, was used for taking that fish, and completely barred the whole breadth of the river, so that it was almost impossible for the salmon to overcome the obstacle and reach the upper part of the river to spawn. This is now, however, forbidden by the fishery law, and it is no longer met with in our rivers.

#### NOTES.

Harp Seal Nets	.....	9½ inches square.
Harbour "	.. ..	6½ "
Salmon Nets	.....	6 to 6½ from one knot to another.
Trout "	.....	1½ to 2½ " "
Cod "	.....	2½ inches square.
Mackarel "	.....	1½ "
Herring "	.....	1 to 1½ "
Eel "	.....	1 "

Mackerel seines	.....	1 inch square in the wings, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square in the bunt.
Herring "	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch square in the wings, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square in the bunt.
Capelin "	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch square in the wings, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between the wings and the bunt and from 2 to 3 lines in the bunt.
Sand Eel "	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines square in the bunt, generally a caplin seine with a bunt adapted.

25th April, 1863.

*Questions by the Chairman.*

Mr. JOHN MEAD, of the city of Quebec, appears before the Committee, and makes the following deposition:—

*Question.* What business do you follow?

*Answer.* I am clerk in a steamboat office.

*Ques.* Have you ever been engaged in the salmon fisheries on the north shore of the St. Lawrence?

*Ans.* Yes; since 1856 I carried on salmon-fishing business at Trinity Bay, six miles below Pointe des Monts.

*Ques.* Were you in possession of that station when the salmon fisheries were leased by the Government?

*Ans.* Yes, I was. Through the possession of my wife, and my wife's first husband, the station belonged to us for about the last twenty years. We had improvements on the spot. We had a large establishment there. The station was on the St. Lawrence, about three miles from the Trinity River.

*Ques.* Did you lease that station from the Government, and at what time?

*Ans.* I leased it from Mr. Nettle, in 1859, at the rate of four dollars for the season.

*Ques.* What amount of fish did you catch?

*Ans.* Four barrels. I had about one hundred fathoms of nets.

*Ques.* Did you renew your lease in 1860?

*Ans.* In the year 1860, Mr. Nettle came down and granted a license to my wife, for the same station, at twelve dollars for that season.

*Ques.* How much fish did you catch in 1860?

*Ans.* Six barrels, with the same number of fathoms of nets.

*Ques.* Did you obtain a lease for the same station for 1861?

*Ans.* In September, 1860, I applied to Mr. Nettle, Superintendent of Fisheries, to renew my license for the year 1861, and he answered that he could not lease it to me because he had leased it to Mr. Comeau at thirty-five dollars. I then applied to Mr. Whitcher, who told me that Mr. Nettle had no business to lease my place, and that he would do his best for me. The next morning I called again upon Mr. Whitcher, and there met Mr. Nettle with Mr. Whitcher; and Mr. Nettle then stated that he valued my place at thirty-five dollars for the season, and that if I did not take it at that price he would lease it to Mr. Comeau. I then thought that if I did not take it at that price I would be deprived of my place altogether, and I agreed to take a lease at that price. Mr. Nettle would not give me the lease at thirty-five dollars unless I took it for a term of five years, at thirty-five dollars per season, and provided I gave two securities. Although I was aware that it was more than the value, I consented to take the lease for five years, at the rate of thirty-five dollars a year, because I had an establishment composed of about nine buildings on the spot.

In 1861, I caught seven barrels of salmon, with one hundred and forty fathoms of nets. In 1862, I caught five barrels, with the same quantity of nets.

In the spring of 1861, Mr. Alexander Comeau, who lives about a quarter of a mile from my place, was appointed fishery overseer by Mr. Nettle; and in the month of June, of the same year, he (Mr. Comeau) put out about two hundred fathoms of salmon nets opposite his own place, which injured me considerably. Mr. Comeau himself told me that he paid nothing for his license. I have faithfully paid my license every year. I never heard anybody complain of Captain Fortin, but I hear everybody connected with the salmon fisheries complain of Mr. Nettle's injustice—everybody excepting Mr. Comeau.

I think that salmon has decreased in quantity since the present Act is in operation.

(Translation.)

Captain LOUIS BERNIER, of the schooner "*La Canadienne*," appeared and replied to the following questions, which were put to him:—

*Question.* What was your occupation during last year?

*Answer.* I was fishery overseer last year for the River Moisie division.

*Ques.* Do you know whether the proprietor of the fishing station at Moisie was condemned for infringing the law?

*Ans.* At the Moisie River, last summer, Mr. Whitcher delivered to me a salmon net, belonging to the lessee of that river. He had seized the net because it was placed in the river in contravention to the law.

*Ques.* How long did Mr. Whitcher stay at the Moisie River last summer?

*Ans.* About three weeks.

*Ques.* Can you state what he had to do there?

*Ans.* He did not inform me what he went there to do; I saw him fly-fishing.

*Ques.* Can you say whether you have seen other cases in which the lessees of rivers have carried on the fishery in contravention to the law?

*Ans.* At the Kegasca River, in 1861, the Commander and I went to seize two nets which entirely barred the river. They belonged to a Kegasca man and to a Halifax schooner:

I am fishery overseer of the Moisie district, which extends from River Ste. Marguerite to Shelldrake, a distance of about twenty leagues.

*Ques.* How many rivers have you under your superintendence?

*Ans.* I paid special attention to the "Trout," "Moisie," and "St. Marguerite" rivers, in which the salmon fishery is carried on.

*Ques.* Is it necessary to have commissioners' courts on the north shore?

*Ans.* I am of opinion that, for the protection of shippers trading on the coast, commissioners' courts have become indispensable.

*Ques.* Where should the courts be situated?

*Ans.* They should be located—one near the Moisie River, and another at River St. John. St. John is nine leagues from the western extremity of the Mingan district, and nearly thirteen leagues from its eastern extremity. River St. John is five leagues from Mingan, and the establishment at Esquimaux Point, which is the last towards the eastern extremity of the Mingan district, is nine leagues from River St. John.

*Ques.* Which is the most important fishery establishment within that circuit?

*Ans.* St. John.

*Ques.* Will you give the names of persons fit to act as commissioners within those circuits?

*Ans.* In the Mingan district, I know Mr. Joseph Beaulieu, the present superintendent of River St. John; Mr. Bisson, also of the same place, and Mr. Clarence Hamilton, at St. John Long Point. Of these three gentlemen, Mr. Bisson only passes the winter on the north shore. In the Moisie district, I know Mr. John Hamilton and Mr. Peter Mabee, who carry on the fishery at Moisie River; but those gentlemen do not pass the winter there.

*Ques.* What situation did you occupy under Captain Fortin, in the service for the protection of the fisheries?

*Ans.* I was captain of the vessel, and, moreover, executed the orders given by the commandant.

*Ques.* Had you much to do in the performance of the service?

*Ans.* We sailed continually from one port to another, and we then had to visit the ports and rivers in boats.

*Ques.* What was the greatest distance ever gone over by you in a boat?

*Ans.* Six leagues. We were often in danger when out in the boats.

*Ques.* Did you ever meet with any obstacle to the execution of the orders which were given you?

*Ans.* I have met with difficulty, resulting from the bad weather; but most difficulty occurred at the Magdalen Islands, when endeavoring to remove mackerel nets, set in contravention to the law, in Pleasant Bay. I was assaulted, together with my crew, and I still bear the marks of wounds received at the time.

*Ques.* Is there any extravagance on board of the vessel?

*Ans.* We were very well treated, but we worked in proportion. My own salary was not in proportion to my services. I was never aware of there being any extravagance committed in the expenditure on board the vessel; and I consider that greater economy could not be shown in the maintenance of the service.

*Ques.* Was discipline maintained on board of your vessel?

*Ans.* I passed four years on board a frigate, and can state that the same discipline is maintained on board the "*Canadienne*" as on the frigate.

*Ques.* Is much intoxicating liquor used on board your vessel?

*Ans.* During the first years, boats' crews returning on board after long cruises, exposed to the bad weather of the autumn, received a ration of rum, but for the last two years the practice has been discontinued.

*Ques.* What salary do you receive as captain of the vessel?

*Ans.* Five hundred dollars a year.

*Ques.* By whom are your uniforms furnished, and are you obliged to have any?

*Ans.* I am obliged to provide a uniform at my own expense. A uniform costs me twelve pounds.

*Ques.* What salary do the captains of the Provincial steamers receive?

*Ans.* One of them told me that he had \$800 a year.

*Ques.* What salary did your predecessor receive?

*Ans.* I have been told that he had £218 10s.

*Ques.* What was your grade as captain before entering the service?

*Ans.* I was captain of a sea-going vessel. Since I have been on board "*La Canadienne*" no pilot has ever been employed in the River St. Lawrence—that duty was performed by me. Before I went on board, a pilot was always employed to take the vessel up and down the St. Lawrence.

(Translation.)

JOS. PERRAULT, Esquire, a Pupil of the *Ecole de Grignon*, manager of the *Revue Agricole* of Montreal, appeared and replied to the following questions which were put to him.

*Ques.* What is your opinion on the subject of the use of fish as manure?

*Ans.* All authors agree in ascribing to fish-manure considerable fertilizing properties. On the coast of Brittany and Normandy it is preferred to all other manure. On the English coast fish is sold at ninepence a bushel to be used as manure; from twenty to forty loads being allowed to each acre. By chemical analysis Payen established that the fertilizing value of fish was to ordinary manure in the proportion of ten to one. When dried by pressure its fertilizing value attains the proportion of 38 to one as compared to ordinary manure; this gives to fish-manure dried by pressure a fertilizing value three times greater than that of guano, which is now imported into Canada from Peru.

*Ques.* Have you personally observed the effect produced by fish-manure on the land?

*Ans.* In my excursions to the lower part of the river I have seen several fields manured with fish; so far as I could judge from merely seeing them, the result was satisfactory but for want of time and necessary information, I was unable to make a special study of the results obtained.

*Ques.* Will you describe the best process for preparing fish as manure?

*Ans.* The process of preparing fish-manure should vary according to the object in view,—whether it is intended to be used on the spot, or to be transported to a distance. When it is to be used on the spot, fish-manure may be applied directly in the fresh state to the land before sowing, and may be ploughed in; it may also be applied before the fall ploughing, but the preferable method is to convert it into a compost, by placing it in layers either with ordinary manure, or even with straw, brambles, or turf. This mixture prepared in the months of June and July would be in a state of homogeneous decomposition and fit for application after harvest and immediately after the fall ploughing. The mixture, if applied to meadows would certainly produce results unattainable with any other manure. When intended to be transported to a distance, fish-manure should be deprived of all the moisture it contains in the fresh state; in the herring this amounts to 91 per cent. It is importan

thus to diminish the size and weight of manure so that the cost of transport may not be so great. To effect the desiccation economically, the use of the hydraulic press would seem to be most advisable. It might perhaps be necessary to add some dry substance to absorb any remaining moisture which the fish manure might contain; the ashes of kelp and seaweed would serve at once as an absorbent and as a valuable fertilizer, owing to the mineral salts which they contain and which often constitute, in Europe, a highly prized manure. In default of sea-weed ashes, turf ashes might be advantageously substituted. This manure, weight for weight, would have a fertilizing value equal to three times that of guano, now an object of trade.

*Ques.* Might fish-manure constitute a new and remunerative branch of industry in Canada?

*Ans.* When we consider the great fertilizing value of fish-manure when suitably prepared, the facility of transport afforded by the St. Lawrence, the enormous want of manure under which the impoverished lands in the district of Montreal labour, and the low prices at which fish-manure could be prepared, no one can doubt but that its preparation would prove a doubly lucrative branch of industry, lucrative both to the manufacturer and to the consumer. Large quantities of guano are now annually imported from the United States by our most advanced agriculturists. This guano is for the most part factitious, and my personal experience has taught me that it contains more inert than assimilable substances. Beyond a doubt, for this fertilizing agent at once costly and adulterated, our farmers will substitute a manure at once more fertilizing, more easy of transport, and possessed of every guarantee of freedom from adulteration. Nor can it be doubted but that fish-manure would become a very considerable article of export, contending advantageously on foreign markets against the high prices commanded by guano and other pulverizing manures, which are at the present day manufactured on a considerable scale throughout the whole progressive agricultural world.

27th April, 1863.

Mr. WILLIAM GIBBARD, of Collingwood, Lake Huron, County of Simcoe, appears before the Committee, and gives the following evidence:—

I am a Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer. I have been first appointed overseer of fisheries for Upper Canada, under Mr. McCuaig; and, after a while, the Upper Province was divided into two sections. The section of the Province included between the St. Clare River and the Pigeon River, embracing Lake Huron and Lake Superior. This division has been, since the year 1860, under my supervision.

Since this division, I receive my instructions directly from the Department.

In the same year I was appointed stipendiary magistrate for the unorganized district of Algoma, County of Simcoe, County of Grey, County of Bruce, Huron and Lambton. I was appointed, in 1859, a revenue officer on Lake Huron and Lake Superior; since that time I have had charge of a boat, under authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the protection of fisheries and revenues on those lakes.

In 1859, my boat was 22 feet keel, and I had four men on board. In 1862, I got a boat 28 feet keel, manned by six men. During those years I have, on an average, been out on the lakes from May to the end of November.

My salary was four hundred dollars a year, and \$1  $\frac{2}{3}$  day when I was out on the lakes.

My salary of \$400 a year was given to me as overseer of fisheries, and I received no remuneration for the duties that I performed as a magistrate and revenue officer.

*Questions by Mr. McKellar:*

*Ques.* What amendments (if any) would you suggest to be made to the Fishery Act, so far as it affects Upper Canada?

*Ans.* The period for catching white fish in Upper Canada should be prohibited from the 1st day of June to the 20th September.

*Ques.* What is your opinion on what regards the inspection of fish?

*Ans.* I think the inspection of fish should be made compulsory in Upper Canada.

*Ques.* Have you ever heard any complaints against the present Fishery Act?

*Ans. Yes.* The complaints in question arose from the belief that we were to make the most money we could from the rent of the fishery stations, in putting the stations up to public tender. At Cape Rich, I received a tender from a party for three years, stating in his tender that he would pay *so much* for the fishing station of Cape Rich, provided he was protected as every Scotchman ought to be, and that he would pay the rent at the end of the three years instead of paying yearly. I replied, that if he sent in a proper tender, in accordance with the terms of the notice, he would get the lease. In other places, in the same neighborhood, owing to the local fishermen refusing to send in tenders, the fisheries were leased to parties who made a close monopoly and oppressed the fishermen, and created a great deal of dissatisfaction of the act, all of which was remedied in 1862, and the fisheries given to the local fishermen.

*Questions to Mr. Gibbard by Mr. McKellar.*

1st. What amendment, if any, would you recommend to be made to the Fishery Act, in so far as it affects Upper Canada?

2nd. Would you deem it advisable to authorize Township Counsels to lease such fisheries, as bound the Townships, from the Government, with power to sublet them to individuals?

*By Dr. Robitaille.*

3rd. Give a tabular statement of the fishing stations in the lakes and different rivers in Upper Canada, together with the revenue to the Province of each station?

*By Mr. Price.*

4th. As you have looked over the amendments proposed in my Bill for amending the Fishery Act, do you think any improvement can be suggested in regard to those affecting Western Canada?

*By Dr. Robitaille.*

5th. State the amount of all the leases in Upper Canada—the amount paid?

6th. Give the reasons why such a large amount is due upon the leases?

7th. How can we remedy it?

*Answers to questions:—*

1st. The amendments I have suggested from time to time during the past three years, are all embodied in Mr. Price's Bill, which I have carefully examined and compared with my suggested amendments and notes. A copy of my suggested amendments is annexed, as also my reasons.

2nd. I would allow Municipalities to take leases in front of their respective Townships, provided the interests of the local fishermen are strictly guarded, and the sub-leases are made on behalf and for the benefit of rate-payers.

N.B.—It would be necessary to amend the Municipal Act, to give them the power to take leases.

3rd. I cannot reply to this question as regards Mr. McCuaig's division, and the best reply under the circumstances I can make, as regards my own division, is to refer to Appendix, No. 11, Sessional Papers of 1862, letter A. Vol. XX., No. 3,—which contains a tabular statement of the Fishery Stations, and the revenue thereof, in my division, and to which I have added, in red ink, the rentals opposite each station.

4th. I do not—all my suggestions are embodied in your new Act.

5th. From Appendix No. 23, of the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1862, I have made the following extracts which are taken from the annual reports of Mr. McCuaig and myself:—

Total Leases and Licenses issued, Rental.....	\$24,277
Total paid on above.....	9,338

Total due up to January, 1863.....	\$14,939
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6th. Owing to the depression of the fish trade, and the defects of the Fisheries Acts, and the withdrawal of the Lake Superior steamers

7th. By more clearly defining the authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to issue Leases and Licenses—and the establishment of a permanent mail route on Lake Superior.

WM. GIBBARD,  
O. F. Div. No. 2, Upper Canada.

Quebec, April 26, 1863.

28th April, 1868.

*Reasons given by the undersigned for suggesting the accompanying amendments to the Fishery Act.*

*Clause 1.*—It would be, in many places, much more satisfactory to the fishermen to be allowed to take a boat license, as he, the individual fisherman, or two or three in one boat, would know at once how much they would be called on to pay for his or their particular share of any fishery station. If joined in a lease with many others (as is now the case) and bound to pay a certain sum for the whole station, each individual would be liable for the whole sum due, and one honest man would be frequently held liable for the debts of his dishonest comrades. Many such cases have already risen, and I strongly recommend, on behalf of the fishermen, the adoption of this change. All doubts as to the power of the Crown to lease beach and water should be set at rest.

*Clause 2.*—Great difficulties have been encountered, more particularly in the collection of rents, owing to the opinions given by two or more Judges, by County Attorneys, Lawyers and Magistrates, "That the Commissioner of Crown Lands had no legal authority "to grant leases or licenses." Dishonest fishermen have taken advantage of this quibble to repudiate their engagements, and in some cases I have refrained from enforcing the law, because I was aware my decision as a Magistrate would be annulled by the County Judges.

*Clause 3.*—I have had some trouble with parties under this clause, who claim the right, as subjects of Her Majesty, of fishing anywhere with or without lease or permission of lessees, and some of our best lessees are Americans, who employ a large number of Canadians.

*Sub-Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4.*—It will save future trouble and misunderstanding to insert the words "unleased or unoccupied," &c., because some parties have refused to take leases, and given much annoyance to our lessees under this and the three following clauses.

*Sub-Sections 5 and 6.*—This section leads to imaginary claims and rights which cannot now exist, and have been entirely removed by the operations of the last four years under the Fisheries Act. Our instructions are positive and definite in all cases where such claims really exist—to give those parties, whose claims are *bona fide*, the preference, and a simple order from the Commissioner will be quite sufficient.

*Clause 7.*—The terms in this clause "less than an acre" are vague; an acre may be 10 miles or 300 feet in length, dependent entirely on the breadth. Some of our fishing stations are situated on islands of less extent than one square acre—and, of course, in these cases the law cannot be enforced. All that is really necessary is to guard against the offals being left or deposited close to the beach, or in places injurious to the fishing beds or offensive to those in the immediate neighborhood.

*Clause 13.*—On many stations the fishing does not commence till the middle of November, and on some till the end of November, lasting till the end of January. The object of the clause should be to protect the nets and rig of the fisherman whilst actually engaged in his business—which it does not.

*Clause 23.*—I have been *defied* by the occupant, tenant, and person in charge of mills, and to this day have not been able (owing to this defective clause) to compel the construction of a fishway on one of the most important streams in my division, merely because the property was in litigation between two parties, and the Court of Chancery had not decided who was the owner; in case of minors also the same difficulty arises. Many of our best streams have been and still are shut against the fish, owing to this defective clause. Numerous petitions are sent to me to compel mill-owners to put up fishways. N.B.—A numerously signed petition from Walpole, Haldimand, has just been received by me whilst in Quebec, on this subject. Owing to the want of fishways, thousands of our settlers are deprived of the fish they used to take before the erection of mills.

*Clause 29.*—The seining of white fish during the summer months should be prohibited; at that time the fish are hardly fit for food; they are spoilt in large quantities by the sun and heat of the season, before they can be sold, and the small fish are in that season destroyed in great numbers. The fishermen who follow seining during the summer months are generally a miserable loafing class of persons, and seldom make a bare subsistence by their operations; as a rule, seine fishermen are a more improvident, reckless class than gill-net fishermen.

*Clause 31.*—Pickeral are of most value, and taken in greater quantities immediately the ice is broken up, than at any other season. The pickerel fishery in many of the rivers is over before the fifteenth or end of May, and if this clause is not repealed or altered our best pickerel fisheries will be destroyed or rendered useless. The close time should be applied to bass. I have seen them destroyed in immense numbers whilst spawning in shallow places in April and May; some of our best fishing bass grounds have been completely destroyed by the wholesale spearing early in the spring, in places where the fish cannot escape even the beginner in the art of spearing.

*Clause 34.*—The authority to enforce the law, should be given to all the Fishery Officers, otherwise it will be necessary, as in my case, to make all Fishery Officers special or stipendiary Magistrates.

*Clause 35.*—This clause leads to misunderstanding, and is now quite unnecessary; imaginary claims and pretended established rights have been set up and caused annoyance to the legitimate fishermen and lessees.

*Clause 36.*—Some of the most experienced fishermen have told me, that a single pot of grease or one bushel of lime emptied over a white fish ground, will destroy the season's fishery. Many of our most important stations have been ruined by the leaving on the shoals of decaying fish in nets; in consequence of this knowledge, many of our most intelligent lessees have made By-Laws amongst themselves, to assist one another in dragging for lost nets, solely for the purpose of preserving their grounds.

*Clauses 37, 42, 43, 44.*—Should be amended for the reasons given in remarks on clause 34.

*Clause 48.*—Should apply to all parts of Upper Canada, there is no reason why Sabbath-breaking should be allowed in one place and not in another.

*By-Laws*—I have found these By-Laws in many cases inoperative, because Magistrates can not find them in the Fishery Act or in the Statutes, and as they do not receive the Official Gazette, they do not like to act upon the copies shewn them by the Fishery Officers; they should be embodied and made a part of the Act of Parliament.

*By-Law 1.*—Some of our fisheries are carried on exclusively by "Hook Fishermen." When well understood, it is more profitable than gill-net fishing; the clause, as it now stands, does not cover this kind of fishery, it is important that it should do so.

*By-Law 2.*—Trap-nets are in some places quite as destructive as pound-nets; the latter are fixtures for the season, and the preliminary expenses are heavy. Trap-nets can be set so as to take every fish in rivers and channels passing one way; taken up and reset without any expense.

*By-Law 3.*—Spearing should be prohibited altogether, unless in particular cases sanctioned by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Indians under this clause give great annoyance to our lessees, as well as destroy the fish in those places where they can spawn unmolested by nets, namely on honey-combed shoals and other places inaccessible to gill-nets or seines. The spearing is carried on at night, is difficult in consequence to detect, particularly where our lessees are in the neighborhood of Indians; they get up in the morning, and frequently find their nets torn by the spears of the Indians, who too lazy to hunt for themselves, spear the fish in the lessees' nets; moreover, it is well-known that one night's spearing will destroy a lessee's fall fishery, the blood in the water driving the fish off their feeding grounds. If spearing is totally prohibited, particularly on the great lakes, no other special protection for many years will be needed.

*By-Law 8.*—A new By-Law is needed. It often happens that during the run of the fish, perhaps a space of only ten days or three weeks, and in remote places, trespassers will come on to a lessee's ground and fish in spite of his remonstrances; the lessee's only remedy being to apply to the nearest Magistrate, or trust to the chance of the fishery officer making his appearance; if the former, he is compelled to leave his fishery for days, weeks or months;

in some cases, on Lake Superior, during the only time (namely the run of the fish) when he can make money. After losing his time, money and fish, he returns to find the trespasser gone with his fish, or with fish taken from the ground he rents and has to pay for; in fact there is no redress. Under the suggested amendment, there is no occasion to use any violence, but simply to raise the trespasser's nets or hooks, and deposit with the nearest authority. Trespassers are generally those characters who have nothing, are here to-day and away to-morrow; several such instances have already come under my knowledge, and I have instructed lessees to lift the nets, and in remote places to keep them till they meet with some authority to take them, no other check is sufficient to protect lessees, particularly in remote places.

WM. GIBBARD,  
O. F. Div. No. 2, Upper Canada.

April 28, 1863.

*Amendments to the Fishery Act, suggested by the undersigned during the last two years.*

*Clause 1.* After fishing lease add "and boat licenses over all lands, waters and beaches belonging to the Crown, or under the control of the Commissioner of Crown Lands."

*Clause 2.* In place of this clause, full and sufficient authority should be given by Act of Parliament to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to empower him legally to issue leases and boat licenses, and for the Governor in Council to make regulations from time to time for the management of the fisheries, making of by-laws, appointing of officers, &c., &c.

*Clause 3.* After commerce, add "having first obtained a lease or boat license."

*Sub-Section 1.* After any, add "unleased or unoccupied waters, or in places where no reservation for the propagation or the preservation of fish has been made."

*Sub-Section 2.* After "on," add "as in the above section."

*Sub-Section 3.* After "word," add "as in the above section."

*Sub-Section 4.* After "any," add "as in the above section."

*Sub-Section 5.* Repeal.

*Sub-Section 6.* Repeal.

*Clause 7.* After "mainland or," add "on any island, at such distance from the water, and in such manner as will prevent the wash from the offals passing into the water and being offensive to fishermen and others in the immediate neighborhood."

*Clause 13.* After "first of," substitute "April and the 31st day of January;" after "imposed," add "or rent due."

*Clause 23.* After "owner," add "occupant, tenant, or person in charge;" and "Inspector" in addition to "Superintendent."

*Clause 29.* Add "or white fish with seines, from the first day of June to the twentieth day of September."

*Clause 31.* Strike out "Pickerel."

*Clause 34.* Add "Inspector" after "Superintendent."

*Clause 35.* Repeal.

*Clause 36.* After "drug," add "or any nauseous matter, decayed or decaying fish."

*Clause 37.* Insert "Inspector" after "Superintendent."

*Clause 42.* do. do. do. do.

*Clause 43.* do. do. do. do.

*Clause 44.* do. do. do. do.

*Clause 48.* After the words "fishing for," add "any kind of fish, in any part of Upper Canada."

**BY-LAWS.**—These By-Laws should be embodied in the Act of Parliament.

*By-Law 1.* After "net," add "or hook fishery."

" 2. After "pound," add "and trap."

" 3. Strike out all after "spears."

" 4. A new By-Law, No. 8, should be added, as follows:—"Lessees may raise the nets or hooks of trespassers, and deposit the same with the nearest overseer or inspector of fisheries or peace officer."

WM. GIBBARD, Overseer, &c.,  
Division No. 2, U. Canada.

Quebec, April 28, 1863.

JEFFERY JAMES WYATT, Esquire, Merchant, of this city, appears before the Committee, and makes the following deposition :—

I have been in the fish and oil trade for four years in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and about fifteen years in the same trade in Quebec.

*Ques.* Is the inspection of fish and oil compulsory in Nova Scotia?

*Ans.* Yes; it is compulsory for exportation only, but not for home consumption. A certificate of inspection of all fish exported from Halifax must accompany the clearance of the vessel carrying it.

*Ques.* Do you think that the inspection of fish and oil should be compulsory in Canada?

*Ans.* Yes, I certainly do. I think it should be on the same system as it is in Nova Scotia; and that, moreover, it should be compulsory for home consumption in Canada.

*Ques.* How would you provide for the inspection of the large quantity of pickled fish that is brought in Quebec every fall, in a few days, in order not to delay the fishermen?

*Ans.* I think it could be done by appointing an inspector in as many places as might be necessary on the fishing coast of Canada.

*Ques.* Would the inspection of pickled fish improve the trade?

*Ans.* The fish trade has been very much injured by the bad quality of pickled fish brought yearly in the Quebec market; and compulsory inspection of fish and oil would bring higher prices for those articles, and also secure a ready sale.

*Ques.* Do you agree with Mr. Jeffery on every point?

*Ans.* Yes, except as follows:—1st. The large table codfish that comes here from the district of Gaspé would be very good if it were completely made. It would be very good for immediate consumption, that cannot keep on account of not being fully cured or dried. 2nd. Some of the fish that is brought up here by the Newfoundland fishermen is not properly packed. 3rd. Properly packed and cured herring would sell five shillings a barrel more than improperly packed.

*Mr. John Holliday, carrying on both the Salmon and Cod-fishing business in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, answers to the following questions :—*

*Question.* What is the most important branch of fisheries in Canada?

*Answer.* Cod-fishery is the most important.

*Ques.* Do you approve of all the utensils used to kill cod-fish and salmon?

*Ans.* I approve of the implements that I have seen used, such as the stake-nets, the gill or mesh-net and the fly for salmon; the line or seine for cod-fish.

*Ques.* Do you approve of seines for cod-fish?

*Ans.* Yes, when the mesh is of the proper size, and not too small; it should be four inches in extension in the bunt.

*Ques.* Do you approve of the bultow.

*Ans.* I see no objection to the use of the bultow, I have no objections to the use of seine for mackerel, providing the mesh should be two and half inches in extension in the bunt and three inches and a half in the wings. I have no objections to the use of seines for salmon in the estuaries or at sea: the mesh should not be less than five inches. The mesh of the stake and gill-nets should not be less than five inches. I object to the use of seine for herring, because there are large quantities destroyed which are not cured.

(Mr. Holliday carries home with him a series of questions, to which he is to answer in writing, and will transmit them to the Committee.)

*Questions by Mr. Price to Mr. Holliday.*

1st. Do you not think that the use of any nets, seine or otherwise, in the salmon rivers, would be most destructive to the salmon, who have found their way there for the purpose of breeding?

2nd. Do you think that owing to the salmon nets set on the coast of the River St. Lawrence and in the estuaries of its tributaries, the salmon are frightened and driven off from their intended course for their native river, and become lost at sea, as Dr. Adamson states?

3rd. Would not the use of seine nets be a most expensive way of taking salmon, on the coast of the St. Lawrence, and at same time almost fruitless as a means of fishing?

4th. Do you think there is any analogy between the vested fishing rights in the rivers, and on the sea coast of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the rivers and on the sea and river coast of Canada?

5th. Do you not think, that if our present law, with useful amendments, was efficiently carried out, and the nets at present used for the taking of salmon, still used for that purpose, that our salmon rivers would be well-stocked and the net fishing increase in value yearly?

6th. Are not the nets used at present for the taking of salmon, the most simple and least injurious that can be made use of, in allowing the fishermen to carry out his business?

*Answers by John Holliday to Mr Price's Questions.*

1st. I think the use of nets of any description in the upper or fresh water portion of the rivers would be very injurious, as they would capture the salmon necessary to stock the rivers, and eventually cause a great decrease in this fishery.

2nd. From personal observation and knowledge of the habits of salmon, I am satisfied that the nets used in the St. Lawrence and the estuaries of its tributaries do not frighten or drive salmon from their intended course in revisiting their native rivers.

3rd. I do not think seine nets are at all adapted for the capture of salmon on the coast of the St. Lawrence; they would be very unproductive, expensive, and in some places perfectly unworkable, from the strength of tide.

4th. There is no analogy whatever. The vested rights of salmon fishing in the rivers and on the sea coast of Great Britain and Ireland are held by persons to whom charters have been granted by the Crown. These charters commence very high, sometimes near the source of the rivers salmon frequent, and are recognized as much private property as the soil. The grants are often very small in extent, some of them a short distance on one side of a river, sometimes including both, but very seldom has a whole river been granted to any one proprietor. These small bounds create an antagonism of interests, and each proprietor, or his representative, endeavors to take as many salmon as he can; and if the salmon are caught in the lower estuary and on the sea coast by means of stake nets, the upper proprietors get a smaller number, hence the outcry in Britain against stake nets. In Canada, the rights of salmon fishing are all in the hands of the Government, and legislation is unfettered on account of having no conflicting private rights to interfere with. The present law prevents any net-fishing in the upper or fresh water portion of the river, and thus leaves all the salmon that have passed the nets in the estuary and sea coast for re-stocking the rivers, which will be quite ample if not otherwise destroyed; whereas in Britain, nearly all are caught during the fishing season, and the few that ascend after the close time commence are trusted to for re-stocking the rivers. The increased netting everywhere in Great Britain must cause a decrease, when there is no respite given the salmon in the upper or fresh water division during the fishing season.

5th. The existing laws, efficiently carried out, would amply suffice to regulate the netting as now practised; and under their provisions the rivers must become well-stocked, and, as a consequence, the value of the net-fishing proportionately increased.

6th. I consider the primitive system of net-fishing in use in Canada as the least injurious that could be devised.

*Answers to Questions put to John Holliday by Mr. Robitaille, Chairman of the Fishery Committee.*

1st. I think there should be no limit to the time for killing codfish, mackerel or herring, but there ought to be for salmon and trout. The dates, as fixed by the present Act for the close season for salmon, from 1st August to 1st March, are, in my opinion, very suitable.

2nd. Codfish come on the banks or shallows in the sea, where the bottom is adapted in the months of April and May—to deposit their spawn. Herring appear on the coast for the same purpose in the spring and fall. Salmon commence to ascend the rivers that

fall into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the end of May; but it is in June and July they do so in the greatest numbers, and a few in the months of August and September. In the end of the month of September and in October, they usually deposit their ova; this depends, however, very much on the forwardness of the season and on the weather.

3rd. The methods at present followed are those in common use elsewhere; but, as a general rule, sufficient attention is not paid in the manipulation. In the curing of herring the Dutch are very particular about striking or rubbing in of the salt previous to packing; and it is also of great moment that they should be packed in barrels that will keep the original pickle, as each re-pickling draws off some of the richness and flavor of the fish.

4th. At present, fish of all descriptions arrive to market in such a mixed state, all qualities in the same package, some short in weight, and even sometimes different kinds in the same barrel, that I think an inspection is very necessary, and it might be made compulsory. It is compulsory in Nova Scotia for fish exported thence, and virtually so in Massachusetts, where any one carrying pickled fish, not inspected, inland or by sea, is liable to a penalty.

5th. I have not had sufficient experience of fish as a manure to express a decided opinion.

6th. Caplin and herring are so used when caught in greater quantities than are required for bait or than can be cured, or when no sale can be had for them. Coarse fish, that are not fit for food, are also made use of.

7th. The quantities at present made use of as a manure I do not think has any serious effect on the fisheries.

8th. Caplin, herring, squid, sand-eels or lance, smelts and clams. I do not think it very practicable or useful to form artificial beds of clams, as they are only used for bait when no other can be had.

9th. I do not approve of giving bounties at all. Under the present system only those who are able to fit out a schooner, and in comparatively good circumstances, receive the bounty, while those who can only fish in barges from the shore are left to their own resources. The seal-fishing, which is an infinitely more dangerous occupation, is carried on to a considerable extent, and is shut out from the bounty, owing to the time consumed by the voyage being less than that required by the Act.

10th. If bounties are to be paid, I think it would be much better to do so on the quantities caught, say at a rate per quintal for dry codfish, and per barrel on fish and oil.

11th. I am not acquainted with the systems of bounty in France or the United States.

12th. The principle involved in the existing system of protection, efficiently carried out, would, no doubt, prove extremely beneficial. In my opinion, the coast should be divided into two or more districts, each under the charge of an active stipendiary magistrate; the extent of the fishing-districts being to admit of efficient supervision by any one officer. Vessels of from 50 to 60 tons register would suffice for this service.

13th. Several cases of infraction of the law have occurred in my own neighborhood, some of which have been disposed of and some have not.

14th. There is no doubt that if the rivers of Canada—fit to produce salmon—were all re-stocked and protected for ten years, the subsequent annual yield would be very large; but the statistics relating to fisheries are so incomplete as to afford no reliable data upon which to found a calculation.

15th. I think the Government ought to expend some money in the forming or planting of oyster beds. In the Lower St. Lawrence are some of the finest feeding grounds to be met with. The planting of oysters has been carried out to a large extent in France by the Government, yielding a profitable employment to the population in the neighborhood.

(Translation.)

Mr. MICHEL LESPÉRANCE, of Montmagny, carrying on the fishery on the south shore of Grand Etang, and on the north shore of Rivière aux Bouleaux, makes the following declaration:—

I have been engaged in the fisheries under the name and style of François and Michel Lespérance, since 1847. We usually employ one hundred and twenty men a year. Last year we produced 4,500 quintals of dried cod. I do not think that the quantity of cod in

the Gulf is diminishing; there are a great many more fishermen now than there were ten years ago.

It is impossible to improve the method of preparing dried cod for foreign markets.

The best means of obviating all bad preparation of pickled fish, would be the compulsory inspection, at Quebec, of salmon, mackerel, herring and trout,—in a word, of all pickled fish. I think it would be almost impossible to cause the fish to be inspected on the north shore.

*Ques.* Can the implements, used in taking the cod, be improved?

*Ans.* I am of opinion that they cannot.

*Ques.* What is your opinion of the service performed by Mr. Fortin, in the Gulf?

*Ans.* The service performed by Mr. Fortin is most useful, both on the north and on the south shores. I have observed great changes since he has been among us. The laws are more strictly observed, and his services are now indispensable. The service would, I think, be much more efficient if a steamer, specially devoted to the fisheries, was placed at his disposal, and if his judicial powers were increased. For instance, among other cases, in 1861, Mr. Fortin arrested some persons who had pillaged a shipwrecked vessel; not being endowed with the powers necessary to enable him to judge the matter on the spot he was compelled to commit and carry them to Percé Jail. The judge there admitted the prisoners to bail, and the prosecution was subsequently abandoned by the Crown, on the pretext that the expense would be too great. By conferring on the Stipendiary Magistrate the powers necessary to enable him to proceed summarily in such cases, the law would be made much more effective, and great expense would be avoided. I have been on board "La Canadienne" several times and saw that excellent discipline was maintained. I have always remarked that Mr. Fortin displayed great activity and energy, and I never knew him to waste a moment for his own amusement in any port. I remember that in 1858 Mr. Fortin proceeded in an open boat from Paspébiac to Rivière aux Renards, at the request of Golbert Lavergne, in his capacity of magistrate, to settle serious difficulties which existed between the school commissioners and the inhabitants. The distance from Paspébiac to Rivière aux Renards is thirty-six leagues, and the navigation, especially in an open boat, is most dangerous. The Stipendiary Magistrate succeeded in restoring order, and the only feeling of the inhabitants of the place towards him at present is one of gratitude.

*Ques.* Are you of opinion that the use of fish as manure is injurious to the fisheries?

*Ans.* No. I cultivate 200 arpents of land at Grand Etang, and I myself use fish as manure. I use the heads of the cod, the caplin, and the herring, and I know by experience that the practice does not in any way diminish the quantity of bait required to carry on the fishery. I am unable to say why, at certain times and in certain places, there is a deficiency of bait.

The practice of throwing the heads of the cod on the shore is not injurious to the fisheries.

Practical fishermen along the coast are well aware that the cod is always in greater abundance and of better quality when the caplin does not make its appearance along the shore.

(Translation.)

*Questions put by Mr. Beaubien to Pierre Fortin, Esquire.*

*Ques.* Can you state whether, under their last lease from Government, the H. B. Company had the exclusive right of fishing for salmon in the River Moisie?

*Ans.* It appears to me, after examining the letters patent of 1852, by which the Government leased the King's Posts to the Hudson's Bay Company, and above all the following paragraph, at page 3,—“shall have no exclusive privilege of any kind in virtue of “the said Act,”—that the said Company, since the issuing of the said letters patent, do not possess any exclusive fishing privilege, either in the Moisie River, or in any other part of the King's Posts.

*Ques.* When the Moisie River was leased to Mr. Holliday, were the Company entitled to claim indemnity for being dispossessed of their fishing stations; and had their lease expired?

*Ans.* The lease of the Kings Posts covered 21 years from 1852, and it had not, therefore, expired. I presume the lease must have been revoked then, before the leasing to Holliday; but I am not aware of the terms under which the lease was revoked, and having no certain data upon which to base my opinion, I am unable to give a satisfactory answer to this question.

*Ques.* In claiming indemnity for having been dispossessed of fisheries on the Moisie, after accepting from the Government special conditions with reference to their rights and privileges over the said river and others, under a new lease, could the Company reasonably ask to be placed on the same footing as other parties occupying fisheries concurrently with them, on those Rivers, in virtue of the Act 16th Vic., cap. 92?

*Ans.* If the lease in virtue of which the Hudson's Bay Company held the King's Posts and all other rights conferred upon them by that lease, has been revoked, it seems to me that the Company, by that fact has lost the right of fishing they had exercised, more especially from the moment that the Government leased the Moisie; and it also seems to me that the Company ought not to claim an indemnity for having been dispossessed of their fishing places on the said river. I must also state that the Company was not dispossessed by me, for they had not set any salmon nets in the Moisie, during the year when that river was leased to Mr. Holliday; consequently they had not exercised their right of fishing in it.

*Ques.* Do you not think that under the Act already mentioned, any other parties as well as the Company, might have deemed themselves authorized to hold fishing stations on the said river, notwithstanding the lease granted for the whole river to the present lessee, Mr. Holliday?

*Ans.* My own opinion is that the parties referred to, who fished in that river under the 16 Vic. and 22 Vic., cap. 86, sec. 35, might, in good faith, have deemed themselves authorized to hold possession of their stations on the Moisie, despite the lease granted to Mr. Holliday, the more so from the fact that the majority of them were not aware when they went to fish in that river, that year, that Mr. Holliday held a lease; and to the best of my knowledge, they were not officially notified of that act of the Government until my arrival at the Moisie, in June, when I dispossessed them under instructions from the Government, dated 12th May, 1859, two days after my departure from Québec for the Gulf, and which I received only on the 29th May, at Percé, when I touched there.

*Ques.* Are you aware that any persons holding fishing stations on that river, or any other river, were, before their departure for the fishing places, made aware that the rivers were leased to Mr. Holliday?

*Ans.* I do not believe that the greater number of the persons who held stations on the Moisie, were aware that the river had been leased to Mr. Holliday; and I myself only learned the fact, on the 28th May, at Percé, by a letter sent me by the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated Toronto, 12th May, 1859.

*Ques.* Are you aware of any infraction of the Fishery Law, by the present lessees of salmon rivers?

*Ans.* Mr. John Holliday, lessee of the Moisie, was prosecuted before me, last spring, at Quebec, on complaint of Mr. W. F. Witcher, for having used fishing implements for taking salmon, at a shorter distance than two hundred yards from the standing nets he had already set in that river; he was found guilty, and sentenced, on the 2nd May, 1862, to a fine of \$5 and costs. Mr. Holliday has since appealed to a higher court, and the case is still pending. Last season Mr. Witcher confiscated one of Mr. Holliday's nets, which was set at a shorter distance from a neighboring net than the law permits. The only other instance of an infraction of the law, by a lessee of a river, is that of Mr. Robert Stanley, lessee of the Natashquan, one of whose nets, for having been set in a manner contrary to law, was confiscated by Mr. Witcher, I think in 1860.

*By Mr. Robitaille.*

I have never been engaged in fishing as a pursuit, but during the eleven years that I have been engaged in conducting the service for the protection of the Gulf fisheries I have often witnessed the taking of cod, herring, mackerel, caplin, sand eel, salmon and trout, in fact of every kind of fish caught on our coasts.

On the Gaspé coast and on the Bay Chaleurs, herring are generally taken with nets; seines are seldom used there. At the Magdalen Islands, seines are used in preference in taking this fish, but nets are not altogether discarded.

On the Labrador coast, where the large and fat "Labrador herring" are taken, in the autumn, the seine may be said to be exclusively used; nevertheless, some of the inhabitants set herring nets in the vicinity of their establishments.

Canadian fishermen almost always use standing nets for mackerel; some of them, however, have of late years provided themselves with mackerel-seines, which they use when the shoals of mackerel approach the coast and the weather is fine enough for the use of the seine.

A mode of taking this fish, which obtains very generally at the Magdalen Islands and on the Gaspé coast, but not on the northern coast, is to use lines of from two to four fathoms and hooks baited with fish-bait (generally a piece of the under part of the throat of the mackerel). The fish are attracted to the surface by throwing in a bait consisting simply of fish offal cut up, of which the mackerel are exceedingly fond.

The Canadian fishermen, on almost every part of our coasts, make use of the hand-line in fishing for cod. Some few of them use seines, but this is the case on the northern coast only. The majority of our fishermen use open boats in cod-fishing; some of them use schooners, particularly at the Magdalen Islands.

I have already described the mode of taking salmon for the purposes of trade; trout are taken in the same manner, but with nets of smaller mesh. Both fish are also taken with a floating line, furnished with a hook and artificial fly. This method is only used when fishing by way of amusement.

*Ques.* Can you suggest a better kind of net than the kind at present in use?

*Ans.* No. Our fishermen always like to procure nets made of the strongest kind of cord; as to the dimensions of the meshes for both kinds of nets, the fishermen are themselves best able to proportion the nets to the object for which they are intended—namely, to catch the largest possible quantity of fish of such size and weight as to be available for preparation as an article of food, and for home and foreign trade, without being liable to break in the struggles of the fish when entangled in the meshes.

The implements used by our fishermen have been greatly improved within the past few years, and I do not see how any further improvement can be effected. Of course, an increase of capital would enable our fishermen to enlarge and multiply their fishing engines and tackle, and secure a larger quantity of fish.

*Ques.* Would you recommend that the meshes of cod, herring, and mackerel seines should be so large as that the fish may become entangled in them?

*Ans.* No; for if many of the fish became entangled in the meshes of the seine, inasmuch as they die the moment they become entangled, their weight would sink the net, and the living fish intended to be taken would escape; moreover, a seine loaded with dead fish would be very difficult to draw up on the shore; in fine, it would take a considerable time to disentangle the fish from the seines, which are in some instances of the enormous length of 700 to 900 feet, and from 60 to 160 feet in depth. The largest cod-seines are used by the French fishermen at Newfoundland, in deep-sea fishing, in the manner they call "*à la moulinet*."

*Ques.* At what season would you have cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, trout, &c., &c. caught; and do you think that it would be useful to limit the season for catching these fish?

*Ans.* The taking of sea fish ought to be carried on at all seasons, whenever they can be caught easily, and with the least possible expense. The time for catching sea fish, such as cod, herring, mackerel, &c., should not be limited; and those who would not have these fish taken when they approach the coast in order to spawn, are, or pretend to be, ignorant of the fact that it is then (during the spawning season) that the sea fish approach the coast in greatest number, that they are then less timid, that it is then the largest quantity can be taken, and that once the function of reproduction accomplished the fish return to deep water, where it is far more difficult and expensive to take them; and it is evident, from what I have just stated, that to prevent the taking of sea-fish while spawning near the coast, is to throw insurmountable obstacles in the way of our great sea-fisheries, and to impose a check upon them when they are just assuming in Canada a considerable degree of importance, as I have established in my reports. When a sea-fish is taken, especially if it be a female about to spawn, not only is the parent fish destroyed, but also the fish which would have been produced from the eggs contained in its ovaries; and were it not for the

astounding fecundity with which Nature has so wisely endowed the female sea-fish, some of the species, which for centuries have been the object of the most untiring and extensive fishing operations, would now have been extinct, or would soon become so. But there is no reason to anticipate anything of the kind. It is well known that a female herring contains within its ovaries several millions (6,000,000) of eggs; a female cod almost as many, and even more, according to some naturalists. It is evident that, with so vast a quantity of eggs, even though only the one-tenth, one-hundredth, or even the one-thousandth part were to reach maturity, it is impossible that these highly valuable fish should become extinct. Suppose that ten female cod or herring bring forth, in some part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the number of eggs generally borne by these species of fish, that all the eggs are hatched, and that the young fish from these eggs all reach adult age, the ten female fish would alone suffice to restock the Gulf of St. Lawrence, even though fishing had been carried on with the utmost activity and the most abundant results for many years.

*Ques.* Will you state at what period herring, mackerel, salmon and trout are out of season, and consequently of little value?

*Ans.* Sea fish can hardly be said to be ever out of season. They are not so fat when spawning as at other times, but they are nevertheless an excellent article of food when salted or dried, particularly for export to warm countries; but it is in autumn they are fattest and the flesh is then more succulent.

Fresh water fish, such for instance as salmon and trout, are out of season from spawning time in the autumn—September, October, and November—until the following spring, when they return from the sea after fattening on the abundant nourishment they find in the vicinity of our maritime coasts, in the form of caplin, sand-eel and other fish, and perhaps of crustacea.

*Ques.* At what period does the spawning season for these fish occur; how long does it last; and where do they spawn?

*Ans.* Sea fish, such as cod, herring and mackerel, generally spawn in the spring; the herring in May, the mackerel at the beginning of June, and the cod at the end of May and in the month of June.

Herring spawn in water of little depth near the shore, as do also the mackerel. The great spawning grounds for the first of these fish on the coast of Canada, are the Magdalen Islands and the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs; this fish spawns on the remainder of the coast of Gaspé, and on the north shore, chiefly at Seven Islands, but in smaller numbers than at the first places I have mentioned. The only important spawning grounds for mackerel which we have, are in Pleasant Bay, at the Magdalen Islands.

The cod spawns near all our coasts, where it finds banks and shallow water; but it is chiefly on the northern coast, from *l'anse a Blanc Sablons* to *Isles aux Chien*, at Natashquan, on some other parts of the same coast but a little further west, and on the Gaspé coast, particularly where it is bathed by the waters of the Gulf and lower St. Lawrence, that they are found in the greatest abundance at this season. I have already stated the spawning season for salmon and trout. As regards the lake fish, I have not studied them sufficiently to state at what period they spawn.

I am well acquainted with the manner in which our people prepare the different kinds of fish for the market. The greater part of the cod taken in Canada is salted and dried for foreign markets. It is admitted on all hands that none of our competitors offer in the markets of Brazil, Spain, or Italy, a finer or a better article of dried cod than that prepared in Canada. The cod for interior consumption is merely salted, and then shipped either in bulk, or in barrels.

Many of our fishermen are open to the reproach of not cleaning the cod sufficiently before salting, and of not packing with sufficient care and attention to cleanliness that which is barrelled. The fish that reaches the wharves of Quebec is often covered over with filth from the holds of the schooners in which it is brought.

Herring, mackerel, halibut, salmon, and trout are prepared in brine; they are pickled in barrels holding 200 pounds of fish.

Salmon are sometimes packed in large barrels called "tierces." They contain 300 pounds of fish. Much of this fish is prepared with all the care required by its perishable nature; but a large quantity also—and by far too large a quantity—does not receive proper care and attention.

The fish are not properly washed; sometimes they are not sufficiently salted, and when packed, the barrels are not always kept full of strong brine, an essential condition for the preservation of pickled fish; in many cases also the barrels leak and lose their brine during the voyage on board ship. And hence all the losses of our outfitters who send this fish to market; for if once it runs short of brine it never sells at a price sufficiently high to remunerate the fisherman.

*Ques.* What improvement would you suggest?

*Ans.* The improvement I suggest is to gut, wash and salt the fish with greater care, and to use, in packing them, none but strong barrels, thoroughly stanch. The latter is above all an essential condition for barrels intended to hold pickled fish.

*Ques.* Do you think the inspection of fish ought to be compulsory; and what is the system followed in England?

*Ans.* The inspection of fish and oil, and of pickled fish particularly (for dried fish, such as cod, are always inspected by the outfitters before being shipped for foreign markets) is very useful; for it to a certain extent, compels the fisherman to prepare his fish with care, in order to improve its quality, and make it command a better market. I think that the most effectual measure to be adopted in order to give a high value to our pickled fish (our dried cod already commands the highest prices, in preference to any other cod, in foreign markets) would be a compulsory inspection of pickled fish, before shipment for *foreign markets*. By pickled fish, I mean salmon, trout, herring and mackerel, packed in barrels or tierces. I do not see the necessity for such an inspection for oils; however, if they were treated in the same manner as pickled fish—that is to say, oils destined for *export only*—I believe our fishermen and merchants would derive good results from such a measure.

With a view also of rendering the trade in fish more important (for the article offered would then be of better quality) and of greater facility both for the shipper and the purchaser, in the markets of Quebec and Montreal, it might be well to establish, in both those places, a *compulsory inspection* for pickled fish (*only*), and perhaps also for salt cod in barrels. I believe that, in the interests of the seller as well as of the buyer, such a measure should be adopted for the ports of Quebec and Montreal; but throughout the rest of the country the inspection of all kinds of fish and oils ought to be left to the option of the party offering his products for sale.

Having never seen any reports relative to the fisheries of England or the United States, I am not aware whether the system of inspection of fish is obligatory in those two countries; however, I have heard it stated that in England the law compels the exporter of pickled fish to have it inspected before shipment. In Nova Scotia the inspection of all kinds of pickled fish is enforced by law.

*Ques.* What fish do the fishermen use for bait?

*Ans.* Caplin, sand-eel, herring, mackerel, and sometimes, but seldom, trout; smelt, a small fish called chub, squid, mya, and sometimes the stomach of the cod.

*Ques.* What is your opinion as to the bounty system at present in operation in Canada?

*Ans.* I refer the Committee to my remarks addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the \_\_\_\_\_, for my answer to this question. I have no changes to make therein. As to the bounty system adopted in France, I refer to my report for 1858, which will be found to contain the French law relative to bounties, for the encouragement of the fisheries of that country. In the United States, vessels receive by way of bounty a sum of \$4 per ton for four consecutive months' fishing, up to 80 tons; for three and a-half months' fishing I think they receive \$3½ per ton; and for three months, \$3. Our bounty law is based as nearly as may be on that of the United States.

*Ques.* Are you acquainted with the present system of leasing salmon rivers; what is that system?

*Ans.* I am. The Crown Lands Department farms out—by leases covering several years—some of the large salmon rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, such as the rivers Godbout, Trinity, Marguerite, Moisie, Magpie, Natashquan, and some other stations of less importance. I myself, during my visits to the coasts of the Gulf, grant fishing licenses for the rivers other than those I have mentioned, and for the fishing stations on the coasts. The licenses for the year 1862 numbered 272, and produced \$1,079.25. I may state to the Committee that, without the aid of the cruiser under my command on

our maritime coasts, the Government would never have succeeded in establishing a system for the leasing of our rivers and other salmon fisheries.

*Ques.* Do you know the number of varieties or species of fish, marine animals, mollusca, &c., &c., that frequent or inhabit the Canadian coasts of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence?

*Ans.* Yes; and I have given a catalogue of them, with a short description of each species, at the conclusion of my report for 1862.

*Ques.* Which are the most important species?

*Ans.* The most important species are, first the cod, the herring, the mackerel, the whale, the seal, the white porpoise, amongst those that inhabit the sea; among the fresh water fish, the salmon; of the mollusca, the squid and the mya (*coque*) which are much used on our coast as a bait for cod; amongst the crustacea, the lobster, the importance of which as an article of food, is certainly not sufficiently appreciated in Canada.

*Ques.* Do you know the quantity of salmon taken in the rivers and along the coasts specially under your jurisdiction?

*Ans.* Yes; in 1861 the take was 2519½ barrels of salmon; in 1862, 2288½ barrels.

*Ques.* Can you tell the cause of the decrease of salmon in some of the rivers?

*Ans.* I attribute it, in most of the rivers of Canada (up to the last few years), to two principal causes: to the obstruction of many of the rivers by mill-dams which the salmon were unable to pass, and which, therefore, deprived them of all possibility of reaching the spawning grounds in order to accomplish the essentially important functions of the reproduction of the species; to the excess to which fishing was carried in almost all our rivers; at all seasons and by any and every means, with nets, seines, spears, fish-gigs, nigogs, torches, &c. The salmon being pursued everywhere, even on the spawning ground, could not bring forth their young in sufficient numbers to meet the enormous destruction in the rivers, by excessive fishing from year to year. Under a system of destruction on so vast a scale, and so utterly in excess of the means of reproduction, the salmon must in the end have disappeared in great part, even in our very richest rivers, had not energetic means been taken to put a stop to this disastrous state of things.

The remedy consisted of the clauses of the Fishery Act relative to the protection of salmon, which clauses I caused to be strictly carried out in the rivers under my jurisdiction. Within the last two or three years, far from diminishing in numbers in our rivers, (I mean the lower rivers chiefly) the salmon seem to have increased, and if the number of salmon caught is not greater than previous to the passing of the Act, it is because fishing is being restricted with a view of effecting a speedy restocking of our rivers.

*Ques.* Of what size should the meshes of each net and seine be?

*Ans.* The fishermen on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, in the parishes, measure the meshes of the nets in the square; thus, salmon nets are generally three inches square or on the mesh, or six inches from knot to knot. The fishermen on the north shore generally measure the meshes of the nets by stretching the mesh from knot to knot, diagonally, and taking the measure between them; thus, it is said that salmon nets measure six inches from knot to knot.

DIMENSIONS of the Meshes of Seines and Nets in use in the Lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf.

Porpoise nets.....	.....meshes	13 inches square.
Harp seal nets.....	“	9½ “ “
Harbour seal nets.....	“	6½ “ “
Salmon nets.....	“	3½ “ “ usually.

They are sometimes three and sometimes even two and a half inches square. The latter size is that required by law.

Trout nets.....	.....meshes	1½ to 2 inches square.
Cod nets.....	“	2½ “ “
Mackerel nets.....	“	1½ “ “
Herring nets.....	“	1½ “ “
Eel nets.....	“	1 “ “

Cod seines.—Meshes 2 inches square in the wings, and 1½ inch in the bunt.  
 Mackerel seines.—Meshes 1 inch square in the wings, and ¾ inch square in the bunt.  
 Herring seines.—Meshes ¾ inch square in the wings, and ½ inch in the bunt.

Capelin seines.—Meshes  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square in the wings,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch square between the wings and the bunt, and from 2 to 3 lines in the bunt.

Sand-eel seines.—The caplin seine is generally used to take sand-eels, but a bunt, called a sand-eel bunt, is adapted to it; the meshes of this are from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lines square.

Ques. Do you think that the meshes of cod, mackerel and herring seines should be large enough to allow the fish to get entangled in the meshes?

Ans. The meshes of all kinds of seines should be small enough in the bunt to prevent the fish from getting entangled in them (in the bunt); for in that case the fish so entangled die, and soon by their weight cause the seine to sink, and it then becomes useless and inefficient to draw out the living fish. Besides, a seine loaded with dead fish would be too heavy to be drawn up on the shore.

Ques. What is your opinion of the present system of salmon protection?

Ans. The present system of salmon protection is good in principle; it only requires some changes which I have suggested in the amendments recommended by me to the Fishery Act. I am well acquainted with the system, as it was inaugurated in the Gulf by myself. It consists in not allowing the catching of salmon except during a limited time, in order that a sufficient number of fish may escape the apparatus of the fishermen, to go and deposit their eggs in the spawning grounds, and so to create a new population for the rivers which they frequent; the latter at a subsequent period will replace the salmon caught by the fishermen. If the nets of the fishermen are too numerous in a river; if too many salmon are caught in it; if, in consequence, few of the fish escape the snares laid for them on the way by which they reach the places where reproduction is effected by the depositing, fecundation and hatching of the eggs, it is certain that in a few years the gradual depopulation of that river will be effected. Such has been the case in most of the rivers in the central part of Canada, in which salmon existed in great quantity at the time of the discovery of the country. If, on the contrary, the time for fishing and the number of nets to be used is limited, and a large number of salmon are, by consequence, allowed to ascend the rivers to the spawning grounds, without much impediment; then in a few years the repopulation or restocking of the rivers exhausted by too extensive fishing, or from any other cause, is effected; and in the case of rivers which still contain fish, this system maintains them in a very productive condition, notwithstanding active fishing, remunerative to the fisherman. And in proof of what I state we have the results obtained in England, Scotland and Ireland, where, under the influence of regulations for the protection of the salmon fishery, the products of that fishery have in many places increased five and even ten fold.

I have recommended that the time for salmon-fishing should be shortened by some days more, with the view of effecting the restocking of exhausted rivers in the most prompt manner possible. The state, as well as the fishermen, is interested in the attaining of such a result before the lapse of many years. But the measure so proposed by me is intended to be but temporary—say for ten years; after the expiration of that period, the time of closing the salmon fishing might be re-established as at present, without fear that a more extended fishery would then have the effect of diminishing the products of our rivers.

Besides the amendments which I have suggested to the clauses of the Fishery Act which relate to the salmon-fishery, I would recommend that the officers employed in the protective service in Canada should be required to meet every year and report upon the condition of the salmon-fishery throughout the whole of Canada, and on the alterations in the Fishery Act, so far as relates to the most effectual protection of that valuable fish.

Ques. Are you acquainted with the Lower Canadian fisheries?

Ans. I am acquainted with the Lower Canadian fisheries, especially with those carried on in the lower part of the River and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as I have been employed for eleven years, by the Government of Canada, in the organization and protection of the maritime fisheries, and of the salmon and trout fisheries in the places above mentioned.

Ques. What is the most important fishery in Canada?

Ans. The most important Canadian fishery, in a commercial and in every other possible point of view, is undoubtedly the great cod-fishery, for it is, so to speak, inexhaustible; it is that which furnishes occupation to the greater number of vessels; it is that which gives occupation to the greatest number of fishermen; it is that which yields the products so much sought after, which our shippers along the coast of Gaspé export to such good

profit to the Antilles, to Brazil, to Spain, and to Italy; and it is at the same time the best school for the formation of hardy and experienced sailors, who, in case of invasion by an army or a hostile fleet, might be serviceably employed in the defence of our country.

*Ques.* Is the artificial reproduction of salmon necessary for the restocking of our rivers?

*Ans.* It is necessary and even essential for the repopulation or restocking of the water courses from which the salmon, in consequence of the numerous mill dams built thereon, or from any other cause, have completely disappeared.

But it is not absolutely necessary for those of our rivers in which the salmon are still found in greater or less quantity; for in such cases natural reproduction may suffice, if care is taken to protect the salmon during the spawning season; it is however a powerful auxiliary means which might be employed without too great expense, in order to complete the restocking of our rivers in a much shorter space of time than would be required, if the process was left to the unaided efforts of nature.

*Ques.* Are you acquainted with the system of artificial reproduction followed by Mr. Nettle?

*Ans.* My occupation during the season of navigation, and the distance from Quebec at which I reside during the winter, have not allowed of my following the experiments made by Mr. Nettle in his laboratory for the artificial production of fish.

*Ques.* Will you describe it?

*Ans.* For the reasons above given, I cannot give a very exact description of it. I know, however, that it consisted of a hatching apparatus, comprising two basins, the water in which fell from the upper into the lower basin; both had a gravelled bottom. On this gravel were laid the salmon eggs, the hatching of which was to be effected under the influence of running water, with which they were covered, and which was maintained at a temperature which was not permitted to vary too much.

*Ques.* Was the system a good one, and why did he not succeed?

*Ans.* I had not an opportunity of seeing Mr. Nettle engaged in his operations for the artificial reproduction of salmon, and I cannot therefore state whether the general system followed by that gentleman was good or bad. As to his incubating apparatus, I saw no defect in it, although I should have preferred its being formed of smaller vessels discharging one into the other, and having two bottoms, the upper one of which, situated a few inches only above the lower one, and made of a net work of oxier, galvanized iron wire, or better still of very small rods of glass, would have supported the eggs, the hatching of which was to be effected. I am therefore more inclined to attribute Mr. Nettle's failure in his attempts at restocking some of our water courses, to a want of experience or of care in the numerous and complicated operations, which are necessary in the work of pisciculture in order to bring it to a successful termination, rather than to any defect in his incubating apparatus. I should however object to a lining of sheet lead (such as that used, I believe, but I am not certain, in Mr. Nettle's apparatus) because the salts which are formed from that metal under the influence of air and water, may be a cause or intoxication to the young fish, which would be fatal to them.

The system which I would suggest, and which would cost but little, would be to carry on the artificial propagation of fish (salmon and trout) on the banks of the rivers which it is proposed to restock; the process of pisciculture should be entrusted to the most intelligent of our fishery overseers, who are stationed near important rivers. Those officers, furnished with incubating apparatus capable of containing about twenty thousand salmon or trout eggs, and each of which would not cost twenty dollars, would carry on the propagating operations in their own houses in accordance with instructions given them by the Government, and, in case of rivers falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under the supervision of the magistrate commanding the expedition for the protection of the fisheries.

The fishery overseers, now converted into pisciculturists, could easily procure salmon and trout eggs, and fecundate them under circumstances most conducive to success, and transport them without danger of loss in their incubating apparatus; and they might convey the salmon and trout fry obtained by the hatching of the eggs, when they should have attained age and strength enough to allow of their being removed from the incubating apparatus to the waters of the stream which they are destined to re-populate, with the

greatest facility possible, in view of the proximity of the hatching apparatus to the medium in which the fry are to live when once at liberty.

*Ques.* What effect is produced by the practice of throwing fish offal into the rivers in which the salmon fishery is carried on?

*Ans.* The throwing of fish offal into the rivers which the salmon ascend, and especially into the channels, during the salmon-fishing season, must be injurious to that fishery, but, possibly, not to so serious a degree as many persons seem to believe; either because the throwing of the fish offal into the water from schooners—in which the splitting of the cod goes on for several hours every day—frightens the fish and prevents them from proceeding on their way and ascending the rivers which they habitually frequent, or because it causes temporary obstructions in the narrow channels, until it has been entirely decomposed and dissolved by the water; or because, as some persons maintain, it impregnates the water with deleterious substances which are formed during the decomposition of the animal matter at the bottom of the water. But I do not coincide in the latter opinion, because I have often witnessed the rapidity with which the soft substances attached to the head and spine, which are removed from the cod in the process of cleaning, dissolve in the water and disappear in a few days, without becoming decomposed, and without emitting any smell. The bony parts are longer in succumbing to the dissolving power of the running water in which they are immersed, but they also, in time, disappear, without causing any permanent obstruction in the rivers.

When the salmon fishery is once over, and when the greater number of the salmon have once passed the estuaries of the rivers, the throwing of fish offal into those places cannot be very injurious to the salmon fishery, and I cannot see in what that practice—at that time—can be as prejudicial to the fishery in question as it is usually declared to be; for which reason, in view of the great difficulty, expense and trouble to which the cod fishermen are subjected by the obligation under which they are now placed, to bury the fish offal at a certain distance from the shore; and in view of the fact that these masses of fish, which can only be partially covered with sand from the beach (for when the cod fishery is active the offal is being carried nearly throughout the day, without ceasing, to the receiving trenches), rapidly become decomposed under a burning sun and exhale a most pestilential stench, almost insupportable by the fishermen who are working in the vicinity, and likely to engender malignant fevers (as is reported to have occurred at the Moisie River last year), I had recommended, with the view of favoring the cod fishery, without at all injuring the salmon fishery, that the fishermen should be allowed to throw the offal of the cod into the water, but only after the salmon fishery shall have terminated.

I have since discovered a means of disposing of the cod offal, in a way satisfactory to the cod fishermen, and at the same time unprejudicial in the slightest degree to the salmon fishery: it is to allow the cod fishermen to construct beneath their flakes very close enclosures, so that no substance can escape from them, which should serve as receptacles for all the fish offal. The tide flowing into these enclosures twice a day would have the effect of dissolving, in a short period of time, all the soft parts contained in them, without causing any disagreeable smell to annoy the workmen on the flakes, and without mingling with the water which would wash out the enclosures any deleterious substance, as has been proved by experience in the River St. John, where the trout, far from avoiding the enclosures (there were one or two there) even, on the other hand, remained in the vicinity, doubtless to feed on the albuminous substance removed by the water from the fish offal which floated in the enclosures. Nor do I think that any serious injury can be shown to have resulted to the salmon fishery from the practice of throwing fish offal on the beach, at low as at high water, anywhere, except in the immediate vicinity of salmon nets.

*Ques.* What is the best method of taking the salmon?

*Ans.* After considering the plan followed in the lower Provinces, the United States, England and France, I cannot say that I have seen any better method of taking salmon than that adopted in Canada. It consists of the use of ordinary salmon nets, the meshes of which should be at least five inches from one knot to another, when drawn out; and which are stretched either on stakes or else by means of grapnels, or anchors, when the water in which the fishery is carried on is deep. These fishing implements, which are placed in our rivers in limited numbers only, and in a manner fixed by law, by fishermen who obtain a lease or fishing license before being entitled to set any salmon net in any

place in Lower Canada, allow the occupants of salmon fishing stations to carry on a remunerative fishery, which is not too destructive. I observe that several persons are desirous of entirely suppressing salmon fishing with nets of any description whatever; I cannot make out the object of these people, who appear to me never to have examined into the question of the salmon fishery in a commercial point of view, unless it is to put a stop to that fishery as a branch of industry, in order to make over all our rivers in which that fine fish abounds to the anglers. And who would furnish those thousands of barrels of salmon of which our traders dispose every year, either for home consumption or for exportation to the other provinces, and to the United States? Would the anglers furnish them? Or should we have recourse to the use of the seine? The latter method of catching salmon would be very expensive, and under many circumstances much more destructive, and injurious to the rivers than the use of the ordinary nets.

*Ques.* Generally speaking, what amendments do you suggest to the existing fishery law?

*Ans.* The amendments which I suggest are those which I, last winter, submitted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in communications which are now before the House, and to which I respectfully request the Committee to refer.

*Ques.* Is the manner in which fishways have been constructed on mill-dams, in order to allow the salmon to pass, a good one; and can you suggest a better?

*Ans.* I have seen but two of those constructions; one was on the Barrachois de la Malbaie River, and the other on the Cap Chatte River. I thought them good at the time, but they have since been carried away by the ice during its breaking up in those rivers last year. In some rivers in which there are great freshets in the spring, and in which permanent fishways can scarcely be erected so as to withstand the force of the current bringing down ice, I would suggest the use of moveable fishways, which might be attached to the wastewear of the dam so soon as the spring freshet should be over, and removed in the autumn as soon as the ice should begin to form. I would also have the boards at the sides of the fishways, which are intended to retain the water escaping from the dam, higher than those of some of the plans of which I have seen, as should also be the bars placed across the bottom of the fishway at certain distances, so as to form small artificial cascades, which would have the effect of greatly facilitating the surmounting of the fishways by the salmon.

*Ques.* What is the best means of protecting the entrance of the estuaries of navigable salmon rivers, where salmon fishing is carried on, so as to prevent the fishing from suffering in any way?

*Ans.* The means I made use of in the lower rivers, and the rivers falling into the Gulf, which consisted in preventing the setting of any nets, or any kind of apparatus calculated to obstruct the channels by which the salmon penetrate into the rivers, and moreover, in establishing anchorage grounds outside the principal channels of the rivers, for schooners frequenting our rivers for salmon fishing.

*Ques.* Would it be useful or necessary to prevent schooners, boats and vessels of every description from entering the rivers during the fishing time?

*Ans.* No; for that would prevent the cod fishermen from carrying on their avocations in the most favorable places; and thus would be brought about the ruin of a great part of our cod fishing establishments; for the entrance of the large rivers that fall into the lower St. Lawrence, are the only harbours in which our fishing schooners can find shelter.

*Ques.* Could you perform the service of protecting the fisheries and salmon rivers in the Gulf, without the assistance of Messrs. Whiteher and Nettle?

*Ans.* Yes; I could perform the service of the protection of the fisheries and of the salmon rivers, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the division specially placed under my control, with my officers, my men, and the fishery overseers stationed at various points of my division, without the assistance of Messrs. Whiteher and Nettle, as I did before—alone—for several years.

*Ques.* What duties does Mr. Théophile Têtu perform on board your vessel; and could you dispense with his services? What salary does he receive?

*Ans.* In 1862 he discharged, on board the vessel employed in the protection of the Gulf fisheries, the duties of assistant clerk (when I sit as stipendiary magistrate), copyist, book-keeper and translator. His knowledge of the French language and of the English

language, and his long stay on the Gaspé coast and on the north shore, and his intimate acquaintance with our fisheries and the trade in fish, which he once carried on himself, fit him well for his duties on my vessel; he also assists me in procuring information of various kinds relative to our fisheries, which it would, perhaps, be difficult for me to procure, without his assistance, as complete for instance; as the information which I furnished to Government last year. Mr. Têtu assists me in the very large correspondence I maintain with the Government and a host of persons connected with the fisheries, and might take my place during temporary absence in case of accident or illness. For several years, it is true, I discharged the duties of my office alone; but now my duties in the Gulf are far more important and more numerous, more especially since the system of leasing the salmon fisheries came into operation; and it would be very difficult for me now to do without an assistant. Mr. Têtu's salary last year was \$224.40. It is far too little, and hardly one-half the salary of the lowest copyist in the public offices. In consideration of his important services, he ought to be receive at least \$600 for the season; for it must be remembered, that though Mr. Têtu is not employed by the Government during the winter, he is, nevertheless, unable to earn anything during that season.

*Ques.* What is your opinion as to the use of cod-seines?

*Ans.* I think it is one of the best modes of taking cod, without in any way producing results injurious to the fisheries. Canadian fishermen very seldom use cod seines; there are not more than some twenty seines of the kind on all our coasts. A large number of American fishermen, and some few from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, who fish on the North Shore, use nothing else but seines. The French fishermen, of the north and west coast of Newfoundland, during a portion of the fishing season, use nothing but large seines for cod-fishing. I have never heard it stated by practical fishermen from Canada, Nova Scotia, the United States or France, that the using of seines was prejudicial to the cod; much less to other kinds of fish; for the shoals of cod always remain apart and isolated from shoals of other kinds of fish, such as herring, mackerel, &c.

*Ques.* What is the nature and the extent of your duties?

*Ans.* I am, and have been for eleven years, stipendiary magistrate for the protection of the fisheries on the coasts of the Gulf and the Lower St. Lawrence. I was appointed in 1852. Since then, I have always had command of the expedition for the protection of the fisheries, and I have made eleven voyages in the Gulf, four in steamers and seven in the schooner "La Canadienne." As justice of the peace, I hear all complaints for contraventions of the Fishery Act; I also adjudicate in cases of offences capable of being summarily dealt with, as well as in prosecutions for serious offences, felonies, &c. I have under my orders a force of eighteen sailors, who act as constables, and whom I keep under strict discipline. They are dressed in uniform, and I drill them myself in the use of arms. They perform the duty of executing my orders and warrants, arrests, &c., &c. With this armed force, I lend assistance, when required, to the public officers, such as customs' officers (at Paspebiac I assisted the collector in effecting a seizure of contraband goods, with a result of several thousand pounds for the Government, which could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the armed force under my control, as the officer himself admitted), sheriffs, school commissioners, and to the municipalities, for the carrying out of the various customs-laws, &c., &c., along the whole extent of our sea coast. I cause my men to execute arrests when the ordinary officers are unable to do so alone. I perform the police service of our harbours, and of the localities where the fishing establishments are situated, and that without the assistance of any English vessel of war, none of which have cruised along our coasts since 1855. I superintend specially the working of the Fishery Act; I make partial and general reports yearly to the Government, and furnish them a variety of useful information relative to our fisheries and all matters connected therewith.

As already mentioned, I command the expedition for the protection of the fisheries. The vessel employed in the service is prepared and fitted out under my care. The officers and crew are engaged by me; I procure the stores for the vessel, and keep an account of all the expenses of the expedition. The whole responsibility for the proper condition of the service, therefore, rests with me. I have a very important and extensive correspondence with the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and up to last year I discharged alone all the duties connected with the conduct of the service; I myself copied

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(and sometimes translated into English) all my reports, and all papers of what nature soever which I transmitted to Government. I write my general reports in English, the remainder of my correspondence is in French. I have brought under the operation of the present system of salmon protection all the salmon fisheries in my division, which comprises nearly one thousand miles of coast; I visit the whole of them yearly, and farm out the greater part of them under 252 fishing licenses. I am, moreover, surgeon to the expedition, a duty which I have performed for the past eleven years without any remuneration whatever. I am, besides, an officer of customs, and previous to the establishment of the free port of Gaspé, I collected the duties payable on merchandize imported on the Labrador coast; as customs' officer, I am connected with the port of Amherst, Magdalen Islands.

*Ques.* What is your opinion as the use of ground-lines?

*Ans.* The use of ground-lines dates from a very remote period. The French and other fishermen on the Great Bank of Newfoundland use them in preference to hand-lines to catch the largest species of cod. Some of the lines have more than one thousand hooks. These lines are sunk, and kept at the bottom by means of grapples. They are taken up twice a day, the fish removed, and fresh bait put on. Ground-line fishing for cod is extremely profitable to the fishermen, inasmuch as they take none but large fish of from fifteen to fifty pounds weight, and even heavier. It has been asserted that the use of ground-lines (on which none but large fish are caught) near the coast, is injurious to this branch of the fisheries. The large fish, it is said, are females, and in destroying them you destroy their progeny. It has also been stated that, when hooked on the ground-lines and not removed at once, the fish struggle a great deal before they die, and drive away the rest of the cod from the banks on which the ground-lines are set. But many fishermen, on the other hand, pretend that these objections to ground-line fishing have no foundation whatever in fact. However this may be, the French Government have thought proper wholly to suppress ground-lines on the coast of Newfoundland, where the French fishermen are allowed to catch cod only with seines, nets, and floating hand-lines. In Canada, on complaint of the Magdalen Islands' fishermen, ground-lines have also been prohibited around those islands. Ground-lines are not used on the Gaspé coast, or on the north coast. The ground-lines or rather fixed lines, used in some of the lakes of Canada, to catch trout, are not, I believe, injurious.

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## REPORT.

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The Standing Committee on Contingencies beg leave to present the following as their

### FIFTH REPORT.

1. Their attention has been directed to the manner in which the mileage of Members is computed and paid by the Accountant. The number of miles travelled is now determined by the measurements of the old post routes, which, by reason of the construction of railways, have become very inaccurate. The Committee, therefore, recommend, that after the present Session the Accountant do compute the mileage of Members, as far as practicable, by the tables of distances adopted and in use by the several Railroad Companies of the Province.

2. The Committee feel it their duty to recommend, that the expenditure for supplies to the Library shall not, for the present or any future year, exceed the four thousand dollars annually voted by Parliament, such sum to be received and disbursed by the Accountant, and accounted for to this Committee.

3. They also feel it their duty to recommend, that timely preparation be made on behalf of the House for holding the next session at the city of Ottawa; and it is believed that by a judicious arrangement of the offices and business of both Houses, under the joint direction of the chief officers thereof, some important economies may be very properly introduced. To accomplish this object the Committee recommend, that Mr. Speaker and the Chairman of this Committee do accompany such officers of the Legislative Council as may be deputed by that House on a visit to Ottawa, in order to make such preparatory arrangements as may be deemed advisable for the economical and efficient conduct of the business of Parliament.

4. The Committee have had under consideration the subject of the salaries of the officers and servants of the House, and of the large expenditures thereby incurred, and they have arrived at the conclusion that the officers are too numerous, and that the salaries paid them, generally speaking, are too high. The increase of cost in this department is very remarkable, and is clearly illustrated by a comparison between the years 1856 and 1862. In 1856 the House sat 93 days, and in 1862 but 48 days, and the work performed was very much less in other respects during 1862 than it was in 1856. Yet, in 1856, the permanent officers numbered 44, with salaries amounting to \$48,726, and the extra officers numbered 54, their salaries being \$20,363; while in 1862 the permanent officers numbered 60, with salaries amounting to \$69,786, and the extra officers had increased to 99, with salaries amounting to \$30,270. So that in six years, although the work was very largely diminished, the number of persons employed to perform that work had increased from 98 to 159, while the cost had swollen from \$69,089 to \$100,056. In a previous report the Committee have recommended that the whole of the extra officers shall be discharged at the close of the present Session; and if this recommendation is adopted by the House it will furnish the opportunity for the introduction of a better and far more economical system of management in this particular. With regard to the permanent staff, the Committee, after carefully considering all the interests and circumstances involved, have decided upon making the following recommendations:—

First.—That as vacancies occur, by resignation or otherwise, they shall not be filled up except by vote of the House.

Second.—That upon the occurrence of any vacancy the salary of the particular office, if filled up, shall be reduced from the rate now paid to the rate proposed, as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, marked A, which proposed rates the Committee recommend for adoption.

The Committee cannot conclude this Report without calling the attention of the House and the Government to the fact that, while the officers generally are worked very hard during the sittings of the House, many of them have little or nothing to do during the recess, generally extending over about two-thirds of the year. This, of course, is not the fault of the officers; and if any plan can be devised by which their time during the recess of Parliament can be beneficially occupied in the public service, such occupation will no doubt be as agreeable to themselves as it will be useful to the country.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
June 13, 1864.

D. A. MACDONALD,  
Chairman.

## A

NAME.	TITLE OF OFFICE.	Salary per annum now paid	Salary proposed to be paid future Incumbent.
<b>CHIEF DEPARTMENT.</b>		\$	
Wm. B. Lindsay.....	Chief Clerk .....	3400	2600
G. M. Muir .....	Clerk Assistant .....	2200	2000
Alfred Patrick.....	do and Chief Clerk of Committees..*	2200	2000
<b>LAW DEPARTMENT.</b>			
G. W. Wicksteed.....	Law Clerk .. .....	3000	2600
F. Badgley.....	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief English Translator.....	1800	1600
E. P. Dorion .....	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief French Translator .....	1800	1800
<b>ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Thomas Vaux .....	Accountant .....	2000	1600
Joshua Stansfeld .....	Assistant do. and Book-keeper	1200	
<b>ROUTINE &amp; RECORDS' DEP'T.</b>			
William Spink .....	Clerk of Routine and Records..	1800	1400
G. McGillivray .....	Asst. do. ....	800	800
<b>GENERAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
H. Hartney .....	Chief Office Clerk and Clerk Printing Committee.....	2000	1400
H. B. Stuart .....	English Writing Clerk... ..	1200	1200
Ed. Denechaud .....	French do .....	1200	1200
A. G. D. Taylor .....	Junior Clerk .....	1000	1000
T. H. Blais.....	do. ....	700	700
H. R. Smith.....	do. ....	600	600
O. C. de la Chevrotière.....	do. ....	600	600
Henry Lindsay .....	do. ....	600	600
J. S. Sloane.....	do. ....	600	600
P. E. Smith .....	do. ....	600	600
John Notman .....	do. ....	600	600
F. N. Belcourt.....	do. ....	600	600
<b>COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT.</b>			
J. P. Leprohon .....	First Assistant Clerk of Com... ..	1500	1200
F. X. Blanchet.....	Second do .....	1200	1000
<b>PRIVATE BILL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Alfred Todd.....	Chief Clerk of P. B. and V.O... ..	2000	1600
T. Patrick .....	2nd do. do. and Clerk R.C.....	1500	1200
H. Poetter .....	Assistant Clerk of Votes .....	1400	1000

NAME.	TITLE OF OFFICE.	Salary per annum now paid	Salary proposed to be paid future Incumbent.
<b>TRANSLATORS' DEPARTMENT.</b>			
		\$	\$
W. Fanning.....	Translator of Votes and Proceedings of Journals.....	1800	1400
J. G. Courselles.....	Assistant French Translator...	1600	1200
Joseph Royal.....	do. do. ....	1600	1200
J. F. Gingras.....	do. do. ....	1400	1000
A. Mondelet.....	do. do. ....	1000	1000
E. Blain.....	do. do. ....	1200	1000
Wm. Wilson.....	Assistant English Translator...	1600	1200
F. Hayes.....	do. do. ....	1600	1200
Wm. Wilson, jun.....	do. do. ....	800	Recommended, that the salaries of these two officers be raised to \$1000 from the first day of June, 1864.
G. H. Macaulay.....	do. do. ....	800	
<b>JOURNAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
W. B. Ross.....	English Journal Clerk.....	1600	1200
W. H. Lemoine.....	French do. do. ....	1600	1200
P. Rivet.....	Asst. French do. do. ....	1200	1000
H. J. McCarthy.....	Asst. English do. do. ....	1200	1000
<b>LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Alpheus Todd.....	Librarian.....	2000	1600
A. G. Lajoie.....	Asst. do. ....	1600	1000
A. Laperriere.....	Library Clerk.....	1400	1000
<b>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.</b>			
R. Defries.....	Postmaster.....	850	Recommended, that the Post office for the two Houses be united in one, and new arrangements made with regard to number of officers and salaries.
Jos. Blais.....	Asst. do. ....	850	
<b>SERGEANT-AT-ARMS' DEP'T.</b>			
D. W. Macdonell.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1900	\$1600
W. C. Burrage.....	Deputy do. ....	1400	This office to be abolished when a vacancy occurs; the officer, in the mean time, to be employed as a clerk, when needed.
A. L. Cardinal.....	Chief Messenger.....	1160	
M. McCarthy.....	Asst. do. ....	900	600
O. Vincent.....	Library Messenger.....	850	600
J. O'Connor.....	Door Keeper.....	850	600
R. Bailie.....	Asst. do. ....	600	600
Jos. Lemonde.....	Speaker's Messenger.....	850	600
Ed. Pelletier.....	Messenger.....	850	600
Wm. Graham.....	do. ....	850	600
James Hoy.....	Library Messenger.....	850	600
Ed. Storr.....	Assistant Door Keeper.....	600	600
Ed. Steacy.....	Messenger.....	850	600
Jos. Asselin.....	do. ....	850	600
Etienne Roy.....	do. ....	600	600



## SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

### Standing Committee on Contingencies.

The Standing Committee on Contingencies beg leave to present their SIXTH REPORT, as follows:—

Your Committee beg leave to submit the accompanying Estimates, prepared by the accountant, of the probable amount required for the contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly, viz:—For the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, and for the year commencing 1st July, 1864, ending 30th June, 1865—exclusive of indemnity to Members, as provided by the Members' Indemnity Clause of the Consolidated Statutes,—shewing the amounts of \$12,109.52, and \$183,940, to be supplied for the periods above mentioned. Resolutions of which are herewith reported.

The Committee feel it their duty to recommend that the new system of payment and audit, about to be established by the Government with respect to the expenditure of all the Departments under Executive control, shall be extended to the several branches of expenditure connected with the legislation of the Province.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. A. MACDONALD,  
Chairman.

Committee Room,  
14th June, 1864.

Probable amount required for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, exclusive of indemnity to Members:—

Salaries . . . . .	\$38,000 00
Extra service.....	13,000 00
Messengers . . . . .	14,000 00
Expenses of Committees.....	600 00
Stationery . . . . .	6,000 00
Printing, &c.....	26,000 00
Newspapers . . . . .	3,000 00
Tradesmen . . . . .	2,000 00
Postage, &c.....	2,500 00
Water, Fuel and Gas . . . . .	1,500 00
Pensions . . . . .	420 00
Insurance :.....	1,500 00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,000 00

\$111,520 00

Less Balance in hand, 31st December, 1863.....	\$19,410.48
Warrant.....	40,000.00
Warrant.....	20,000.00

79,410 48

\$32,109 52

The above amount of \$32,109.52 includes \$20,000 not yet drawn by warrant upon the Address of the 20th March, 1864, for \$40,000. The actual amount required, by Resolution, will be \$12,109.52.

Probable amount required for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly for the year commencing 1st July, 1864, ending 30th June, 1865, exclusive of indemnity to Members:—

Salaries .....	\$76,000 00
Extra service.....	14,000 00
Messengers .....	14,000 00
Expenses of Committees .....	600 00
Stationery .....	10,000 00
Printing.....	45,000 00
Newspapers .....	5,000 00
Tradesmen .....	4,000 00
Postage, &c.....	4,000 00
Water, Fuel and Gas .....	3,000 00
Pensions .....	840 00
Insurance.....	2,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$183,940 00
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Accountant's Office,  
4th June, 1864.

# REPORT

ON

## IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
June 15th, 1864.

The Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization beg leave to present the following as their Second Report:—

The Committee being aware—to use the language of the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1863—“that so many contradictory statements have been made respecting the situation of the Public Lands now open for sale,” decided to devote their attention, during the present Session, principally to this subject.

A Special Committee having been granted by the House of Assembly, simultaneously with the nomination of this Committee, to enquire in detail into the “natural features, adaptation for settlement, and extent of the territory lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay and on the Northern shore of Lake Huron,” Your Committee considered it most conducive to the general interests involved to confine their enquiries to those portions of the unsettled territory not included in the said special reference.

In determining, therefore, the remaining land resources of Canada, it must be observed that the present Report should be read in connection with the Report of the Special Committee of the present Session on the Ottawa and Lake Huron territory.

The evidence taken and the correspondence carried on by Your Committee was confined, in accordance with this decision, to the Lower Canada side of the Ottawa, the Eastern Townships, and the St. Maurice and Saguenay districts.

Your Committee append to this Report the following documents, viz.:—

- A. Statement of number of acres surveyed and open for sale in Upper and Lower Canada.
- B. Tabulated statement of the climate of Upper Canada.
- C. Statement of the annual appropriations, out of the Colonization Fund, to the respective Roads in Upper Canada and the several Counties in Lower Canada.
- D. The evidence of Mr. Blaiklock, taken before the Committee, and the written replies to questions, by Mr. McLaren and J. Poupore, M.P.P.; and submit the following analysis thereof.

For convenience of reference your Committee have adopted the following divisions of the territory included in their enquiry.

### NORTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

1. The Saguenay District—comprising the Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, and Charlevoix.
2. The St. Maurice District—including the Counties of Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain, and Portneuf.
3. The Ottawa District—containing the Counties of Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Soulanges, Vaudreuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Laval, Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, and Berthier.

## SOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

4. The Western District—containing the Counties of Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Bagoz, Verchères, Chambly, Rouville, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead, Shefford, Iberville, St. John, Napierville, Laprairie, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, and Huntingdon.

5. The Central District—comprising the Counties of Beauce, Compton, Wolfe, Megantic, Lotbinière, Nicolet, Yamaska, Drummond, Arthabaska, and Richmond.

6. Eastern District—including the Counties of Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse, Dorchester, and Lévis.

7. The Gaspé District—containing the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure.

## THE SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

In that part of the district known as the Valley of the Saguenay, in the County of Chicoutimi, from the Village of St. John for several miles north of Lake St. John; the Crown Lands surveyed and open for settlement amount to 343,900 acres.

The Valley of the Saguenay is in general a very fertile soil—a clay loam, with a considerable depth of vegetable mould, and an abundant supply of water. The quantity of cultivable land extends about 35 miles in length by about four miles in average depth, above Lake St. John, and about 50 by fifteen miles below the lake; comprising 600,000 acres, of which about 50 per cent. is capable of being brought into cultivation.

This valley has a direct communication with the St. Lawrence by the Saguenay river, which, for five miles above Chicoutimi, has an average width of from 700 to 800 yards, and is navigable for schooners and boats of a very large size, and is the natural highway to this region.

As regards the climate of this valley—in 1860, according to the evidence of Mr. Blaiklock, the temperature was much the same as at Montreal and the Eastern Townships.

In addition to the County of Chicoutimi, the District of Saguenay comprises the Counties of Charlevoix, Saguenay, Montmorency, and Quebec, in which counties there are 129,600 acres of Crown Land available.

The Census of 1861 gives the following:—

County.	Land held.	Cultivat'd.	Number of occupiers.	POPULATION.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Chicoutimi .....	127,669	40,415	1045	5702	4,776	10,478
Saguenay .....	22,141	3,745	130	4291	1,810	6,101
Montmorency .....	159,804	61,484	1132	5599	5,537	11,136
Quebec.....	171,014	76,733	2056	14,144	13,749	27,893
Charlevoix.....	285,658	103,631	2043	7713	7,510	15,223
Totals.....	766,286	286,058	6,406	37,449	33,382	70,831

## ST. MAURICE TERRITORY.

This territory includes the Counties of St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Champlain, and Portneuf.

Through this district the St. Maurice river passes, draining a superficies of 21,000 square miles. In the eastern portion of this territory there is a belt of land available for settlement, about 25 miles in depth, from the St. Lawrence at Quebec, increasing to about 40 miles at points from the St. Lawrence to the St. Maurice.

In this district there are 233,700 acres of Public Lands open for sale, under special agencies.

The following statistics are taken from the Census, 1861:—

County.	LANDS			POPULATION.		
	Held.	Cultivated.	Occupiers.	Male.	Female.	Total.
St. Maurice.....	135,943	65,793	1,626	5,624	5,476	11,100
Portneuf.....	300,781	110,950	2,664	10,852	10,430	21,291
Champlain.....	239,340	73,716	2,264	10,984	9,024	20,008
Maskinongé.....	205,356	80,293	1,689	7,706	7,034	14,790
Totals.....	881,420	330,752	8,243	35,166	32,023	67,189

## OTTAWA DISTRICT.

The Ottawa district, famous for its lumbering trade, comprises the Counties of Ottawa, Pontiac and Argenteuil, running along the eastern bank of the Ottawa river, and Soulanges, Vaudreuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Laval, Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, L'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, and Berthier.

The surveyed Crown Lands open for sale in this district amount to 1,790,900 acres.

The Gatineau river runs through the County of Ottawa and empties into the Ottawa river. On the right bank of the river, for a distance of over a hundred miles, the timber is a mixture of hardwood and white pine; and the land generally is well adapted for settlement.

The climate is much the same as that of Ottawa city.

The Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac contain large tracts of good agricultural land.

The Census of 1861 gives the following:—

County.	LANDS.		POPULATION.			
	Held.	Cultivated.	Occupiers.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ottawa .....	362,167	69,062	3,136	15,614	12,143	27,757
Pontiac .....	212,226	54,615	1,615	8,218	5,907	14,125
Argenteuil .....	179,095	69,459	1,368	6,612	6,285	12,897
Montcalm .....	176,323	83,466	1,231	7,530	7,228	14,758
Joliette .....	203,726	107,915	2,349	10,789	10,409	21,198
Berthier .....	158,774	33,289	2,524	9,788	9,820	19,608
Terrebonne .....	217,235	93,206	2,249	9,881	9,579	19,460
Totals .....	1,509,546	511,012	14,472	68,432	61,371	129,803

## THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL DISTRICTS, SOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, USUALLY KNOWN AS THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

This district, lying west of the Chaudière river, in rear of the Seigniorics, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, is now generally known, its settlement having commenced in 1814.

The Crown Lands surveyed and open for sale, amount to 799,128 acres.

A large portion of the available lands are suitable for settlement; and, taking into consideration the genial climate, the proximity to markets, and the prospects of the Chaudière gold fields, your Committee commend the district to the notice of emigrants and settlers.

The Census gives the following particulars:—

County.	LANDS.		POPULATION.			
	Held.	Cultivated.	Occupiers.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arthabaska .....	150,374	43,613	1,843	7,023	6,450	13,473
Beauce .....	297,497	139,695	2,593	10,347	10,069	20,416
Brome .....	207,556	84,934	1,891	6,662	6,070	12,732
Compton .....	180,985	67,283	1,442	5,282	4,928	10,210
Drummond .....	151,184	53,429	1,669	6,443	5,913	12,356
Megantic .....	259,173	86,108	2,455	9,078	8,811	17,889
Richmond .....	113,717	43,677	1,118	4,741	4,143	8,884
Shefford .....	195,379	73,126	2,269	9,357	8,422	17,779
Stanstead .....	186,264	90,908	1,419	6,196	6,062	12,258
Wolfe .....	111,547	26,567	1,113	3,616	2,932	6,548
Totals .....	1,853,376	709,430	17,812	68,745	63,800	132,545

The Eastern District, containing the Counties of Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse, Dorchester, and Lévis.

This district has been opened for colonization chiefly by the formation of the Taché, Elgin, Armagh, Fortier and other roads, in which free grants are made.

Free grants are taken up as the opening of the roads progress.

The Crown Lands surveyed and for sale amount to 1,440,900 acres.

The Census gives the following :—

County.	LANDS.			POPULATION.		
	Held.	Cultivated.	Occupiers.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dorchester.....	210,374	93,848	2,355	8,151	8,044	16,195
Bellechasse.....	184,744	93,576	1,910	8,086	7,976	16,062
Montmagny.....	134,147	65,484	1,231	6,682	6,704	13,386
L'Islet.....	147,120	66,372	1,361	6,221	6,079	12,300
Kamouraska.....	182,327	104,503	1,832	10,545	10,513	21,058
Temiscouata.....	243,318	92,540	2,277	9,967	8,594	18,561
Rimouski.....	299,362	103,159	2,567	10,637	10,217	20,854
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,401,392</b>	<b>619,482</b>	<b>13,533</b>	<b>60,289</b>	<b>58,127</b>	<b>118,416</b>

GASPÉ DISTRICT, INCLUDING THE COUNTIES OF GASPÉ AND BONAVENTURE.

There are open for sale in this district, of surveyed Crown Lands, 374,500 acres.

The Census supplies the following information :—

County.	LANDS.			POPULATION.		
	Held.	Cultivated.	Occupiers.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gaspé.....	116,237	20,685	1,969	7,415	6,662	14,077
Bonaventure.....	158,774	33,289	1,760	6,916	6,176	13,092
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>275,011</b>	<b>53,974</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>14,331</b>	<b>12,838</b>	<b>27,169</b>

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Census, as to those Counties in the Seven Districts having Crown Lands available for Settlement, together with the number of acres open for sale.

District.	No. of acres surveyed and open for sale.	LAND.			POPULATION.		
		Held.	Cultivated.	Occupiers.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>North.</i>							
1 Saguenay.....	473,500	766,286	286,038	6,406	37,449	33,332	70,831
2 St. Maurice.....	233,700	881,420	330,752	8,243	35,166	32,023	67,189
3 Ottawa.....	1,790,900	1,509,546	511,012	14,472	68,432	61,371	129,803
<i>South.</i>							
4 West'n } Eastern Townships..	709,128	1,853,376	709,430	17,812	68,745	63,800	132,545
5 Centr'l }							
6 Eastern.....	1,440,900	1,401,392	619,482	13,533	60,289	58,127	118,416
7 Gaspé.....	374,500	275,011	53,974	3,729	14,331	12,838	27,169
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>5,112,628</b>	<b>6,687,031</b>	<b>2,510,708</b>	<b>64,195</b>	<b>284,412</b>	<b>261,541</b>	<b>545,953</b>

#### COLONIZATION.

The mode pursued in constructing colonization roads in Upper and Lower Canada are dissimilar. In Lower Canada the expenditure is controlled by the Minister of Public Works, and in Upper Canada by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. In Lower Canada short connecting roads are made, while in Upper Canada long lines of road have been run through forests, with a view of connecting with each other at different points of intersection.

The expenditure of the colonization grant, your Committee submit, should be confined strictly to the purpose of opening up and promoting the settlement of Public Lands, and that its application should not be directed by local or political influences.

Your Committee are of opinion that the selection of routes and the arrangements for superintending and inspecting colonization roads must, in the matter of detail, devolve principally upon the responsible head of the department entrusted with the service; and also, that by the employment of practical, intelligent men as overseers of districts or groups of roads, and by the adoption of an uniform system, results as to quantity and quality of colo-

nization roads to be made by means of the annual parliamentary grant for that purpose, would be much more satisfactory than it has been under the systems heretofore in operation in either section of the Province.

Your Committee regard it as of great importance, that settlement should be simultaneous with the making of the respective roads, that settlers should be employed in their construction where practicable, and that such roads should be made only through or leading into lands that are adapted to settlement. As a general rule, short roads from the rear of existing settlements, with lateral branches, would facilitate colonization, while a continuous line of great length, having no market or outlet at its terminus, would have a contrary effect.

The gross amount expended on colonization roads since 1852 is \$1,072,288, exclusive of special grants. It must be obvious that under the most favorable circumstances, and under an unobjectionable system of management, the annual parliamentary grant is not adequate to aid, in any appreciable degree, the settlement of that immense tract known as the Ottawa and Lake Huron Territory.

In the settlements heretofore made, the St. Lawrence and the great lakes mainly contributed to the rapid increase of population and wealth in the frontier counties. The progress of settlement was naturally contingent on easy access being obtained to the lands, and immigration was governed by the facilities thus afforded in reaching available lands.

Immense quantities of good land still remain unoccupied in many of the counties bordering on the Lakes and St. Lawrence; but the price at which these lands are held, place them beyond the reach of the poor immigrant. This class of settlers are necessarily compelled to seek a home in newly-surveyed districts, mostly beyond the reach of navigable waters or railways, and not unfrequently beyond the reach of available common roads.

There is therefore an imperative necessity to provide some other means of making the wild lands of the Province accessible.

The Ottawa river, intersecting as it does the best portion of our inland territory (and not greatly inferior to the St. Lawrence in volume and the extent of country it drains), seems to furnish the best means of attaining this object. If the impediments to its navigation were removed it would provide a new base line, valuable alike for the settlement of Upper and Lower Canada. While the construction of a navigable route by the Ottawa to the Georgian Bay is not a matter referred to your Committee, it may be proper to remark that such a work would ensure the speedy settlement of available lands on both sides of the river. Markets would be created along the whole route equal to those now enjoyed on the frontier, and a demand for labour would exist of the utmost consequence to the poor but hardy settler, who finds it necessary to have the means of earning a little money until his labour on the land becomes sufficiently productive to maintain his family.

The central portion of the great tract of wild land lying south of the Ottawa, will doubtless, in the course of time, be opened up by a railway from Ottawa city or neighbourhood to Georgian bay. In many respects a railroad would be the most valuable for that region, but the local benefit would be much less than that to be obtained by utilizing the great national highway of the Ottawa river.

The international character of such a work gives it additional importance, as the stream of trade, seeking an outlet to the sea from the Western States, could not fail to be extremely beneficial to that quarter as a field for immigration.

#### IMMIGRATION.

In relation to the Immigration service as at present conducted, your Committee beg to recall the attention of the House to the suggestions contained in the Journals for 1863. Some of these suggestions, they are happy to learn from the report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1863, have been acted upon, while others, not yet adopted by the Government, your Committee are of opinion should remain in abeyance for further consideration; also that since the Quarantine has been partially abolished, the advertisement concerning its regulations be dispensed with in future.

A new and urgent necessity has arisen for the exercise of the utmost vigilance and activity on the part of the agents of immigration, especially at Quebec, in frontier ports, and at the Suspension Bridge. Your Committee have reason to believe that an extensive and highly-organized system of recruiting for the armies of the Northern States is at present being carried on, in part, in our waters and within the reach of our agencies; this

system has its emissaries in almost every port of Germany, Great Britain as well as Canada, —its shipping agents at British ports, its conductors on board passenger ships and on our internal lines of communication.

Your Committee further beg to call your attention to the provisions of the Imperial Act, 59 Geo. III., ch. 59, commonly called "The Foreign Enlistment Act," expressly extended to all the colonies; and they venture to express the hope that the enforcement of the provisions of this Statute, now, unfortunately, rendered frequently necessary, would be attended with the best results, and offer a real protection to immigrants arriving among us.

The tabulated statement of the climate of Upper Canada has been compiled from the meteorological returns from the Grammar Schools to the Educational Department, Toronto, and is a satisfactory proof that Canada, as regards its climate, is adapted to every kind of agriculture, and will compare favorably with the genial climates of the growing districts in Europe.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

GEORGE JACKSON,  
Chairman.

STATEMENT of the Appropriations and Expenditure upon Colonization Roads, L. Canada.

	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
1852.....	\$60,000	\$
1853.....	60,000	10,372.05
1854.....		106,827.95
1855.....	50,000	24,936.52
1856.....	50,000	52,623.35
1857.....	50,000	68,822.43
1858.....	50,000	22,783.77
1859—Estimates.....	\$25,000	
—Less (deducted for Me- tapediac Road).....	4,000	
	21,000	36,000.00
1860—Estimates.....	\$12,500	
by O. C., the whole of which appeared in unpr'd items	37,500	
	50,000	47,565.00
1861.....	50,000	52,424.63
1862.....	100,000	110,000.00
1863.....	25,000	22,413.40
Balance of Appropriation.....		11,230.90
	\$566,000	\$566,000.00

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

STATEMENT of the Appropriations and Expenditure on Colonization Roads, U. Canada.

	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
1852.....	\$60,000	
1853.....	60,000	\$ 8,000.00
1854.....		50,500.00
1855.....	50,000	83,634.95
1856.....	50,000	16,000.00
1857.....	50,000	60,000.00
1858.....	50,000	56,130.75
1859.....	25,000	26,900.00
1860—Estimates.....	\$12,500.00	
by O. C., \$37,500 whereof has appeared in unpro- vided items, .....	\$8,665.70	
	21,165.70	65,000.00

1861—Colonization Roads		
generally.....	\$50,000	
Roads at Sault St. Mary	50,000	
	————	\$100,000
		54,000.00
1862.....	100,000	\$53,385.35
Less Improvement Fund.....		4,880.30
		53,505.05
1863.....	125,000	43,848.09
Balance authorized by O. C., 1860, but which has not appeared in unprovided items, and has therefore never been voted by Parliament.....	28,831.30	
Balance of Appropriation.....		102,481.16
	————	————
	\$620,000.00	\$620,000.00

JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

*Questions put by Mr. Ferrault, M.P.P., to the Office of the Inspector of Agencies, relative to the distribution of the Colonization Fund.*

1. What has been the system upon which the grants have been distributed among the several counties since 1854?—A plan, according to which they were to be distributed, was prepared at the office of the Inspector of Agencies, and transmitted to the Minister by whom it was laid before the Executive. This table was discussed, modified, &c., &c., and afterwards approved by Order in Council.

2. A synoptical table of the grants made in each county, from the date specified, mentioning the nature of the work done each year in each locality, as follows:—

Name of County.	Year 1854, 1855, 1856, &c.	Remarks.
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A.—I will have such a table prepared forthwith, and it shall be transmitted to you as soon as finished.

3. Be pleased to communicate to us any suggestions you may be able to make of any improvements to be adopted in the present system of distributing the grants for colonization among the different counties of Lower Canada?—This plan of distribution was prepared after the examination of the several applications of parties interested, as shewn in their petitions, and according to my personal knowledge of the more or less urgent necessities of the different localities. It has also generally been the practice to consult the members of the counties interested. I do not know what better means could be adopted for the distribution of the colonization fund.

(Signed,)

BOUCHER DE LA BRUÈRE,  
Inspector in Office of Agencies.

Quebec, 21st May, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Quebec, 6th June, 1864.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, I transmit “a Return of the quantity of lands now open for sale within the several Agencies in Lower Canada, in townships; also maps shewing the boundaries of the respective Agencies in both sections of the province.” The return for Upper Canada, owing to the pressure of routine business, has not yet been prepared. I hope to be able to send it to-morrow.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

W. H. Johnson, Esq.,

Clerk, Committee on

Immigration and Colonization, Legislative Assembly.

## STATEMENT of unsold advertised Land in the Western Section of Lower Canada.

Agency.	TOWNSHIP.	ACRES.	AGENCY.	TOWNSHIP.	ACRES.	
JOHN FELTON.....	Stanstead .....	120	JOHN HUME.....	Somerset and Gore ...	300	
	Magog, form'ly Hatley	75		Hulifax .....	900	
	Hatley .....	250		Inverness .....	400	
	Barnston .....	33		Leeds .....	130	
	Barford .....	200		Ireland .....	600	
	Orford .....	1,400		Thelford .....	21,000	
	Ascott .....	100		Broughton .....	7,400	
	Brompton .....	2,400		Aug. of Somerset .....	4,000	
	Stoke .....	600		—	—	
	Melbourne .....	2,100		W. SHEPPARD.....	Durham .....	350
	Windsor .....	4,000		Wickham .....	600	
	Shipton .....	300		Kingsey .....	400	
	Weedon .....	9,000		Simpson .....	400	
	Dudswell .....	5,600		Grantbarn .....	3,600	
	Auckland .....	600		Upton .....	700	
	Hereford and Gore....	3,500		Acton .....	100	
	Clifton .....	70		Wendover .....	600	
	Eaton .....	700		—	—	
	Westbury .....	2,700		ANT. GAGNON.....	Tingwick .....	3,600
	Newport .....	900		Chester .....	1,700	
—	—	Horton .....	5,000			
G. A. BOURGEOIS	Aston and Augt'n.....	2,400	Warwick .....	5,600		
D. McMILLAN ...	Grenville and Augt'n..	8,000	No AGENT.....	Maddington .....	17,800	
	Harrington .....	33,000	Blandford .....	1,200		
	Montcalm .....	18,000	Stanford and Gore....	10,300		
	Arundel .....	14,000	Bulstrode and Gore...	29,700		
	De Salaberry .....	32,000	Arthabaska .....	2,600		
	Ponsonby .....	16,000	Villeneuve .....	19,000		
	—	—	Wells .....	30,000		
T. BARRON.....	Chatbam .....	1 000	McGill .....	26,000		
	Gore .....	12,000	—	—		
	Wentworth .....	29,000	M. McBEAN.....	Wright .....	28,000	
GEO. HAMILTON ...	—	—	Northfield .....	60,000		
	Howard .....	11,500	Cameron .....	25,000		
	Morin (that part with- in the County of Ar- genteuil) .....	5,000	Bouchette .....	50,000		
G. W. CAMERON...	—	—	Kensington .....	28,000		
	Suffolk .....	20,000	Aumond .....	23,000		
	Rippon .....	18,000	Egan .....	58,000		
	Hartwell .....	25,000	Basketonge .....	30,000		
	Lochaber and Gore...	6,000	Sicotte .....	28,000		
	Buckingham .....	10,000	Lytton .....	32,000		
ROBT. FARLEY ...	Derry .....	30,000	—	—		
	—	—	G. M. JUDGSON...	Onslow .....	14,000	
	Templeton .....	8,000	Aldfield .....	40,000		
	Portland .....	40,000	Cawood .....	27,000		
	Hull .....	4,000	Alleyn .....	44,000		
	Wakefield .....	30,000	Bristol .....	3,000		
	Denholm .....	40,000	Thorne .....	18,000		
	Masham .....	25,000	Leslie .....	33,000		
	Bowman .....	30,000	Clarendon .....	3,000		
	Bigelow .....	22,000	Litchfield .....	5,000		
	Blake .....	30,000	Mansfield .....	18,000		
	Earley .....	8,000	Pontefract .....	51,000		
	Low .....	40,000	—	—		
Aylwin .....	30,000	T. SMITH.....	Waltham .....	13,000		
Hincks .....	55,000	Allunette .....	10,000			
—	—	Chichester .....	7,000			
—	—	Sheen .....	20,000			
—	—	Aberdeen .....	13,000			
—	—	Aberford .....	30,000			
—	—	—	—			
—	—	F. X. BASTIEN ...	Calumet .....	10,000		
Total .....					1,607,728	

STATEMENT of unsold advertised Land in the Eastern Section of Lower Canada.

COUNTY.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Total of Acres.	COUNTY.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Total of Acres.						
Bonaventure	Cox.....	18,600	218,500	Charlevoix...	Callières.....	10,000	30,400						
	Carleton .....	3,400			De Sales .....	16,000							
	Hamilton .....	30,000			Settrington .....	4,400							
	Hope .....	32,500		Compton.....	Chesham.....	27,000		249,000					
	Maria .....	19,300			Ditton .....	26,000							
	Matapedia .....	17,500			Hampden.....	25,000							
	Nouvelle.....	2,000			Marston .....	47,000							
	New Richmond.....	40,000			Winslow .....	59,000							
Port Daniel .....	49,300	Whitton .....	65,000										
Beauce .....	Aylmer .....	16,800	278,300	Dorchester ...	Buckland.....	1,600	115,900						
	Adstock .....	42,800			Cranborne .....	29,000							
	Ditchfield .....	23,600			Frampton .....	3,000							
	Forsyth .....	20,000			Langevin.....	43,000							
	Gayhurst .....	23,300			Standon .....	18,000							
	Jersey .....	7,300		Ware .....	21,300								
	Lambton .....	8,200		Gaspé .....	Douglas.....	1,400		161,000					
	Linière .....	16,800			Cap Rosier .....	3,400							
	Marlow .....	32,000			Fox .....	11,100							
	Price .....	14,800			Gaspé Bay, South...	20,500							
Shenley North.....	5,400	Gaspé Bay, North...	7,500										
Shenley South .....	15,800	Malbaie .....	26,200	Joliette.....	Newfort .....	34,200	49,700						
Spaulding .....	23,800	Perce .....	24,500										
Tring .....	6,700	Sydenham .....	16,000										
Woburn .....	21,000	York.....	11,200										
Bellevue .....	Armagh .....	28,800	130,300		Cathcart.....	29,300		314,200					
	Buckland .....	2,800		Joliette.....	15,200								
	Bellechasse .....	31,000		Kildare .....	5,200								
	Daaquam .....	32,000		Kamouraska	Bungay .....	30,000	231,400						
	Mailloux.....	20,000			Chabot.....	73,000							
	Rioux .....	15,700			Chapais .....	47,000							
Berthier .....	Brandon .....	17,200	24,400		Lxworth .....	47,600		49,700					
	Peterborough .....	7,200			Parke .....	26,600							
	Chicoutimi...	Ashuapmouchouan..		18,600	343,900	Painchaud.....	29,000		314,200				
		Bagot .....		30,000		Pohenegamook..	40,000						
		Caron .....		10,000		Woodbridge .....	21,000						
		Chicoutimi .....		4,500		L'Islet .....	Ashford .....			26,000	231,400		
		Charlevoix.....		6,700			Arago .....			32,400			
		Delisle .....		18,400			Beaubien .....			4,600			
		Demeules.....		16,200			Casgrain .....			34,500			
		Harvey .....		38,500			Dionne .....			33,000			
		Jonquière .....		11,900		Fournier .....	28,700			Montcalm.....	Garneau .....	27,500	154,700
		Kenogami.....		11,200		Lessard .....	4,700						
		Laterrière .....		20,400		Lafontaine .....	40,000						
LaHarre.....		10,300	Chertsey .....	32,400									
Mesy .....		5,000	Chilton .....	54,800									
Metabetchouan .....	10,600	Doncaster .....	26,000	Champlain ...	Kilkenny .....	12,300	60,600						
Robertval .....	14,000	Rawdon .....	5,200										
Signay .....	23,600	Waxford.....	24,000										
St. Germain .....	21,500	Mekinack .....	52,600		Radnor .....	8,000							
Simard .....	37,800												
St. John's.....	14,900	Tremblay .....	19,800	343,900	60,600								
Tremblay .....	19,800												

STATEMENT of unsold advertised Land in the Eastern Section, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Total of Acres.	COUNTY.	TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Total of Acres.	
Maskinongé...	Peterborough.....	20,300	20,300	Saguenay....	Bergeronnes.....	9,600	40,700	
Montmagny..	Ashburton.....	20,000			Albert.....	6,700		
	Pourdages.....	8,000	Escoumains.....		7,600			
	Montmini.....	16,000	Iberville.....		7,000			
	Patton.....	36,000	Saguenay.....		5,500			
	Panet.....	43,700	Tadousac.....	4,300				
	Rolette.....	32,200	186,500	St. Maurice..	Caxton.....	31,000	39,000	
	Talon.....	30,600			Shawenegan.....	8,000		
Portneuf... ..	Alton.....	10,000	118,400	Temiscouata	Armand.....	12,000	129,000	
	Colbert..	16,300			Bégon.....	24,000		
	Gosford.....	23,600			Demers.....	18,000		
	Montauban.....	12,000			Denonville.....	24,000		
	Rocmont.....	18,500			Randot.....	8,000		
	Turcotie.....	38,000		Viger.....	13,000			
Quebec.....	Stoneham.....	24,000	58,800	Terrebonne..	Withworth.....	50,000	20,500	
	Tewkesbury.....	34,800			Abercrombie.....	5,300		
Rimouski.....	Cabot.....	37,000	333,600	Wolfe.....	Beresford.....	11,500	115,600	
	Causupscall.....	21,000			Morin.....	3,700		
	Cherbourg.....	17,400			Garthby.....	7,000		
	Dalibert.....	19,400			Ham, North.....	29,000		
	Duquesne.....	23,300			Ham, South.....	13,000		
	Fleurian.....	29,000			Stratford.....	27,000		
	Matane.....	61,500			St. Camille.....	5,600		
	McNider.....	42,000			Wolfstown.....	24,000		
	Macpès.....	8,500			Wotton.....	10,000		
	Neigette.....	16,500						
Romieux.....	16,000							
St. Denis.....	18,000							
Tessier.....	24,000							
							Total.....	3,419,700

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Asst. Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Quebec, 6th June, 1864.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Public Lands open for sale in the District of Ottawa, comprising the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac.

TOWNSHIP.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP.	ACRES.
Ponsonby.....	16,000	Aumond .....	23,000
Suffolk.....	20,000	Egan .....	58,000
Rippon .....	18,000	Masham .....	25,000
Hartwell .....	25,000	Onslow .....	14,000
Lochaber and Gore.....	6,000	Aldfield .....	40,000
Buckingham.....	10,000	Cawood .....	27,000
Derry .....	30,000	Alleyn .....	44,000
Templeton .....	8,000	Bristol.....	3,000
Portland .....	40,000	Thorn .....	18,000
Villeneuve .....	19,000	Leslie.....	33,000
Wells .....	30,000	Clarendon.....	3,000
McGill.....	26,000	Litchfield .....	5,000
Hull .....	4,000	G. Calumet .....	10,000
Wakefield .....	30,000	Mansfield .....	18,000
Denholm .....	40,000	Pontefract.....	51,000
Bowman .....	30,000	Waltham .....	13,000
Bigelow.....	22,000	Allumette .....	10,000
Blake.....	30,000	Chichester.....	7,000
Eardley .....	8,000	Sheen.....	20,000
Low .....	40,000	Aberdeen .....	18,000
Aylwin .....	30,000	Aberford .....	30,000
Hincks.....	55,000	BasKatongo .....	30,000
Wright .....	28,000	Sicotte.....	28,000
Northfield .....	60,000	Lytton.....	32,000
Cameron .....	25,000		
Bouchette .....	50,000		
Kensington .....	28,000		
		Total .....	1,288,000

ANDREW RUSSELL,

*Asst. Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Quebec, 21st May, 1864.



RETURN of the quantity of Lands now open for Sale within the several Agencies of Upper Canada, in Townships.—*Continued.*

G. M. ROCHE.		Acres.	JOSEPH WILSON*.		Acres.
Carden.....		14,000	St. Mary .....		614
Dalton .....		36,000	Awenge .....		2,542
Digby.....		40,600	Tarentorus .....		7,297
Ryde.....		38,000	Korah.....		6,420
Oakley.....		32,000	Rose.....		21,600
		181,000	Lefroy.....		19,200
			Patton.....		6,000
			Thompson.....		18,000
			Esten.....		20,000
			Spragge.....		16,800
			Salter.....		18,600
					137,073
<b>RICHARD J. OLIVER.</b>			<b>ROBERT McVICAR.</b>		
Morrison .....		25,000	Nee-bing.....		9,000
Muskoka .....		13,000	Pai-poonge.....		40,000
Draper.....		30,000	Town Plot of Fort William.....		436
McLean.....		37,000			49,436
Macauley .....		37,000			
Stephenson.....		42,000			
Brunel.....		42,000			
Monck (not returned).....					
		226,000			

\* The Indian Townships of Macdonald, Awerec, Pennefather, Denuis, Kars, and Fenwick, are also in this Agency, also St. Joseph's Island.

Total, 2,712,809 acres. There are also a few scattered lots in the older townships, but they are generally of inferior quality.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Quebec, 7th June, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Toronto, 15th July, 1863.

SIR,—I have the honor, in reply to your letter of the 6th instant, to return herewith the sheet of Meteorological Observations, revised from the station reports filed in this Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GEORGE HODGINS,  
Deputy Superintendent.

W. H. Johnson, Esq.,  
House of Assembly,  
Quebec.

**B.—ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at some of the County Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.**

Year.	Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Altitude.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.—HIGHEST FOR EACH MONTH.													
					Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1859	Barrie	44.25			46.6	46.0				86.5	91.1		91.0	74.3	78.3			
1860	"	"			51.6	60.6				89.1	88.1							
1861	"	"																
1861	Ottawa	45.23	75.46															
1862	"	"			45.3	37.6	54.3	71.2	84.5	89.3				79.2	67.8	51.2	56.0	
1862	L'Original	45.38	74.54		38.5	44.4	46.4	69.9	85.8	92.4								
1860	Perth	"																
1861	"	"			45.4	48.7	64.8	68.8						83.7	80.7	49.0		
1861	"	"												74.2	73.8	63.8	54.6	
1859	Cornwall	45.00	74.50		49.0	40.5	57.7	53.0	85.0	78.2					67.8			
1860	"	"			49.5	50.2	62.0	53.5	82.0	83.2			97.5	75.0	77.2	61.0		
1861	"	"			35.0	53.0	55.5	68.5	75.0	91.7			77.7	77.0	64.0	75.5		
1862	"	"			43.0	44.5	48.0	66.0	91.0	94.0				76.0				
1859	Belleville	"			46.3	42.4	51.0	68.0	80.1	83.5				90.0				
1860	"	"			43.7	48.1	58.4	67.0	79.5	79.7					76.5	61.6		
1861	"	"			43.3	39.0	41.4	66.5	75.6	88.1					68.5			
1862	"	"												78.0				
1860	Pictou	"			39.2	47.0	50.9	73.5	76.3	87.7			85.4	81.5		51.5	56.7	
1861	"	"			46.1	41.7	48.0	73.0	87.5	80.5			90.4	80.0	70.2	63.7	49.8	
1862	"	"																
1859	Whitby	43.47	78.44		48.8	59.8	50.6											
1860	"	"			48.7	47.6	66.5	72.7	74.9	80.0				71.5	70.6			
1861	"	"			45.8	45.5								85.6	86.3	60.6	38.6	
1862	"	"			41.6	37.6	45.7	71.8	83.8	90.3				86.1	87.6	50.9	52.6	
1860	Stratford	"																
1861	"	"																
1862	"	"			37.8	50.1	53.6	72.4	70.1	83.9			84.2	76.1		50.5	57.5	
1861	"	"			40.1	38.1	40.8	69.2	76.9	79.6			80.0	86.0	79.2	74.6	59.7	52.5
1861	Hamilton	43.16			47.4	47.6	63.7	59.5	85.9	80.5								
1860	"	"			46.8	61.1	68.0	78.7	84.8	89.1			84.1	78.0	76.7	61.1		
1861	"	"			44.0	53.8	59.7	77.8	74.8	81.8			80.7	80.3	69.6	60.8	49.6	
1862	"	"			48.6	48.3	40.0	75.4	90.9	90.8			88.2	88.7	83.0	72.4	65.0	68.8
1861	Niagara	43.09	79.20															
1862	"	"			48.4	41.9	45.4	77.5	75.7									
1860	Branford	43.12	80.28		50.5	54.5	64.5	70.5	84.1	87.5			95.0	79.9	68.0	63.9	39.0	
1861	"	"			41.5	54.0	57.5	74.0	76.8	90.0			88.8	79.3				61.0
1862	"	"			44.7	44.4	44.6	75.0										
1859	Sarnia	42.58	82.40		46.4	56.0	63.9	66.1	86.1									53.9
1860	"	"			48.8	61.6	69.7	69.7	82.1	87.2								59.6
1862	Cayuga	"																
1859	Chatham	"			47.5	56.2	62.0	76.5	83.7	84.2			89.0	74.2	76.9	68.9	62.5	

Year.	Place.	Lat.	Long.	Alt.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.—LOWEST FOR EACH MONTH.												WARMEST DAY.		COLDEST DAY.	
					Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean temperature for the months stated.	Mean temperature for the months stated.		
					37.1	5.0	0.3	.....	34.0	28.0	44.0	35.3	19.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	Barrie	44.25	.....	.....	37.1	5.0	0.3	.....	34.0	28.0	44.0	35.3	19.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	"	.....	.....	.....	30.1	30.1	.....	.....	19.8	34.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	Ottawa	45.23	75.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	L'Orignal	45.38	74.54	.....	18.3	11.8	9.1	16.3	33.9	40.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	Perth	.....	.....	.....	19.8	16.5	2.1	3.2	26.0	43.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	30.8	25.7	8.3	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1859	Cornwall	45.00	74.50	.....	7.1	5.1	3.8	19.9	37.7	34.2	42.7	30.2	17.7	14.7	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	"	.....	.....	.....	9.9	13.7	11.5	11.5	33.4	54.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	19.2	25.7	7.7	14.2	25.7	41.7	53.7	29.7	29.2	13.5	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	12.7	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1859	Belleville	.....	.....	.....	30.0	4.1	3.5	20.7	36.8	38.8	37.7	33.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	"	.....	.....	.....	14.4	12.5	9.5	14.4	36.1	49.9	47.4	30.3	17.4	16.9	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	26.2	18.3	8.6	21.7	26.0	34.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	7.1	5.0	7.1	18.9	34.3	.....	47.6	37.2	24.9	22.3	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	Piigon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	17.4	25.1	6.2	24.8	36.8	47.5	47.5	30.5	27.1	17.4	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	0.6	5.0	5.8	19.8	34.0	47.3	50.0	38.6	20.0	24.4	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1859	Whitby	43.47	78.44	.....	22.6	5.6	16.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	"	.....	.....	.....	3.6	6.7	15.5	20.7	43.1	53.0	48.1	33.6	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	1.8	1.2	2.7	21.6	30.9	31.0	56.1	37.9	32.5	10.1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	Stratford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	20.4	17.1	7.9	23.7	26.2	37.4	36.9	33.4	26.2	21.1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	17.7	10.4	0.4	15.8	23.9	33.1	30.9	35.2	23.7	21.8	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1859	Hamilton	43.16	.....	.....	29.7	1.5	16.3	24.6	39.0	37.5	40.6	36.2	24.1	24.3	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	"	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.5	7.8	23.7	30.4	50.5	42.8	30.0	28.6	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	21.2	15.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	Niagara	43.09	79.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	5.6	1.3	13.5	27.5	31.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	Branford	43.12	80.23	.....	1.0	9.0	10.2	21.1	27.1	39.1	43.3	39.6	31.1	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1861	"	.....	.....	.....	21.7	17.2	4.1	21.1	28.4	36.6	44.3	30.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1859	Sarnia	42.58	82.46	.....	11.9	10.4	4.8	21.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1860	"	.....	.....	.....	23.6	0.5	11.6	24.7	27.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1862	Cayuga	.....	.....	.....	12.0	0.2	12.8	18.3	30.2	39.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
1859	Chatham	.....	.....	.....	16.0	1.5	16.6	21.2	36.0	29.7	40.2	37.2	21.6	19.2	.....	.....	.....	.....		

B.—(Continued.)

LOWER CANADA.

	MEAN TEMPERATURE.												HOTTEST DAY.		COLDEST DAY.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.
	Quebec, 1861.....	12.0	17.0	21.0	34.0	49.0	63.0	67.0	64.0	57.0	44.0	34.0	21.0	8th July.....	80	18th Feb.....
“ 1862.....	16.0	13.0	30.0	41.0	53.0	64.0	65.0	65.0	59.0	44.0	28.0	16.0	5th August...	78	20th Dec.....	0.15
Montreal, 1845-7.....	15.0	17.4	29.4	43.5	58.1	68.4	73.1	70.8	60.6	46.5	33.7	19.6				
“ 1826-35.....	15.0	19.2	31.0	45.8	60.5	69.2	73.6	71.4	61.1	48.7	34.4	19.1				

N. B.—The Table for Upper Canada was supplied by Mr. Hodgins, of the Educational Department, Toronto.  
 Do for Quebec, by Lieutenant E. D. Ashe, R.N., Observatory, Quebec.  
 Do for Montreal, taken from “Blodgett’s Climatology.”

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, the enclosed “Approximate Statement of the distribution of the Colonization Fund on Upper Canada, Colonization Roads, from 1854 to 1863 inclusive,” is sent you. As no books nor accounts appear to have been kept while these roads were under the charge of the Bureau of Agriculture, that is, from the commencement until the autumn of 1862, there was much difficulty in obtaining the data, which are only proximate.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
 ANDREW RUSSELL,  
 Assist. Commissioner.

C.—APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the distribution of the Colonization Fund, from 1854 to 1864 exclusive.

NAME OF COUNTY.	AMOUNT OF MONEYS GRANTED WITHIN THE PAST TEN YEARS.											NAMES OF ROADS, BRIDGES, &c. UPON WHICH WORK HAS BEEN DONE.	
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Criquiemi	6,000 00	5,000 00	2,576 93	1,600 00	2,200 00	1,300 00	2,700 00	2,500 00	12,600 00			36,476 93	Kinogami Road; various roads; Grand Brûlé Bridge; Fafard Side Line; Anse St. Jean Road; Price and Tremblay Roads; Riv. au Sable Bridge; Beau Portage Bridge.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	8,000 00									1,500 00		9,500 00	From Ste. Agnès to St. Urbain; Ste. Agnès to Grand Bay roads; Exploration of a road between Quebec and Lake St. John.
Saguenay	400 00	2,576 93	400 00	5,800 00	1,000 00	2,575 00	3,625 00	350 00	3,362 00			20,088 93	From St. Urbain to Grand Bay; two bridges: Sydenham, Simard, Harvey and Tremblay roads; Riv. Noire; Tadoussac; Albert; Callière roads; Riv. au Canard Bridge.
Saguenay and Charlevoix		800 00			2,400 00			400 00				3,600 00	Riv. Noire Road.
Montmorency				300 00	150 00	625 00	400 00	1,600 00	1,800 00			4,875 00	St. Ferréol; Laval Roads; L'ombrette River Bridge; Cauchon Road.
Quebec	3,000 00	2,000 00	200 00	500 00	1,000 00		100 00	800 00	1,940 00			9,540 00	Roads—Belair; Stoneham; Laval; Valcartier; Roche Plate; Lake Beauport; Upper Laval; Lake Laron.
Perth	4,000 00	3,000 00		1,600 00	400 00	550 00	200 00	500 00	3,125 00	400 00		13,775 00	Roads—Alton; Gosford; St. Casimir Bridge; Rocmont; Belair; St. Basile; Riv. St. Anne Bridge; Colbert; Montauban; Belair; Valcartier to St. Raymond Roads.
Champlain		1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,000 00	700 00	800 00	500 00	5,800 00	600 00		14,200 00	Cossette Lake to Grandes Piles; Radnor; Piles; St. Tite; St. Maurice Roads; Batiscan Bridge.
St. Maurice	2,800 00	2,200 00	2,582 43	3,500 00	1,000 00	450 00	400 00	2,500 00	2,319 36	700 00		19,451 79	Roads—St. Didace; Caxton; Hunterstown; Des Piles; Matawan; St. Maurice; Magnan; St. Leon Springs.
Maskinongé				400 00	1,000 00	300 00	700 00		1,650 00	700 00		4,750 00	Roads—Hunterstown; St. Didace; Road north of Rivière du Loup in Hunterstown; Riv. aux Ecoles; Masségoch; Road south-west of Riv. du Loup.
Beauport	1,600 00	600 00	800 00			900 00			881 00	700 00		5,481 00	Brandon; Alfred and St. Catherine Roads.
Joliette	2,600 00	700 00			700 00		300 00	800 00	2,560 00	425 00		8,885 00	Cathcart; Joliette Roads; various roads; Matawan; Kildare Roads.
Montcalm	4,084 00	400 00	1,200 00	1,100 00	780 00	350 00	740 00	400 00	1,700 00	941 00		11,695 00	Cherisey; Wentworth; Kilkenny; Wexford; Cathcart Roads; Laconreux Bridge; Riv. l'Abigian Bridge; St. Calixte Church; Abercromby and Wexford; Wexford to Doncaster.
Terrebonne	4,000 00			800 00	250 00				2,760 22	1,175 00		8,991 22	Morin & Howard; Lac à la Truite Roads; Grande Chute Bridge; Abercromby, Morin and Wexford; Morin; St. Agathe Roads; St. Saviour Bridge; Shaw Bridge; and another bridge.
Two Mountains		800 00			500 00		400 00		1,100 00			2,800 00	Riv. du Nord Bridge; St. Columban; Valleyfield Roads.
Vaudreuil			600 00					200 00	800 00			1,600 00	Newton Road; Bigaud Bridge; Road in Newton.
Ottawa	9,240 00			2,300 00	2,000 00	725 00	1,700 00					16,965 00	St. André Avelin; Lochaber; Buckingham; Derry; Templeton; Riv. du Désert; Onslow; Mashana Roads; Riv. Blanche Bridge; Ripon and Hartwell Roads.
Pontiac	3,900 00				2,183 86	500 00	1,750 00					8,333 86	From Calumet to Riv. à la Loue; Calumet to Fort William; Bristol and Thorne; Port du Fort; Road in Clarendon.
Ottawa and Pontiac		1,400 00						9,000 00	11,800 00	370 74		22,570 74	Various Roads and Bridges.
Argenteuil	2,000 00	1,000 00	4,000 00	1,200 00	1,300 00	950 00	800 00	500 00	2,200 00			13,950 00	Wentworth; Harrington; La Chute and Howard; Granville and Montcalm Roads; Riv. Rouge Bridge; Riv. Noire; Dalesville and Bevan's Rapids Roads; various Roads; Amherst; Argenteuil; East Outlet Roads.
Gaspé		1,800 00	1,600 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	600 00	2,100 00	1,400 00	1,750 00	1,400 00		14,430 00	Various roads; Anse au Griffon; Norwegian Settlement; Point St. Pierre; Percé; Anse à la Louise; Magdalen Islands; Cape Rosiers; Bois Brûlé; York; Anse du Cap side Line.
Gaspé and Rimouski	1,600 00						10,700 00	12,700 00				1,600 00	Matawan.
Taché Road							1,200 00	800 00	4,470 00	1,300 00		23,400 00	
Bonaventure		1,600 00	1,600 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,200 00					14,970 00	Sundry Roads; Road Des Acadiens.
Bonaventure and Rimouski	1,000 00											1,000 00	
Rimouski	8,976 00		1,468 00	700 00	700 00	875 00	1,100 00		4,571 00	1,900 00		20,290 00	Various Roads; St. Simon; Florian; Matawan roads; Neigette Riv. Bridge; Road in rear of St. Fabien; Sandy Bay Road; Route St. Denis; Taché; Duquesne; Macpès; Riv. Blanche; Riv. Tortigon Roads.
Richmond			1,200 00	2,700 00	1,600 00	208 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	2,700 00	900 00		12,508 00	Roads—Vigor; Wentworth; St. Eloi; Green Island; Begon; Dononville; Détour du Lac.
Kamouraski	8,500 00	600 00	2,400 00	2,800 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00		5,800 00	1,230 00		26,330 00	Roads—Woodbridge; Ste. Hélène to St. Alexandre; St. Denis; Mount Carmel; Pohenegamook; St. Anne la Pocatière; Chupais; Taché Roads.
Elisio	3,600 00	800 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	1,000 00	800 00	2,100 00	500 00	2,600 00	900 00		14,500 00	Roads—Elgin; Arago; Des Commissaires.
Montmagny	800 00	2,000 00	1,200 00	2,400 00	1,700 00	800 00	1,200 00	800 00	1,900 00	620 00		13,420 00	Roads—St. Pierre; St. Thomas; Cap St. Ignace; Anse à Gile; Beaubien; Sirois; St. François; Morigeau Bridge; Riv. du Sud Bridge.
Bellevue	4,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,800 00	6,200 00	3,900 00	1,000 00		1,700 00	600 00		22,400 00	Arnaugh Road; Buckland Road; Raphael Bridge; Taché Road; Mailloux Road; a bridge.
Perth	5,260 00	800 00	800 00	5,600 00	1,800 00	800 00	800 00	1,425 00	3,000 00			20,295 00	Frampton Road; Famine Road and Bridge; Côte à Mineau Road; l'Esu; Chaud Riv. Bridge; Forsyth and Dorset Road; Ballyporeen Hills Road; various roads; Langevin Road; Etchemin Road; Gde. Ligne Ste. Thérèse; Ligne de la Grande Marguerite.
Beauport	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00		800 00	800 00	600 00		3,200 00	500 00		10,100 00	Roads—St. Isidore; St. Lambert; Chaudière Bridge; Lambton Road; Shany Road; a Bridge; Jersey Road; Riv. Chaudière Road; Gayburst Road; Riv. aux Bleuais Bridge.
Mégantic	1,400 00	1,280 00	1,200 00	2,200 00	1,360 00	1,200 00	1,100 00		2,800 00			15,480 00	Roads—Lambton; Gosford; Somerset to Halifax; Riv. Noire; Bridge on Riv. Osgoode; Ballantyne; St. Sophie; Glennloyd; Craig; Lake William; Methot's Mills.
Lotbinière	1,600 00	400 00		600 00	400 00				1,000 00	500 00		4,500 00	Roads—St. Croix; Methot's Mills.
Nicolet	1,800 00	800 00	1,200 00	1,340 00	600 00	120 00			1,400 00			7,260 00	Roads—Aston; Maddington; Gentilly and St. Gertrude; St. Eulalie.
Sherbrooke	600 00											600 00	Oxford Road.
Arthabaska and Drummond	2,400 00				2,200 00	3,000 00	3,000 00		5,300 00	2,000 00		17,900 00	Maddington Road; Blandford Road; various roads. Roads—Tingwick; St. Guillaume and St. Bonaventure; Wickham; L'Avénir; Chemir; Durham Centre.
Wolf and Richmond	200 00	800 00	1,200 00	400 00	1,500 00	600 00	900 00	550 00	3,900 00			9,150 00	Roads—Ham and Wolfstown; Weedon and Garthby; Mégantic; Windsor; Wotton; Weedon and Lingwick; Wotton to Wolfstown.
Compton		4,000 00	2,000 00	2,400 00	2,400 00	700 00	1,150 00		10,515 93	1,000 00		24,165 93	Roads—Mégantic; Compton; St. François; Otterbrook; Main Eastern; Hereford; Westbury; Hampden and Ditton; Bureauville; Paquetville.
Shefford	800 00	1,600 00			400 00		1,100 00		500 00	200 00		4,900 00	Roads—Roxton and Ely; Stakely.
Beauharnois									400 00			400 00	Stanislas Kostka Road.
Brome			2,000 00	2,000 00	3,060 43	450 00	800 00	400 00	1,400 00			10,110 43	Roads—Brome; Bonallie; Potton and Sutton; Bolton.
Eastern Townships	20,000 00	8,200 00	8,000 00					7,500 00				43,700 00	Various roads.
Charlevoix				400 00	1,100 00	275 00	1,300 00	2,000 00	3,710 00	1,500 00		10,285 00	Settrington to de Sales Road; St. Urbain Road; Des Cape Road; Bridge over Riv. Malbaie; Bridge over Riv. du Gouffre; Port Quilles Bridge; Des Marais Road.
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$120,000 00</b>	<b>49,356 00</b>	<b>44,627 36</b>	<b>53,240 00</b>	<b>48,624 29</b>	<b>29,753 00</b>	<b>47,785 00</b>	<b>49,625 00</b>	<b>118,803 51</b>	<b>22,061 74</b>		<b>581,856 85</b>	

C.—APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the distribution of the Colonization Fund on U. C. Col. Roads, from 1854 to 1863 inclusive.

NAME OF ROAD.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Addington.....						5000 00	3400 00	7000 00	1000 00	4000 00	39500 00
Bobbycon.....				8000 00	10200 00	3000 00	7000 00	4000 00	2000 00		34200 00
Bridgewater and Flinton.....								3000 00			3000 00
Burleigh.....				750 00			2500 00	3400 00	9000 00		15650 00
Buckhorn.....											
Camden and Macdawska.....		9000 00		10000 00	2800 00	1900 00					19000 00
Cameron.....											4700 00
Grow River.....											
Dawn and Eniskillen.....		4000 00		3000 00							3000 00
Durham.....											4000 00
Elzevir.....				4700 00	516 00						5216 00
Frontenac.....			4000 00	13000 00	2000 00	2000 00			1326 81		23226 81
Hastings.....			6400 00	8400 00	4000 00		1140 00	450 00	10000 00		33390 00
Kingston and Perth.....				6000 00			1400 00				7400 00
Lavant and Darling.....					4000 00	1000 00					5000 00
Mississippi.....				8000 00	4800 00	2000 00	3000 00	4000 00			21800 00
Muskoka.....				18000 00	4000 00	2500 00	3000 00	5000 00	2000 00		34500 00
Northern.....						5000 00	15000 00				20000 00
Orillia.....									1000 00		1000 00
Ottawa and Opeongo.....			6000 00	19200 00	2800 00	2000 00	4000 00	5500 00	4500 00		42000 00
Parry Sound.....									10000 00		10000 00
Pembroke and Matawan.....				1600 00							1600 00
Peterson.....				17600 00	10800 00	4500 00	6000 00	7500 00			7600 00
Sydenham and Southampton.....											46400 00
Victoria.....			6000 00		4000 00	1500 00	2000 00	4000 00	4500 00		22000 00
Renfrew and Addington.....					4000 00		1600 00				6100 00
Collingwood and Meaford.....					1600 00			500 00			7600 00
Elma and Wallace, and Mornington and Maryborough.....		5000 00		1000 00							
Road in Ashfield.....			2000 00		3200 00						5200 00
Total.....					200 00						200 00
											\$420782 00

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  
Quebec, 6th June, 1864.

Disbursements were authorized without limiting the amounts to be expended during this year.

## D.

MARCH 16, 1864.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BLAIKLOCK called in and examined:—

I am a Provincial Land Surveyor, and have been in the employment of Government, since before the Union, for the last 25 years; nearly the whole time have been employed in the service of the Government, but exclusively in Lower Canada.

1. Of what portions of Lower Canada have you personal and professional knowledge?—All the country to the North of Quebec, extending as far as 300 miles northward; the country between the St. Maurice and the Saguenay; a large part of the District of Gaspé, chiefly with the County of Gaspé; and a part of the Eastern Townships, chiefly the present Counties of Compton and Richmond, formerly known as the County of Sherbrooke.

2. Are you acquainted with the part of Lower Canada bordering on New Brunswick, including the Counties of Temiscouata and Rimouski?—Yes; I was the surveyor on behalf of Canada, employed to ascertain our exact boundaries in that direction, between the years 1853,—'54, and '55. I was also employed on the exploration for a Military High Road, undertaken by a party of the Royal Engineers, under Lieutenant Simmons, now Colonel Simmons, R.E., extending from Rivière du Loup to the Grand Falls of River St. John, in New Brunswick; this was in the year 1844.

BY MR. PERRAULT.

3. In relation to what is now called the Saguenay district, what is your knowledge as to its capabilities for settlement?—After quitting the valley of the St. Lawrence at Quebec, there is in my opinion no possibility of extension beyond about 25 miles to the northward. As you go down the river towards the Saguenay, that portion diminishes to nothing; but as you ascend the river the land available for settlement expands at some points to say 30 miles, and at the St. Maurice to perhaps 40 miles. There are some lateral valleys, but of no great extent, opening up on the North Shore, where a few settlements have recently crept in.

4. What is the character of the remainder of the country in this region?—I have made three explorations throughout its extent; one from Stoneham, in the County of Quebec, to Lake St. John, in 1846; from Laval, in the same county, to Lake Kenogami, in 1852; and from La Tuque, on the St. Maurice to Lake St. John, in 1859; and in 1860 I extended my examination to the tributaries of Lake St. John, about 150 miles to the northward of the lake. I found the country, with the exception of the reservations already made, uniformly mountainous and rocky. The country rises gradually from the St. Lawrence, till it reaches, at what is called the "height of land," an average altitude of 3000 feet. The timber is small and stunted, chiefly spruce and balsam fir (sapin), and a considerable quantity of white birch. The country assumes quite a different character in the valley of the Upper Saguenay, the peninsula of Chicoutimi, and on the south side of Lake St. John.

5. What is the general character of that country?—It is in general very fertile, with a clay loam soil and a considerable depth of vegetable mould. I have seen excellent spring wheat grown there, but I am not aware that they have ever tried fall wheat. The timber is mixed, in almost equal portions of hard and soft woods; an immense quantity of both red and white pine has been cut off the peninsula and on both sides of Lake St. John.

BY MR. SCOBLE.

6. Are there marked varieties of soil in this region?—I should say there are three distinct descriptions of soil in this Saguenay district—a very rich alluvial soil—a clay loam—and a light sandy loam—which may be called first, second, and third class soils.

7. Is this land well watered throughout?—Yes; there is any number of streams, both large and small.

8. As to the quantity of this cultivable land?—As to the quantity I am not prepared to answer, except as to the distances. I consider it to extend round above the lake some 35 miles in length by about 4 miles in average depth (including the Assuapmoussin River), and below the Lake about 50 miles by 15, or, in round numbers, say 600,000 acres.

9. Do you consider yourself capable, from merely making an exploration, of describing what portion of that 600,000 acres is fit for settlement?—I should say fully 50 per cent of the whole might be brought into cultivation; but I would refer, for more particular information on this head, to the reports of the surveyors who surveyed the particular townships themselves.

10. What, in your opinion, would be the best mode of opening up that country?—I have always reported myself in favor of what is called the lower route, namely, by Bay St. Paul and Ha! Ha! Bay. I beg to hand in some extracts from my reports on this subject:—

*Extract from Report of Exploration of the Country between Laval and the foot of Lake Kenogami, 1852.*

“From the foregoing description of the country traversed in my exploration, it will readily be perceived that the construction of a line of road, from the parishes behind Quebec, to the peninsula of Chicoutimi, in the County of Saguenay, could only be accomplished at a very heavy public expense, and that it would have to pass nearly all the way through a perfectly inarable country, thus doing away with the idea of its ever being settled. The high elevation of the country, the rigorous nature of the climate, its proximity to high mountains, and the natural sterility of the soil, render it more than probable that it would be subject to frost and snow during nearly nine months in the year. My former explorations of this country, taken conjointly with the present one, has led to the conclusion that the idea of opening a road from Quebec direct to the settlements at Lake St. Johns is not a feasible one, and that the attention of the Government should be directed to some other route, either that from St. Urbain or Malbaie being in my opinion preferable, the Saguenay itself being the most natural outlet as a summer communication, and either of the last mentioned in winter. There are several reasons why these should be preferred over the one recently explored:—1st. The distance from settlement to settlement being shorter; 2nd. The greater facilities for colonization along the line; and 3rd, The present settlers residing in Saguenay being all natives of the lower parishes, would always prefer passing by a route which would lead them near to or through their paternal homes. These reasons would in my opinion always counterbalance the advantages with regard to distance, the latter not being so great as is generally supposed. The following statement will shew:—

“Distance from Quebec to Lake Kenogami, by the route recently explored,	120 miles.
“From Quebec to Bay St. Paul.....	63 miles.
“ “ Bay St. Paul to Grand Bay .....	70 “
“ “ Grand Bay to Lake Kenogami.....	18 “
	— 151 miles;

91 miles of which would be through a well settled country, leaving only about 50 miles of new road to make; whereas, by the former route, would require about 100 miles of new road, 70 of which would be through land that would never be settled.”

*Extract from my Report upon the Exploration of the Country lying between La Tuque, on the St. Maurice, to Lake St. John.*

“The country lying between the St. Maurice and Lake St. John is an elevated, rocky and broken trough, in which the numerous tributaries of the St. Maurice and Saguenay take their rise. The surface of the country is broken into numerous wave-like mountains, generally of low elevation, but precipitous, without connection or regularity; there are no continuous ranges of hills or regular valleys, and the whole is covered with a dense but stunted growth of spruce, fir, and white birch, tamarack, poplar and maple. The soil is mostly sand, approaching, in some instances, to a light loam, but of such a stony and rocky nature as to afford but slender hope of ever being brought under cultivation. The country is well watered by numerous small streams and innumerable large and small lakes. The valleys are narrow, and limited in extent; the fixed rock is all of a granite formation, and in no instance did I notice any appearance of stratification. There are no extensive groves of pine timber, but scattered trees of white pine are found on nearly all the hills bordering the tributaries of the Croche and Bastonais. They are, generally speaking, small and faulty from windshakes and spunk-knots, and more suited for saw-logs than squared timber.

If the information I received can be relied upon, the great pine-bearing region of the St. Maurice lies to the westward of that river.

"The prevailing idea of a large or extensive valley connecting the St. Maurice with the Saguenay is quite a mistake, the whole country being an elevated water-shed, with ranges of hills lying between the streams. These hills, which have a considerable elevation near the main tributaries, gradually diminish towards the height of land, the country rising gradually towards the dividing ridge and descending in a similar manner on the opposite side.

"From the foregoing description of the country lying between the St. Maurice and the settlements of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John, it cannot but be observed that from the broken and mountainous character of the land, and the hard and arid nature of the soil, but slender hopes can be entertained of ever making it available for purposes of colonization. Many spots of comparatively good land were met with in my exploration, but of so small an extent and isolated from each other, that they could not be made available for settlement. The only prospect for any connected settlement would be by the River "Croche," where the alluvial along its banks offers the only advantage for that purpose, but they are of so limited an extent that they hardly deserve mention in connection with the colonization of such an extent of country.

"By an inspection of the accompanying plan it will be seen that the exploring line follows nearly along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Croche and the Bastonais, and consequently passed the most elevated points in the range; it would therefore offer great difficulties to the construction of a road, from the rough and broken nature of the ground in the vicinity; but by following the valley of the Croche to the height of land, and thence either descend the valley of the Ouiatchouanish to the settlement at the embouchure of that river, or, by trending away to the north-east and passing round to the north end of the great Ouiatchouan or Commissioner's Lake, strike the Lake St. John some ten miles lower down, I have no doubt but that a line could be traced sufficiently level for the construction of a good practical road. The former of these routes was explored by Mr. Louis Arcand, P.L.S., but whether he reported favorably or not, I am not aware, not having seen his report on this section of the survey. Of the latter route, likewise, I cannot speak positively, not having explored that portion of it lying between the head of the Croche and the great Ouiatchouan lake, but have every reason to believe it would be found equally sterile and broken as that traversed by the line surveyed. Reviewing the object of the present exploration, namely, to open a road between the settlements of the Lower St. Maurice and those of Lake St. John, I am of opinion that for many years to come it could not be made available; the shortest line of road that could be constructed between these two settlements would be at least 150 miles in length, and under the most favourable circumstances, must remain a comparative wilderness for many years. How such a length of road, passing as it does through an unbroken forest, could be kept open in winter or maintained in summer by the present limited settlement of Lake St. John, I do not know; for it is folly to suppose that those of the lower settlements would come 50 or 60 miles out of their way for the sake of passing by this route. It is possible that at some future day, when the settlements of the St. Maurice have extended up that river to the mouth of the Croche, and those of Lake St. John to their utmost limits along the Assuapmouchouan valley, that a road to connect them would be of material advantage; but under the present circumstances, it would be a useless expenditure of the public moneys, and that the object of colonization in the Saguenay would be much more advanced by extending the present roads in the Saguenay to the upper settlements of Lake St. John.

"The most natural and advantageous outlet from the Saguenay settlements would be, in my opinion, by the Saguenay river in summer, and by Bay St. Paul in winter."

For additional particulars I beg to refer to the reports themselves, in possession of the Crown Lands Department.

11. Did you make a separate report on the 150 miles to the northward, which you explored in 1860?—I did; I found the country for the first 40 miles a level sandy plain, covered with cypress, with occasional black spruce, swamps and bogs; beyond that point the country becomes mountainous, rocky and broken,—the soil coarse sand and gravel, the rock gneiss, and the timber a second growth of white birch, cypress, black spruce and fir—

all small and stunted. The country has been, within a century, swept clean by fire, and only in two instances throughout the 150 miles did I see the primitive timber.

12. How does the climate compare, say, with that part of Quebec?—When I wintered far to the north, on the exploration of 1860, I found the temperature to be, I should say 12 or 13 degrees lower than Quebec; around Lake St. John, on the contrary, it is, generally speaking, much the same as that of Montreal or the Eastern Townships. The spring is earlier by a fortnight and the fall later by about a week than at Quebec. This, however, arising from local causes, must be understood to apply to the valley of the Upper Saguenay and the shores of Lake St. John.

By MR. POPE.

13. Do we understand that the pine country in the Saguenay is limited to the area of 600,000 acres, before described?—I am aware that the firm of Price Brothers have lumbered over a much more extensive region, more than double the other area before described.

14. Is foreign emigration advisable to promote the settlement of the Saguenay district?—I do not feel myself competent to answer that question.

15. Is there any other suggestion or information you would offer to the Committee in relation to the Saguenay district?—I put in the following:—

*Extract from Report upon the Survey of the Saguenay, from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John, 1846, '47.*

“From Chicoutimi to Terre Rompue, a distance of 5½ miles, the Saguenay has a width of from 700 to 800 yards, and is navigable for schooners and boats of a large size; the banks are well settled on either side, and the land and soil is of good quality. The tide-waters flow about half a mile further up, to the mouth of the Terre Rompue River, which joins the Saguenay from the north.

“Mr. Peter McLeod, sen., has been settled at Terre Rompue for several years, and has a large and well-cultivated farm. He informed me that in 1846 he sowed 26 bushels of wheat and reaped 600 bushels, making a return of 23 to 1. In 1847 he raised much more. The soil about this part of the Saguenay is of a strong clay loam, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. All kinds of grain and root crops grow well and yield a good return.”

MARCH 17th, 1864.

Mr. Blaiklock was again called in and examined:—

16. What part of the Eastern Townships have you surveyed?—In 1835 I was engaged upon the survey of the British American Land Company's block of land in the old County of Sherbrooke, in the District of St. Francis; in 1862, I surveyed the Townships of Woburn and Marsden, in the County of Compton; in 1861, I located roads in Hereford and Auckland Gores, in the County of Compton, right on the frontier.

17. Did you ever survey lands in the County of Richmond?—No; but I made explorations in the Townships of Wendover and Windsor. In the survey for the Land Company just mentioned, we ran the outlines of the block of land through several townships, viz.:—Ireland, Wolfestown, Ham, Weedon, Limerick, Bury, Westbury; these were the chief townships in which I was engaged. I was also employed on the survey of the Megantic Land Company in the years 1838-9. The townships which we surveyed were Lambton, Forsyth, and Aymer. The road line connecting these townships with the Chaudière was run through the township of Tring; these were the chief townships then surveyed, and are in the County of Beauce.

18. What is the quality of the land in the townships which you have surveyed?—The land in the township of Lingwick I consider to be of the first quality.

19. What is the population of this township?—I do not know what is the population of Lingwick, but I believe it to be well settled at the present time. I cannot, however, speak of the back part of the township.

20. What is the quality of the land in the Township of Compton?—I can say nothing beyond what I observed in passing through it at various times, and in different directions I should think the quality of the land in Compton inferior to that of Lingwick, but capable, I think, of supporting a large population. The population of Lingwick appears by last census to be 564, and that of the Township of Compton 3,013.

21. Describe the quality of the soil in the Township of Lingwick?—The soil of Lingwick is a deep black mould on a subsoil of clay loam; the township is heavily timbered with birch, maple, elm, white ash, butternut, and the usual soft woods of hemlock, spruce and fir, the low grounds with cedar; the land in this township is undulating. I do not remember any part of this township which cannot be brought under cultivation.

22. What streams run through Lingwick?—The stream which drains the most part of this township is the Salmon river, a branch of the St. Francis; there are some good mill privileges on the Salmon river—two very fine ones.

23. What is the distance from Lennoxville station to Gould?—From Lennoxville to Gould, a village site, is about 25 or 30 miles.

24. What is your opinion of Bury?—It is a similar township with Lingwick, the soil quite as good, and the land undulating. The population of Bury appears by the late census to be 988.

25. What is your opinion of the Township of Westbury?—I am not so well acquainted with Westbury, as I have only passed through one part of it; the soil I believe to be lighter, with more waste land than the lands in the Townships of Lingwick or Bury.

26. Are there Crown lands?—I believe there are, generally owned by the Land Company—that is, the unoccupied lands of these townships. I do not know the price at which these lands are held, but I think it to be at \$2 or \$3  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre. I refer to the lands in the Townships of Lingwick and Bury.

27. What other lands have you surveyed?—I surveyed two townships, Woburn and Marsden; they are very much alike, and contain what I consider to be second quality of land; there are, however, some first quality lands in both these townships.

28. What proportion of land is fit for settlement?—In the Township of Woburn I surveyed 27,865 acres, that being the whole which I considered fit for settlement in this township. About 20  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. of the surveyed lands in this township I consider to be second quality land; about 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. first quality; and the remainder may be classed as third quality of land. I surveyed, in the township of Marsden, about 60,000 acres; I think there is a larger quantity of first quality land in the township of Marsden than in Woburn, say 7 or 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. of the whole; second quality, say 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent.; and 25 to 30  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. of waste lands that could not be cultivated; the remainder would be third quality of land.

29. What information can you give respecting the Townships of Chesham, Ditton and Hampden?—From what I know of these townships there is more arable land in them than in those I surveyed; but I am not particularly acquainted with them, having merely passed through them in conducting my surveys.

30. State your opinion of the quality of land in the Township of Whitton?—That part of Whitton which is traversed by the Megantic road is about similar in quality of soil with the Townships of Marsden and Woburn.

31. Have you any information to give respecting the lands in the Auckland and Hereford Gores?—On this point, and generally in reference to the lands I surveyed, I refer to my Report, made in 1861.

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*The following Questions were submitted to John Poupore, Esq., M. P. P., and James MacLaren, Esq.:*—

1. What part of the country north of the Ottawa are you intimately acquainted with?
2. In what capacity have you obtained such information?
3. State the general character of the country, with special reference to settlement and lumbering?
4. What is the relative proportion of pine lands, hardwood lands, and mixed timber

lands, and the nature of the underlying soil,—regarding the adaptation of each for settlement?

5. What is your experience as to the climate of this region, compared with, say, Ottawa city or Montreal?

6. What are the road facilities at present existing in the region you describe?

7. What improvements in the road system appear to be most urgently required?

8. Have you any suggestion to make as to the best mode of promoting settlement, keeping in view the preservation of the merchantable timber?

*(Answers of John Poupore, Esq., M.P.P.)*

1. I am well acquainted with the County of Pontiac generally, and more particularly so with the townships fronting on the River Ottawa.

2. I was one of the first settlers in the upper end of the said county, and, having been engaged both in the lumber and farming business, I had frequent occasion to travel through the said country, from Ottawa upwards, long before either public or colonization roads were opened up. Passing frequently along that route in the autumn, with horses and cattle, through the woods, I had the best opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of its capabilities, both for settlement and for lumbering purposes.

3. The said county, in its primitive state, was entirely a lumbering country; but as the timber, by degrees, was exhausted, shantymen, emigrants and others occupied land for farming purposes. Settlement has increased to a large extent, and Pontiac is now regarded as one of the best farming countries on the Ottawa, particularly the lower end of the county, which was the first settled. Generally speaking, farming has been a successful and remunerative occupation.

4. I believe that three-fourths of the land in the county is suitable for settlement and cultivation. The general character of the country is mixed pine land, but from which nearly all the marketable timber has been taken off. The soil generally rests on limestone; it is of a light and loamy character, active and fertile.

5. As regards the climate, it is about the same as that of Montreal and Ottawa. I am not aware that observations on the temperature have been recorded; if they had, I think the difference would be found to be very slight.

6. We have at present a main road leading through the county, as far up as the foot of Deep river, in the Township of Sheen, complete, with the exception of two links, of about nine miles in extent. These portions of the road were comparatively expensive to make, and the last colonization grant awarded was not sufficient for the purpose. Of last year's grant, although a proportion was promised, nothing was received. This was a great injustice, and very detrimental to the interests of the county. Thus, these parts of the road remain unopened, and, the country about them being hilly and mountainous, settlers have to work their way up the valleys of the Black and the Coulanges rivers to get behind the rough land, where there are large tracts well adapted for settlement. On this head, I beg to refer to the letter of A. J. Russell, Esq., appended.

7. Colonization roads are our great want. Liberal provision should be made by the Legislature for this purpose. They are indispensable to the progress of settlement in the remoter portions of the county. I think the management of the funds appropriated for this purpose cannot be in better hands than it is at present, those of A. J. Russell, Esq., of Ottawa.

8. Speaking generally, settlement on the Ottawa, judiciously conducted, should follow, not precede, the operations of the lumberer. The lumberman leaves behind him many facilities for the settler. He partially clears the land; he makes roads through the bush; he erects shanties, stables, &c., which he resigns to those who follow him, and, as he progresses, he makes a market—and the best—for the produce of the land on which he has lately been operating. Nothing can be more clearly established than the fact that the settler is greatly benefited by waiting for the lumberer, and that the best interests of the country are damaged by directing settlement into pine districts abounding with marketable timber. I beg to remark, in conclusion, that Pontiac has abundance of land available for settlement; and further, taking into account the large amount of and easily-collected revenue derived from the Ottawa country, that this district has peculiar and especial claims

on the Legislature and the Province, for the encouragement and promotion of its interests and welfare.

(Answers of John MacLaren, Esq.)

1. I have some knowledge of the Ottawa country in general, but am most intimately acquainted with the Gatineau valley—have lived on the bank of said river, about seventy miles from its mouth, for the last 21 years.

2. As a lumberman, I have often been over a large portion of the Gatineau country, and as a general trader have been in almost daily communication with settlers and lumbermen, living and doing business on said river and adjacent country.

3. With reference to settlement, this section of the country is upon the whole good, although it is a rough and hilly region.

For over one hundred miles up the Gatineau from its mouth, and thirty miles on the right bank and ten miles on the left, the country is for the most part wooded with mixed hardwood and white pine; there are some sections of this extent of country that are almost altogether covered with white pine, and there are a few places where there is almost no pine, but these cases are the exception and not the general rule. There is no large extent of land in this region but what is fit for settlement.

The land is very much broken up with hills, and rocks thrown up in small mountains; but in the valleys between these hills the land is for the most part good, and although very few lots can be got without part of a large hill being on it, yet in a good many localities, every location of two hundred acres has enough of good land to make a fair farm.

I should think that one-half of the land in this section of country is fit for settlement.

With regard to lumbering, some parts of the Gatineau country is still rich in white pine; there are some places where it has almost all been cut away, but, as was stated before, the whole country is or has been more or less covered with pine. There are very few pieces of land equal to 100 acres that could be found without having some pine on it. The Gatineau pine has always been looked upon as the best of timber, the trees to a great extent being large, soft and otherwise of a good quality. This arises from the fact of a large portion of the timber growing in a hardwood country. The best white pine is mostly always found on good land, and amongst hardwood.

4. There is very little hardwood land without a mixture of pine; there are some pine lands without hardwood, but not in large blocks. I could not be sure of the proportion of pine lands and mixed timber lands, but think one in twenty would be something like it. There is a great variety of soil; in many places a heavy clay, and clay with a few inches of reddish loam on the top: a good deal of sandy loam and sandy soil. There is often a great difference of soil on one farm, as it may be on the high or low ground.

5. The climate is much the same as that of Ottawa city, only becoming a little colder as it goes north, but the difference is not much.

6. The roads are very bad in this section of country. There is at present a road about half made, from Ottawa city to River Deran. This road was made as it is, partly by Government and partly by the lumbermen and settlers; it is the only inlet and outlet to this whole region of country; all other roads branch off from this road. The Gatineau river is so full of falls and rapids that it cannot be made available for the purposes of navigation; all the settlers going into this country must pass over this road, besides all the goods, merchandize and traffic of every description, so that it is of the utmost importance that this road should be improved. Besides the above, there has been a road laid out by Government, from the Pogan Falls on the Gatineau, westward to the River Coulanges, called the "Coulanges and Gatineau road line;" a considerable piece of this road has been cut out by Government. Besides this there are a number of other roads made by settlers, all leading into the main road on the right bank of the Gatineau.

8. I think the present mode of disposing of the wild lands of the Crown as good if not better than any other way that could be adopted; and to promote settlement, make leading roads into all important tracts of land, such as the Gatineau country; sell land low, not over 50 cents per acre, and in some places much less.

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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

# OTTAWA AND GEORGIAN BAY TERRITORY

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 7th March, 1864.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee, composed of Hon. Mr. Abbott, Mr. Shanly, Mr. Jackson, Mr. MacIntyre, Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton), Mr. McConkey, Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Mr. Bell (Russell), Mr. Conger, Mr. Joly, Mr. Rémillard and Mr. Morris, be appointed to consider and report as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources and extent of the territory lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, and on the Northern Shore of Lake Huron; and also as to the best means of opening up and developing the said territory, either in connection with the existing Colonization Roads, or by the establishment of other central roads; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Attest,

WM. B. LINDSAY, JR.,  
Clerk, L. A

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TUESDAY, 17th May, 1864.

*Ordered*, That the Committee have leave to report from time to time.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, June 15th, 1864.

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report "as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources, and extent of the territory lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay and on the Northern Shore of Lake Huron, and also as to the best means of opening up and developing the said Territory either in connection with the existing Colonization roads, or by the establishment of other central roads, with power to send for persons, papers and records," beg leave to present the following, with the evidence adduced before them attached, as their Final Report:—

WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1864.

The Committee, on entering upon their duties, resolved to address their attention to the following subjects of inquiry, viz:—

*First*. As to the extent and general character and resources of the Territory lying between Lake Huron on the West; French River, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River on the North and East; and the Townships on the South, surveyed previously to 1850;

*Second*. The portions of such Territory suitable for settlement, their geographical position, extent and quality;

*Third*. The portions producing Merchantable Timber, and the best mode of dealing therewith in order to combine the interests of colonization and the utilization and preservation of such timber;

*Fourth.* As to the extent, character and resources of the country lying north of Lake Huron, the French River, Lake Nipissing and the Mattawan ;

*Fifth.* The system to be adopted for carrying out the conclusions arrived at in the investigation of the foregoing subjects.

The House having, however, subsequently and, in fact, in consequence of the discussion that arose upon the motion for the appointment of the present Committee, appointed a Committee to "enquire into the causes of the rapid destruction of our forests, and the means to be adopted to prevent it; to consider the expediency of reserving, as forests, the extensive tracts of land which abound in exportable timber, but are unsuitable for cultivation; of enacting a forest law, and to suggest that system which, in its opinion, is best adapted to the requirements and conditions of the country," this Committee have not entered at length into the inquiry relating to timber, and have only considered it incidentally, being of opinion that the trade affected is of such large importance that the question would be best dealt with, as one affecting the whole Province.

The subject referred to the Committee is a very extensive and important one, inasmuch as the only large body of good lands of any extent now belonging to the Crown, is to be found in the region in question. Moreover, the extent of the unsettled country bears so large a proportion to the remaining portions of Upper Canada, that, in fact, unless settlement can be carried on in this region, Canada would remain a mere frontier strip bordering the margin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. This will be apparent on reference to any good map of Upper Canada and from the following statements :

The old Townships of Upper Canada contain.....	20,627,581	Aeres.
The newly-surveyed Townships, being the section represented on the accompanying map, embrace.....	3,785,581	"
The unsurveyed portion of the Territory bounded on the North by Lake Nipissing, the French and Mattawan Rivers.....	6,683,867	"
While that section of Upper Canada north of Lake Huron and to the East of Lake Superior covers an area of...	35,489,535	"

of unsurveyed lands.

The Committee, as will be observed, divided the Territory embraced in their inquiry into two great natural and geographical sections, their attention being chiefly directed to the former of these, as comparatively little is yet known of the latter.

#### FIRST—THE OTTAWA TRACT.

The geological structure of the Territory is "Laurentian," by which is meant a series of rocks composed of gneiss interstratified with important bands of chrySTALLINE limestone, and comprehending great masses, consisting chiefly of lime feldspars.

A popular impression has prevailed that the country was of purely granite formation and therefore sterile, but this is erroneous. Sir William Logan is of opinion that fertile land will be found not alone where the limestone bands crop out, but also over a surface more or less extended, wherever the ruins or *débris* of the limestone have been deposited in the valleys, and this opinion is borne out, in fact, by the testimony and actual observations of persons familiar with the country, and is also substantiated by the results obtained from the Surveyors' Reports as exhibited on the colored map of the newly-surveyed Townships, which has been prepared by the Crown Lands Department.

Sir William Logan was further of opinion, that probably one-sixth of the territory in question may be occupied by the limestone bands referred to, while the portions of the Laurentian formation, covered by the *débris* of the limestone, may be sufficient to make the proportion of fertile land equal to one-fourth of the whole.

The Committee have no desire to overstate the amount of land in the territory in question which is immediately available for settlement, neither do they desire to urge the occupation of those portions of the territory which shall be found to be manifestly only adapted for the production of pine timber, fully recognising the commercial importance of this great interest.

The value of the exports of the products of the Forest, amounting last year (1863) to \$13,543,926, entitle this trade to weighty consideration, but the Committee are persuaded

that there need be no real antagonism between due care of the purely pine forests and the advance of colonization into those portions of the country which are adapted for settlement. There ought to be no conflict between the two interests and under wise and adequate regulations, such variance as has occasionally existed in the past can, and ought to be avoided. A thorough examination of the whole territory, is in the opinion of the Committee desirable, in order that it may be fully ascertained, on reliable authority, what portions of the territory are adapted for settlement, and how access is best to be afforded to such portions.

Sufficient information has been obtained by the Committee to justify them in urging such an exploration, inasmuch as they are fully persuaded that, apart from those sections of the unsurveyed country in question which are only or mainly valuable for the growth of pine timber, there is yet a large portion available for settlement. With reference to these sections, the Committee refer to the following statements of witnesses summoned before them, and bearing upon the questions now under consideration. Speaking of the interior of the country between the Ottawa and Lake Huron and commencing at the 118th mile from the Lake Opeongo on the line run by him from that Lake to Lake Huron, Mr. Shanly says :—

“The second and third sections, taking in an east and west width of forty-one miles, intersect a well-timbered, well-watered, tract of good land, much of it *very* good, and, stretching in a north-westerly direction, it is pretty well established, to the vicinity of Lake Nipissing and the French River, and south and south-east it may be assumed to the waters of the Muskoka River—limits which give to this vast oasis a north and south length of about eighty-five miles;” and he arrives at the general result “that in the interior of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Valley, there is in the newly-surveyed and unsurveyed territory two and a half millions of acres fit for settlement, of good wheat-growing quality,” being one-fourth of the entire area of the then unsurveyed region, lying south of Lake Nipissing.

Mr. Shanly is further of opinion, that the “climate will interpose no insuperable barrier to the settlement of the country where other conditions are propitious,” the bulk of its area being comprised between the forty-fifth and forty-sixth parallels, lines that bound some of the most populous districts of Lower Canada.

With reference to portions of the belt in question, the views of Mr. Shanly have been confirmed by actual results. Mr. Devine, speaking of the surveyed portion of the territory in question, states that, “at the present moment, settlement is making rapid progress to the north of Lake Simcoe and Muskoka River, and the greater portion of the Huron and Ottawa Territory will be settled from these points, owing to the water communication in that direction.”

Sir William Logan, speaking of his own knowledge, and also referring to the results of surveys conducted by Mr. Murray, under his supervision, corroborates the statements of Mr. Shanly as to this interior belt of good country, and concludes by stating that “it appears to me of the highest national importance that the available parts of the Laurentian region generally should be settled upon, as the Devonian and Silurian rocks, hitherto chiefly resorted to, constitute little more than an extended narrow strip along the frontier of the country.”

Mr. Keefer, while pointing out “that the existing free grant and other roads connect the settlements with each other, but practically with nowhere else,” is of opinion, “that, on the whole, the Ottawa and Huron tract is at least equal to New England, though it is probable that the good lands are better and the bad ones worse than in Vermont and New Hampshire.” This gentleman, in urging the necessity of developing the territory and the affording a base line of operations with view to an efficient system of settlement, and in order thereto, the construction of a railway from the city of Ottawa to the foot of the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, which he thinks would “nourish existing settlements and give birth to new ones within thirty miles on either side, wherever there was a suitable tract of land,” states that the peculiarity of the Ottawa and Huron tract, as a wilderness one, is that, unlike the valley of the St. Maurice and the Saguenay, “it is not naturally a *cul-de-sac*, but, if opened through, would form one of the shortest routes between the most important points East and West.” Such a route, he says, would form part of the shortest possible route between Montreal and Lake Huron, and for the grain traffic between Chicago, Milwaukee and Montreal, would compete with any other railway route. He further adds, “such a route could be placed in direct connection with the northern portions of

the Counties of Simcoe, Huron, and Bruce, giving these districts direct communication with Ottawa, the political, and Montreal, the commercial metropolis, on the shortest route, and, if extended to Sarnia, would bring the whole West into connection with it, making this present wilderness a thoroughfare for a great portion of the continent."

These views may be of distant realization, but the Committee deem it right to call attention to them, as likely to be eventually accomplished.

With a similar object in view, Mr. Hayes, who gives a very full and interesting account of his colonization agency, viz., that of the "Hastings Road" and the adjoining Townships, suggests "the construction of cross roads running east and west, particularly on the southern portions of the (surveyed) territory, to give solidity to the settlements and secure the ground as an advance northwards," and states "that first and most important of such improvements, he would place a road from Perth (in the County of Lauark) to run at a distance of about thirty miles from Lake Ontario, through Peterboro', to Bradford or Holland Landing, on the Northern Railroad. This road, he says, would facilitate and promote intercourse between the Northern Counties and Ridings, through which it would pass; would give a new front to the back Townships, furnish a new starting point for settlement, and could be made at a cost comparatively trifling, in view of its advantages, as many existing pieces of road could be made available."

Such a road would be of great value, and is besides more likely to be immediately realized than the larger project of Mr. Keefer, and the Committee therefore call attention to the proposal.

The Committee now proceed to speak of that portion of this great sub-division which has been surveyed, and which is exhibited on the accompanying map. This section comprises 3,785,581 acres. The very valuable map referred to has been prepared by T. A. Devine, Esquire, head of the Upper Canada Surveyor's Branch of the Crown Lands Department, and this, the Committee have every reason to believe, will be found to convey a fair representation of the character of the land in these townships. The evidence of Mr. Devine explains the mode adopted in its preparation from the Surveyors' Reports. According to this map about one-third of the country is good land, another third is fair land and another third rocky and barren. The whole of the country is much broken by lakes and rivers. The Government has endeavoured to aid in the development of this section of the country by the opening up of Colonization Roads into and through portions of it. Of these roads there are now nine. Their several positions and their geographical relations to the surveyed territory and to one another will be found with a brief explanatory statement, in the appendix hereto, marked A.

The Committee are of opinion that the whole subject of the position of these roads should receive speedy consideration, and they would recommend that in the future construction of any new roads as well as in the extension of the existing ones, a definite system should be adopted, so that while means of access should be afforded to the interior country, lateral east and west lines should be established, giving the means of communication between the settlements that have grown and will grow up along these roads. A steady and regular system of supervision of these roads should also be maintained by competent Inspectors, in order that the comparative progress of settlement may be ascertained and the efficiency of the system may be tested and sustained, and the future establishment of new roads may be entered upon as part of a general plan, carefully digested and earnestly adopted, with the view to the opening up of the back country of Canada.

The Committee would further urge, very strongly, the necessity of a thorough exploration and examination of the unsurveyed territory being at once decided on, to be carried on by competent persons appointed by the Government, in order that settlers may be directed to such portions of the country only as may be found to invite settlement. No more important work can be engaged in than this, and the adding of two or more millions of acres to the available Crown Lands of the Western Province would be an addition to the resources of Canada, of no slight magnitude. So soon as the localities in which good land is to be found shall have been thus ascertained and defined, the intersection of the territory by new roads or by the extension of existing roads, could be better effected and would contribute to the growth and advancement of the population of this Province.

The Committee earnestly press the adoption of these two plans:—

1st. The exploration of the territory, and

2nd. The giving of free access by the establishment of leading and lateral roads to such portions of the country as shall thereafter be found fit for settlement.

The subject is one of national importance, for while the products of the forest in this great region have proved a source of Provincial wealth, and will continue largely to add to the volume of Canadian trade, and, therefore, the rights and interests of its producers should be respected, yet, it is nevertheless true, that there are large sections of the country well adapted to afford homes to many thousands of settlers. The territory, as a whole, it may safely be said, will well compare with the New England States, in climate, mineral wealth, and general adaptation for the abode of a hardy and numerous population. Let the adventurous youth of our old settlements be encouraged to enter upon the occupation of this country—let the immigrants be judiciously led to such portions of it as are adapted for their reception, and thus our Province will cease to be a mere frontier strip and will find new elements of natural strength in the occupation of our interior country.

#### SECOND.—THE HURON COUNTRY.

The Committee have but little to report as to the more northerly section of the territory, their inquiries having chiefly been confined to the Ottawa and Huron tract.

That portion of the country lying north of the French River, Lake Nipissing and the Mattawan is still of Laurentian structure, as far back as to a line drawn from the mouth of the former river to the mouth of the Montreal river on Lake Temiscamingue, and there is little limestone to be found in it. From that line westwardly to the River St. Mary and Lake Superior, the country is occupied to a considerable breadth by the Huronian series of rocks, with which there is interstratified a great amount of greenstone, the ruins of which produce fertile soil.

This territory comprises upwards of thirty-five millions of acres of unsurveyed land, and has been ascertained to possess large mineral resources.

The ensuing extracts from a report of A. P. Salter, Esquire, P. L. S., give interesting information as to the character of the country and the nature of its resources:—

“It next becomes my duty, in compliance with your instructions and in furtherance of the service with which I have been entrusted, to speak of the resources of the country, and while I approach the subject with diffidence, feeling my inability to do justice to it, I must say, that after a further examination and mature reflection, I see no reason to change the opinion I had formed when penning my report to you of 30th July, 1855.

“Viewed in three points,—first, as an agricultural country; secondly, as a mixed timber and mineral producing region; and thirdly, as regards its fisheries, I feel warranted in saying that at no very remote period this section will be a source of vast revenue to the Province.

“As an agricultural country, although it is true that on the coast of the Lake, and for some miles inland, the country is, in most places, rugged and barren, and equally true that further in the interior the valleys of good arable land are crossed by rock hills, presenting the same sterile appearance, yet large and extensive tracts were found with a deep alluvial soil, furnishing material for the formation of, I consider, at least sixty-five Townships of thirty-six square miles area each, capable of producing to perfection rye, oats, barley, maize, grass and all kinds of root crops.

“That this is no theoretical view is substantiated from the fact that in many places rude, Indian clearings were met where several of the crops were seen growing luxuriantly, and from this I think I may safely arrive at the conclusion that were the country settled by a class of industrious agriculturists, that which is now produced under the rude husbandry of the half-civilized savage, could be profitably grown by those accustomed to tilling the soil.

“I have not mentioned wheat, autumn or spring, because, from the length of the winter and the great depth of the snow, I am of opinion the former cannot be cultivated to advantage, and that the latter would, in many instances, be a precarious crop; but in expressing this opinion, I will mention that from a person named ‘Walker,’ settled on ‘Campment D’Ours’ near Port Lock Harbour, I learned that wheat had been successfully cultivated, three years in succession, on St. Joseph’s Island, which, as a crop, both in quality and quantity, proved remunerative to the grower. As a timber region, many extensive tracts of pine of a very fine quality were seen, both red and white, and this valuable timber is scat-

tered, to a greater or less extent, throughout the whole country, and further, the birch, tamarac, cedar and spruce, of which timber there is no lack, all serve to enhance its value as a lumber country. Pine, the most valuable of all, is more frequently met with in the most broken and rugged sections of the country.

"That I do not exaggerate the value of this country as a timber region, the following quotation from the *Democratic Press*, an American newspaper, will show :

"The lumber trade of Chicago is one of her most important and leading branches of business. Next to the grain trade, that in lumber claims pre-eminence, and maintains a most powerful rivalry. During the year, large additions have been made to its extent and value, and it may now be well questioned whether there exists in the United States a greater lumber-market than Chicago. Her supplies are drawn from every direction, and from the most distant localities,—from Pennsylvania and the Valley of the Susquehanna, from Michigan and Wisconsin, from Canada and the St. Lawrence.

"The demand from the whole growing region about here is immense, and is yearly increasing. The receipts of lumber in 1847 were 32,000,000 feet, in 1855 they were 300,000,000 feet."

"To the market of Chicago this region has ready access during the summer months, as from its geographical position, lumber can be delivered there more readily and at less cost, than from any other portion of Canada. The markets of Toronto and Oswego are equally accessible, and with an increased demand for lumber, extensive forests and water-power unlimited, I cannot think this section of Canada will long remain in its present unimproved state.

"Of the mineral resources of the country, as I am not a professional Geologist, it would be presumption in me to speak, particularly after the careful examination which has been made of it by gentlemen so eminently qualified for that service, but I may be permitted to say, that in the most sterile sections, indications of mineral were constantly met with, which would lead me to hope that at some future period these portions will serve to increase the revenue of the country.

"The fisheries, though of minor import to the subjects above treated of, I feel it my duty to touch upon, as they at present furnish the principal staple production of the country, many hundred barrels of whitefish and trout being yearly exported from the several fishing stations on the lake.

"The principal parties employed in taking the fish are half-breeds, who resort to the same grounds year after year; and no reasonable doubt can be entertained but that there are many other stations on the coast, now unfrequented, which if worked would considerably increase the take and export of this article of commerce.

"The resources of the country may then be summed up in a few words.

"The coast, rugged and rough as it is, affords employment to those who, unable or unwilling to follow any other line of business, devote their time to the taking and curing of fish for export.

"The rivers, with their magnificent water-power, and the more rugged and broken portions of the interior, hold out inducements to capitalists to employ their means in the manufacture of lumber or to the development of the mineral resources of the country; while to those who prefer agricultural pursuits, an ample field is offered of obtaining the means of subsistence for themselves and of supplying the wants of those whose inclination leads them to embark in either of the other callings."

From these statements it is apparent that in this great section of the country, considerable areas will be found adapted for settlement; it is therefore desirable that this territory also should be thoroughly explored, with a view to its occupation and colonization.

The Committee transmit herewith the evidence taken before them.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MORRIS,  
Chairman.

## APPENDIX.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO *W. Shanly, Esq., M.P.; T. Devine, Esq.; M. P. Hayes, Esq.; T. C. Keefer, Esq.; S. J. Dawson, Esq., and Allan Gilmour, Esq.*

No. 1. What is your occupation?

No. 2. Have you had any and what personal opportunities of becoming acquainted with the unsurveyed territory lying between Lake Huron on the West, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River on the North and East, and the Townships on the South, surveyed previously to 1850, or any portion thereof?

No. 3. If you are acquainted with the territory, look at the subjects of inquiry with respect to which the Committee have agreed to obtain information, and state to the Committee your knowledge and views as to these subjects?

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO M. P. HAYES, ESQ., IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.

No. 4. Are you Crown Lands Agent on the Hastings Road, and how long have you been stationed there?

No. 5. How many Townships are embraced in the district under your supervision?

No. 6. What is the general character of the land along the Hastings Road?

No. 7. What number of settlers may have gone in to settle along the road since you have been in charge, and do settlers continue to go in there each year still?

No. 8. Have any, and if so, what proportion of the settlers abandoned their lots and left that section of the country, after making some improvements?

No. 9. Do the settlements extend back from the line of the Hastings Road; if so, how far back, and in what township are the settlements advancing most?

No. 10. What is the character of the Hastings Road as a *passable highway*, in point of bridging, grading, &c.?

No. 11. Are the settlers who have "located" the lands chiefly "emigrants recently from the old country," or are they old settlers, or the sons of old settlers, from other parts of Canada?

No. 12. Can you give an estimate of the proportion of "land fit for settlement" along and contiguous to the Hastings Road, as compared with the barren land not worth clearing?

No. 13. What is the general character of the timber in the Township under your jurisdiction?

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, submitted to and answered by Sir W. E. Logan.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO ALLAN GILMOUR, ESQ., IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS, NOS. 2 AND 3.

No. 19. Can you state to the Committee what portion of the territory you are familiar with is to be regarded as specially a pine country, and producing merchantable timber?

No. 20. Can you make any suggestions as to the best mode of utilising and preserving the timber in the territory in question, and as to whether the interests of colonization can be combined therewith?

## ANSWERS OF W. SHANLY, ESQ.

*Ans. to Ques. 1.* I am a Civil Engineer by profession.

*Ans. to Ques. 2.* I have made a personal exploration of that portion of the territory in question lying along the coast of the Georgian Bay and along the French River, Lake Nipissing, the Mattawan River and the Ottawa, down as far as the Chats Lake, and I also had a line run (in 1856) through the interior of the territory, from the mouth of the

Bonnechère River on the Ottawa, to the mouth of the Maganatawan River on the Georgian Bay, passing by Great Opeongo Lake, in the heart of the unsurveyed territory.

*Ans. to Ques. 3.* For my views as to the character, resources and climate of the territory in question, I would refer the Committee to a report addressed by me in 1857, to the Department of Public Works, on the results of the interior survey alluded to. A copy of that report I hand in, and I would direct the attention of the Committee to the marked passages on pages 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, as follows:—

“The 95th mile, from the mouth of the Bonnechère, terminates the Eastern division of the survey of which, as has been said, the first 43 miles lie within the limits of civilization, and through a fine fertile tract of land. Of the remaining 52 miles the leading characteristics may be summed up as follow:

	MILES.
43rd to 45th mile,—Fair level land.....	2
45th to 53rd “ Low and swampy.....	8
33rd to 72nd “ Arid and rocky, red pine plains.....	19
72nd to 89th “ Broken hilly land, chiefly pine timber.....	17
89th to 95th “ Broken hilly land, mixed timber.....	6
	52

The average of this section of the valley of the Ottawa, as indicated by this line of survey, is not, then, inviting for settlement. To the north of the line nothing better than the average thus obtained is to be looked for, the lands bordering the Ottawa River itself, as well as those belonging to the intermediate valley of the Pettawawee, both well known, being closely kindred in their nature to the decidedly sterile tract upon the more inland route traversed by Mr. Sinclair. South of his line, too, the average has been found to obtain for some considerable distance; and there can be little doubt that the more genial features of soil, &c., which are occasionally to be discovered further in the interior about the head waters of the York branch of the Madawaska, for instance, must be taken as the exception, rather than the rule, in sketching, in the general topography of that section of the country.

On his homeward route, Mr. Sinclair made a long detour to the north, crossing to the upper extremity of Great Opeongo Lake, and thence striking for the sources of the Bonnechère, whence he followed the course of that stream downwards to his point of departure from it on the main line of survey, viz., the seventy-second mile. He reports the salient features of the country on the upper waters of the river as not at variance with those encountered further inland; the natural wealth of the district, which in that particular is not inconsiderable, being mainly concentrated in noble forests of red pine.

In describing the route from Lake Opeongo to Lake Huron, I will continue to reckon the mileage from the East, counting the one hundred and thirteenth mile from the Georgian Bay the ninety-sixth from the mouth of the Bonnechère.

As we proceed westward, a growing change is perceptible in the character of the country, and, on nearing the point where the waters begin to flow in the direction in which we are advancing, the domain of the red pine is visibly on the wane, while the white pine, and those descriptions of hard wood, such as beech, maple, and elm, which are commonly accepted as indications of “good land,” gradually begin to predominate, and the general characteristics of the western half of the survey may be condensed into six sub-divisions, thus:—

	MILES.
1.—95th to 118th mile,—Rough, rolling, rocky surface, sandy soil, mixed timber, and some good white pine.....	23
2.—118th to 150th mile,—Much good hard-wood land.....	32
3.—150th to 159th mile,—Very good hard-wood land.....	9
4.—159th to 178th mile,—Rough, rolling, and rocky, good mixed timber, but very light soil.....	19
5.—178th to 198th mile,—Very rough and rocky, little soil, some good pine,	20
6.—198th to 208th mile,—Utterly barren.....	10

Total mileage from Lake Opeongo to Georgian Bay..... 118

The whole of which region is interspersed with frequent, and for the most part, rock-bound lakes and streams, the watershed of which, as has been said, is westward for the last one hundred miles of the route.

Of these sub-divisions, the first and fourth, making an aggregate length of forty-two miles, are of very similar character, presenting, no doubt, exceptional tracts of tolerably good land, but, on the whole, of harsh, rugged, and rocky aspect. White pine is somewhat abundant and of good size and quality.

The second and third sections, taking in an east and west width of forty-one miles intersect a well timbered, well-watered tract of good land, much of it *very good*, and, stretching in a north-westerly direction, it is pretty well established to the vicinity of Lake Nipissing and the French River, and south and south-east it may be assumed to the waters of the Muskoka—limits which give to this vast *oasis* a north and south length of about eighty five miles, causing it to embrace an area of some two and a quarter million of acres.

I am led to assign the above boundaries to this favorable tract of country from certain observations made to the northward by myself in exploring the French River, towards the upper waters of which maple land is seen to approach its rocky margin from the south. I also ascended a large river, the Namanatogohus, falling into the south easterly angle of Lake Nipissing, and, not far above its mouth, found the land beginning to assume a cultivable appearance; improving the further I went up; while, from Mr. Murray, the Assistant Geologist of the Province, who has explored this river almost to its sources. I learn that its valley throughout presents an average of good hardwood land, and that its upper waters are in close proximity to those of the Maganatawan or its tributaries, approaching probably most near to that tributary of the latter river hereinbefore designated the "Distress."

In fixing the Muskoka River as the probable southerly limit of this tract, I am guided by information gathered from the notes of a survey carried along its valley some years since by Mr. Robert Bell, Provincial Land Surveyor, who reports a fair character of and bordering such portion of that river as would correspond with an extension in that direction of the broad belt described as *good* on the line explored by my assistant, Mr. Gossage.

Of the fifth and sixth sections, covering the last thirty miles of the route, little that is flattering can be said. Whenever the pine timber, of which the former sub-division can boast some of fair quality (both white and red), shall have been culled out, nothing will be left but the dry, barren sand, or hard naked granite. The last ten miles is wholly through the broad margin of granite rock which forms the harsh and forbidding coast of the Georgian Bay from the mouth of the Severn upwards, and which I penetrated for some distance inland at two points besides that traversed by the exploratory line from the mouth of the Maganatawan, at Franklin Inlet, further south, and at the French River, further north. The entire frontier, with a width of from twenty to thirty miles, may be described as a region to the last degree sterile and desolate.

I have above estimated the area of the unsurveyed territory at ten millions of acres, a tithe of which surface—the face of the country being pitted over with countless lakes and ponds, and seamed by rivers and creeks without number—may safely be set down as *water*.

There will then be nine million acres to account for as *land*, which I roughly classify thus:—

	ACRES.
Red pine region.....	2,000,000
Barren frontier of granite rock ....	1,500,000
Belt of good land in interior.....	2,000,000
Rough, rocky, and hilly districts, with some good land—timber, hardwood and white pine ....	3,500,000

I do not think that less than two millions of acres can justly be allotted as the sterile domain of the red pine, when to those broad tracts, described by Mr. Sinclair as occupying the valley of the Bonnechère and the Pettawawa, and stretching southward towards the Madawaska, is added the margin along the Ottawa, the Mattawan, and the French Rivers, where only that species of timber is seen to thrive.

That the still more barren district, absorbing one and a half million of acres, assigned to the granite, is not overrated in extent, will, I am sure, be conceded by any observant "voyageur" who has traced its rugged outline from the Severn along the bleak coast of

the Georgian Bay, thence up the French River across Lake Nipissing, and down the Mattawan and the Ottawa, a frontier line of not less than one hundred and eighty miles in length.

The belt of good land traversing the interior of the district, from north to south, is above set down as *all good*; too liberal a mode of estimating the qualities of "wild" land, even in the most favored sections of the Province. To arrive, however, at a fairer ultimate estimate of the probable quantity of land fit for settlement, I deduct from these two million acres, one-fifth (a tenth of the belt having been already called water), as its possible percentage of bad land.

The three and a half million acres, on the other hand, which are set apart as comprising the "rough, rocky, and hilly districts, wooded with hardwood and white pine," a class of surface which forms the most salient feature of the territory, embrace some isolated tracts of *good land*, the aggregate area of which, I venture to assume, at one-fourth of the whole, or, in round numbers, 900,000 acres, adding which to the 1,600,000 acres which remain, after deducting a fifth from the area of the "belt," we have two and a half million of acres of *land fit for settlement* on the Ottawa and Georgian Bay valley, one-fourth of the entire area of that sole remaining unsurveyed portion of Upper Canada lying south of the region of Lake Nipissing.

The land that has been classified above as "fit for settlement" is of good wheat-growing quality; the country is well watered throughout; healthy in no common degree; and, finally, capable of and therefore destined to maintain, if not a dense, at all events, a hardy and self-reliant population.

In a geographical point of view, when the question of climate has to be considered, it may be observed that the most northerly limit of the unsurveyed territory is fully half a degree further south than the latitude of Quebec, the bulk of its area being comprised between the 46th and 45th parallels—lines that bound some of the most populous and fertile districts of Lower Canada; take, for instance, the County of Terrebonne, on the north, and the County of Beauharnois, on the south. There is then no reason to apprehend that climate will interpose any insuperable barrier to the settlement of the country where other conditions are propitious. At the same time, I would state that the result of certain thermometrical observations made this winter, both in the interior and on the northern frontier, lead me to believe that the extremes of cold are likely to prove greater than in the district of Montreal, a difference that may be due to the greater elevation of surface in the former than the latter section of country. Mr. Sinclair reports 34° below zero (Fahrenheit) on the 18th December at Great Opeonga Lake, about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, while on the upper waters of the Mattawan River, latitude about 46° 20', and at an average elevation of 640 feet, the mercury has more than once sunk to the point at which it freezes, 39° below zero. It is a difficult matter in migratory camps to keep meteorological records with the nicety that is essential to give them a high value, added to which difficulty the instruments for that purpose, with which the surveying parties on the Ottawa were furnished, are not of the most reliable order. The mean of observations, however, taken at four different localities, agree sufficiently near to warrant the conclusion that the cold in that region is excessive. It should be borne in mind, at the same time, that the weather in the latter part of last December and nearly the whole of January was rigorous throughout the Province beyond the average of our winters.

#### ANSWERS OF T. DEVINE, ESQ.

*Ans. to Ques. 1.*—I am head of the Upper Canada Surveyors Branch, Department of Crown Lands.

*Ans. to Ques. 2.*—I surveyed the York branch of the Madawaska River in 1847, and traversed the country lying between the Township of Madoc and the easterly end of Round Lake on the Bonnechère River; the land between Madoc and the mouth of the York River appeared to me to be a tract of hardwood land, with scattered patches of pine lands, and the section between the York River and Round Lake, as pine lands, very stony, with large patches of scrubby timber. I made an angular survey of the York River and some of its tributaries, and found a good tract of land back from these rivers.

*Ans. to Ques. 3.* The surveyed land in Upper Canada comprises about 25,108,693 acres, and of this quantity the section represented on the colored map of the Huron and Ottawa Territory accompanying the Commissioners' Report for last year, contains

3,785,581 acres, and the unsurveyed portion of that territory, bounded on the north by Lake Nipissing, the French and Mattawan Rivers—6,683,867 acres.

The section of Upper Canada north of Lakes Huron and Superior, contains an area 35,489,535 acres of unsurveyed lands.

The colored map above referred to is a fair representation of the character of the subdivided section of the country to which it relates, as the classification of the land has been established both from the reports and timber maps of the surveyors who subdivided the townships into farm lots.

As each surveyor is instructed to survey the lines surrounding every block of land of a thousand acres in each township, and to make a traverse of all the lakes, rivers and principal streams—these lines being run with a theodolite, and chained and thoroughly opened up, with posts planted at the limits of the lots and concessions—and, as the surveyor spends from four to six months in each township of about eight miles square, he has the best opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the township, and is the best authority as to whether the whole, or any, and what portion of it is fit for settlement or for lumbering purposes.

The greater part of the surveyed tract referred to, had been explored and many of the outlines run, before the actual subdivision into farm lots took place, and in consulting both sets of reports I find them to agree in a remarkable manner as to the character of the country.

For many years past the conflicting interests of the settler and lumberman have been a fruitful source of trouble and anxiety to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and with the view of disposing of the grievances complained of, instructions were issued in 1859 to the surveyors employed by the Department, to represent on a tracing of the map of each township, in colors, the several sections into which it was divided, as regards its timber and soil, so that the large tracts of pine lands might be taken out of the market, and those portions of the township fit for settlement be made known to the Crown Land Agents for the information of the settlers. As each surveyor had a scale of his own respecting the quality of the land as a field for settlement, which varied according to the qualification and experience of the surveyor, the only scale upon which they could all agree as to the description of the country, would be that based upon the kind and quality of the timber according to the order of its abundance.

I should feel very reluctant to express an opinion that this territory will not be settled rapidly, and I am very sure that the surveyors' returns do not exaggerate the character of the country; indeed, in my experience of over eighteen years in the office, I have found that the value of the land has always been underrated, and in numerous instances the lands condemned by the surveyors as unfit for settlement, have since been settled with a thriving population. At the present moment settlement is making rapid progress to the north of Lake Simcoe and Muskoka River, and the greater portion of the Huron and Ottawa Territory will be settled from these points owing to the water communication afforded in that direction.

As great destruction of the pine timber is caused in the easterly section of the territory, from the carelessness of the timber manufacturers and others, and to settle the disputes between the settlers and the lumberers, I would beg to recommend that two or more inspectors, well qualified to judge as to the character of the timber and soil, should be appointed to report upon the sections of the country which should be reserved for lumbering purposes, and the portions which should be set apart for settlement. These inspectors should be under the Department of Crown Lands, and should be furnished with copies of all the timber maps, and any other information or instructions that would guide them in the proper discharge of their duties.

ANSWERS OF T. C. KEEFER, ESQ.

*Ans. to Ques. 1.*—I am a Civil Engineer.

*Ans. to Ques. 2.*—I have been up the Ottawa as far as Rocher Capitaine, about 300 miles from its mouth; up the Madawaska and Bonnehère as far as the Opeongo and Round Lakes, and in the territory then unsurveyed west of Muskrat Lake; I also made surveys for roads on inland routes from Caledonia Springs on the Lower to Pembroke on the Upper Ottawa.

*Ans. to Ques. 3.*—When it is known that it has taken lumbermen half a century to discover all the pine trees (so easily observed) which exist on ten square miles of a limit, no opinion, even of those who have surveyed the Township, can go much beyond what has been covered by the eye of the observer on the narrow track he has followed. My impression of the Ottawa and Huron tract, as the country referred to is called, is formed from the little I saw and the more I heard from lumbermen, voyageurs, trappers and others, while I was in charge of the Government Works on the Ottawa, between 1845 and 1849. On the whole, I would say it is at least equal to New England, though it is probable that the good lands are better and the bad ones worse than in Vermont and New Hampshire. The lands available for agriculture are not found in continuous extent as in the older settled parts of the Province, and hence do not offer the same inducements to settlers. Settlements will be weak and isolated, and therefore unable to maintain communication with each other and with the front, either on the Ottawa or on the St. Lawrence, through the medium of ordinary roads. Detached settlers may probably find in the valleys of every little stream some good land, and such will have a local market and winter employment for themselves and their teams, afforded them by the lumber trade; but this condition of things is not the most favorable to the agricultural development of the country. There are, undoubtedly, very large tracts more valuable now for their timber than for agriculture, but it does not follow that these are on that account barren. In fact that can hardly be called bad land which will grow a good tree: we can only say that we do not as yet know how to make it grow anything else. The best timber (excepting red pine) is not found in groves, but in scattered trees, and often so few to the acre (or square mile), that there may not be enough good land in any given lot of a timber district to pay for the clearing of it all. The timber is very valuable, and annually becoming more so, and its preservation is to a certain extent incompatible with the settlement of the adjoining lands, because the settlers' fires added to the camp-fires are asserted to have destroyed more timber than has been brought to market. It is moreover, unjust to the lumberman who has embarked large capital in his business and in the improvement of the streams, to allow speculation settlers to take up choice timber lots on an agricultural pretence, and make use of the roads and river improvements of others. Any attempt to extend the duration of the supply of timber by restrictions, looking to regulate the annual manufacture, is not only contrary to present views of trade but is open to the objection that we may be storing up for the fires instead of a market. There are large pineries, unfit for square timber and, until recently, considered valueless, but there are now, wherever in reach of a market, in den and for the saw mills. A large tree which will not make a sound stick of timber, may yield several saw-logs of good quality. Where there are not now near enough to the streams to be utilized, they must take their chance of the fires until a railway renders them available, or until the increase in the value of saw logs brings them out.

What is required for any efficient system of settlement is a *base line of operations*. The Rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa, with their steamers, railways, and markets, afford this to their immediate valleys. If the tributaries of the Ottawa, such as the Madawaska and others, were either navigable or provided with a railway along their valleys, each independent settlement could be formed and sustained from such an artery. The free grant and other roads connect the settlements with each other, but practically with nowhere else, and those portions of them which traverse the barren tracts will permanently reduce their value.

The peculiarity of the Ottawa and Huron tract as a wilderness one, is, that unlike the valley of the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay, it is not necessarily a *cul-de-sac*, but if opened through, would form one of the shortest routes between the most important points east and west. In the face of other attractions it is hopeless, for the present, to expect that emigration and settlement can be attracted to this district by existing means of communication. If unvisited there, no valuable element of population will long remain cut off from communication with the railway world, in a country where this state of things is the exception rather than the rule.

A railway from the city of Ottawa, to the port of the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, would nourish existing settlements and give birth to new ones within 30 miles on either side, wherein there was a suitable tract of land. It would drop the better qualities of sawn lumber from interior mills into the Hudson River boats at Ottawa, and the commoner kinds into Chicago schooners on Lake Huron. It would reduce the cost of supplies to the lum-

berman, increasing his profit and to that extent compensate for its interference with his monopoly. It would find a market for the valuable fish known to exist in the inland lakes, and the still more valuable minerals more than suspected to be on their borders. Nor would it be confined to a local traffic. It would form part of the shortest possible route between Montreal and Lake Huron, and for the grain traffic between Chicago, Milwaukee, and Montreal; would compete with any other railway route. Such a route could be placed in direct connection with the northern portions of Simcoe, Huron and Bruce, giving these districts direct communication with Ottawa the political, and Montreal the commercial metropolis, on the shortest route; and if extended to Sarnia would bring the whole West into connection with it, making this present wilderness a thoroughfare for a great portion of the continent.

As a public work, in view of possible international relations, such a railway would be probably the only means by which communication between the granaries and dense population of the western peninsula of Canada and the great arsenals of Quebec and Montreal could be maintained. Neither the St. Lawrence Canals nor the Grand Trunk Railway could be relied on for this purpose; but such a route as that under consideration, connected with the tributary lines which *débouche* at Prescott, Brockville, Port Hope, and Toronto, would enable us to throw men and supplies to any point, and support a naval dépôt on Huron and Ontario. With such a line, another Sebastopol on Lake Huron could maintain a fleet to contend for the superiority of Lake Huron, and if successful, be worth an army in the defence of the western peninsula from invasion by way of Michigan.

If the intercolonial road be desirable on military grounds, the Ottawa Valley line is much more so. The former would only bring aid to Quebec, a fortress not in need of it, and one which however valuable to the empire would be of but questionable value to us after all else is lost. The Ottawa line is indeed a necessary continuation of the Intercolonial one. In minor communications, since the larger streams are the base lines of lumbering operations, I think that portage roads past the rapids, where practicable, working in connection with canoes in summer, and ice on the slack water, in winter, would be the most economical and expeditious way of opening detached lands to the settler and placing him in connection with a local market and the main roads.

As to the more difficult question of reconciling colonization with the lumber trade as now carried on. I see no other course than to sell the lands, *exclusive of the merchantable timber thereon*, which the limited owners are entitled to on their securing the stumpage for the Crown. This management would probably lead to the early removal of the timber from lands taken up, and prevent the taking up of lots only for the sake of the timber. I fear that any plan of setting apart certain tracts for the purpose of preserving the timber will lead to constant conflict; and as the best test of the agricultural value is when a man will take up and clear it irrespective of the timber. This would be a self-acting system more consonant with our institutions, and I believe would protect both the public and the lumberman.

#### ANSWERS OF M. P. HAYES.

*Ans. to Ques. 1 and 2.*—I am Agent for the Hastings Colonization Road, and Crown Land Agent for the adjoining Townships. I was appointed in June, 1856. I am well acquainted with the character and resources of that portion of the territory within my own agency, which occupies a central position, and embraces an area of about two thousand seven hundred square miles.

I have also some knowledge, from personal inspection, of the western portion of the territory, in the neighborhood of the River Severn and the east shore of Lake Huron.

My knowledge of the remaining portions consists only of information derived from conversations with persons who have inspected various sections of it, and from the reports of surveyors. I shall confine my remarks, as far as your questions permit, to that portion of the territory with which I am acquainted from personal observation.

*Ans. to Ques. 3.*—The territory under review contains about forty thousand square miles of land and water, and is embraced between the 77th and 80th degrees of west longitude and the 44th and 46th parallel of north latitude. My agency is all south of 45° 30', and therefore, in respect to climate, is very favorably situated in comparison with any other large fields for settlement under the British Crown in North America.

Purposing to give a detailed description of the Townships, I will merely state here, in general terms, that about forty per cent. of the land in my agency is good land, fit for agricultural purposes; another forty per cent. is rough, broken, rocky land, which cannot be ploughed, and the remaining twenty per cent. consists of low-lying black ash swales, cedar swamps and beaver meadows, which will eventually be very valuable lands to the farmer, and now afford great aid to settlement in the abundance of wild, blue-joint hay which they yield.

The southern Townships of my agency, forming the height of land from which the waters flow both ways (towards Lake Ontario on the south and the Ottawa on the north-east), are in general composed of very rough, broken, rocky land, intersected by occasional tracts of good alluvial soil. Such are Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Tudor, Lake, Cashel and parts of Limerick and Wallaston; the latter Township is, however, an exception—it contains at least 60 per cent. of good land. Tudor is the worst Township in my agency, yet it is the best settled, having a municipality of its own and a population of about 1,000 souls. This is owing entirely to the fact that it was rendered comparatively easy of access by the road running through it. All these Townships are rich in minerals; lead is found extensively in Tudor, Cashel and Limerick; copper in Lake; iron in Madoc, Marmora and Tudor; soap-stone is found in Elzevir; lithographic stone and a variety of other economic minerals are found in Madoc and Marmora.

The Townships lying to the northward of those just mentioned, and through which the waters flow entirely to the Ottawa, are of a different character. The face of the country is still hilly, but the hills are of a gentler slope and much longer than those in the southern Townships; the soil is also deep and mellow, consisting chiefly of a rich sandy loam, with vegetable mould; white crystalline limestone occurs in several parts of Dungannon and Faraday, but none has been found in Herschel, Monteagle or Bangor.

There are thriving settlements in Dungannon and Faraday, grist and saw-mills have been erected about the centre of these townships, at Lamatis Lake, and another grist mill is about to be built on the York branch of the Madawaska, close to the Hastings Road. The farm known as the Egan farm is in Dungannon; it is now the property of Harris, Brownson & Co., of Ottawa, and presents an excellent example of what can be done by the intelligent application of capital, skill and industry to agriculture in the heart of the territory under review. There are 310 acres cleared, and the greater part of it has been subjected to a system of exhaustive culture for eighteen years. The crops of last year were highly remunerative on this farm.

In Monteagle, Herschel, Wicklow and Bangor, there are also well-established and thriving settlements, particularly in Monteagle and Bangor. A large grist mill and a good saw mill are in full operation on the Papineau River, close to the intersection of the Peterson with the Hastings Road. I have sold and am still selling a great many lots to actual settlers in these townships, notwithstanding the great difficulty of reaching them over the existing road.

With regard to timber, I may state the whole of my agency is what is called a mixed timber country, that is to say, there are no large tracts of exclusively pine timber. There are some tracts of red and white pine in Limerick, Dungannon and Wicklow, and white pine of good quality is found mixed with the other woods in most of the townships; on this point I should state that I have examined the colored map of this territory, prepared by Mr. Devine, head of surveys for Upper Canada, with reference to my own agency, and I find it to be substantially correct, the quantity of good land is certainly not exaggerated. It is highly desirable that this map should be extensively circulated, it is the best possible way of conveying correct information about the territory.

My reports, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands at the close of each year, contain in full detail the particulars of each settler's improvements, and the quantity of each description of produce raised on every lot. I produce the report for last year for the information of the Committee, as these are not published in detail. The accuracy of my report for 1861 was questioned in evidence given before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly last year. I append the figures of my report, with those of the census for the same year, from which it will be seen that my report is fully sustained by the only test to which it is possible to refer.

The year 1861 was one of great success in all the agricultural products in this section. My returns of crops were therefore large beyond precedent, and appeared to offer a fair mark for attack. Fortunately for me, it was also the year of the Provincial Census, and the only one since the commencement of the settlement for which I could have procured corroborative evidence, taken by public officers of whom I had no knowledge or control. I append the figures from my report for 1861, and those of the census returns for Tudor, Lake, and the Hastings Road for the same year:—

MY REPORT FOR 1861.	CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1861.		
Spring Wheat, bushels.....	10,020	.....	10,937
Barley and Rye, " .....	403	.....	502
Peas, " .....	1,388	.....	1,214
Oats, " .....	10,345	.....	15,600
Potatoes, " .....	29,250	.....	35,389
	51,406 bushels.		63,642
			51,406

The Census exceeding my Report by ..... 12,236 bushels of grain and roots.

This excess is accounted for by the fact that the census returns include the settlers in Tudor and Lake, who are upon lots other than Free Grants, while my report is confined to the Free Grant settlers in these townships. The excess is, however, greater than the whole produce raised by the back settlers. There were then only about 70 or 80 settlers in Tudor, and less than 20 in Lake, exclusive of those on Free Grants, whose crops are included in both returns.

*Ans. to Ques. 4 and 6.*—My answers to these questions are contained in the foregoing.

*Ans. to Ques. 5.*—My agency includes 24 townships.

*Ans. to Ques. 7.*—I give a condensed table from my report for 1863, shewing the progress of settlement on the Free Grants, year by year, from the commencement in 1856, to the close of 1863.

TABLE NO. 1.—GENERAL PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT.

Years.....	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Locations entered	156	115	144	78	56	88	32	22
Acres cleared....	417	991	1547	2081	2681	3641	4553	5370
Buildings.....	60	134	187	252	336	407	512	580
Population .....	280	430	623	728	980	1010	970	1031
Horses.....	4	12	21	34	49	53	64	79
Horned Cattle...	22	65	128	226	338	575	869	827
Hogs.....	40	72	90	120	194	448	517	613
Sheep .....	...	...	...	26	35	36	59	188
Value of Crops...	No return	No return	\$21868.75	\$27059.32	\$35349.30	\$44418.15	\$46982.00	\$62725.70

My receipts on account of public lands in 1863 were \$7,869.05, and for the first four months of this year the receipts continued fully equal to the corresponding period of 1863. The influx of free-grant settlers has decreased, owing to the fact that nearly all the eligible lots accessible to settlers are occupied. The influx of settlers on purchased lots is steady and increasing.

*Ans. to Ques. 8.*—There has been no extensive abandonment of improved lots by locatees. In all new settlements there is a class of pioneers who make a trade of improving lots to a small extent, and selling out to new comers. They are a hardy and useful class of men, though of course these have their faults as well as other classes; these men are constantly selling and moving. I think about thirty is the outside number of those who have abandoned improved lots without sale, and these were chiefly in that part of the

road which is cut off by the extensive alteration of the line of road in Tudor. This alteration of the line was made contrary to my advice, and I think contrary to sound policy.

*Ans. to Ques. 9.*—Yes, in several of the townships there are extensive settlements. Tudor has the largest population, although it is certainly the worst township in the agency. Monteagle and Bangor are next in point of population. The settlements in both these townships are in a highly prosperous condition. In Tudor the settlements extend over the whole township with intervals of unoccupied land. In Monteagle they extend for about three miles east from the Hastings and the same distance south from the Peterson Road.

*Ans. to Ques. 10.*—On the whole, very bad. Portions of the road were improved last year, but the most important part remains to be done, namely, 24 miles in the centre and southern portion.

The Hastings Road was originally laid down in a straight line, north and south, in a rough, hilly country, without the exercise of any skill or judgment in the avoidance of natural obstacles and without any apparent desire to select the best line as regards the quality of the land, for on both sides the land improves considerably a short distance from the road, particularly in the centre township where the road is roughest. All the bad hills, however, can be very easily avoided on the present line, and it is, I believe, the intention of Government to make some improvements on the centre portion this summer. The system of doing the work by contract on these bush roads is essentially vicious and wasteful. The money is spent and the work is not done. It is impossible to define the work so closely in specifications, or to supervise it so steadily while in progress, as to prevent imperfect execution by the contractors. In making embankments or in raising the edge of a side-hill cutting, rotten logs, brush-wood and leaves are thrown in, covered over with a little earth, and made to look all smooth when the Inspector comes along, but as soon as traffic begins the road becomes useless. On the other hand, the system of employing the settlers in each locality by the day, has many advantages, and it is proved by experience to be not only the best, but also the cheapest way of making colonization roads in Upper Canada. The best eleven miles of colonization road in the Province is that made last summer on a line explored by the writer from York River to the centre of Monteagle, and it only cost \$280 a mile by day labor.

*Ans. to Ques. 11.*—I give a table shewing the nationality of the settlers.

NATIONAL ORIGIN OF SETTLERS.

England.....	48
Ireland.....	173
Scotland.....	43
Canada.....	91
Germany.....	27
France.....	2
L. wer Provinces.....	2
Orkney.....	3
United States.....	9

398

The English are all persons who came on the road as soon as they arrived in the Province. The Irish and Scotch were mostly people who were some time in Canada before going to settle on the road.

*Ans. to Ques. 12.*—I would refer to my answer to previous question No. 3, as replying to this question.

*Ans. to Ques. 13.*—I have also given my opinion hereon at length in my reply to previous question No. 3.

*Ans. to the five subjects of inquiry.*—Respecting the system to be adopted for the promotion of settlement so as to combine the utilization and preservation of the merchantable timber with that object, I would say, 1st. The primary necessity for the settlement of the country, is to make good roads through the public lands. It is of very little consequence what system of sale or location (short of prohibitory measures) is adopted, provided

the roads are made; for if the lands will support the people, and are rendered accessible, the people will get on them.

The best way to preserve and utilize the timber would be to have all the lots in each township specially inspected with reference to the timber, and those which are valuable chiefly on account of the pine, appraised at prices proportioned to the quantity they contain; these lots should be offered for sale at the appraised value, free from settlement duties, and where these are within existing lumber limits, the merchant holding the limit might be allowed a preference in the purchase for a limited time after the opening of the township for sale; I would not, however, have the timber on lots so solely declared free of dues but would put on a uniform stampage rate in place of the present system, which bears unequally on the trade, and encourages a very wasteful selection of the best timber over wide tracts of the Public Forests, particularly in the saw-log trade, which is the chief trade in my agency. Mr. May, Crown Timber Agent in Belleville, admitted, in evidence before a Committee of the Legislature last year, that "under the present system three years will strip the Public Lands of all timber suitable for the Quebec trade in the Ontario agency."

So it is very necessary that some prompt measure should be taken in this direction or the Government will soon wake to consciousness of the fact that our Public Forests are exhausted.

On the subject of roads. We have quite enough of North and South roads now, in Upper Canada, if these were only made passable. We want cross-roads running East and West, particularly in the southern portions of the Territory, to give solidity to the settlements and secure the ground as an advance northward.

First and most important of such improvements, I would place a road from Perth, to run (at a distance of about 30 miles from Lake Ontario) through Peterboro, to Bradford or Holland Landing, on the Northern Railroad. This road would be of incalculable benefit to all the northern counties and ridings through which it would pass. It would facilitate and promote intercourse between them, now very difficult; it would give a new front for the back townships, furnish a new start-point for settlement, and could be made at a cost comparatively trifling in view of its advantages. Many existing pieces of road could be made available, particularly 30 miles of a good gravel-road from Perth westward, and about 20 miles of the road between Marmora and Norwood.

There is another point of view in which such a work assumes a very important bearing. In consequence of the great temptations held out to able-bodied men in the neighboring States, we are losing a large number of our best young-men, particularly where cash-paying employment is scarce in the summer months, as in the back townships. This work would give such employment, in a highly remunerative direction for the country, and would serve to some extent as a counterpoise to the foreign temptation. A good ordinary country road might be made for an average cost of \$600 per mile; it could be made so as to serve as a bed for subsequent Macadamizing; but in view of the great advantage such a road would be, as an internal line of communication for defensive purposes, it would be much better to make it at once a first class main road, and I have good reason to think the British Government would be willing to contribute a proportion of its cost, or accept it, in lieu of a corresponding expenditure for militia purposes, as a proof of our earnestness in that direction.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—SIR W. LOGAN.

*Ques.* 14. Are not you the chief of the Geological Department of Canada?

*Ans.* Yes, I am.

*Ques.* 15. Can you give information to the Committee as to the geological structure of the territory lying between Lake Huron on the west, French River, Lake Nipissing, and the Ottawa River on the north and east, and the townships on the south, surveyed previously to 1850?

*Ans.* The formation of this territory is Laurentian. The term Laurentian is applied to a series of rocks composed of gneiss, interstratified with important bands of crystalline limestone, and comprehending great masses consisting chiefly of lime feldspars. The settled portion of the columnous country comprising the Counties of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Leeds, includes considerable areas belonging to the Laurentian series.

*Ques.* 16. Judging from its formation, and from the knowledge you may otherwise possess of the said territory, can you state what extent of the territory is suitable for settlement?

*Ans.* I could not state the extent, as that would require a knowledge of the distribution of the limestone throughout the territory. In another portion of the Laurentian region, which I have examined in detail, I find the limestone to occupy about one-sixth part of it, and I would infer that about the same proportion would exist in the territory in question. But I would not confine the good soil wholly to the limestone bands.

In my report for the year 1856 (dated 31st March, 1857), the following statement was made for the purpose of comparing, in a general way and in an agricultural point of view, the lands bordering on the St. Lawrence and its great lakes, and undulated by devonian and silurian rocks, with those underlaid by the Huronian and Laurentian series, which come from beneath the former. I beg to place it before the Committee in explanation of my opinion.

"The fossiliferous rocks ("devonian and silurian") in a large part of Canada, maintaining an attitude approaching horizontality, give a much more even surface than the corrugated series ("Huronian and Laurentian") coming from beneath them, and this, combined with a generally good soil, renders them more favorable for agricultural purposes. It is over them, too, that the River St. Lawrence maintains its course, affording an unrivalled means of exit for the produce of the land, and of entrance for the materials that are to be received in exchange. It is only a natural result of these conditions that the area supported by the fossiliferous rock should be first settled. This area, however, constitutes only between 60,000 and 80,000 square miles, while the whole superficies of Canada comprehends 380,000 square miles, or about five times the amount.

"Four-fifths of Canada thus stand upon the lower unfossiliferous rock ("Huronian and Laurentian"), and it becomes a question of some importance, before it has been tested by extensive agricultural experiments, to know what support this large area may offer to an agricultural population. An undulating surface, derived from the contorted condition of the strata on which it rests, will more or less prevail over the whole of this region, but the quality of its soil will depend on the character of the rock from which it is derived.

"These rocks, as a whole, have very generally been called granite by those travellers who, with little more than casual observation, have described them, without reference to geological considerations. The ruins of granite are known to constitute an indifferent soil from their deficiency in lime, and hence an unfavorable impression is produced in respect to the agricultural capabilities of any extended area when it is called granitic. Such soils are, however, never wanting in those essential elements the alkalies, which are abundant in the feldspar of the granite.

"In the reports of the survey, the Laurentian rocks have been described in general terms as gneiss, interstratified with important masses of crystalline limestone. The term gneiss, strictly defined, signifies a granite with its elements, quartz, feldspar and mica, arranged in parallel planes, and containing a larger amount of mica than ordinary granite possesses, giving to the rock a scintose or lamellar structure. When hornblende, instead of mica, is associated with quartz and feldspar the rock is termed syenite, but, as there is no distinct specific single name for a rock containing these elements in a lamellar arrangement, it receives the appellation of syenitic gneiss.

"Gneiss rock then becomes divided into two kinds—granitic and syenitic gneiss. .... When the general term gneiss therefore is used, it may signify both kinds or either; and the epithets micaceous and hornblendic are applied to the rock to indicate that the mica greatly preponderates or excludes the hornblende, or the hornblende the mica." In no part of the Laurentian region hitherto examined "is hornblende completely absent from the gneiss, and sometimes it predominates over the mica; hornblende contains from ten to fifteen per cent. of lime, so that the veins of the rocks ..... would never give a soil wholly destitute of lime. Of this necessary ingredient, the lime feldspars would be a more abundant source. Different species of them ..... may contain from about five up to twenty-five per cent., and the range of those Canadian varieties which have been analyzed by Mr. Hart is from about seven to fifteen per cent.

"The ruins of the crystalline limestone constitute a most fruitful soil; so much so, that the lots first cleared in any settled area of the Laurentian country usually coincide

with its range. In these limestones, phosphate of lime is sometimes present in great abundance, and there is scarcely any large exposure of them examined in which small crystals of the phosphate are not discernible by the naked eye. Mica and iron pyrites are present to furnish other essential ingredients, and the easily-lisint-grating character of the rock readily permits its reduction to a soil. The effects of these limestones and lime feldspars are not, however, confined to the immediate localities in which the beds are found, for boulders of them are met with transported to southern parts, even far on the fossiliferous rocks beyond, and there can be little doubt that their fragments are very generally mixed with the soils of the Laurentian country. Thus, while the diversity of minerals in the different rocks of the series furnishes the ingredients required to constitute good soils, the agency of the drift has mingled them, and, considering the resistance to disintegration offered by most of the rocks, with the exception of the limestone, the deficiencies that may exist will rather be in the quantity of soil covering the rock in elevated parts than in its quality where the materials have been accumulated."—(*Appendix No. 52, A. 1857, pages 28 and 29.*)

*Ques. 17.* Have not surveys been conducted under your supervision by officers of the Geological Department, if so, can you state whether from their reports any large extent of country available for settlement is unlocated, and if so what part of the territory?

*Ans.* Yes: We have examined the Maganatawan, the Muskoka, the Potowawa, the Bonnechère, the York Branch of the Madawaska and the Gull River, as well as the French River, Lake Nipissing and the Mattawan. Mr. Murray the Assistant Geologist, was engaged in all these explorations but one, that of the Mattawan, and he reported to me the result of his examinations. He describes a considerable portion of the land on the upper part of the Maganatawan as suitable for cultivation, as the following extract from his Report on the Maganatawan will show:—

"Like other parts of the country, where rocks of the Laurentian age occupy the surface, the region of the Maganatawan and its tributaries contains much barren and rocky land, not likely to become of any great agricultural importance; but there are, nevertheless, many and extensive tracts where the indigenous growth bespeaks a fertile soil, and the contour of the ground offers no serious impediment to culture and improvement. Pine, both red and white, abound almost everywhere, and the facilities for the application of water power to machinery are in most parts ample. The entrance to the estuary from Lake Huron indicates only the most dreary sterility, but on ascending a few miles, patches of good land are observable, bearing maple, elm, and other hardwood trees with a sprinkling of good-sized pine.

"Between the estuary and Wahwaskesh Lake, flats of good hardwood land occur in many parts, and they were especially observed on the great island formed by the splitting of the river into the two channels, which have been mentioned. South of Maple Island also, much of the soil appears to be productive. At the north-west end of Aumick Lake, there is an extensive growth of maple, mixed with other hardwood trees and good-sized pine, and to this locality the Indians annually resort to make their supply of maple sugar; but the best tract of all, so far as we had an opportunity of judging, is on the Doe River, from three to four miles above Doe Lake, where the land is tolerably level and nearly all clothed with hardwood. This hardwood country appeared to me to extend northward, nearly all the way to the main river, but over the southern expansion of Doe Lake, the hills are elevated and abrupt, and consequently less accessible than the rest of the area for the purposes of cultivation. Tracts of hardwood land extend still higher up the main stream than Doe River, and maple groves were by no means uncommon, so far as we followed its course. Along Wahzuzke Lake, there is a sugar bush which appears to have been long a resort of the Indians, for the double purpose of trapping during the winter months and making a supply of sugar to return with to their homes in the spring. The greatest drawback to the settlement of the Maganatawan is its natural inaccessibility, and in this respect it contrasts very unfavorably with the Muskoka described in last year's report. After leaving the estuary, the river is frequently broken by long furious rapids, which at certain seasons are far too shallow to admit of being safely run downward, and this necessarily involves long, tedious and often difficult portages, both ascending and descending. The Muskoka, on the other hand, rises by a repetition of heavy vertical or nearly vertical falls, which are easily obviated by portages not often exceeding a few chains. As

in the early stages of settlement the course of the river is the route that would naturally be resorted to for intercommunication, it is to be feared that such serious obstacles will stand greatly in the way of the improvement that much of the country in the valley of the Maganatawan is susceptible of receiving."—(*Appendix No. 52, A. 1857, pages 61 and 62*).

In the course of my examination of the Laurentian series, I have found the prevalence of the hardwood generally an indication of the existence of limestone bands. I would also state that the examinations of Mr. Murray of the country bordering on the Bonnechère River as far as Round Lake, which is the extreme limit of his examination on that river, disclosed a large quantity of cultivatable land and land in actual occupation. From Round Lake he struck southwardly to Lake Kamaniskaik and found the intermediate land to be a pine country. He states: "there is a marked difference in character between the soil on the south side of Lake Kamaniskaik, and that we had previously passed over to the north. Leaving Barry's Bay and the dense forest of pine by which it is surrounded, and emerging into the open expansion of the main lake, a hilly country, covered with hardwood trees, presents itself immediately opposite extending as far as the eye can reach on either hand. Portions of this hardwood country are highly capable of cultivation." He also found tracts of good hardwood land mixed with pine on the York Branch of the Madawaska River. The area of the whole Territory in question is very great, by far the larger portion of it has never been examined by the Geological Survey even in a general way, nor indeed has any very considerable portion of it been examined in detail. I attach much interest to the procuring of such an examination, the prevalence of phosphate of lime having a very important economical result in relation to the future of the territory. Iron ore, lead, plumbago, copper, mica, and other valuable minerals are also found in the territory. My impression is that a very considerable, though by no means the largest, portion of the territory will be found available for settlement.

It appears to me of the highest national importance that the available parts of the Laurentian region generally should be settled upon, as the Devonian and Silurian rocks hitherto chiefly resorted to constitute little more than an extended narrow strip along the frontier of the country.

By Mr. MACKENZIE:—

*Ques. 18.* Can you give information to the Committee of the geological structure of the country lying north of Lake Huron, the French River, Lake Nipissing, and the Mattawan?

*Ans.* That portion of the country lying north of the French River, Lake Nipissing, and the Mattawan is still Laurentian as far back as to a line drawn from Shebanauhenawing to the mouth of the Montreal River, on Lake Temiscaming. From that line westwardly to the River St. Mary and Lake Superior the country is occupied for a considerable breadth by the Huronian formation. There is not much limestone in the Laurentian tract referred to north of French River, Lake Nipissing, and the Mattawan; but there is interstratified in the Huronian series a great amount of greenstone, the ruins of which produce good soil. Mr. Murray, who has conducted explorations in this portion of the country, reports considerable areas of good land, and it appears to me that the territory deserves to be explored for the purposes of settlement. The Huronian constitutes the lower copper-bearing series of the western part of Canada, and is known to be important for its minerals.

#### ANSWERS OF ALLAN GILMOUR, ESQ.

*Ans. to Ques. 1.* I am extensively engaged in the lumber trade in the Ottawa and Trent regions of the country.

*Ans. to Ques. 2.* I have for the last twenty years had the opportunity of making observations of that portion of the territory lying between the Ottawa River and the country immediately in rear of Peterboro', and down as far as Kingston. I know nothing of the country extending westwardly of that. I am, however, familiar with the country bordering on the Petawawa, which is a very rough country, and, in my opinion, unfit for settlement. The portion of country I have spoken of I have found to be generally a rough country, very much broken, with patches occasionally of good land, but none of it I consider equal to the good lands on the frontier of the St. Lawrence. It is of the Laurentian formation,

The greater portion I do not think adapted for settlement. My impression is, that the Crown Lands Maps, prepared by Mr. Devine, exhibiting the supposed character of the surveyed portions of the country I am speaking of, present too favorable a view of the country in question.

The interests of colonization are directly promoted by the lumber trade, which provides an excellent market for everything the settler has to dispose of, at much higher than are obtained in the older settlements, where the demand for the lumber trade is not felt, and the longer this trade is maintained the better will it be for the agriculturists and the country at large.

To insure a wise selection of the lands for settlement, it appears to me indispensable that a number of competent and trustworthy inspectors should be employed by Government to examine carefully the country, for the purpose of determining where the best lands are to be found for agricultural purposes, and where these exist in a sufficient quantity and of a description that will warrant Government aiding the settlement thereof, by opening up roads thereto, and which should in such cases be done. I am, however, clearly of opinion that such encouragement should not be given for settlement on pine lands, because as already stated of their inferiority of soil generally, and because the pine forests cannot long be preserved from destruction by fires, after settlement has taken place amongst them to any considerable extent.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3, BY MR. S. J. DAWSON.

I am acquainted with the country bordering on the Upper Ottawa and its tributaries. In the direction of Lake Nipissing I have been as far as Trout-Lake, on the Matawan, and on the Main Ottawa, some distance beyond the head of Lake Temiscamingue. I have also travelled frequently through the country towards the sources of the Madawaska, the Petawawé and Amble du Fonds, which latter is a branch of the Matawan, taking its rise between the sources of the Petawawa and Lake Nipissing.

As far as the Joachim, at the head of the Deep River, the country is too well known to need any particular description. To that point a steamer runs during the season of navigation from Pembroke. As a general rule, settlement is advancing as fast as the nature of the country will permit in the recently opened townships on the Ottawa and a growing trade and an increasing population fully attest the progress and prosperity of the country.

North-westward from the Joachim, on the immediate borders of the Ottawa and Matawan Rivers, the country is rough and broken, presenting but few places where settlements could be advantageously formed. In the interior, however, towards the sources of the streams which have their rise at the height of land between the Georgian Bay, of Lake Huron and the Ottawa, there are occasional though limited areas of cultivable land, but the country is hilly, in many places rocky, and everywhere very much cut up with small lakes. In general, hardwood, indicative of land fit for settlement, is to be seen only on the mountain slopes or on the summits of the higher grounds, and where these spread out, as is sometimes the case, so as to afford an extended area, there might be room for several farms. Westward of the height of land, on the streams flowing towards the Georgian Bay, that is, on the Muskoka and the Maganetawan, the country, to judge from the reports of the Geological Survey, is much of the same character as that which I have just attempted to describe. The rock formation throughout this extensive region is Laurentian, and the country, as is always the case when that formation exclusively prevails, is characterized by rock and mountain, by rivers with high cataracts and by innumerable little lakes in rock-bound basins. The prevailing growth of wood on the promontories of the lakes, on the banks of the rivers and in the swamps, is generally of some description of pine, that is, when the country has not been swept by fire, while hardwood sometimes looks out on the higher grounds. Vast areas have been swept by fire; and where this is the case, poplar often becomes the prevailing growth, while the tall trunks of decaying pines, standing out from apparently interminable forests of this worthless description of wood, still serve to indicate with what valuable forests the country was at one time covered.

They greatly err who represent the region I have endeavored to describe as being well adapted for extensive or continuous settlement.

Passing, for the moment, from the second question to the fourth, and in reference to the country north of that just described, proceeding from the mouth of the Matawin to Lake Temiscamiquie, the Ottawa river is still bordered by a hilly broken and, in general, pine covered country. There is, however, in this section a very important navigable reach called Seven League Lake, and on the borders of this fine sheet of water, there are several openings which lead to better land in the interior, more especially one on the south side where there is some very fair land under cultivation, which seems to be connected with a plateau of good land which is said to extend from the upper part of the Matawan and Lake Nipissing to Lake Temiscamiquie.

On reference to the map, it will be seen that a line drawn from the eastern end of Lake Nipissing to the lower end of Lake Temiscamiquie would form a rough triangle, having the Ottawa to the north and east, and the Matawan to the south. In this section all accounts agree as to the existence of an extensive area of good hardwood land, in every way well adapted for settlement. Above the Long Sault, it borders the western side of the lower end of Lake Temiscamiquie in a high alluvial plateau, where the growth of timber indicates a soil of at least average fertility. In this I speak from my own observation, and I have the authority of Mr. Rinaldo McConnell, a gentleman well acquainted with that section of the country, for saying that land of an equally good description extends with but little interruption from thence to Lake Nipissing. Mr. McConnell at one time cut a winter road at his own cost, from Trout Lake to Lake Temiscamiquie, by which he drew in supplies for his lumber establishments on the latter lake, and is therefore well qualified to express an opinion as to the character of the country.

It appears, then, that in this section there is a wide area of land fit for settlement, touching on one side on a great navigable reach of the Ottawa, and extending on the other to a large lake which might at small cost be rendered of easy access from Lake Huron.

It would be difficult to overrate the importance of such a tract of cultivated land in a region but too generally uninviting to settlement, more especially when it is considered that it is on the very route which must be eventually adopted for the supply of the lumber trade now extending to Lake Temiscamiquie.

The extensive territory drained by the numerous rivers which flow into Lake Temiscamiquie, must sooner or later become of great importance. In reference to this section, I beg to transcribe a portion of my evidence given last year before the Ottawa Navigation Committee.

"This lake, with its tributary the Blanche, which enters at its northern end presents more than a hundred and twenty miles of unbroken navigation. It is the great basin whence the Ottawa issues, and it receives the drainage of a region having an area of upwards of 30,000 square miles, or over nineteen millions of acres. Among the rivers which here unite their waters may be mentioned, the Nippawa which flows from a large lake to the eastward; the Montreal and the Ottertail which take their rise to the westward, in the same region as that in which lies the Tamagamiquie Lake, which sends its waters by the Sturgeon River to Lake Nipissing, the Blanche which has its source near the Abittibi and the Quinze which sweeps far from the northeastward where its tributaries interlace with those of the St Maurice. The country bordering on this great interior basin, is of a character exceedingly varied, presenting in some places land fit for cultivation and in others granitic cliffs, which rise abruptly from the water. Towards the head of the Lake mountains gradually disappear, and on approaching the Blanche a tract comparatively level extends as far as the eye can reach." Since the above evidence was given, I have learned that the Blanche is navigable for some sixty miles beyond Lake Temiscamiquie, and that the country for that distance continues level with very good land, both on the borders of the river and inland so far as explored.

This great change in the character of the country is due to its geological formation. In the work of the geological survey recently published it is remarked that rocks are met with at the head of Lake Temiscamiquie of apparently the same age as the Niagara formation. I transcribe a few passages.

"These (rocks) properly belong to the great northern fossiliferous trough connected with Hudson's Bay, of which they are probably an outlier. Being, however, the only por-

tion of the fossiliferous strata on the northern side of the Laurentian mountains which has come under our observation, they are, for the present, noticed in connection with the Niagara series of the southern basin. On Lake Temiscamisque they lie unconformably on the slate conglomerates and sand stones of the Huronian series, &c., &c., &c."

"The thickness of these strata, exposed in any one observed section, does not exceed a hundred feet, but it is probable that the total amount of the Niagara formation is here not less than 300 feet, and it may obtain 500 feet, &c." "The strata lie in the form of a shallow trough, resting sometimes on the sandstones and sometimes on the slates, occupying the breadth of the lake, which is from five to six miles, and extending from the southern side of the Southern Great Island to some unknown distance northward."

Here, then, is a valley extending to an unknown distance, where the rock formation is the same as that which accompanies the most productive lands in Canada. All the conditions are favorable to settlement. A fertile valley, with a navigable river flowing through it, and in close proximity to a large lake which must soon become the centre of a considerable trade in timber. In regard to climate I believe this valley would compare favorably with any part of Lower Canada east of Montreal. It is, indeed, half a degree further north than Quebec, but it is in the same longitude as Toronto, and its elevation, although so far in the interior, is only seven or eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. It would not be difficult to show that there are causes operating to warrant the assumption that the climate must be fully equal to that of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec—the winter perhaps a little colder, but the summer quite as long and warm, while the quantity of snow which falls in winter must be, in fact, less than on the latter section.

Lake Temiscamisque, with the exception of the good land already mentioned as existing at its upper and lower end, presents but few places on its shores fit for settlement, but the extensive territory of which it receives the drainage abounds in red and white pine; and when the best timber is swept from the country lower down,—as at the present rate at which it is being cut away by the lumbermen, or burned up by the settlers, it soon will be,—the lumbermen, from necessity, must establish themselves at Lake Temiscamisque, as, indeed, some of them have already done. There will then be a ready market and good prices for all the agricultural produce that can be raised at the upper or lower ends of the lake.

To render this territory accessible, a communication of some kind should be opened by way of the French River and Lake Nipissing. It would, of course, require a vast outlay to construct works such as would be required for opening the contemplated communication to large vessels; but in the meantime a good land road might be made at small cost from Lake Nipissing to Lake Temiscamisque, and the navigation of French River improved, so that boats capable of being drawn over portages could ascend with facility. In this way, also, the Matawan River might be improved, so that there might be a boat communication all the way from Lake Huron to the Ottawa; and it will not fail to be observed that the opening of such a communication would be a valuable preliminary step to works of a more extended character; while in the meantime it would at once throw open the country to the lumbermen who would in their turn soon be followed by settlers.

In regard to the subject of the 3rd question, namely: "The best mode of dealing with the portions of country producing merchantable timber, in order to combine the interests of colonisation with the utilisation and preservation of such timber?"

I am of opinion that with good management these interests might be combined, but certainly not by a continuation of the system at present in operation. On the one hand, the imposition of heavy, vexatious, and, in many instances, most unjust penalties on the lumbermen for the non-occupation of limits, has the effect of over-stimulating production to such an extent that the forests are slashed needlessly down, the markets glutted, and much valuable timber almost given away or sold for less than half its value. Thus, for the sake of gaining a small immediate revenue, the country is being swept of a crop which will not grow again, and future generations deprived of an heir-loom which the present gains nothing by destroying. On the other hand, colonisation roads are sometimes made through districts which are valuable only on account of their pine forests, and where, but for the lumber trade, settlers could not subsist. The settler, as a matter of course, has the torch constantly in his hand, but chiefly at the season when fires are most likely to

spread in the woods. Thus, wide areas are devastated; pines, the growth of centuries, laid prostrate; and the lumbermen often compelled to withdraw from a locality where his presence was necessary to the subsistence of the settler. I have known much misery and distress result to settlers from being induced to enter on lands which, neither in regard to soil or means of communication, were adapted for agricultural purposes.

It has been too much and too generally the habit to regard the vast unsettled regions of Canada as requiring but the means of access to render them fit for settlement, but this is an illusion which it is to be hoped the valuable and reliable reports of the Geological Survey will in time dispel; and it is highly creditable to the director and officers of that survey that in no instance have they yet been detected in error as to the character of the tracts they have explored. In the *Geology of Canada*, under the head of "Algoma Land" (page 907), it is remarked, that "to the north of Lake Huron, and between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River, part of the country consists of bare rock, but where any superficial covering exists it is almost invariably a yellow sand. This also overlies the clays of this region which have just been described and are exposed only in river cuttings."

The region, therefore, between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa bounded to the north by the Matawan, Lake Nipissing and French River, and to the south by the recently surveyed townships, can hardly be considered very inviting to settlement. There are, however, as I have already stated, occasional areas of fair land to be met with, but not of sufficient extent to warrant the adoption of any forcing process to attract settlement. Settlers will always follow in the wake of the lumbermen, and will establish themselves where they find land suitable for their operations, and in such a region as that of which I am speaking, I think the Government would best consult and continue the interests of the settler and the lumberman by opening leading lines of communication, such as that by French River, the Matawan and the Ottawa, and leaving matters otherwise to take their natural course. Always of course, affording aid in the construction of roads when experience should prove their necessity. In such a country, settlement should always be allowed to progress so far as to indicate the lands fit for its development before these lands are actually laid off in lots. Much evil and great injustice sometimes results from the laying off of townships in pine covered regions where there is no prospect of the early approach of settlement. The lands are purchased not by actual settlers, but by speculators who seek to profit by the previous investment of the lumberman and break up and destroy the limits which it may have cost large sums to render accessible.

In regard to the region north of Lake Nipissing and the Mattawan, intersected as it is by long reaches of navigable water, abounding in pine and with undeniably good land in certain places, it would no doubt, soon become of importance if rendered accessible.

On this section there need be no clashing between the lumberman and the settler. There, at least, the line between the cultivable land and that which is but fit for the operations of the lumberer is clearly defined. Nature has marked it with two very distinct formations, and it would be a matter of no small interest and importance to the Province to see settlement introduced at the commencement of the fossiliferous strata which, north of the Laurentian Mountains, very probably underlie the country where the upper tributaries of the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay have their source.

## APPENDIX.

### THE COLONIZATION ROADS ON THE OTTAWA AND HURON TRACT.

The *Opeongo Road* commences at the village of Renfrew, in the county of that name, and extends in a north westerly direction to the Great Opeongo Lake. The general direction of this line of road would pass through the large tract of good land south of Lake Nipissing, but the intervention of a considerable section of bad land to the east of the lake, prevented the Government from carrying the road any further west.

The Opeongo Road is intersected by the Peterson Road, the Hastings Road and another, which, leading from the township of Grattan, intersects the Addington Road at the River Madawaska.

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*The Addington Road* commences in the township of Barrie, and extends in a northerly direction through the townships of Barrie, Abinger, Denbigh, Lyndoch and Brudenell, until it intersects the Peterson Road, near to the Opeongo Road.

*The Hastings Road* extends from the township of Madoc to the intersection of the Opeongo Road, and passes through the townships of Tudor, Limerick, Dungannon, Mont-eagle, Wicklow, Lyell and Marchison. This road should be extended through the townships of Sabine and Airy, in a north-westerly direction, between the Great Opeongo Lake and White Fish Lake, and through the tract of good land south of Lake Nipissing. The extension of this line would pass through the good lands mentioned by Mr. Snow and other surveyors, round Great Opeongo Lake.

*The Mississippi Road* runs from the township of Lavant through the townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, Miller, Abinger, Denbigh, Ashby, Mayo and Dungannon, to the intersection of the Hastings Road, a short distance north of L'Amable Lake. This road passes through a large tract of good land, and should be continued nearly due west from this point until it meets the Bobcaygeon Road, in the township of Snowdon, thus affording a communication with the Burleigh Road and the townships south of the Canadian Land and Emigration Co.'s lands.

*The Burleigh Road* commences at the south-west angle of the Township of Burleigh, and extends in a northwesterly direction along Beaver Creek, through the Townships of Burleigh, Chandes, Cardiff and Monmouth to the intersection of the Peterson in the Township of Dudley; this line should extend northerly in the direction of Lake Nipissing.

*The Bobcaygeon Road* extends from the Village of Bobcaygeon northerly, and has been surveyed in that direction to French River.

*The Victoria Road* extends from Ops to the intersection of the Peterson Road, where it terminates.

*The Muskoka Road* commences at the River Severn and passes nearly diagonally across the township of that name to the Great Muskoka Falls; from this point it runs along part of the easterly boundary line of the Township of Monck, and from thence diagonally across the Townships of Macaulay, Stephenson and Brunell to the intersection of the Bobcaygeon Road, and should be prolonged in an easterly direction to meet the Opeongo Road.

*The Parry Sound Road* runs from Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay, in a south-easterly direction till it meets the Muskoka Road in the Township of Monck.

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**REPORT**  
OF  
**SELECT COMMITTEE**  
ON  
**GEORGIAN BAY CANAL,**  
**THROUGH THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO.**

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, June, 1864.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, by Lake Simcoe and Lake Scugor through the County of Ontario, have the honor to Report as follows :

With reference to the Commercial advantages of a Canal connecting Lake Huron with Lake Ontario, Your Committee, to avoid unnecessary repetition, deem it sufficient to refer to the evidence on this point, reported on the 30th of April, 1863, by a Committee of Your Honorable House, on a kindred project, and to the evidence reported during the present session by the Committee on the subject of a Canal by the valley of the Humber and Holland Rivers.

There may now be said to be four competing routes for a Canal from Lake Huron through Canadian Territory. The valley of Lake Simcoe is common to three of these routes, and the object of each of the three is a Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by Lake Simcoe :

- 1st. By Lake Scugog through the County of Ontario;
- 2nd. By the valleys of the Holland and Humber Rivers. The cost of this Canal is estimated by Mr. Tully, C.E., at \$24,000,000;
- 3rd. By the Trent River, the cost of which will probably be quite as much;
- 4th. The project for connecting Lake Huron with Montreal *via* Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, has also received considerable attention. The cost was estimated by Mr. Shanly at \$21,000,000.

It has been proposed also to enlarge the locks of the Welland Canal.

Each of these schemes has some advantages peculiar to itself, and would, no doubt, afford to Canada considerable local advantages from the construction of the work contemplated.

But a leading object of them all is to attract to Canadian channels a larger portion of those products of the Western States, which are destined for the Eastern sea board, than our present canals can be expected to secure; and it is plain, beyond controversy, that the products of the Western States will soon be beyond the capacity of all existing means of conveyance, and that one or other of the proposed canals through Canadian territory would afford the shortest and quickest route possible for the trade.

The Lake Simcoe routes would give this trade the option of New York *via* Oswego or Montreal, as the port of destination, and would, in that respect, have a considerable advantage over the Ottawa route.

Of the three Lake Simcoe routes, that by the Trent is, for commercial objects, inferior to the other two, as it would give a length of navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario of 200 miles instead of about 120, which would be the distance by either of the other two routes.

A canal by either the Scugog Valley or the Humber Valley would be preferable to the Welland route in a military point of view.

The commercial advantages of either route in securing Western trade would, no doubt, be very great, as either route would bring Chicago and Oswego nearer to one another by 250 miles than the Welland route does, besides avoiding the dangers of over 300 miles of lake navigation. Either of these two routes by Lake Simcoe would, therefore, have for the Western trade the advantage of greater speed, safety and economy as compared with the Welland route.

In comparing the Scugog route with that by the Holland and Humber Rivers, it must be observed that the former has not hitherto received as much attention as the latter, or as any of the other projects named. Large sums of public money have been expended in surveys of the other routes, and none whatever on the survey of this route. The County Council of Ontario, however, lately had a survey made at their own expense, and the result shows clearly that the Scugog route, in "the opinion of eminent engineers, is decidedly more feasible than that by the Holland and Humber Rivers."

The engineering difficulties in the way of the Humber route are indeed so great that the eminent engineers, whose evidence accompanies this Report, think the work nearly if not quite impracticable.

This arises from the length and depth of the cutting required to use the waters of Lake Simcoe as a feeder on the summit level. This cutting is ten miles long, and its greatest depth nearly 200 feet, and for more than four miles the cutting would be upwards of 100 feet deep. The excavation required for this cutting is calculated by the engineer at upwards of fifty millions of cubic yards. The history of engineering has no example of a cutting of such length and depth, and the work could not be accomplished without the greatest risk of land slides which might at any moment destroy the labour of years accomplished at an expense of millions of dollars.

The only serious cutting on the Scugog route is through the ridge between Lakes Ontario and Scugog, where the extreme depth is 214 feet, but the length of deep cutting is short, the distance for which the cutting would extend to a depth of 100 feet being but half-a-mile, and the extreme depth of 214 feet being only under the narrow summits of the ridge.

The estimated quantity of excavation in this cutting is 11,000,000 cubic yards. Even this cutting the engineers pronounce a most formidable work to encounter, and yet it is not one-fifth of that on the Humber and Holland route.

No examination has yet been made of the quality of the material in either of these cuttings, and for the purpose of comparing the two routes the quality may be assumed to be the same in both.

On the other hand, the lockage on the Scugog route will be greater than on the Humber route, the proposed feeder for the former being Balsam Lake, or Gull River, which are nearly 600 feet above Lake Ontario, while Lake Simcoe, the proposed feeder for the other route, is 475 feet above Lake Ontario, making a difference of about 125 feet in depth of lockage. The cost of the lockage would be but a fraction of the saving in excavation, the former being estimated at one million, and the latter at nine millions of dollars. The increased lockage on the Scugog route is thus of secondary importance as compared with the greater extent of deep cutting on the Humber route.

If no land-slides should occur on either route, the expense of the Scugog route, so far as the surveys hitherto made show, would be considerably less than of the Humber route; and the chances of land slides and other unforeseen difficulties would be immensely greater on the latter.

Your Committee therefore submit these facts for the consideration of Your Honorable House in connection with the accompanying evidence, and would respectfully suggest that when Parliament determines upon an expenditure of money for a more complete survey of a route for a Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by the Simcoe Valley, the Scugog route should be preferred to any other for this purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted.

O. MOWAT,  
Chairman.

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 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.
 

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THOMAS C. KEEFER, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Civil Engineer, being called, saith as follows :—

*Question 1.* Have you surveyed the proposed route for a Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario?

*Answer.* I made such a survey last summer for the County Council of the County of Ontario, under instructions conveyed to me through Mr. S. W. Fairbanks, Reeve of Oshawa.

*Question 2.* What was the result of such survey?

*Answer.* The practicability of connecting Lake Simcoe with Lake Huron was assumed; and I have no reason to doubt that this may be done either by the natural route of the Severn River or by that of the Nottawasaga; so that if Lake Simcoe can be connected with Lake Ontario *via* Scugog, a route for a Georgian Bay Canal may be had which will be as direct as any other, and at the same time be in communication with the Inland waters, or the Trent navigation.

The renewed importance which has been given to a Georgian Bay Canal since the diversion of Western trade from the Mississippi to the great Lakes, induced the County of Ontario to undertake a survey in order to bring forward the merits of the Scugog route in competition with the only one hitherto agitated, that by the valleys of the Holland and Humber Rivers, west of Toronto.

Before proceeding to give the result of my examination, I will refer to the question of a Canal between Lakes Huron and Ontario generally, in order to shew that the two routes above mentioned are the only direct ones which offer any inducements for consideration.

The object sought by the Georgian Bay Canal in contradistinction to the Welland route *via* Lake Erie on the one hand, and the Ottawa route *via* Lake Nipissing on the other, is to afford a navigation which shall avoid the detour and extra insurance of Lakes Erie and St. Clair,—the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and especially the shoals known as the “St. Clair flats,” and, at the same time give a route not only to Montreal, but one from Chicago to New York, *via* Oswego which the Ottawa route could not do. The height and breadth of the dividing ridges between Huron and Ontario, make it impracticable to use the waters of the former as a feeder and thus obtain the minimum lockage, as is the case between Erie and Ontario on the route of the Welland Canal. A higher intermediate level must therefore be resorted to, but there is a shortening of the route on the other hand, between Chicago and Oswego, of 250 miles, to be set off against the increased lockage required on the Georgian Bay route.

The range within which a Canal route between Huron and Ontario can be sought for is limited to the valley of Lake Simcoe, which valley is common to every route; and, as already mentioned, this Lake may be entered from Lake Huron either from the mouth of the Nottawasaga, or that of the Severn Rivers; but the range by which communication between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario is possible, is much wider—extending from the Humber Valley, west of Toronto, to the mouth of the Trent in the Bay of Quinté.

As the extreme eastern outlet (although the natural one) embraces a navigation of over 200 miles, between Huron and Ontario, in addition to the maximum lockage, it cannot come into competition with either of the other routes in point of *distance*, and the question then arises whether the difficulties in overcoming the natural barriers between Simcoe and Ontario, on any direct route, would force a resort to the circuitous one of the Inland waters. To this it may be said that there is evidently a limit within which the route of a Georgian Bay Canal may be lengthened, because, with the inevitable excess of lockage, a direct route is the only one which could, on commercial grounds alone, be advocated in competition with the enlargement of the Welland Canal; a canal which has the advantage, not only of the minimum lockage and cost, but also of accommodating the trade of Lake Erie as well as that of Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

In a military point of view there would be, besides the local benefits conferred, an advantage in favor of the Georgian Bay Route over any enlargement of the Welland, or of a second Canal on that route; and if the St. Clair Flats may be regarded as a permanent obstacle to navigation, the commercial superiority of such a route for the trade of Huron, Michigan and Superior, would be very decided. As a mere military work, the extreme

eastern route already mentioned, that by the Trent and Bay of Quinté, might be preferred; but if commercial considerations prevail, the question of route will be limited to the Townships of York and Whitby. In these comparisons the question of *cost* is omitted, the surveys which have been made not having been carried far enough to give the data for arriving at the probable cost upon any of the routes, although enough is known to show that any direct navigation between the Georgian Bay and Ontario must be a costly undertaking in proportion to its length.

The old surveyed route, *via* the Trent and Bay of Quinté, would avoid the formidable ridges south of Lake Simcoe, but, from the extent of shoal water and rock which would be encountered upon the route, the cost for a deep-water navigation, such as is now demanded by the exigencies of the through commerce, would probably be as great a total (though not so great per mile) as upon the shorter routes.

With these preliminary remarks, I will now describe the natural obstacles to direct navigation between Lakes Simcoe and Ontario, to follow which it is necessary to bear in mind that Lake Huron is 340 and Lake Simcoe 475 feet above the level of Ontario.

The peninsula of Western Canada, from the banks of the Niagara River—the natural outlet for the waters of the upper lakes—rises gradually from an elevation of about 360 feet above Ontario, at the Great Western Railway near the Suspension Bridge, to 550 feet on the line of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, and 750 feet on that of the Great Western, between Hamilton and the Grand River, where the high lands sweeping round to the North-East, an elevation of over 1000 feet above Ontario is encountered at the summit of the Grand Trunk Railway in Esquesing, between Toronto and Guelph. Here the elevated *plateau* bears off nearly due north, running into Lake Huron, above Collingwood, with a precipitous escarpment on the eastern face—a fall of between 300 and 400 feet taking place rapidly in that direction. From the face of this escarpment a lower ridge (at about the general level of 700 feet above Ontario) sets out from a point about midway between the head of Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, having its summit north of Toronto, at a point half way between Ontario and Simcoe, but approaching the former as it proceeds eastward until it reaches the Township of Whitby, where the summit, which had set out in Caledon, the third township back from Lake Ontario, enters the north-east corner of Whitby, a township fronting on that lake. Before reaching this point, however, the ridge attains its highest elevation (about 900 feet), in Uxbridge, from whence a broad “spur” strikes out to the North-East, the angle between the main line and the spur being occupied by Lake Scugog. This spur, separating Scugog Valley from that of Lake Simcoe, extends, at a very uniform elevation (with one remarkable break), up to Balsam Lake, where it falls off.

The main line of the ridge between Scugog and Ontario has a summit of about 800 feet above Ontario, but here the ridge attains its narrowest dimensions, being “drawn up” as it were, the breadth on the top being from 200 to 300 yards. At a level one hundred feet below the summit the breadth *through* is less than half a mile. The spur between Scugog and Simcoe Valleys has tolerably uniform summits of 750 feet above Ontario, but it has great breadth—the high ground approaching near to Lakes Simcoe and Scugog. This spur is nearly cut through, on a direct line between Beaverton on Lake Simcoe and Port Perry on Lake Scugog, by the valleys of the Beaver and Nonquon streams, on which route a narrow ridge, giving a summit of about 650 feet above Ontario, is found, which extends only half a mile, after which this is reduced to 630 feet and under.

Scugog Lake stands about 575 feet above Lake Ontario, so that the highest ground between it and Simcoe on the Nonquon and Beaver route would be about 75 feet above the level of the former, while the extreme summit of the ridge between it and Ontario would be 212 feet above Scugog Lake on the lowest, but 234 feet on the *shortest* route. The hilly country between Scugog and Simcoe, the difficulty of following the timbered and swampy valleys, and the circuit required by reason of so many road allowances being closed, make repeated levelling necessary to ensure exactness. I think, however, the above figures will not be seriously altered by a more careful survey.

#### SUPPLY OF WATER.

The first question which presents itself, in projecting a canal between Simcoe and Ontario, *via* Scugog, is a supply of water.

Scugog Lake could not be depended upon for this purpose, and a supply, either independent of it or auxiliary to it, must be sought. This can only be obtained from that portion of the Trent waters which lie above the Scugog level. If Lake Scugog be made the feeder, an auxiliary supply must be drawn into it; and this can only be done either by bringing Sturgeon Lake to the same level with Scugog, abolishing the dam at Lindsay and sending a portion of the waters which pass Bobcaygeon Dam to Port Perry; or by bringing down a feeder from Cameron's Lake, and throwing it into the Scugog *above the dam at Lindsay.*

To effect this, it is probable that it would be found advisable to lower Scugog Lake, say one-third, and raise Sturgeon Lake two-thirds of the difference between them. But in order to make Scugog a feeder it would be desirable, in view of the summit to be overcome between it and Simcoe and Ontario, to raise rather than lower its level, as every foot which could be put upon it would seriously diminish the cost of the summit cuttings.

It is impossible, without a careful survey, to express any opinion as to the effect of raising Scugog Lake above its present level any definite number of feet. If it be raised at all, or even maintained upon its present level, it would be necessary (as there is no probability that Sturgeon Lake could, in that case, be brought to the same level with it) to resort to the more expensive plan of bringing down a feeder from Cameron's Lake. There would be the disadvantage that as Cameron's Lake is over fifteen feet higher than Scugog Lake, the whole benefit which could be derived from such an expensive feeder would not be obtained unless Scugog Lake could be raised ten feet or more—a proposition, I take it, which could not be entertained.

In view of the formidable character of the cutting between Scugog and Ontario, and the great length of the summit one between Scugog and Simcoe, it would very much diminish the difficulty and cost of these, which are the keys to the undertaking, if a feeder, at least as much higher than Scugog as the depth of the proposed navigation, could be procured, by which these cuttings could be reduced in length and depth, and thorough drainage in both directions be secured. Moreover, it would be desirable that the scheme should be carried out without affecting the physical features of the country to the extent which would be done by serious alteration in the level of Sturgeon and Scugog Lakes.

The plan which, therefore, appears to me the most feasible, would be to make Balsam Lake or Gull River, the waters of which could be had at an elevation of nearly 600 feet above Ontario, the feeder, and to throw a sufficient quantity of these waters into the Talbot River, and conduct them by a feeder towards Cannington, in Brock, near which it would strike the line of the proposed navigation. With a feeder at a level say fifteen feet above Scugog, the length of the cutting between Scugog and Simcoe would be still a long one—nine miles—averaging about 25 feet depth, with the exception of the half mile of summit, where the cutting would reach 70 feet. If Gull River can be tapped above the level of Balsam Lake, the height of the ridge or spur before described, between the east branch of the Beaver Creek and the head water of Talbot River, is such that it should carry a feeder on a higher level than Balsam Lake, and thus attain a greater command of the ridge between Simcoe and Scugog. Of course every foot added to the height of feeder would add two feet to the lockage of the route, but, within certain limits, this would be preferable to long, deep cuttings in the bottom of valleys which have high banks, or through swamps.

With respect to the supply of water which could be afforded from Gull River, or Balsam Lake, I am of opinion that it could be materially increased by impounding the flood waters in the lakes which are the sources of this stream; nor do I doubt a survey would shew that a further supply could be added by diverting the waters from the sources of such streams as the Muskoka, Madawaska, Pettewawa, or Burnt River, or some of these. I have generally found that the chains of lakes which occupy the "height of land" are divided often by low and narrow barriers, and that water may be turned from the higher into the lower without serious difficulty.

If the feeder be maintained on a level above the Scugog Lake, the Canal need not enter this Lake at all (except by locks for the purpose of branch navigation), unless Scugog were raised to the level of the Canal by a dam at its outlet, which proposition would not probably be entertained. Instead of this, the Ncnquon Valley might be dammed across at the junction of the North and South branches on the 13th line of Reach, and the Canal be continued in the South Branch Valley as far as the 10th concession, when it could be taken

out to the shore of Scugog Lake, and thence by the Valley of Cedar Creek, to the Pine Ridges.

No steps were taken to ascertain the character of the summit cutting between Scugog and Simcoe, in the Nonquon and Beaver Creek Valleys, and intervening ridge, but as I believe no rock has been discovered in Brock or Reach, it may be assumed to be earth excavation. As to the more lofty elevation, southward of Scugog, it would be difficult to surmise what might be found at the bottom of an excavation several miles in extent, and having a cutting of 200 feet and over in its deepest portion. As shown on the top, the ridge is a hard clay, overlaid in some places with sand. It may be that the core of the ridge is rock, which material is found near the Ontario level at Port Hope and Toronto, and again at Lindsay on the Scugog River.

In a cutting of such depth, and in a district devoid of stone, rock would be the most desirable material to encounter, as it would be a guarantee against slides, and also give the minimum quantity to be removed; while, if of a useful quality, its value to the work would be considerable.

If the Severn route were adopted between Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron, the Georgian Bay Canal route, *via* Scugog, would be between five and ten miles shorter than the one *via* the Humber and Holland Rivers; but if the Nottawasaga route be taken between Simcoe and Huron, there would be about the same difference the other way.

If the Severn route be found preferable, it would not be necessary to enter Lake Simcoe at all, and this may then prove the better course. It will be better for the Canal to have a continuous towing path (like the Welland) from Huron to Ontario, as both these Lakes are well adapted for sailing craft. Since the feeder will leave the Talbot River Valley it may be found practicable to continue upon the former as the main line of Canal, and descend from thence to Lake Couchiching or the Severn bridge; or the Canal may be kept above the Lake level, from the shore near Beaverton to the same points, and thus avoid the cost of a harbour, dredging, towage, &c., which would be involved by entering the Lake.

#### LOCKAGE.

The total lockage on this route would be very heavy—amounting to 840 feet, or about 500 feet greater than that upon the Welland Canal. The lockage upon the Holland and Humber Rivers route, with Lake Simcoe as the feeder, would be 230 feet less than this, as that Lake is 100 feet lower than Scugog, and 115 feet lower than the proposed summit or feeder-level of a Canal through the county of Ontario; but the obstacles are so great to any route with a feeder so low as Lake Simcoe, that I am of opinion the extra Lockage would be preferred to the long, deep cutting between the Holland and Humber Rivers. I have shewn a section of this ridge compared with the one south of Scugog Lake, by which the difference in the two undertakings will be perceived at a glance.

*Question 3.* Is the map produced that on which the section is shown?

*Answer.* Yes.

*Question 4.* Is the produced map correct?

*Answer.* I believe it is.

*Question 5.* What are the probable relative advantages of the route by Lake Scugog and that by the Rivers Holland and Humber?

*Answer.* The relative advantages would be these: The latter would have the smallest amount of lockage, and the time required for navigation would, in consequence, be less; but with the information we have in regard to both, I would say that the Canal on the Humber route would, in all probability, cost double that on the route through Ontario. In fact it is impossible to say, with the present information, whether the Holland River route would be practicable at all in any commercial sense. The difference arises from the relative quantities of work to be done on the two routes as shown from the surveys of both routes. We do not know anything of the qualities of the summit cuttings on either route.

*Question 6.* What is the apparent difference in the quantities?

*Answer.* The quantity in the Holland River route is about double that of the other. To compare the whole excavation on the two routes, the amount required for the feeder on the Scugog route has to be ascertained. The summit cuttings, in order to make Lake Simcoe a feeder, amount to about fifty-six millions of cubic yards. The summit cuttings

on the Scugog route, seventeen millions. The difference is three to one in favor of the Scugog route, in reference to these particulars; making a liberal allowance for the feeder and extra lockage on the latter route, the difference would be at least two to one in favor of the Scugog route; with similar qualities of excavation in each. The lockage is a matter of comparatively certain calculation; but the expense of such summit cuttings can hardly be calculated at all, without they are in rock or some hard material. The most accurate survey would be required, for all depends on the character of the excavation. If water-bearing strata are met with the time and cost of the work will be exceedingly difficult of calculation. In such cuttings as would be necessary on the Humber route, the difficulty and expense increase in much greater ratio than the quantity. A cutting of one hundred feet deep is a very different affair from two cuttings of fifty feet each. Where there are such formidable summit cuttings, as in the case of either route, the lockage would be but a fraction of the whole expense of the undertaking.

THOS. C. KEEFER.

Walter Shanley, of the city of Montreal, Esquire, Civil Engineer, being called, saith as follows:—

*Question 7.* Have you read Mr. Keefer's report to the Ontario County Council, on his survey of a route for a Georgian Bay Canal *via* Scugog (which is in substance the same as his answer to the second question put to him by this Committee)?

*Answer.* I have read it.

*Question 8.* Do you concur in the opinions he has expressed in it, or not?

*Answer.* I concur in the opinion he has expressed that the Scugog route is decidedly a more feasible route than that by the Holland and Humber Rivers.

*Question 9.* Why do you consider the Scugog route more feasible than the other?

*Answer.* Because the length of the deep cutting is so much less on the Scugog route than on the other; the increased lockage, due to the greater elevation of the summit level, being of secondary importance as compared with the greater extent of deep cutting on the Humber route.

*Question 10.* Have you made any estimate of the relative cost of the two routes?

*Answer.* I have examined Mr. Tully's estimate of the cost of the Humber route, which, if I remember right, was about \$24,000,000, and I am of opinion that if the work could be carried out on the quantities estimated by him, and if the quality of the cutting is what Mr. Tully supposes, the work might be completed for the sum he names. Of the Scugog route I have no means of making other than an approximate estimate, Mr. Keefer not having given quantities in detail. My approximate estimate is about twenty-two millions of dollars, the expense of the increased lockage and cost of feeder from Balsam Lake going far towards balancing the saving in excavation. But I look on the great length of the deep cutting through the ridges on the Humber route as rendering it impracticable, because so great a length of deep cutting could not be accomplished without the risk of land slides, that might at any moment destroy the labor of years. The lesser length of deep cutting on the Scugog route, of course, proportionately decreases risks of that nature.

*Question 11.* Is there any example of such a cutting being accomplished anywhere, as that which would be necessary on the Humber route?

*Answer.* Nowhere; nor do I believe an open cutting of such length and depth feasible. In railway construction or for small boat canals we would have recourse to tunneling in such a case.

*Question 12.* What do you consider would be the increased cost of the lockage and the feeder on the Scugog route as compared with the saving in excavation on that route over the Humber route?

*Answer.* Assuming the net quantities estimated by Mr. Tully and by Mr. Keefer not to be exceeded in the construction of either route, the saving in the item of excavation on the Scugog route would be about \$9,000,000 over that on the Humber; but I consider that the extra lockage on the former would cost about a million and a quarter more than the lockage on the Humber route, while the cost of the feeder from Balsam Lake would probably reach \$5,250,000. Therefore the two items of extra lockage and the feeder (making together six and a half millions of dollars) must be deducted from the nine millions shown

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to be the saving in excavation in favor of the Scugog route in order to give the real difference in cost between the two routes; which, in that way, I put at \$2,500,000.

*Question 13.* When you say the Humber route is not feasible, in what sense do you mean that it is not so?

*Answer.* I think that the risk of failure in a cutting of such length and depth is too great to warrant any engineer advising capitalists to embark in such an undertaking. It is not to be expected that such a cutting could be completed without encountering quicksands and other shifting material, which might, in a few hours, undo the work of years, accomplished at the cost of millions. We have now been for twenty years and upwards working at the deep cut of the Welland canal, where the extreme cutting is but sixty-two feet deep, the length but one mile and a half, and that, owing to the frequency of landslips, is still unfinished, as the public estimates show every year.

*Question 14.* Then you consider the Humber route impracticable?

*Answer.* I do.

*Question 15.* Do you consider the Scugog route practicable?

*Answer.* The only feature that raises the question of practicability on the Scugog route is the cutting through the ridge between Lakes Ontario and Scugog, where the extreme depth of the cutting is upwards of two hundred feet. The length of deep cutting, however is short; less than a mile: and though I would consider the attempt to make the cut a very bold undertaking in an engineering point of view, I would not, from the information before me, pronounce it impracticable. The quantity of excavation in this cutting is estimated at eleven millions cubic yards, by Mr. Keefer, against upwards of fifty millions, as estimated by Mr. Tully, in the summit cutting of the Humber route.

In giving an opinion as above on the practicability of the Scugog route, I do not wish to be understood as giving any opinion at all on the practicability of constructing the feeder from Balsam Lake, Mr. Keefer having made no survey and given no data on which to base such an opinion. The approximate estimate I have made of the possible cost of the feeder, is simply formed from the *assumed estimate* of quantity, namely, nine millions cubic yards, which Mr. Keefer thinks would be involved in its construction.

WALTER SHANLEY.

## REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the practicability of increasing the natural volume of water in the Petite Nation River, from the River St. Lawrence, by means of a channel to be excavated from that river, above the Galops Rapids, through the Townships of Edwardsburg and Matilda, to the south branch of the Petite Nation River ; and also to enquire into the nature of certain obstructions in the said river in the Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Dundas, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent large tracts of land in the said counties may be benefited by the removal of the said obstructions.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.]*



# R E P O R T

ON

## ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

TUESDAY, 28th June, 1864.

The Joint Committee, appointed to inquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province, beg leave to report:—

That your Committee have held several meetings, at which interesting discussions and suggestions were made of a practical character, for the advancement of agriculture. Among other topics, the propriety of extending the functions of the Bureau of Agriculture received full attention, as also the best mode of securing and circulating reliable agricultural statistics annually throughout the Province.

The subject of land drainage was earnestly considered, and other measures for increasing the fertility of the soil and augmenting the farm products of the Province, by improving the rotation of crops; by the use of various fertilizers, and by the extension of dairy and sheep farming.

The Committee also had under consideration the advantage to be derived from employing a sum of public money in importing, for sale to the highest bidders, first-class thorough-bred domestic animals.

They also had under discussion the propriety of amending the prize system of the Provincial, County and Township Agricultural Societies, and the establishment of model-farms, where agricultural and veterinary instruction could be obtained, the best breeds of stock could be seen, and, where needful, agricultural experiments could be conducted.

The Committee also considered the question of levying a special tax on non-resident wild lands, as a means of promoting the early settlement of unoccupied lands.

The discussion of those general questions gave rise to many others connected with them, and it was finally

*Resolved*, That a Sub-Committee be appointed to draft a series of questions, embracing as fully as possible the various points that had come under the consideration of the Committee, with a view to their being printed for distribution among leading agriculturalists throughout the Province, and inviting replies, for consideration by your Committee.

This resolution was unanimously carried, and the list of questions duly prepared and adopted; a copy of which is appended to this Report.

These schedules have been liberally distributed throughout the Province, and such returns as have already been made, shew the propriety of the course adopted by your Committee; and there is every reason to expect that much useful information will be received during the recess, which, when collated by a similar committee next Session, will prove worthy of consideration by your Honorable House and the Province.

Your Committee gave special attention to the question, Whether the cultivation of flax could be advantageously extended in Canada? They had before them Mr. John A.

Donaldson, late Government Emigration Agent in Ireland, who communicated to the Committee much valuable information as to the culture of flax in Ireland and in Canada.

Mr. Donaldson exhibited to the Committee numerous samples of Canadian flax in various stages of manufacture. A letter was addressed to the Committee by Mr. Donaldson, a copy of which is appended to this Report.

Your Committee respectfully suggest that a similar Committee be appointed early next Session, to continue and extend the work now begun.

The whole respectfully submitted.

GEORGE BROWN,  
Chairman.

### QUESTIONS

Sent to \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ Post Office, to which replies are requested by the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, appointed to inquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in the Province.

*Question 1.*—Can you make any suggestions, calculated to promote the interests of Agriculture, for extending or changing the functions of the Bureau of Agriculture?

1.—Could the Bureau be made serviceable in the importation of seeds from foreign countries, and in their distribution over the Province?

2.—Could it be made serviceable in inducing experiments advantageous to the agricultural interest, and in recording and communicating to the public the results of such experiments?

3.—Could it be made serviceable by obtaining from month to month returns of the state of the crops, and annual returns of the farm products of the Province, and by communicating these and other valuable statistics officially to the public?

4.—Could it be made serviceable by offering premiums for essays on special subjects on which reliable information may be needed, or towards which it may be deemed desirable to direct the public mind?

*Question 2.*—Can you make any suggestions, calculated to secure reliable Agricultural Statistics annually throughout the Province?

1.—Could the Municipal assessors obtain such reliable statistical returns, while going their annual rounds in their several Municipalities?

2.—Would the assessors require additional payment beyond the amounts now paid them for the discharge of their ordinary duties?—and if so, what would be the probable extra cost of taking up annually such Agricultural Statistics in your Municipality?

3.—If you think the ordinary Municipal machinery unfitted for securing the end in view, can you suggest any other?

*Question 3.*—Can you suggest any measures that can be adopted by the Legislature or Government of the Province for promoting a general system of drainage?

1.—Are there portions of your Municipality unsettled from the want of general drains? and if so, to what extent?

2.—Are there portions of the settled land in your Municipality untitled from the want of general drains? and if so, to what extent?

3.—Are there portions of the tilled land in your Municipality, the productiveness of which is seriously affected by the want of general drains? and if so, to what extent?

4.—Has the existing system of drainage under local authority been made available in your Municipality? and if so, to what extent?

5.—Can you make any suggestions for rendering the existing system more effective or more acceptable to the people?

6.—Can you suggest a more effective system for securing general drainage throughout the Country than that which now exists?

7.—Has tile drainage by individual proprietors been introduced into your Municipality? and if

so, to what extent? What has been the cost per acre? What has been the effect on the crops? Have the cash returns compensated for the outlay?

*Question 4.*—Do you think the time has arrived when a Special Provincial Tax should be imposed on Non-Resident Wild Lands, so as to promote their early settlement and cultivation?

- 1.—How many acres of non-resident wild land are there in your Municipality?
- 2.—How many acres of resident wild land are there in your Municipality?
- 3.—How many acres of cultivated land are there in your Municipality?
- 4.—At what average value are the non-resident wild lands in your Municipality assessed?—and what is the average rate of assessment per dollar for all purposes?
- 5.—At what average value are the resident wild lands assessed?
- 6.—At what average value are the cultivated lands assessed—and what is the average rate per dollar of assessment for all purposes?
- 7.—Do the non-resident wild lands in your Municipality exercise an injurious influence on its progress?—and if so, in what manner and to what extent?
- 8.—What amount, if any, of special Provincial taxation per acre or per dollar on the valuation, on non-resident wild lands, would be just to the owners, and yet tend to the early settlement of such lands?

*Question 5.*—Can measures be adopted to induce such a change in the Husbandry of the Country as would increase the fertility of the soil and largely augment the farm products of Canada?

- 1.—What proportion of the cultivated land in your Municipality is usually devoted to hay and pasture?
- 2.—What proportion of it is usually devoted to wheat?—and how many bushels of wheat per acre are usually obtained?
- 3.—What proportion of it is usually devoted to other grain crops?
- 4.—What proportion of it is usually devoted to potatoes, turnips, carrots and mangold-wurtzel?
- 5.—Has the average product per acre of grain in your Municipality increased or diminished during the past five or ten years?—and if so, to what do you ascribe this increase or diminution?
- 6.—Is there much land in your Municipality that has ceased to yield as large crops as in former years?—and if so, how much?
- 7.—Is there much land in your Municipality that has become so exhausted as to render its cultivation unprofitable?—and if so, from what cause has this exhaustion arisen?
- 8.—Do your farmers adopt any systematic rotation of crops?—and if so, what rotation?
- 9.—What quantity of live stock would you say is kept on an average for one hundred acres of cleared land in your Municipality?
- 10.—Would an increase of the live stock tend to increase the fertility of the soil and augment the value of the annual farm products?
- 11.—Is Plaster (Gypsum) much used as a fertilizer in your Municipality?—and has its application been found profitable?
- 12.—Is Lime much used as a fertilizer in your Municipality?—and has its application been found profitable?
- 13.—Are Bones much used as a fertilizer in your Municipality?—and have their application been found profitable?
- 14.—Has Superphosphate been much used in your Municipality?—and has its application been found profitable?
- 15.—Has Guano been much used in your Municipality?—and has its application been found profitable?
- 16.—Have leached and unleached Ashes been used in your Municipality?—and has their application been found profitable?

*Question 6.*—Would the extension of Dairy-Farming more generally throughout the Province, and the improvement of the existing system, tend to increase the Fertility of the Soil and the profits of the Farmer?

- 1.—What number of milch cows are there in your Municipality?
- 2.—Have you many farms systematically conducted with a view to the production of butter and cheese? and what number of cows is usually kept on such farms?
- 3.—Are butter and cheese manufactured in your Municipality beyond the consumption of the people residing in it? and if so, to what extent?
- 4.—What quantity of pasture land is usually thought to be required in your Municipality for the

feed of a cow during the summer months? What quantity of Hay, Straw, Grain and Roots are usually thought to be required for each cow during the winter months? and what is the average value in your Municipality of the whole year's feed?

5.—What number of Imperial gallons of milk is obtained annually, from a good ordinary cow, in your Municipality? What weight of good cheese would that quantity of milk produce, if all made into cheese? What weight of butter would that quantity of milk produce, if all made into butter?

6.—What is the average wholesale price of good cheese in your Municipality? What is the average wholesale price of butter?

7.—Are there any Dairy-Farmers in your Municipality who keep their cows within doors throughout the year, and carry the green feed from the fields to the barn?—and if so, how is this system found to answer?

8.—Is there a cheese factory in your Municipality, the farmers carrying their milk night and morning to the factory to be made into cheese?—and if so, will you please state what success has attended its operations?

9.—If a Cheese Factory were established in your Municipality by competent parties prepared to pay a fair price, in cash, for all the milk brought to their place throughout the season, would many farmers be induced to go extensively into the business? And if so, what would be a fair remunerative price for the milk, per Imperial gallon?

10.—If a cheese factory were established in your Municipality by competent parties, agreeing to manufacture all the milk brought them into cheese of the best quality, for one cent, or one and a quarter cent per lb. of cheese, would that induce many farmers to go extensively into the business?

11.—What breed of cattle is in highest esteem in your Municipality for dairy purposes?

*Question 7.*—Would the extension of sheep-farming, more generally throughout the Province, tend to increase the fertility of the soil and the profits of the Farmer?

1.—What number of sheep is there in your Municipality?

2.—Have you many Farmers who make sheep-raising the chief feature of their operations? What is the extent of the largest flocks kept in your Municipality?

3.—Into what sized divisions are such flocks usually put; for summer and winter respectively?

4.—Are sheep usually kept under cover in your Municipality during winter? What is their usual winter food? How many sheep are usually allowed to an acre of ordinary pasture during the summer months?—and at what value per head do you estimate the keep of an ordinary flock of sheep throughout the year?

5.—What weight of wool is usually clipped from Shearlings in your Municipality? What from older sheep?

6.—What breed of sheep stands in highest repute in your Municipality?—and for what reason has it the preference?

*Question 8.*—Are the Soil and Climate of Canada well adapted to the growth of Flax? and would its extensive cultivation tend to the advantage of the Farming interest?

1.—Has Flax been cultivated to any extent in your Municipality? Have many Farmers engaged in its cultivation? To what extent have they grown it? Have they grown it for the seed, or for the fibre, or for both? Have they found it profitable? How much does this crop usually yield per acre?

2.—What kind of soil has been found best adapted for raising Flax? What is the average cost per acre in raising it? Does it require much skill or experience to raise it? Is it a precarious crop? Does it suffer from extreme heat or cold? Is it an exhausting crop?

3.—If Oil Mills and Scutching Mills were established in your Municipality by responsible persons, so as to secure to the Farmer a fair cash price for the article, would Flax be much more extensively cultivated in your Municipality than at present?

*Question 9.*—Would the interests of Agriculture be generally promoted, were a sum of public money applied to the importation of thorough-bred domestic animals, to be sold for cash at public auction, under condition of their retention in Canada for a certain number of years?

1.—How many thorough-bred Cows and Heifers are there in your Municipality?—and of what breeds?

2.—How many thorough-bred Bulls, and of what breeds?

3.—How many thorough-bred Mares, and of what breeds?

- 4.—How many thorough-bred Stallions, and of what breeds?
- 5.—How many thorough-bred Leicester Sheep?
- 6.—How many thorough-bred South Down Sheep?
- 7.—How many thorough-bred Cotswold Sheep?
- 8.—How many thorough-bred Merino Sheep?
- 9.—How many thorough-bred Sows, and of what breeds?
- 10.—How many thorough-bred Boars, and of what breeds?
- 11.—Has it been found as the almost certain result of a first cross between a thorough-bred male domestic animal and a native female, that the progeny are greatly improved in quality and value, arrive sooner at maturity, and fatten easier?
- 12.—Would not the annual profits of farming in Canada be greatly increased were the Domestic Animals on our farms of an improved class? Would not the increased remuneration from Stock-raising induce a larger quantity to be kept? And would not the quantity of manure thereby obtained enable larger crops of Grain to be raised and the fertility of the soil to be maintained?
- 13.—Would not a vigorous movement to raise the character of the Domestic Animals on our farms, if successful, have a most salutary effect on every branch of farming industry in Canada?
- 14.—Would the appropriation of a sum of Public Money—say \$100,000 to \$200,000—to be placed in the hands of Commissioners for the purchase, in other countries, and the importation into Canada of first-class thorough-bred Stock, be attended with very desirable results? the animals on arrival to be sold for cash to the highest bidder, under bonds to be kept in the Province for a certain number of years, and the money so obtained to be applied and re-applied in the same manner, to the purchase and importation of more stock, until the money was exhausted?
- 15.—Can you suggest any other mode of instituting a general and effective movement for the improvement of the Farm Stock of Canada?

*Question 10.*—Could the Prize System of the Provincial, County and Township Agricultural Societies be amended and improved?

- 1.—Is it better to offer a large number of small prizes than a smaller number of large ones?
- 2.—Would it have a beneficial effect if large sums (such as in the instance of the Canada Company's Prize, or more) were offered for the best 25 or 50, or even 100 bushels of our chief staple farm products, under the condition that the Provincial Association should retain, at a full rate, all the samples offered for competition, and offer them for sale by public auction for seed?
- 3.—Would Premiums for the best-managed Farms exercise a beneficial influence?

*Question 11.*—Would Model Farms, where Agricultural and Veterinary instruction could be obtained, and where the best modes of Agriculture, and the best breeds of Stock could be seen, and where needful Agricultural experiments could be conducted, be so sustained as to render them of public advantage?

*Question 12.*—Can you suggest any other direction in which the Government and Legislature of the Province can lend their aid towards the advancement of Agriculture in the Province?

By order of the Joint Committee,

GEORGE BROWN,  
Chairman.

[Answers to the foregoing queries to be addressed to the "Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Advancement of Agriculture, Quebec"]

## LETTER FROM J. A. DONALDSON, ESQ.

To the Honorable GEORGE BROWN,  
Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, &c., &c.

SIR,—In reply to question No. 8, in a circular issued from your Committee, on Flax Culture, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:—

*First.*—That the soil and climate of Canada are admirably adapted to the growth of this valuable plant, is clearly shewn by the fact that some ten thousand acres are under cultivation this season, in the Upper Province.

Col. Mitchell, of the County of Halton, and the Messrs. Perine, County of Waterloo,

have over three thousand acres, and the balance is made up in various parts of the Province, east and west of Toronto. In many instances, parties who have grown it for years, putting in only two or three acres, have their fifteen or twenty acres this year.

Parties with capital are preparing machinery to fit it for market; and some thirty new scutching mills are going into operation this fall, in addition to those already at work; also two large manufactories for spinning and weaving, thereby turning the raw material into manufactured goods, fit for home consumption, thus affording a large share of employment to the mechanical and laboring classes, and a saving of twenty per cent. duty on similar goods imported into the country.

An article of coarse linen will be offered in the Canadian market in a few weeks, from the manufactory of Messrs. Perine, Brothers & Company, of Doon Mills, near Galt, which will take the place of the seamless cotton bags heretofore in such demand among our farmers. Shoe-thread, twine, rope and cordage are already supplied from this establishment; samples of which I beg leave to offer your Committee for inspection.

*Secondly.*—The quantity of seed necessary to sow an acre is about one and a half bushels. At Norval, two bushels have been used, and at St. Mary's only one and a quarter; but it is better in all cases to sow too thick than too thin.

The land best suited to the plant is a clay sub-soil with a deep loam; but I have seen it grown in every description of land in Ireland.

The proper mode of preparing the land is by ploughing deep in the fall of the year—again in the spring, and thoroughly harrowing the ground, passing the roller over ground before sowing—harrowing again with a light seed harrow, and lastly rolling to leave the surface as even as possible. The seed may be sown as early as you can get on the land in the spring, and generally comes off before wheat or other crops, being commonly called a ninety days' crop.

Riga seed is the best, and will produce fibre from three to four inches longer than any other seed; this, however, is expensive, from the cost of importation.

Canadian seed, when well cleaned, seems to answer very well at present, when changed from one locality to another.

In Ireland, flax seed is never allowed to ripen, and fresh Russian or Dutch seed is sown every year, producing a finer article of fibre, fit for the finest qualities of goods, as cambrics, damasks, &c. The average quantity of seed produced to an acre, is twelve bushels—worth last year, \$1.50 per bushel; or one bushel may be said to be equal in value to two of spring wheat, at current prices, and weighing four pounds less to the bushel.

The average quantity of clean scutched fibre is 300 lbs., worth from \$8 to \$10 per 100 lbs., according to quality, shewing a net amount per acre, for both seed and fibre, of \$48. Many farmers prefer selling out of the stock. When dry and ready for market in this state, with the seed on, it is worth from \$12 to \$15 per ton, and as high as \$18 per ton was paid at the scutching mills last season for superior quality. The quantity produced in this state is from two to three tons per acre. An oil mill will be erected in Toronto this year, for the purpose of crushing the seed, converting it into linseed oil, and oil cake for feeding cattle. As a further proof of this new and important branch of industry, some 38,000 bushels of Canadian growth of seed were delivered at the mills of Messrs. Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, last year; and should this season prove favorable, as it has thus far (except perhaps somewhat late), there will be over fifty thousand acres cultivated next year.

The great secret in producing the finer qualities of fibre, that will command the highest price in the market, is in the knowledge acquired and practised, of either dew or water rotting. The former practice has been followed generally throughout the Province thus far, and as there is less trouble in following this system, I have generally recommended it. It is accomplished by spreading the flax upon a meadow after the seed is taken off; it is then left for a period of some fourteen or fifteen days, and is judged fit for lifting when, by rubbing a few of the stacks between the fingers, the woody part separates from the fibre freely. While on the grass it requires turning once or twice. When water-rotted, it will require six or eight days in this stage, according to the heat of the water; but I have known it ready in four days. When this system is followed, which is only done at present at the mills of Col. Mitchell, of Norval, it requires only four or five days' exposure on the grass.

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Proprietors of either steam or water-power saw mills, when the timber is exhausted, will find that flax culture will come to their aid, for scutching machinery can be easily put into their mills at very little expense. With the exception of the beake, for preparing the flax for the scutcher, the sum of eight hundred dollars would put in machinery sufficient to keep from eight to ten hands employed, each scutcher turning out from 80 to 100 lbs. per day of clean scutched flax, ready for market. The great difference in the price of flax in Ireland and other flax-growing countries, where prices range from £50 to £200 sterling per ton, is evidence of the skill attained in producing the finer qualities.

It is quite common for farmers to get from £30 to £40 sterling per acre, for flax on the ground before it is pulled. Surely this should be a strong inducement for the Canadian farmer to give it a fair trial, when he has his land free from rent, and with trifling taxes comparatively. I have seen as fine a quality of fibre and as much to the acre in the Township of Blanchard, County of Perth, as ever grew on any acre of land in Ireland.

*Lastly.*—You ask, is flax an exhausting crop? I reply, not more so than barley or fall wheat. It is expected that a farmer will put his flax crop into ground well prepared, and which may have yielded a root crop the year before; or where they have not ground so prepared, let them dress it with a few extra loads of manure; but this should be invariably done the year before.

In conclusion, I have only to urge that too much attention cannot be given to this new branch of agriculture. In the State of New York, amidst all their distractions arising out of the civil war, they have in that State alone appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the encouragement of flax culture; and at present they offer the best market we have for the qualities we at present produce in Canada.

We ought to produce a large quantity of superior quality for exportation, and no doubt with a little more experience we will do so, the prospects being now most promising.

But one of the chief reasons, if not the best that can be brought forward to induce the farmer to turn his attention to this crop, is, that it is not liable to the ravages of the weevil, midge or fly, as wheat is, nor will frost injure it to any extent.

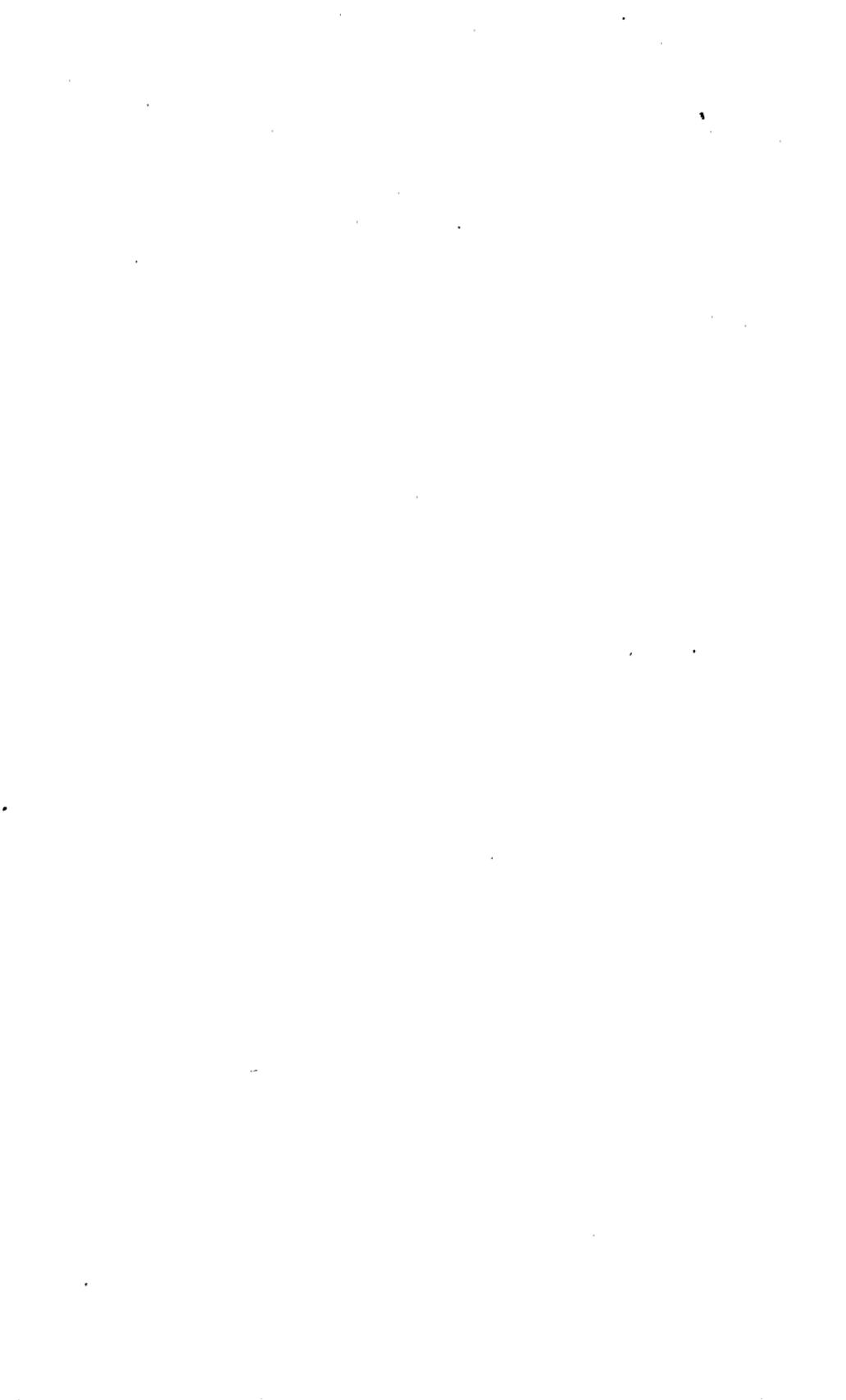
Other advantages might be enumerated; but at present I content myself with placing these remarks before you, trusting they may meet with due consideration from your Committee.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

Quebec, 13th June, 1864.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## SELECT COMMITTEE

ON MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE

### SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CANONTO.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into all matters connected with the survey of the Township of Canonto, beg leave to submit the following Report :—

That on the 5th June, 1857, instructions were issued by the Crown Lands Department to Provincial Land Surveyor Francis Jones, Esq., to subdivide the Township of Canonto.

In pursuance of his instructions, Mr. Jones forthwith took the necessary steps for carrying out the survey, reaching his field of operations on 23rd June.

On 31st October following, the Department issued instructions for the suspension of the survey; and the work was accordingly suspended by Mr. Jones on the 19th December following.

It is stated, by Mr. Jones, that an ample supply of provisions to last out the whole survey were sent by him into the woods, to a point convenient to where the work was to be carried on. Transport vouchers, furnished to and acknowledged by the Department of Crown Lands, corroborate this statement.

Mr. Jones further alleges that the provisions not used, when the work was suspended on the 19th December, 1857, were, together with his camp equipage, necessarily left in the woods, because the cost of transport back to the settlements, at that period of the year, would probably have been as much as the property was worth.

With respect to the instructions given to Mr. Jones and the manner in which he carried them out, the Committee have had the evidence—which they submit herewith—of Andrew Russell, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and of Thomas Devine, Esq., the Head of the Upper Canada Surveys.

The foregoing observations appear to the Committee to cover the two principal points in the matter they have been called upon to investigate, namely,—the cost of the work done by Mr. Jones, and whether his mode of carrying it out accorded with the instructions he received.

With regard to the first point—the cost—the total amount paid to Mr. Jones was \$5,647.66, and the actual number of acres subdivided, 16,975. But it is stated by Mr. Jones, and seems to be admitted by the Department, that he also ran out the boundaries of the township and took their astronomical bearings, and made besides an exploration of the whole of its area, reporting thereupon fully to the Department.

The payment to Mr. Jones appears to have been made in two sums. For the first, \$3,955.66, it is in evidence that the regular vouchers were presented, and the account duly acknowledged by the Department.

The second payment, \$1,692, was to cover Mr. Jones' claim for provisions, camp equipage, &c., left in the woods, as well as for time lost by him in consequence of the stoppage of the survey.

The Committee, while they have no direct and positive evidence of the supplies having been left in the woods, as alleged, have (in the production of transport vouchers to the Department of Crown Lands, and in certain written statements filed before them) no reason to doubt that they were so left, and unavoidably so. And they are further of opinion that the suspension of an undertaking, such as the survey of a distant and inaccessible township, like Canonto, such suspension ordered to take effect just on the approach of

winter, and after all preparations had been made for pushing it to completion, could not fail to cause some loss, and establish some just claim to compensation on the part of the person in charge of the survey. Whether the sum that appears to have been paid in the form of damages and compensation in this instance (\$1,692) was excessive, the Committee have not the means of determining.

The completion of the survey of the township of Canonto was carried out by Provincial Land Surveyor O'Hanly, who subdivided 43,500 acres, and received the sum of \$3,294.80; and the whole area surveyed and explored, and cost of surveying, &c., putting together Mr. Jones's work and Mr. O'Hanly's, are as follow:—

Total area of township.....	71,185 acres
Total amount paid for surveys.....	\$8,941.96
Average cost per acre.....	12 <sup>00</sup> / <sub>100</sub> cents.

and it is in evidence, from documents supplied by the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the maximum cost of surveying new and distant townships is about 11½ cents per acre; so that, assuming that, under any circumstances, Canonto survey might have cost the maximum rate, the *extra* cost arising out of what would appear to have been a somewhat ill-timed suspension of the work, amounts to about <sup>80</sup>/<sub>100</sub> of a cent per acre.

With respect to the carrying out of his instructions, Mr. Jones appeared to have done so, in their letter and in their spirit, regularly reporting progress to the Department, and stating what he was doing and how he was doing it. A second letter of instructions to him (17th September, 1858), ordering the survey to be resumed—never acted upon, however—reiterated the line of instructions originally given; clearly showing, that the Department did not, at that time, consider that Mr. Jones had not properly interpreted and carried out the intentions of the chief officers of the Department, or that the work done by him had not given satisfaction. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that no censure can attach to Mr. Jones for the mode in which he acted upon the instructions he received; but that he undertook the survey and made all necessary preparations for pushing it to timely completion, earnestly and in good faith.

The whole, with the evidence, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

WM. F. POWELL,  
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 19,  
House of Assembly,  
27th June, 1864.

APPENDIX.

MEMORANDUM, *showing the average work in the field, per day, on Surveys in the vicinity of Mr. JONES' survey of Canonto.*

Year.	Surveyor.	Survey.	Total days out.	days empty'd actually surveying.	No. chains survey'd	No. acres survey'd.
1859	J. L. P. O'Hanly	N. & S. Canonto (residue thereof.)	187	91½	15,460	54,210
1857	J. A. Snow.....	Sebastopol .....	182	122½	17,317	47,863
"	J. L. P. O'Hanly	N. Algona.....	45	18½	2,580	7,516
"	do	S. Algona.....	190	99	13,904	34,774
"	H. O. Wood.....	Brudenell.....	215	141½	15,003	45,743
"	do	Lyndoch.....	180	136½	15,055	56,032
"	J. Richey.....	Griffith.....	130	68	7,151	32,500
			1129	677½	86,470	278,638

This gives about 76 chains a day for the total number of days the surveying party was out, or about 123 chains a day if only the days actually spent in running the lines be counted.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,  
Quebec, 9th June, 1864.

MONDAY, 16th May, 1864.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do summon Mr. Andrew Russell, Deputy Commissioner Crown Lands Department, and Mr. Thomas Devine, surveyor, &c., Crown Lands Department, to appear before the Committee at its next sitting, to answer such questions as may be asked of them, in relation to the survey of the said Township of Canoto.

SATURDAY, 21st May, 1864

The Chairman being absent, Mr. McGiverin was called to the chair, *pro tem*.

The following questions, by Mr. Jones, are put to and answered by Mr. Devine:—  
Are you a Provincial Land Surveyor?—I am.

Did you state that Mr. Russell always endeavoured to exclude Irishmen?—I have no recollection of having stated so.

Do you know how many acres are contained in Canoto?—I think about seventy-five or eighty thousand acres.

Do you remember a letter of Mr. Russell's, stating quantity of pork and flour taken into the woods?—I remember such letter.

How did Mr. Russell know there were only nine barrels of pork and eighteen barrels of flour?—From your own letter.

Did I forward vouchers for transport of the thirty-five barrels pork and forty-five barrels flour?—Yes; for transport.

What quantity was surveyed?—About 17,500 acres altogether.

What quantity of flour and pork would be required for surveying 75,000 or 80,000 acres, at the rate of 17 bbls. flour and 9 bbls. pork for the survey of 17,100 acres?—About 72 bbls. flour and 38 bbls. pork.

Are you aware that my instructions were to subdivide that portion of land which was fit for settlement only; and to explore and report upon all lands in Township, and draw leading lines to connect the good lands in different parts of township?—Should there be any large sections of land unfit for settlement he was not to subdivide it.

Did I send in reports every fortnight?—It appears so from your reports.

Did I send report to Department, stating that a large portion of the Township was unfit for settlement?—I cannot say.

Did I determine the astronomical bearing of the western boundary of township?—It appears so from Mr. Jones' field book.

Did I also determine the astronomical bearing of the southern and eastern boundary?—The only evidence is Mr. Jones' field-book; and I presume he did so.

Were my instructions to lay out road allowances around those lakes which road lines intersect, and along banks of rivers where necessary?—Yes.

In my semi-monthly reports, did I state that, in compliance with my instructions, I was laying out the road allowance around the lakes?—You did so report.

Are you aware that on margins of lakes and swamps there are obstructions, which would compel me to go around such obstructions?—Yes.

What distance did I have to take my supplies, and over what kind of roads?—From sixty to one hundred miles.

Was the quantity of pork and flour which I forwarded according to my transport vouchers, viz., 35 bbls. pork and 45 bbls. flour, too great for the survey of the whole of the two townships?—According to Mr. Russell's calculations I think there was not too much.

In making returns for survey, is the surveyor allowed more than the 2s. 6d. per day for rations for each man?—The surveyor is allowed 2s. 6d. per day per man in lieu of rations, and no more for township surveys.

After the survey was suspended, did I represent to the Department that I had left provisions in the woods, which would be destroyed if the survey was not resumed?—I remember Mr. Jones having made such representations.

How long was it from the date of the first instructions to survey, to that of the date of the second special instructions to resume the survey?—First instructions were 5th June, 1857, to commence the survey; and the second or special instructions to resume the survey was the 17th September, 1858.

What was the length of time between the order to suspend the survey and the order

to resume again?—The suspension of survey was ordered 31st October, 1857, and resumed 17th September, 1858—about ten months.

Were the instructions to commence the survey and the instructions to resume, of a similar nature?—On the first survey the price was not limited; in the second instructions he was limited to a price per acre.

Was there any allowance made, when the calculations were made on the 17,500 acres, for extra provisions and explorations?—The calculation was made at a price per acre for the quantity surveyed.

Were any vouchers furnished to the Department that provisions had been taken out of the woods after the survey had been suspended?—I am not aware, according to records of Department, that there were any.

When I sent in my semi-monthly reports to the Department, stating that I was running the road allowances around the lakes, did the Department object to it?—It does not appear on record that it was objected to.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Andrew Russell be summoned to attend next meeting of the Committee, with all papers and documents connected with this survey.

Committee adjourned until Monday, 23rd instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1864.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Russell were present. The following questions, by Mr. Jones, were put to and answered by Mr. Russell:—

Are you acquainted with the nature of the instructions given to Mr. Francis Jones in 1857, when he was employed to perform the survey of Canonto?—The usual instructions issued for the survey of Crown Lands.

What quantity of land is there in the Townships of North and South Canonto, which Mr. Jones was instructed to survey?—In North Canonto, 35,000 acres; in South Canonto, 36,000 acres.

What quantity of pork and flour would be required to survey 80,000 or 90,000 acres, according to the usual rations?—That would require reference to records in the office; and it is likely the records would not contain the information required, as the Department does not pay for the pork and flour consumed on a survey, but allows the surveyor half a dollar per day, in lieu of rations, for himself and each of his men. *Additional answer*.—At the rate of rations allowed to Provincial Land Surveyors and other men, previous to the union of the Provinces,—that is, 1 lb. of pork and 1½ lb. of flour or biscuit a day for each person, the quantity of pork required for the survey of 80,000 acres, at the average rate of progress of the surveys of the townships in the vicinity of Canonto, would be about 18½ bbls., and of flour, 28½ bbls. (*See statement*.)

What quantity of land did Mr. Jones survey, during the time he was employed on the survey of Canonto?—He surveyed 27,563 acres.

You state, in a letter dated 30th September, 1858, that “the quantity of pork and flour you have taken into the woods appears to be about 45 bbls. flour and 35 bbls. pork, while the quantity required for the survey you have made, at the usual rations, ought not to have exceeded 18 bbls. flour and 8 or 9 bbls. pork.” How did you ascertain the quantity of pork and flour required for the land surveyed, if you cannot now state the quantity required for a given number of acres?—Letters relating to surveys are generally drafted in the Surveying Branch of the Department by the head of that Branch, who is intimately acquainted with the details; but the letter in question may have been predicated on the rations allowed to surveyors on the survey of Crown Lands previous to the time when they were allowed half a dollar per day in lieu of rations; that ration was 1 lb. of pork, 1½ lbs. flour, and an allowance of peas per diem.

It appears by your answer, respecting the quantity of pork and flour required, that you did not yourself make the estimate; is such the case?—I do not remember; nor do I think I am likely to ascertain from records.

#### QUESTIONS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

Of what number of men would a surveying party probably consist?—Ten men and a surveyor.

How long a time would the survey of North and South Canoto have occupied, if completed, pursuant to the instructions given to Mr. Jones?—I cannot say without reference to books and records in the office, as it would depend on the state of the weather and the nature of the woods. An average would require a detailed examination of the returns of many surveys. *Additional answer.*—At the average rate of progress of the surveys of the vicinity of Canoto, one hundred and ninety-six days altogether.

Have you no general idea of the time that would probably be employed in the survey of townships of the extent and situation of North and South Canoto?—Not without reference to records in the office. (*See additional reply to Question No. 8.*)

#### QUESTIONS PREPARED BY MR. JONES.

What is the distance from Ottawa—where Mr. Jones procured his supplies—to Canoto?—I cannot say, without reference to a map. By the maps of Upper Canada it is about 55 miles, in a direct line; but I do not know how much it is by the travelled roads.

You mention in your letter of the 30th September, 1858, that “Mr. Jones had taken into the woods 45 bbls. flour and 35 bbls. pork;” was that too large a quantity for the survey of the whole block of land described in Mr. Jones’ instructions, according to your own estimate?—Since this question has been proposed, I have not been able to make an estimate, but I will do so as soon as I refer to documents in the Department.

Did you, after the survey had been suspended, state to Mr. Sicotte that Mr. Jones had given full satisfaction to the Department, as stated by Mr. Sicotte to Mr. Jones?—I do not remember.

Is the following sentence contained in the instructions given to Mr. Jones, viz.: “Lay out road allowances round those lakes which your road lines intersect, and along the banks of rivers, where necessary?”—Yes; that forms a portion of the instructions.

Did Mr. Jones, during the progress of the survey, send to the Department semi-monthly reports, showing that he was laying out road allowances round the lakes and along the banks of rivers, and showing also the lineal extent of such surveys?—Yes.

Had Mr. Jones previously surveyed a town plot for the Government, in the township of Howick; and did he not lay out a road allowance along the bank of the Maitland river, and make a return of it to the Department?—He made a survey; but without reference to records in the office, I cannot give details. *Additional answer.*—I find, on referring to Mr. Jones’ plan of the town plot, that he laid out a mill reserve, not a road allowance along the bank of the Maitland river.

During the progress of the survey of Canoto, was Mr. Jones ever informed by the Department that he should not continue to lay out road allowances round lakes and along the banks of rivers, either during the survey in Howick or Canoto; if so, when?—Not that I am aware of.

Is the following sentence contained in Mr. Jones’ instructions:—“Should there be any large tracts of land in the townships unfit for settlement, you will not subdivide them, but continue such road lines across them as may be necessary to connect one portion of good land with another, and to afford access to the River Madawaska and the leading thoroughfares?”—Yes.

Did Mr. Jones represent to the Department that he had explored the block of land east of Mud Lake, and considered it unfit for settlement; that he had ascertained the astronomical bearing of the western boundary, of the southern boundary and of the eastern boundary of the township; and also, that he had drawn leading lines for roads through it?—Yes.

What is the average distance for a surveyor and his party to perform each day in the woods, in a rough country?—I must refer to documents in the office to answer this question. *Additional answer.*—The average distance performed in the surveys of the townships in the vicinity of Canoto was about 76 chains a day, all the time employed on the survey, Sundays, wet days, &c., included; but 128 chains, if only the days actually spent in running the lines and sealing the lakes and rivers be counted.

What was the average lineal distance surveyed by Mr. Jones each day during the time he was actually employed surveying, including in the estimation the roads round lakes, along the banks of rivers; also the survey of boundaries and leading lines?—To reply to this question, I must refer to documents in the office and before the committee, especially

to the plan of the survey by Mr. Jones. *Additional answer*.—It appears from his diary that the average lineal distance a day was nearly 36 chains, including all the time employed in the survey—Sundays, wet days, &c., as before stated in reply to No. 19; but if only the days actually spent in running the lines and scaling the lakes and rivers be counted, it was nearly 74 chains.

Did Mr. Jones' instructions contain the following sentence:—"and you are not to engage in any private surveys or other business until you have completed and transmitted your returns of survey?"—Yes.

Was the survey of Canonto suspended, and at what time? and, if so, what was the cause of such suspension?—Yes, on the thirty-first of October; and the letter notifying Mr. Jones was as follows:—

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 31st October, 1857.

SIR,—As the season is now advanced and surveying operations cannot be carried on to advantage during the winter, I have to inform you that you will suspend your survey of the Township of Canonto until further orders, and acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
*Assistant Commissioner.*

Francis Jones, Esq., P. L. S.

Was Mr. Jones subsequently instructed to proceed with this survey?—Yes; on the 10th of November, 1857, he wrote to the Department, as follows:—

"As I was not aware that the survey would be suspended, I have got supplies taken into our principal camp, sufficient to last until Christmas, as it would be difficult to forward supplies between the close of navigation and the beginning of sleighing.

"Please let me know how I shall act under the circumstances, and what I shall do with the supplies on hand and with our camp equipage."

Did Mr. Jones, during the time the survey was suspended, apply to the Department for information as to the time when the survey would be resumed, and did he on such occasions state that the supplies left in the woods would be destroyed?—Yes.

THURSDAY, 9th June, 1864.

The following questions, by Mr. Jones, were put to and answered by Mr. Russell:—

When were instructions made out to resume the survey?—On the 17th of September, 1858. The following is a copy of the letter containing those instructions:—

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 17th Sept., 1858.

Francis Jones, Esq., P. L. Surveyor,  
Rossin House, Toronto, C.W.

SIR,—I have to instruct you to proceed with the completion of the survey of North and South Canonto without unnecessary delay. If you meet with any large tracts of land unfit for cultivation you will not subdivide them into farm lots, and you will send to this Department a statement of your work every fortnight, with a copy of part of your projected plan, shewing the lines you have run during the fortnight preceding the date of such report, with a description of the land you meet with entered thereon.

As the cost of the part of the township you have already surveyed is excessive, I have to inform you that the cost of the remainder of the survey must not exceed 4d. an acre, as no charge in excess of that rate will be allowed.

I have, &c., &c.,  
(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,  
A. C. C. Lands.

Was it for the balance of supplies left in the woods for which Mr. Jones rendered an account, after deducting the usual rations, for the time employed, from the whole quantity sent in?—The account was for balance of provisions said to be left in the woods, and other items, which would be six bbls. of flour less and one bbl. of pork more than the quantity which would result from that allowed in my letter of the 30th September, 1858.

Were the instructions to resume the survey similar to the first instructions; if not, wherein did they differ; and what was the amount per acre to which Mr. Jones was limited in the instructions to resume the survey?—I refer to copy of instructions furnished the Committee. They differ from the previous instructions in the following clauses:—

Extract from previous instructions:—"The pay and allowances of yourself and of your party, which must not exceed ten in number, chain-bearers included, are to be at the daily rates of 20s. for yourself, 5s. for your chief chain-bearer, 3s. 9d. for your second chain-bearer, 3s. each for your axemen, and 2s. 6d. each for your other assistants, with an allowance of 2s. 6d. a day each in lieu of rations."

Extract from final instructions:—"I have to inform you that the cost of the remainder of the survey must not exceed 4d. an acre."

Was the completion of the survey of Canonto subsequently let to another surveyor; if so, to whom was it let, and what did it cost per acre to finish the survey?—Yes; it was given to Mr. O'Hanly, who performed the survey of the residue for 7<sup>58</sup>/<sub>100</sub> cents per acre.

What did the survey of the township of Miller, which joins Canonto, cost per acre?—The part surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor Harper, in 1858 (12,000 acres), cost 11½ cents per acre; but the whole survey, when completed by him (48,366 acres), cost 7<sup>95</sup>/<sub>100</sub> cents an acre.

Why was an attempt made to limit Mr. Jones to 4d. an acre, when he had lost so much time, together with his supplies in connection with the survey, and afterwards allow another surveyor a much larger amount?—The rate was established by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, I am therefore unable to give the reasons.

What quantity of land is contained in the whole block which Mr. Jones received instructions to survey, including the portion of land east of Mud lake, which Mr. Jones explored, but which was not subdivided into lots?—

Total area North and South Canonto.....	71,185 acres.
Subdivided by Mr. Jones.....	16,975 "
"    "    " O'Hanly.....	43,500 "
Portion unsubdivided.....	10,710 "
	<hr/>
	71,185 acres.

FRIDAY, 10th June, 1864.

Mr. Russell again appeared before the Committee, and the following question was put to him by Mr. Scatcherd, viz:—

When you wrote the letter of September 30th, 1858, to Mr. Jones, had you any personal knowledge that he had taken into the woods 45 bbls. flour and 35 bbls. pork?—I suppose the clerk who examines the surveyors' accounts must have found vouchers for the transport of that quantity, but I had no personal knowledge of the fact.



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# REPORT

OF THE

## SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

# CULTIVATION OF THE VINE IN CANADA.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, 9th June, 1864.

*Resolved*,—That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Huot, Hon. Mr. McGee, Hon. Mr. Alleyn, Hon. Mr. McDougall, Mr. Perrault, Mr. Joly, and Mr. Pope, be appointed to enquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this country; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Attest,

WM. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk, L. A.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

17th June, 1864.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this country, beg leave to report:

That the Committee, after careful consideration of the evidence laid before them, are of opinion that the cultivation of the Vine may become an important branch of industry both in Upper and Lower Canada; and respectfully recommend that the Government give such encouragement as would be an inducement to practical men to develop, if possible, that important branch of industry in this Province. That the evidence adduced as to the practicability of successfully cultivating the Vine, be printed for the information of the House.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

P. J. HUOT,  
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Quebec, 13th June, 1864.

(Circular.)

SIR,—The Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this country, has directed me to transmit to you the following questions, and to request you to reply to them at the earliest possible period.

You will please direct your answers to J. P. Leprohon, Esquire, 1st Assistant Clerk of Committees, Legislative Assembly, Quebec.

The Committee expect that the importance of the subject (which they are considering) to the country, will be a powerful inducement to you to grant your assistance on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. LEPROHON,

Clerk of Committees.

Mr. DeCourtenay.

*Question 1.* In your correspondence with the Government in 1859, to be found in the Sessional Papers of 1860, No. 22, you solicit assistance for the introduction of Vine culture into Canada, expressing your conviction that the climate of this Province has been hitherto misunderstood, and that it should be classed, not only as belonging to the wine region, but even to the most favored portion of that region; and having been, at that period, invited to demonstrate in a *practical manner* the correctness of your views, will you be so good as to render to this Committee such information as you may be able on this important subject, and inform them of the *practical results* already obtained?

*Question 2.* To what reasons do you attribute the fact, that although this climate, as you assert, belongs to the favored region of the Vine, no such culture has hitherto been carried out?

*Question 3.* Will you explain the meteorological conditions of the most favored portion of the Vine region?

*Question 4.* Will you submit to this Committee what means you recommend for establishing successfully the above-mentioned valuable productions in this Province?

QUEBEC, 14th June, 1864.

To J. P. LEPROHON, Esq.,  
Clerk of Committees,  
Legislative Assembly.

SIR,—In answer to your communication of the 13th inst., I beg leave to return, for the information of the Select Committee upon Vine culture, the following answers to questions which they have done me the honor to propose,—and have the honor to remain, Sir,  
Your obedient, humble servant,

J. M. DECOURTENAY.

ANSWERS.

*1st Question.* In March, 1863, I published a pamphlet upon "The culture of the Vine, and Emigration," which I forward for the information of the Honorable Committee, hoping it may prove that, since the publication of the Sessional Papers alluded to, of 1860, No. 22, I have demonstrated, in a practical manner, the correctness of my views.

In the first instance:—By cultivating successfully, not only the wild vine of the country (now so fully appreciated in Europe), but, moreover, several delicate varieties of European vines; and proved that they may adapt themselves, without difficulty, to the vigor of this climate.

And in the second instance:—By the manufacture of good sound qualities of wine, from the produce of the above-mentioned cultivation.

I must now beg leave to call the attention of the Honorable Committee to the happy results obtained in Canada West, by the indefatigable exertions of my much-esteemed friend, Mr. Henry Parker, of Clair House, from whom I beg leave to present a letter, containing *facts* of such importance as to render any further observations of my own upon question No. 1 altogether unnecessary.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my conviction of the incalculable services rendered to Canada West by the energy and perseverance of Mr. Parker, in bringing to a successful issue so great an enterprise, and which will one day render his name a "Household word" upon this continent.

At the same time, I beg leave to forward, for the information of the Committee, a statement I have just received from Paris, of the proceedings of the agricultural delegates of Europe there assembled, by which it will be seen that experiments upon a large scale and in numerous localities have satisfied the learned delegates—

"That a general introduction of the North American vines would be of the greatest advantage to the wine-growing interests of Europe ;

"It being demonstrated that not only are the productions superior, both in quality and quantity, to that of the European markets, but also that its hardy qualities have permitted the extension of that important culture even to the shores of the Baltic."

Particularly favorable mention is there made of the Clinton varieties of which the vineyards of Clair House are composed.

*2nd Question.* I think the best answer to this question will be found in my "Views upon the culture of the Vine," chapter second: "The Wealth of Heat."

*3rd Question.* In answer to this question, I must again refer the Honorable Committee to my pamphlet, pages 15, 37, 47, 48 and 53, and conclude with the Count de Gasperin's estimate of a wine climate, which must naturally carry with it more conviction than any argument I can offer.

In considering many pages of statistics, taken from the delegates of wine associations (*Cours d'Agriculture*, vol. iv., page 637,) he remarks: "This same operation, made in a series of years, from 1862 to our day, gives us the same result.

"Thus we can conclude that climates most favorable are those where the duration of the season of vegetation is the shortest, and where, in such season, the total heat is the most elevated ;

"Where the difference between the solar heat and the minimum heat is the greatest, and where, consequently, vegetation proceeds by shocks, and not by a uniform march."

This description of our own climate, by DeGasperin, needs no comment.

*4th Question.* The Count de Gasperin, in his "*Cours d'Agriculture*," vol. iv., pages 616, 617 and 618, has demonstrated that the success of wine culture "must depend altogether upon the judicious choice and combination of plants, chemical analysis not being able to indicate qualities.

"It is therefore to *agricultural experience alone* that we must address ourselves for the knowledge required."

Such is the reason why, in my opinion, private enterprises should not be expected to sustain the expenses of *agricultural experience*, which can by no means remain a privilege, but which, from its nature, inevitably belongs to the public domain.

J. M. DECOURTENAY.

CLAIR HOUSE,  
June 9th, 1864.

DEAR MR. DECOURTENAY,—I have received your interesting letters, and hasten to say that, as you tell me that a Committee is formed, it may be as well that I should state the following facts:—

1st. That we have made preliminary arrangements for forming a Royal Company of Vine-growers, that might combine Upper and Lower Canada.

2nd. That my cellar is now nearly full of wine of the last vintage, which will be ready for market next autumn.

3rd. Twenty-five acres are planted in vines, several (acres) of which are old and thriving, producing yearly large crops, *without any kind of protection throughout the winter!*

4th. Four able vigneron (Italians) are employed on these vineyards.

5th. Large nurseries of cuttings and seeds (for new varieties) are to be started.

6th. Five hundred mulberry trees are planted, and growing.

These facts you are already acquainted with, but I send them in case you might wish to place them before the Committee. I should wish, if possible, not to be called down to Quebec, as we are all in the midst of bustle and work. I am happy to say that the vines never looked better, and unless verjuice or champagne be made, the vines must be relieved by thinning the bunches. I shall write more fully shortly.

Believe me sincerely yours,

HENRY PARKER.

J. M. DeCourtenay, Esquire.

QUEBEC, 14th June, 1864.

SIR,—I enclose herewith my answers to the questions submitted by the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHS. D. DAY.

J. P. Leprohon, Esq.,  
Clerk of Committees.

1. I am of opinion that vines for the production of wine may be successfully and profitably cultivated in Upper Canada, and in a large portion of Lower Canada.

Mr. De Courtenay's views on the subject are, I think, well founded and practical, although he may be too sanguine in his expectations of an immediate pecuniary return.

The wine already made by him from native grapes is of a quality to justify confidence, in a high degree, of ultimate success.

The production of native wine is, in my opinion, an object of public importance; and with a view both to economical and social interests, might justly be made a subject for Government assistance.

A subsidy, judiciously applied in making a fair experiment, would, I think, secure a satisfactory result.

3. The pressure of important engagements prevents me from entering upon any extended expression of my views in answer to this question. I would, however, observe that the opinions stated have been formed after a good deal of reflection and the consultation of books of authority on the culture of the Vine, and that I have for some time past been convinced that the subject is one which ought to receive attention and encouragement.

PHS. D. DAY.

HON. JUSTICE DRUMMOND.

I have considered carefully the views enunciated by Mr. De Courtenay respecting the introduction of the cultivation of wine into this Province.

I can pronounce no opinion upon the cultivation of silk; but I feel confident that many parts of Lower as well as Upper Canada are well adapted to the cultivation of the Vine.

I have tasted two different kinds of wine made by Mr. de Courtenay, from grapes grown at St. Augustin, in the neighborhood of Quebec, and I consider one of them especially superior to the *vins ordinaires* imported from France.

I have no doubt that if Mr. de Courtenay was encouraged by a reasonable amount of pecuniary aid on the part of the Government, he would succeed in making the cultivation of the Vine in this country highly profitable to its inhabitants, in a moral as well as in a pecuniary point of view.

My opinion as to the adaptability of the soil and climate of Canada to the cultivation of the Grape is founded, not only upon my knowledge of the practical results already attained by Mr. de Courtenay on a small scale, but also upon knowledge acquired by the perusal of many works written on the subject, and especially on the authority of Gasperin, who, in describing the climate best adapted to the production of the most highly-flavored and least alcoholic wines, portrays minutely a climate similar to that which we possess in this Province.

I would respectfully refer the Committee to two articles which have appeared recently in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in *Harper's Monthly*, on the subject of "Vine culture in California," as to the effect which may be produced by timely aid on the part of a Government, in the development of the natural resources of a State.

LEWIS T. DRUMMOND.

QUEBEC, 13th June, 1864.

J. P. LEPROHON, Esq.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, with a series of questions, to which I have the honor of submitting the following answers, for the information of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to enquire as to the possibility of cultivating the Vine in this country.

I have observed that the cultivation of the Wild Vine, as practised by Mr. de Courtenay, has had the effect of increasing the quantity and size of the grapes to an extent that I could not have believed possible if I had not witnessed it; and having closely observed the system adopted by that gentleman, I am persuaded that the success of the Vine culture depends altogether upon the perfect knowledge of the *art* of pruning and training.

I have, in two different instances, been a witness of the beneficial effects of his system, applied to the cultivation of delicate French Vines. One, the "Munier," is a vine that had stood in the garden of a friend for many years, without ever producing fruit in any quantity, and that imperfectly formed and unripe. The summer after its being pruned and trained by Mr. de Courtenay's vine-dresser, there was an extraordinary large quantity of beautifully-developed ripe fruit.

The second was the "*Chasselas Doré*," cultivated in the open air, and bearing magnificent bunches of fully-developed grapes.

I have examined the manufacture of wine by Mr. de Courtenay from grapes grown in the open air, which I assisted in gathering, and have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that if the cultivation of the Vine and the manufacture of the wine, as practised by that gentleman, was extensively prosecuted, it would be attended by such results, both moral and commercial, as would be of immeasurable benefit to the country.

Having been for many years engaged in the Wine trade, I am able to affirm, that the wine so produced is such as would be of high marketable value in any country.

I am satisfied that a Government subsidy to an intelligent and respectable Company, who would undertake, in the two sections of the Province, to develop this important industry, would be attended with inevitable success.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

W. J. BICKELL.

The cultivation of the Grape in Canada, both under glass and in the open air, has engaged my attention for several years past, possessing, as I do, very extensive graperies at Spencer Wood. I have been struck with the very satisfactory results obtained by Mr. de Courtenay, from the out-door culture of the Wild Grape, at St. Albans, on the St. Louis road, near Quebec. Vines, barren, or next thing to it, in two years' culture were loaded with immense clusters of splendid fruit. Mr. de Courtenay submitted to me, during the last winter, delicious wine, from some grapes which, he stated, had been grown in this district. I saw the grapes during several periods of fermentation, and I firmly believe that such wine, produced in large quantities, would be an inestimable boon to Canada.

I think that Government would be found wanting in its duty towards the people, if it should refuse to encourage the development of such an important element of commercial prosperity.

I see no reason why the Wild Vine of the country should not improve under proper culture, and other varieties of Vines introduced in Canada, sympathetic with the climate and soil.

It is useless for me to dwell on the bearing of the Vine question in Canada—I do not believe that it has been fairly tried yet. There are secrets in the manufacture of wine as there are in all other industries, and failures can be explained by the fact, that few (if any) real Vine-growers have attempted to make wine in Canada with the wild grape of the country, cultivated in the open air. I think I echo public opinion in urging the necessity of having the Wine question thoroughly ventilated.

J. M. LEMOINE.

Quebec, 14th June, 1864.

QUEBEC, 13th June, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication, propounding certain questions in relation to Mr. de Courtenay's success in the cultivation of the Vine, and in producing Wine from the fruit. I subjoin my reply.

In the fall of the year 1861, I went to examine some wild Vines, then about to be taken into cultivation by Mr. de Courtenay. The plants were of considerable age, and had been growing for several years where they then stood. They had several bunches of fruit, scarcely any of the grapes being larger than the head of a common pin.

Late in the spring of 1862, I again visited the same Vines, still standing on the same exact spot. They had been pruned with a very unsparing hand, and showed a very handsome promise of fruit for that year. The cause of this last visit was a very severe and unseasonable frost, and I went to see the effect produced on the Vines. They were in very full blossom; but, though icicles were still hanging on some parts of the Vines, they had suffered nothing. I again visited the same Vines in September, 1862, when they were loaded with bunches of grapes, highly colored, and the grapes—individually—as large as I have seen them in the wine-growing parts of France. I had the curiosity to watch the gathering and the making of *those* grapes into wine—which wine would have been pronounced good in any wine-growing country. In 1863, I again watched the making and fermentation of Mr. de Courtenay's wine, and I kept two bottles of it till the spring of 1864. It proved of superior quality.

I consider it highly desirable for Canada, in which country I have now resided forty-three years, that the fostering hand of the Government should be extended to encourage the cultivation of the Vine, and thus produce the inevitable result of a new, a very extended and a very beneficial National industry.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. P. Leprohon, Esq.,  
Secretary of the Parliamentary  
Committee on Wine.

R. B. JOHNSON.

QUEBEC, June 14th, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying an enquiry with reference to the cultivation of the Vine in this country.

I have examined—generally, but somewhat carefully—the question of the native production of wine, as proposed by Mr. de Courtenay. I have no doubt whatever that its production to a large extent is possible, and as little doubt that the results to the country would be most advantageous—economically and socially.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. Leprohon, Esq.

W. DANN.

## APPENDIX.

—o—

*Extracts from "The Culture of the Vine": by J. M. de Courtenay.*

### THE WEALTH OF HEAT.

A combination of unfortunate circumstances have ever tended to drag down this country to a standard far beneath its natural position.

The original system of French Colonization was altogether military; and for the last century, emigration has been drawn from climates in no way resembling our own.

Our farmers and agricultural labourers have emigrated from more northern latitudes.

The Norwegian, Scotchman and Northern Englishman may feel at home during our winters, but no class of emigrants arriving in the St. Lawrence are prepared for the *heat* of our summers, and none know how to profit by the *wonderful wealth* of that heat, which appears to our populations only as an inconvenience, and to be apologised for.

Had we endeavored to obtain even a limited emigration, accustomed to the broiling summers and rigorous winters of the slopes of the Jura, the Alps, Pyrenees or Appenines, or to many similar climates, from Hungary to the Crimea, we should long since have discovered that our lands had other resources and other riches than could ever be extracted from them by the *Ne plus ultra* of our agricultural imagination, a Scotch farmer.

Take away from France her wine, oil and silk, and imagine what would remain of her thirty-five millions of population, of her splendid army, of her Imperial Government.

As long as Canada does not produce wine, oil, silk and hemp in abundance, she may be considered in comparatively the same wretched position of an imaginary France, reduced to the miserable resources of ordinary field crops.

In order that the importance of the comparison may be understood, I must explain, with the authority of Count De Gasperin, the value to France of the productions I advocate. And as I shall on many occasions make use of this authority, I may here explain that it is looked upon as the best Europe can afford, *although* the Count was, for many years, Minister of Agriculture.

Thus, in the 4th vol. of his "Cours d'Agriculture," pages 697 and 698, I find :

"The Mulberry accompanies the vine to its last limit in altitude, and we do not doubt that also in latitude this will be found the limit of its useful cultivation. It would be difficult to exaggerate the advantages Europe obtained by the adoption of this industry. Three hundred and twelve millions of francs is what the mulberry produces to France, which is one-third of the production of its vineyards."

I find that these productions amount to

Wine	- - - - -	934 millions
Silk	- - - - -	312 do.

Making a total of 1,246 millions of francs, or of 250 millions of dollars.

As to the production of oil, I can only speak here of that which is furnished by the Walnut, and which is at least equal in quality to that of the Olive.

The French have divided their Wallnuts into seven varieties :—

- 1st. Noyer à coque tendre.
- 2nd. Noyer tardif.
- 3rd. Noyer de jauge ou à gros fruits.
- 4th. Noyer à bijoux.
- 5th. Noyer à fruit dur ou Noyer noir.
- 6th. Noyer à grappes, ou du Canada.
- 7th. Noyer la Cerise.

And, in short, the "Noyer commun."

The fifth and sixth are originaries of North America, and known in this country as the black walnut and the butternut. The second only flowers in June, and would be the species suitable for this climate, and to graft upon the Canadian varieties.

Before the empire of Napoleon the 1st, many wallnuts, incapable of producing oil, were grown in France. But that great reformer—that regenerator of France—ordered men who understood the grafting of this tree to be sent all over the country, and, in two or three years, every barren Walnut in France changed its nature and became an abundant source of revenue; in the "Vaucluse" especially, which was covered with the black walnut and the butternut. This measure changed the face of the country, which can easily be imagined, when it is considered that an average tree will produce 100 francs, or \$20 worth of oil every year, and without labor. De Gasperin calls it "labor of nature."

Nothing could be more easily accomplished in Canada.

In the Eastern section we have thousands of butternut, in the Western as many black walnut. What a change a few grafters would make, and how easily accomplished! I again introduce the Count de Gasperin's "Cours d'Agriculture," vol. iv., pages 753 and 754:

"The same region of mountains, in the centre of our temperate region, that obtains its bread, all prepared, from the chessnut, receives also its oil from another tree—the walnut, which furnishes nearly half the oil that is consumed in France, more than three times the quantity that is obtained from the olive, and three-fourths of that produced by oleaginous grains:

"But no more wallnuts are planted, whilst numbers are annually rooted out. It will finish by altogether disappearing from all lands susceptible of other cultivation.

"What are the causes of destruction to this fine tree, the veritable monarch of our vegetation?"

"As with the olive and the chestnut, it arrives from the decay of *family feeling*, from the rapidity of the transmission of the soil, passing from hand to hand, that renders transient all enterprises formerly belonging to many generations.

"It is from the little durability of positions, that makes the father foresee for his children another destiny than his own.

"It is from the haste to enjoy, and from repugnance to enterprises of long term, that prevents the new generations from undertaking any labor, the fruits of which they may be *themselves* unable to enjoy.

"The great value of the wood has to us a temptation we know not how to resist, as twenty wallnut on an acre of land represents a value of 3,000 francs, often superior to that of the soil.

"This avidity deprives our valleys of that which requires no labor to produce, and substitutes the labor of man for that of nature.

"It is only in twenty years the wallnut gives fair produce, and in sixty the maximum of its crops.

"What an enormous period for us, who are only passengers upon that land where our ancestors seemed, like their trees, to have taken root!"

Such, to France, are the effects of the loss of entail; such the consequences of the division and destruction of property.

The action of the Revolution was hastened by land companies, or "black bands," as they were then stigmatized, who purchased properties in block, stripped them of everything valuable, and disposed of them in detail when impoverished and destroyed.

A moral may be drawn for us from these effects, of one of "The Four Revolutions."

#### WINE REGION.

Professor Hincks doubts "the growth of maize being a test of a climate suiting the wine." I am prepared to prove that the denomination of "sub-region of maize" is given in Europe to the southern portion of the wine region.

If, therefore, the grape is cultivated with success in that northern portion of the wine region, so distinguished from the fact of Indian corn being *unable* to mature its grain—a *priori*—such cultivation *must be successful within* the southern portion of that wine region to which we belong, and which is distinguished by the fact that *Indian corn does* come to maturity.

Arthur Young is the first who endeavored to determine, in a precise manner, the limits of agricultural climates.

In his voyage through France (when he foresaw and foretold the destruction of an ancient monarchy), he established for that country four distinct agricultural regions.

The first region was the north or cereal region, where neither the vine or Indian corn could be cultivated.

In the next one, towards the south, wine was produced, but maize could not ripen its grain.

The third division was composed of both wine and maize.

The fourth, that of the olive. De Gasperin, vol. ii, page 318, declares:

"This attempt of Arthur Young has never been surpassed; being founded upon the observation of facts, it is generally true.

"But sheltered places, altitudes, and many other circumstances, transform the straight lines traced by this author, into very sinuous ones."

Again in the same vol., page 322, he says:—

"In the southern division of the wine region, the vine ripens on the plains, and without shelters. In the northern portion, the slopes of hills, more or less inclined to the south, are chosen, which in point of fact, transport these positions to a more southern climate, often equal to many degrees.

"In such cases the vine is not the general culture of the country. It becomes the speciality of certain expositions, that are not of the same climate as the surrounding country."

"In our opinion, therefore, the region of the vine should be traced on that line where this shrub can ripen without shelter, which would bring it to that limit where it is cultivated in common with maize. We shall therefore define the sub-region of maize, believing that the northern portion, where it does not arrive at maturity, is only a climate of transition for the vine, and might well be classed in the cereal region.

"Having made this reserve, we shall confine ourselves altogether to indicating the sub-region of maize."

I consider it *perfectly impossible* for the delicate descriptions of either European or native vine to succeed upon the clay soils of Cincinnati.

Messrs. Joigneau and Moreau declare, in their valuable work, vol. ii., page 651, that "If you take choice vines from light soils and plant them in clay, you will obtain a something very much approaching to a mixture of half water, half vinegar." The same authors, in the same page, declare that "The vine planted in clay will only produce a great deal of acid and very little sugar;" and this will account for the quantities of sugar mixed with the wines of Ohio, and which, in my opinion, is no remedy to the evil.

Had Ohio obtained the assistance of able and scientific wine-growers from Europe, they would not have been groping for thirty-five years after (in my opinion) unsatisfactory results.

As to the value of the Ohio climate in comparison with the length of our winters, I assert that the best authorities in Europe consider that no remarkable wine is grown south of the 40th parallel.

Bordeaux, which lies in the 45th degree, produces the most southern aromatic wines, and all other valuable wines are yet further north.

As for sherry and port, they are not aromatic wines, but are manufactured with brandy and other ingredients, and for the English market alone.

Monsieur de Gasperin's estimate of a wine climate must naturally carry with it more conviction than any arguments I can offer.

In considering many pages of statistics, taken from the delegates of wine associations, we remark in his "Cours d'Agriculture," vol. iv., page 639: "This same operation, made on a series of years, from 1828 to our day, gives us the same result.

"Thus we can conclude, that the climates most favorable to the vine are those where the duration of the season of vegetation is the *shortest*, and where, during such season, the total heat is the most elevated;

"Where the difference between the solar heat and the minimum heat is the greatest, and where, consequently, vegetation proceeds by *shocks*, and not by a *uniform march*."

This description of our own climate, by so undoubted an authority as Monsieur de Gasperin, will convince many that it has been often sadly calumniated by "the learned of the land."

#### PRUNING AND PLANTING.

Pruning of any description, and there are five hundred different methods, is by *no means arbitrary*.

Both that and the distance to be preserved between the plants (and the former is always regulated by the latter) "must depend altogether upon the nature of your climate, the inclination of your land, and the *vigour* of the vine you propose to cultivate."\*

As a general rule, you *must* keep your vines low, in the north, and plant them at about two feet apart. As you approach the south you *must* allow your vines to *rise*, and extend your distances as far as about eight yards. This practice is based upon the more or less vigour of the plant, which invariably increases as you proceed south, at least as far as extends the southern limit of the vine region, which has been by the best authorities traced upon the 35th parallel.

In our climate I plant in squares of four yards distance, and prune accordingly; and find I have by no means over-estimated the vigour of my plants. In Cincinnati, they imitate the feeble vigour of the extreme northern limit, and plant at two or three feet distances, pruning, of course, accordingly. By my estimate of their climate, I should judge eight yards *at least* as the distance to be preserved.

\* De Gasperin, vol. iv., page 666.

However, both here and in Europe the greatest care must be taken in planting vines, transported from another district, to preserve to them as much as possible not only the full degree of heat requisite for the maturity of each variety, but also the soil and aspect to which they have been accustomed. Even then, and under every possible precaution, you will never obtain exactly the same flavor, which always differs materially in the same parish, with the same assortment of vines, in the same climate, aspect and soil.

As I previously remarked, the great art of vine culture consists in *planting* and *pruning*, which can only be acquired by considerable practical experience.

Independent of latitude, altitude, or the inclination of the land, the nature of the vine itself must be taken into the most careful consideration.

Certain varieties have a propensity to *rise* before bearing abundant fruit, and are generally to be found amongst the wild grapes of all countries,—the “Vignes de tucilles,” of France, and the “Pergulanes,” of Italy. It is only from their horizontal branches, or “guirlandes,” that you can hope to obtain an abundant fructification. The vigour of their vegetation, if allowed to run wild, will expend itself in wood branches and leaves. If kept low and short, the same effects will be produced.

Monsieur De Gasperin, vol. iv., page 667, exemplifies this doctrine in an interesting manner. “We made an experiment upon a vine of Corinth, brought home from the expedition of Morea in 1828.

“Kept low during fourteen years, it produced only a very small quantity of fruit, used only as samples. Having then been allowed to climb upon a neighbouring tree, it covered itself with fruit, and gave that year a quantity sufficient to make a hectolitre (25 gallons) of wine.”

I presume many persons in this country have remarked, even amongst the wild vines, that some prefer to climb to the summits of the highest trees, whilst others content themselves with spreading over brush wood.

The same thing exists in Europe, and in a greater degree with the cultivated vines (*vitis vinifera*), whose natural propensities have become fixed habits from many centuries of judicious pruning.

Those varieties, therefore, that have long been preserved *low*, would wear themselves out immediately, and soon cease to be productive if allowed to rise, or if the mode of pruning was materially altered.

All varieties, if abandoned to themselves, produce an innumerable quantity of branches, and become wild within three years.

As the vigour of the vine varies according to the climate, and increases as it approaches the south, so (in the same proportion) does the distance between plants extend itself.

The increasing evaporation of the vine as it proceeds south, makes it also absolutely necessary to allow a greater cube of earth, so that its roots may extend themselves and absorb the degree of moisture required for its vegetation.

Another reason may be discovered, from the recognized fact “that the closer the plants the sooner the fruit arrives at maturity.”

The action so produced is, because the stronger the vines the later they blossom, and therefore they have time to develop more branches and leaves than are necessary.

An isolated plant blossoms and ripens long after those that are crowded together, and have therefore less vigor.

The first ripe grapes are never to be found on the borders of a vineyard, and old vines planted on poor soil are considerably in advance of those younger and better manured.

These become very important considerations in the extreme northern limit of the vine region, where the maturity is uncertain; and some days gained may be of great advantage in obtaining drinkable wines; for although you can obtain an equal quantity of wine by increasing the distance between the plants, yet the contrary practice in such climates is found more advantageous, in order to improve the quality.

It need not either be necessary to proceed to the extreme northern limit of the vine region, in order to appreciate the advantages a few days of earlier maturity may produce—to obtain which, they have been obliged, even in Burgundy, to decrease the distance between the plants, notwithstanding their climate lies in the centre of the vine region—“the sub-region of maize.”

As to the production in Canada—except in some most exceptional situation—of the Catawba or Isabella grape; it only proves again how dangerous the futile efforts of ignorance, seeking impossibilities, have ever been to real progress.

The Romans took thirteen centuries to transport the southern vine from Italy to Chalons, and yet the task was easier than to introduce the Isabella and Catawba grape into Canada. Those vines were brought from North and South Carolina to Cincinnati, and require more heat than can, even there, in ordinary seasons be produced. I am persuaded the Catawba requires more than 6,000° of heat, and the Isabella 5,000°, besides being, in my opinion, worthless and unprofitable as a wine grape.

The vines of France are classed in seven divisions, according to the heat required for the maturity of each. The first four divisions alone can ripen in Canada :

Division.*	Degrees.	Ripens.
1st total heat	2264	15th of July ; South of France, 20th Aug.—Paris.
2nd "	3400	25th Aug. ; do do 7th Oct.—Paris.
3rd "	3565	1st Sep. ; do do 20th Oct.—Paris.
4th "	4133	27th Sep. ; do do Does not ripen at Paris.
5th "	4238	2nd Oct. ; do do
6th "	4392	10th Oct. ; do do
7th "	5000	31st Oct. ; do do

I believe that the 5th division might ripen in the most favorable positions of our climate, but there would be no advantage gained by it. The best vines in France belong to the 3rd division. The best white vines (the Chasselas doré), which I cultivated in Canada, and ripen early in September, belong to the second.

The art of wine culture consists in the judicious assortment of plants, established at such distances between each other, as may accord with the nature of the climate and the vigor of each variety ; and, above all things, success depends upon the manner of pruning, which, in my opinion, has never been properly understood on this continent.

Considering our climate as the centre of the wine region, I planted and pruned accordingly, and found I was correct.

German laborers, from the Rhine, have planted and pruned in an extreme southern climate—Cincinnati—in the same manner they had been accustomed to treat the Rhenish vines of their own northern limit of the region.

The vigor of the vine diminishes as it approaches the north, and, while in the south† it furnished the staircase of Diana's temple of Ephesus, in the extreme northern limit it would not produce the wand of a centurion.

#### WINE.

It will be easily perceived the importance attached in Burgundy to their wines, and there is no reason why we should not produce better ones on the borders of the St. Lawrence.

And why should it not be so? if Monsieur de Gasperin is correct in asserting that the best wine is made where the greatest heat is concentrated in the shortest season of vegetation, and where there exists the greatest contrasts of temperature. Now, the season of vegetation in Burgundy, Mr. de Gasperin informs us, varies from 168 to 174 days, with an exceptional year at 162. Our season of vegetation varies from 135 to 150 days, calculated (as in Burgundy for the grape) when the temperature rises to 12 centigrade and returns below that degree.

Our amount of heat during a season of vegetation of 135 days is far superior to that of Burgundy with its 174 days; notwithstanding that our contrasts between the temperature of day and night are much greater.

Purity of atmosphere, the next greatest advantage for a wine climate, we possess in a much greater degree than Burgundy, or indeed than any part of France. The very variations in our temperature demonstrate this purity of atmosphere, as the former is produced by radiation of heat, which is the consequence of the latter. We have always been in the habit of praising our long winters, and apologising for our short and burning summers, whereas the real advantage of our climate consists in the heat and brevity of

\* The first division are eating grapes alone, and unfit for the manufacture of wine.—DE GASPERIN, vol. iv., page 606.

† Pliny, Book 14, cap. 5.

those very summers, which can, by the wonderful riches they produce, *when properly managed*, compensate for even the unpleasant and unprofitable length of our winters.

As to the effects of vine culture upon emigration, it can be well understood that the *moment we commence* such operations upon any important scale, we *remove* from the European imagination that chill and shudder ever associated with Canada, supposed to be only productive of snow, wood and ice.

The physical, moral and social effect of wine upon our population can neither be overrated or exaggerated. A French political economist declares, that *wine* is to the French and Latin race in general what *beef* is to the Anglo-Saxons. I am persuaded that wine is "meat and drink" to every division of the human race. It is the antidote to *dyspepsia* and *delirium tremens*—has ever, at the same time, *banished the use of spirituous liquors*, and "made the heart of man glad." It seems to be a *necessity* of the human organization. It awakes the forces of the stomach, excites the fibres of the brain, and exercises an action of radiation upon the entire nervous system and the complicated vital functions, and appears to be a beverage *indispensable to man*, being that which is the most easily obtained and the most agreeable and most generally appreciated, which is proved by the *fact* of the exclusion of all others *within the climates where it can be produced*. But in order that wine should become the universal beverage of the country, it must be produced of every quality and at every price.

The attempt to produce *only* sparkling Catawba reminds one of the unfortunate Queen who proposed to substitute "sweet cakes" for that bread, the want of which (as foreseen by Arthur Young) caused the French Revolution.

Good sound ordinary wines are the *only* real basis upon which such cultivation can be established; for it must be remembered that, as for every other description of merchandize, poor consumers are the most numerous.

Unlike most other productions, it is by no means a *defined* substance, presenting everywhere the same composition.

For some it is a delicate beverage, the merit of which consists in the odor, or "bouquet,"—in the unctious and agreeable savour to the palate, much more than in the more or less quantity of alcohol it contains.

For others it is only a spirit more or less diluted; between these extremes, all tastes and necessities may be discovered. But as the mass of consumers are poor, so are the ordinary wines the most numerous, and their value (which consists in the spirit they contain) more easily appreciated.

With regard to fine wines, on the contrary, you can discover no other gauge than the palate of the connoisseur, whose opinion will only be guided by either an *acquired taste* or the fashion of day.

These qualities of so much value may be obtained by any one within the wine regions, but never in an infallible manner, and to a degree foreseen in advance.

With the plants, soil, and aspect of Clos-vougeot, wine is made *in the same district* in no way resembling that of Clos-vougeot.

A great number of questions present themselves to the wine-grower in a new country, where no agricultural experience can guide him; and the problems he must solve are so complicated and so numerous, that I find it impossible within the limited space of a small pamphlet to give even an outline of the agricultural, economical and commercial considerations necessary for, relating to, or dependent upon, the success of so arduous an undertaking.

The *fact* that a good sound wine can be produced in this country, I consider, has been by me practically demonstrated. It may, moreover, be proved by a mathematical calculation that we belong to a wine district. The Count de Gasperin, vol. ii., page 354, declares a simple rule, without an exception: "The climate of the vine is characterized by the possibility of attaining a total heat (solar and atmospheric) of 2,680 degrees" (centigrade). I assert that we possess much more than 3,000 degrees (centigrade), and I have based my theories—

1st. On the *fact* that *all* countries in Europe capable of producing Indian corn are considered to be in the *centre* of the wine region, which extends more than 200 miles north of where Indian corn ceases to ripen.

2nd. On the other *fact* that the only aromatic wines in Europe are grown *north* of the 45th degree of latitude, and on the principle recognized by the Count de Gasperin, vol. iv.,

page 637, that the best wines are produced where the season of vegetation is the *shortest*, and where there exists the *greatest variations* of temperature, so that vegetation may proceed by *starts*, and *not by a uniform march*.

As to the quality of wine, allow me to declare it to be a question of *agricultural experience*, and such is, indeed, the reason why private enterprise cannot be expected to undertake the expenses of experience, which cannot by any means remain a privilege; and I quote the Count de Gasperin, vol. iv., pages 616, 617 and 618, as authority for such assertion.

In conclusion, it must be evident that my object was, not to make a *superior* wine, but to produce a *wine from the native grape alone*. In doing so, I only made use of two varieties of the native grape; and I am persuaded that the varieties of our native vines are as numerous as Virgil once declared those of Europe to be:—

“Quem qui scire velit *Lilyci* velit æquoris Idem  
Discere; quam multæ zephiro turbentur arenæ.  
Aut, ubi, navigiis violentior incidit Eurus,  
Nosse quot *Ioni* veniant ad littora fluctus.”

Geo. II.

#### AGRICULTURAL REGIONS.

Agricultural regions upon the surface of the globe are governed by certain laws. Some, inherent to the nature of the soil and climate, are invariable.

Others, on the contrary, depend upon the progress of civilization, the distribution of population, and other variable causes.

They may be all classed within four limits:

- 1st—Meteorological;
- 2nd—Economical;
- 3rd—Statistical;
- 4th—Agricultural.

The Meteorological limit may be established—

- 1st. By the temperature of the atmosphere and the soil, under the influence of solar heat, during the season of vegetation of each plant;
- 2nd. By the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, the frequency and direction of the winds, and the moisture of the earth during each season;
- 3rd. The temperature of the atmosphere and soil during the winter.

#### ECONOMICAL.

Economical limits depend upon extremely complicated calculations, the basis of which may be considered as:

- 1st. The quantity and quality of possible production in the situation under consideration;
- 2nd. The prices to be expected in the home market for such productions;
- 3rd. The expense of such cultures.

The results of a comparison between the above considerations have a tendency to extend or contract the limits of the cultivation of such plants, either beyond or within the boundaries of their natural limits.

Excellent wine was formerly produced in abundance in the neighborhood of Paris; economical considerations have caused its culture there to become extremely limited.

In Belgium, on the contrary, the custom house duties have caused the extension of wine and silk culture beyond their rational limits.

In Lower Canada, the facilities of water communication with the West are an economical limit to the extensive production of grain or maize, and, in self defence, we are bound to meet such changes, by providing other agricultural productions, and by obtaining a substitute for the grain culture that was formerly the wealth of our flat lands.

Hemp should be the great staple commodity of such lands, not only from its peculiar adaptation and great value, but also from its tendency to improve the general system of agriculture in those countries where it has been cultivated *with success*.

The great secret of popularity of the Bonaparte family in Italy is, that the rich plains

of Central Italy owe their incalculable wealth to the introduction of hemp culture by the First Consul, who never did things by halves.

Had we taken the trouble to examine the means employed by the Great Emperor, we should long since have endowed the Province with this source of immense prosperity; but, notwithstanding some more talk about it, the introduction appears now as far off as ever.

I have, in the *Journal de Québec*, treated in detail the importance of hemp, and the absurdity of fine flax culture in Lower Canada, and shall, on a future occasion, return to this important question more fully, and in English.

#### STATISTICAL.

Statistical limits are dependant upon the distribution of population.

It has, by Mr. de Gasperin, been calculated that it requires the labor of two persons to produce 250 lbs. of raw silk.

The real labor of such production does not extend over the space of a week, being the last of the five comprising the ephemeral existence of the silk worm.

The "Department of Gard," France, "producing more than five million pounds of raw silk" (2,700,000 kilogrammes), must employ more than half of its population above the age of twelve years during the *last* week of such production.

The statistical limit of silk culture may therefore be fixed by the amount of population capable of being employed in such production during *one* week of the year.

The extreme brevity of this season of labor would facilitate its introduction into Lower Canada, where it would interfere with no important agricultural occupation.

As to Vine culture, a vigneron would supply the wants of an entire parish, as far as local consumption may be concerned, and the French population would return by instinct and with avidity to their ancient beverage.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural limits are marked principally by the tenure of land.

Were you to propose the cultivation of the vine, the mulberry, or the walnut, to farmers holding short leases (the greatest curse of a country, whether applied to land or water), you would only be answered by ridicule.

Even small proprietors, who must exist upon the annual produce of their land, will not dare to make experiments, except upon mature reflection, and having the example of success before their eyes.

Agricultural reforms, therefore, must depend altogether upon the tenure of the soil, which, after all, is the *only* regulator of its wealth.

It will be difficult to *develop* the agricultural resources of a country without the assistance of wealthy landed proprietors, who can *only* be created by means of *entail*.

Nothing is more true than the old French proverb:

"Telle étable, telle bête."

"Tant vaut l'homme, tant vaut la terre."

No doubt many acquirements and great energy are necessary in order to carry out large projects of agricultural reform.

I presume the time may not be far distant when it will become generally admitted, that upon the intelligent and zealous exertions of the Bureau of Agriculture must depend our best prospects of immediate prosperity and future greatness.

Under such circumstances, a complete reorganization of the Bureau would become indispensable, so that the position of Minister of Agriculture should be sought after by our most able men of both sections of the Province.

A short Act of Parliament, authorizing the Commissioner of Crown Lands to dispose of any amount of land (for cash payments, to be applied to roads upon said land) under guarantee of entail, would introduce millions of foreign capital into the country.

An appeal to foreign capitalists, by *such men* and under *such circumstances*, would undoubtedly create a sensation in Europe, and be attended (for the Province) with most advantageous results.

The liberty, equality and mendicinity system has been *tried* and *found wanting*. If the one I propose affects so many nervous susceptibilities, let a *better one* be laid before the public and the country.

THE WINE REGION.

*Meteorological Limits.*

The limits imposed upon all cultures must naturally affect, in a very remarkable manner, the important and highly valuable ones I have endeavoured to bring before public attention.

I have shown, I hope, that we are within all the *variable* limits previously described.

And I presume I have proved, as far as can be reasonably expected from the limited space I have occupied, that we are *far* within the circle of the most important of all limits, because the natural, and invariable one, that which has been ordained by our Creator.

In order to explain, with any degree of lucidity, the limits assigned to that region termed "of the vine," but which includes so many others of great value and importance, I must compare two distinct climates—

The one decidedly within, the other absolutely without, the limits in question.

I shall therefore establish the comparison between Paris and Brussels.

In the first of these situations, wine culture has been successful; in the last, it has never been able to succeed.

PARIS.

Atmospheric heat during the season of vegetation .....	1925.67
Solar heat " " " " .....	751.00

Total heat..... 2676.67

This appears the lowest degree of heat required for the cultivation of wine.

At Brussels the thermometer descends below 12° centigrade, as in Paris, by the 1st of October, and I find it possesses up to that period—

BRUSSELS.

Atmospheric heat .....	1914.02
Solar heat .....	619.00

Total heat..... 2533.02

Thus a simple difference of 144 degrees of heat separates the region where the culture of the vine is possible, from that where it is not so.

Ten days more of heat added to the climate of Brussels, and the vine could ripen its fruit.

Ten days more of heat added to the climate of the South of France, and cotton could there be successfully cultivated.

And thus may everywhere be distinguished the limits of agricultural climates, of which Monsieur de Humbolt has attempted to furnish a classification, by a—

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE.

Cacao.....	29° to 23°		
Indigo.....	28° " 22°		
Banana.....	28° " 18°		
Sugar Cane.....	28° " 22°		
Coffee.....	27° " 18°		
Cotton.....	28° " 20°		
Dates .....	23° " 21°		
Citrons.....	" " 17°	absolute minimum	7°-5
Olives .....	19° " 13°	" "	5°-5
Chestnut.....	" " 9°		
Vine.....	*27 " 20°	with one month at	19°
Wheat.....	25° " 15°	" "	10° to 12°
Barley.....	" " 11°	" "	8° " 9°

\* 9° less than maximum of Montreal.

No one has more felt than the author himself how insufficient a proof can be afforded by a maximum of temperature.

In calculating the temperature of a country, we must not forget that the slopes of hills of a southern aspect transport such situations to a more meridional latitude.

The heat of the sun is in proportion to the number of its rays that strike a *plane*, and proportionally to the *sinus* of its angle of *incidence*.

Before arriving at the earth, the solar rays traverse the atmosphere, and a part (about a fourth of the calorific) are absorbed by the air and the vapors that enter into its composition.

It is according to the density of these vapors that the caloric rays penetrate to the surface of the earth, and their density, quantity and state of dissolution renders them an element most variable, according to the period of the year or of the day, and, indeed, dependant upon numerous causes, scarcely appreciable.

The air becomes less saturated as the temperature of the day increases, and *vice versa*, which will enable us to calculate the extinction of light or heat produced by a relative humidity of atmosphere.

From the zenith, each degree that removes the sun from the vertical position augments the angle of inclination, and consequently diminishes its calorific power. Its angles with an inclined plane will be the same as those it would make with a country whose horizon would be parallel to the same plane.

Suppose the ground inclined to the south, its plane would be parallel to the horizon of a more meridional latitude; if to the north, to a more septentrional one; to the east, its latitude will not vary, but it will find its parallel with an oriental longitude; to the west, with an occidental longitude.

In the intermediate positions—a south-east inclination, for example—it will change both its latitude and longitude.

Thus, the effect of each inclination will be, if north or south, to transport the position to another climate; if east or west, to change the hours of the day when the heat will be the greatest.

A slope exposed to the south, with an inclination of 25 degrees, and in latitude 45, at the "Solstice," will obtain its rays at right angles; the solar heat being therefore 27-72, and the atmospheric. 27-8, will produce a heat of 55-6 degrees.

#### SOLAR HEAT.

I desire to explain, for the benefit of those who may not be conversant with agricultural calculations, the meaning of solar heat, which differs essentially from the atmospheric heat, daily represented by a given thermometrical figure; giving the heat of the air a transparent body, that only absorbs about a fourth of the solar rays in their passage through it, and which arrives afterwards on the earth and upon plants, who absorb in their turn a much greater portion.

Solar heat, therefore, is a question of immense importance, as an element exercising considerable influence upon all vegetation, and very materially upon the classification of agricultural climates, according to its power of action, either from the absence or abundance of opaque vapors interposing themselves between the sun and the earth, or from the inclination and exposition of the soil, or from any other shelter that may reflect or intercept the solar rays.

As the effect is often altogether local, scientific men had long neglected its application; but they have now perceived the enormous influence it exercises upon the march of vegetation, and Monsieur de Humbolt has never ceased to recall the necessity of studying its effects, in order to be enabled to judge with any accuracy upon the comparative maturity of plants.

Monsieur de Gasperin, after seventeen years of observations at his residence, near Orange (South of France), gives the following calculations on the spring season in that climate:

Atmospheric Heat.	Solar Heat.	Difference.
12°-0	18°-6	6°-6

In the hopes of having been so fortunate as to convey, in such limited space, a perception of those principles upon which I have founded my convictions respecting the

extraordinary value of our exceptional climate, I presume I cannot more appropriately conclude than by inserting, under the undoubted authority of Lieut. Ashe, R. N., F.R.S., an official statement of the atmospheric heat of our climate in this city.

TABLE of Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, extracted from the Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory in Quebec Citadel.—BY LIEUT. ASHE, R.N., F.R.S.

MONTH.	1861				1862.			
	Mean Max.		Mean Min.		Mean Max.		Mean Min.	
	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.
From 15th to 31st May.....	62.1	16.7	45.0	7.2	68.4	20.2	44.6	7.0
June.....	73.3	23.0	51.9	11.0	75.7	24.3	53.4	11.9
July.....	74.9	23.8	58.5	14.7	73.4	23.0	55.8	13.2
August.....	72.6	22.5	55.8	13.2	74.0	23.3	56.5	13.6
September.....	63.7	17.6	50.0	10.0	68.8	20.4	49.4	9.7
From 1st to 15th October.....	53.1	11.7	42.3	5.7	59.0	15.0	43.2	6.2

NOTE.

The Column F. is Fahrenheit Scale.

“ C. is Centigrade “

The difference between the Scales may be expressed thus :  $C = \frac{5}{9} (F - 32^\circ)$

Total Atmospheric Heat for 1861—3079°—3 Centigrade.

“ “ 1862—3294°—3 “

These calculations, therefore, demonstrate that we have enjoyed during the season of vegetation in the year 1861—

Atmospheric heat..... 3079-3  
Solar heat..... 1026-4

Total..... 4105-7

And for the year 1862—

Atmospheric heat..... 3294-3  
Solar heat, ..... 1098-1

Total..... 4392-4

And Mr. Ashe authorized me to state, that the atmospheric heat at the Citadel was some *hundred degrees* beneath the ordinary temperature of the climate.

Such facts require no comment. They *prove* our climate to be *in the centre of a wine region*.



# INDEX

TO THE

## TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

27 & 28 VICTORIA, 1864.

**A**BSENCE, LEAVE OF:—See *Members*, 8.

**ACCESSORIES**:—Bill to amend and consolidate the law respecting accessories to and abettors of Indictable Offences; Presented, 100. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, 462. By the Council, 493. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 19.)

### ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

LAI'D BEFORE THE HOUSE:—Relative to—

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
1. <i>Agriculture</i> :—Report of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics for 1863.....( <i>S. Papers No. 32.</i> )	By com. of H. E.	190
2. <i>Amabel</i> :—Copies of Orders in Council, regulations, and advertisements, connected with the sale of the Mill Block on the River Sable, in Amabel, and correspondence, &c., concerning the non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale, and the resumption and re-sale of the property.....( <i>S. Papers No. 73.</i> )	By Address	496
3. <i>Banque du Peuple</i> :—Return of assets and liabilities. ( <i>S. Papers No: 7.</i> )	By Act.....	84
4. <i>Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials</i> :—Returns thereof in the several Districts of L. Canada ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 10.</i> )	Do.	{ 10, 21, 26, &c.
5. <i>Barracks</i> :—Correspondence on the subject of providing Barrack accommodation for H. M. Forces in this Province ( <i>Printed, 497.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 72.</i> )	By Address	474

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
6. <i>Binga, Anthony</i> :—Correspondence, Reports, &c., connected with a complaint made by him against the conduct of the Sheriff of Essex ( <i>Printed for distribution only, 394.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 64.</i> )	By Address	297
7. <i>Bonds and Securities</i> :—Return of Bonds and Securities recorded between 13th August, 1863, and 19th February, 1864 ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> )... ..( <i>S. Papers No. 14.</i> )	By Act.....	53
8. <i>Brantford</i> :—Orders in Council, Reports, &c., relating to the sale of Block A. in the township of Brantford, South of the Hamilton and Brantford Plank Road, and the towing-path between Block A and the Grand River ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 228.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 37.</i> )	By Address	150
9. <i>Callière</i> :—Statement shewing the amount received by that township, out of the Seigniorial Fund, and the distribution thereof ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 24.</i> )	Do.	81
10. <i>Coffin, Mr.</i> :—Correspondence with the Joint Prothonotaries at Montreal and others, in reference to the leave of absence asked by Mr. Coffin, and the refusal to grant the same ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 227.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 44.</i> )	Do.	216
11. <i>Colonization Roads</i> :—Return of free grants thereon ( <i>Referred to Committee on Emigration, 140. See Emigration, 2. Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 31.</i> )	Do.	130
12. <i>Commission of Inquiry</i> :—Return of sums paid to the Commissioners on the Financial and Departmental Commission since the date of their appointment. ( <i>S. Papers No. 46.</i> )	Do.	211
13. <i>Dundas and Waterloo Road</i> :—Accounts rendered by Mr. Thos. Robertson, of toll moneys received by him on account of the said road, and of repairs for disbursements, &c., with the authority for his appointment, and salary paid him ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175. Summary to be printed, 394.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 33.</i> )	By Add. of } last Sess. }	132
<i>Education :</i>		
14. Report of the Superintendent of Education for L. Canada, for 1863 ( <i>Printed, 313.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 63.</i> )	By com. of } H. E. }	297
15. Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for U. Canada for 1863 ( <i>Printed, 432.</i> )...( <i>S. Papers No. 63.</i> )	Do.	395
16. <i>Estimates (Public Service)</i> ,—For the ½ year ending 30th June, 1864;—and for the year ending 30th June, 1865; <i>Referred to Committee of Supply</i> ; ( <i>Supplementary Estimates for do. ; Referred, 429. See Supply 1.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 4.</i> )	By Message	177



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Inter-Colonial Railway—Continued.</i>		
26. Copies of Instructions and correspondence with Mr. S. Fleming, the engineer employed to survey the route ( <i>Printed, 227.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 27.</i> )	By Address	219
<i>Jesuits' Estates :</i>		
27. Statement respecting the same for 1863. ( <i>S. Papers No. 16.</i> )	By Act.....	54
28. Return of commutations within the censives of the Jesuits' Estates, Seignior of Lauzon, and the Crown Domain at Quebec and Three Rivers.....	Do.	72
<i>Joliette :</i>		
29. Return of l'Union St. Joseph de l'Industrie. ( <i>S. Papers No. 9.</i> )	Do.	84
30. Return of the Benevolent and Mutual Aid Society of Industry (Joliette).....( <i>S. Papers No. 9.</i> )	Do.	84
31. Correspondence in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Bolduc from the office of Gaoler of the District of Joliette ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 228.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 18.</i> )	By Address	211
32. Statement of proceedings during the last two criminal terms at Joliette, and amount of fees paid to Queen's Counsel ( <i>Not to be printed, &amp;c., 313.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 59.</i> )	Do.	280
33. <i>Kingston Hospital</i> :—Annual Report...( <i>S. Papers No. 9.</i> )	By Act.....	10
<i>Lands :</i>		
34. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1863 ( <i>Printed, 137.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 5.</i> )	By com. of H. E.	130
35. Statement of applications for the purchase of public lands in Lower Canada, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, since 1st October, 1863, with the conditions and date of each sale ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 498.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 70.</i> )	By Address	474
36. <i>Library of Parliament</i> :—Annual Report of Librarian...	111th Rule	4
37. <i>Mallaie and Grande Baie Road</i> :—Statement of moneys expended on the said road (Chemin des Marais) ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 22.</i> )	By Address	74
<i>Militia :</i>		
38. Report on the state of the Militia of the Province. ( <i>S. Papers No. 13.</i> )	By Act.....	53
39. Statement of the expense incurred in the inspection of the Volunteer Force by officers of H. M. Regular Army, and the result of the inspections, &c. ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 13.</i> )	By Add. {	100, 276, 289.

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Militia</i> —Continued.		
40. Return showing the average attendance of Volunteers at drill, for the 6 months ending 1st Feb., 1864 ( <i>Not to be printed, &amp;c.</i> , 175.).....( <i>S. Papers No. 13.</i> )	By Address	100
41. Return of Arms and Accoutrements furnished by the Imperial Authorities for the use of the Militia and Volunteers.....( <i>S. Papers No. 13.</i> )	Do.	258
42. <i>Mining locations, Huron and Superior</i> :—Order in Council, of 3rd March, 1864, relative to mineral lands on the North shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and statement of sales, of amounts paid and due on each location, and amount expended thereon, quantity of lands forfeited, and memoranda relating to the Lake Huron Copper and Silver Mining Co. ( <i>Printed, 394.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 52.</i> )	Do.	370
43. <i>Mining Regulations</i> :—Copies of the instructions given to Messrs. DeBellefeuille & Mack (appointed Mining Agents), and to the different Crown Lands Agents in the Eastern Townships, respecting lands to which the recent Mining Regulations apply ( <i>Printed, 394.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 52.</i> )	Do.	370
44. <i>Montreal and Champlain Railroad</i> :—Statement of receipts and expenditure.....( <i>S. Papers No. 15.</i> )	By Act.....	54
45. <i>Montreal Canadian Society of Carpenters and Joiners</i> :—Report for 1863.....( <i>S. Papers No. 9.</i> )	Do.	121
<i>Montreal Gaol</i> :		
46. Correspondence with Dr. Beaubien in relation to medical comforts therein.....( <i>S. Papers No. 23.</i> )	By Address	81
47. Correspondence on the same subject, and also in reference to the dismissal of Mr. McGinn as gaoler, also of Mr. Delisle as Sheriff and Mr. Schiller as Deputy-Clerk of the Crown, and the appointment of other parties in their place, and of Mr. B. Holmes as Collector of Customs for Montreal ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 228.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 43.</i> )	Do.	190
<i>Montreal Harbour</i> :		
48. Proceedings of the Harbour Commission in reference to the wharf under construction at the mouth of the Lachine Canal; correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of Mr. Forsyth, one of the Commissioners; and Statement of dredging operations, and works in course of construction ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 394.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 57.</i> )	Do.	342
49. Statement of all moneys borrowed, received, and expended for the improvement of the Harbour, shewing the rate of interest, and sinking fund, with a detailed account of receipts and expenditure for 1863 ( <i>S. Papers No. 57.</i> )	Do.	248

## ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

*Montreal Harbour*—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
50. Statement of debentures issued by the Trustees, and redeemed by the Government, of debentures issued for improvements on Lake St. Peter and outstanding, and other liabilities therefor, and of moneys paid to the Trustees by the Government.....( <i>S. Papers No. 57.</i> )	By Address	496
51. <i>Montreal Trinity House</i> :—Accounts thereof (including the Decayed Pilot Fund) for 1863...( <i>S. Papers No. 8.</i> )	By Act. ...	7
52. <i>Montreal Turnpike Roads</i> :—Accounts of the Trustees for 1863.....( <i>S. Papers No. 36.</i> )	Do.	146
53. <i>Municipal Returns</i> ,—For L. Canada, for 1863, in part ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 228.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 48.</i> )	Do.	212
54. <i>Navigation and Piers</i> :—Statement of moneys expended, since the Union, for improving the navigation, and for harbours and piers, and amount of tolls or fees received therefrom ( <i>Printed, 174.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 19.</i> )	By Add. of last Session }	58
55. <i>North West Territory</i> :—Despatches, correspondence, &c., relative to the claims of Canada within, or the establishment of postal or other intercourse with, the North West Territory ( <i>Printed, 313.</i> )...( <i>S. Papers No. 62.</i> )	By Address	289
56. <i>Northern Railway</i> :—Statement of receipts and expenditure in 1863, and of passengers and tonnage conveyed ( <i>S. Papers No. 15.</i> )	By Act.....	146
<i>Ottawa, Public Buildings at :</i>		
57. Correspondence, Reports, &c., concerning the progress of the buildings, and the practicability of their being sufficiently advanced to admit of a removal of the Seat of Government before the close of 1864 ( <i>Printed, 394.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 50.</i> )	By Address	222
58. Correspondence and Orders in Council respecting the claims of contractors for work done prior to the suspension in 1861 ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 314.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 50.</i> )	Do.	222
59. Correspondence, tenders, &c., in reference to lighting the Parliamentary Buildings with gas ( <i>Printed for distribution only; 498.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 50.</i> )	Do.	413
60. <i>Owen Sound</i> :—Return of Harbour dues collected by the Town Council, and expenditure thereof ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 227.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 35.</i> )	By Act.....	146
61. <i>Petitclerc, C.</i> :—Copy of the inquest held by the Coroner of the District of Quebec on the body of Clément Petitclerc, who was killed on the Côte Graddon on 27th February, 1864 ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 314.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 49.</i> )	By Address	222

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS— <i>Continued.</i>	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Post Office :</i>		
62. Correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of Mr. Harston and other Postmasters in Northumberland, by the late Postmaster General ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 18.</i> )	By Add. of last Sess. }	57
63. Reports and correspondence connected with the Ocean Mail Service since 1st Jany., 1863, ( <i>Printed, 174.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 28.</i> )	By Address	112
64. Papers connected with the Grand Trunk Railway Mail Service, since 1st Jany., 1863 ( <i>Printed, 174.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 28.</i> )	Do.	128
65. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ending 30th Sept., 1863 ( <i>Printed, 137.</i> )...( <i>S. Papers No. 1.</i> )	By com. of H. E. }	128
66. Orders in Council, Reports, correspondence, &c., relative to the office of Assistant Postmaster in the Hamilton Post Office, the application of J. B. Eager for leave of absence, and the re-appointment of F. Ritchie to a situation in the office ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 394.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 69.</i> )	By Address	393
<i>Prince of Wales :</i>		
67. Despatch conveying the reply of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Message of Congratulation from the Assembly, on the birth of a son.....	By Message	167
68. Despatch in acknowledgment of the Address to Her Majesty of congratulation on the birth of a son to the Prince and Princess of Wales.....	Do.	168
69. <i>Printing, &amp;c., Public</i> :—Statement of sums paid, between 31st Dec., 1863, and 9th May, 1864, for advertising, printing, stationery, binding, &c., for the public offices ( <i>Not to be printed till a further Return is received, 394.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 68.</i> )	By Address	363
70. <i>Prisons and Asylums</i> :—Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., for 1863 ( <i>Printed, 208. An additional number, for the Board of Inspectors, 314.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 39.</i> )	By Act.....	156
71. <i>Public Accounts</i> ,—For 1863 ( <i>Referred, 74. See Public Accounts.</i> )....( <i>S. Papers No. 2.</i> )	By Message	33
72. <i>Public Deposits</i> :—Papers relating to the transfer of the Provincial Accounts from the Bank of U. Canada to the Bank of Montreal; <i>Printed....</i> ( <i>S. Papers No. 69.</i> )	By Address	69
<i>Public Employés :</i>		
73. Return of employés dismissed since 25th May, 1862, and of those temporarily employed, with their salaries ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> )....( <i>S. Papers No. 18.</i> )	By Add. of last Sess. }	126

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Public Employés—Continued.</i>		
74. Return of public officers in the various Departments, with their length of service, nationality, and salaries. ( <i>Summary only to be printed, 313. Referred back to Printing Committee, 474. Tables to be printed, 497.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 58.</i> )	By Address	280
75. Similar Return of employés in the Legislative Council ( <i>Printed, 497.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 58.</i> )	314	329
76. List of appointments made in the various public departments since 30th March, 1864....( <i>S. Papers No. 58.</i> )	By Address	280
77. <i>Public Works</i> :—Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1863.....( <i>S. Papers No. 4.</i> )	By Act.....	57
78. <i>Quebec Harbour Commission</i> :—Correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of John Sharples, Esq., and the appointment of Joseph Hamel, Esq., as one of the Commissioners; also, respecting the construction of a ballast wharf, and the contract of Messrs. Peters for that work ( <i>Printed for distribution only, 394.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 18.</i> )	By Address	184
79. <i>Quebec Hospice de St. Joseph</i> :—Return for 1863. ( <i>S. Papers No. 9.</i> )	By Act.....	54
80. <i>Quebec Trinity House</i> :—Accounts thereof (including the Decayed Pilot Fund) for 1863....( <i>S. Papers No. 8.</i> )	Do.	10
81. <i>Registrars</i> :—Returns from Registrars of Counties in U. Canada, of fees and emoluments received for the year 1863, in accordance with sec. 76, Cap. 89, Consolidated Statutes for U. Canada.....( <i>S. Papers No. 6.</i> )	Do.	{ 6, 10, 21, &c.
82. <i>St. Clair Election</i> :—Accounts of Mr. Ferguson, Returning Officer for the St. Clair Division at the Elections for the Legislative Council, held in 1860 and 1863 ( <i>Mr. Ferguson's accounts to be printed for distribution, and a summary of the accounts of the Dy. Retg. Officers, 498.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 33.</i> )	By Address	496
83. <i>St. Jean d'Iberville</i> :—Return of l'Union St. Joseph de St. Jean d'Iberville.....( <i>S. Papers No. 9.</i> )	By Act.....	84
84. <i>St John, Lake</i> :—Reports by Messrs. Neilson & Hamel of the survey from Quebec to Lake St. John,—and by Mr. Blacklock, from Laval to Lake Kinogami, in 1852, from La Tuque to Lake St. John in 1856,—and survey of the tributaries of the Saguenay in 1857 ( <i>Printed, 111.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 26.</i> )	By Address	106
85. <i>Savings Banks</i> :—Statements of their affairs, viz. ( <i>S. Papers No. 7.</i> )	By Act.....	
Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank.....	.....	6
Montreal City and District Savings Bank.....	.....	21
Quebec Provident and Savings Bank.....	.....	54

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS— <i>Continued.</i>	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
86. <i>Seneca</i> :—Copies of Orders in Council, Reports, and other papers, respecting the sale of portions of Lots 17, 18, and 19, in Seneca, to Michael Harcourt, Esq., claimed as part of the property of the Grand River Navigation Co. ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 228.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 45.</i> )	By Address	205
87. <i>Sorel Congrégation St. Michel</i> :—Return for 1863. ( <i>S. Papers No. 9.</i> )	By Act.....	246
88. <i>Statistics</i> :—Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada for 1863 (Part 1.).....( <i>S. Papers. No. 12.</i> )	By com. of } H. E. }	97
89. <i>Surveys</i> :—Information respecting surveys of public lands by D. Sinclair and J. L. P. O'Hanley ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> )....( <i>S. Papers No. 20.</i> )	By Add. of } last Sess. }	58
90. <i>Talfourd, Mr.</i> :—Orders in Council, Reports, Correspondence, &c., connected with the dismissal of Mr. Talfourd from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Western District, and the appointment of Mr. McKenzie or any other person to the said office. ( <i>S. Papers No. 18.</i> )	By Address	395
91. <i>Tassé, Didace</i> :—Papers connected with the complaint against him as Revenue Inspector and Coroner for Iberville, and the Inquiry into the said complaint, and Report thereof ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 228.</i> ) .....( <i>S. Papers No. 17.</i> )	By Add. of } last Sess. }	57
92. <i>Tavern Licences</i> :—Return of Tavern Licences issued by the different Municipalities, in 1860, 1861, and 1862, and the amount due to the Government and amount paid thereon ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 175.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 30.</i> )	Do.	129
93. <i>Townships, L. Canada</i> :—Statement of moneys advanced to the Townships in L. Canada, under the 99th section of the Municipal Loan Fund Act, proportionate to the amount paid to Seigniors out of the Seigniorial Fund, and an estimate of the amount payable to each Municipality.....( <i>S. Papers No. 56.</i> )	By Address	229
94. <i>Trade and Navigation Tables</i> —For 1863. ( <i>S. Papers No. 3.</i> )	By com. of } H. E. }	134
95. <i>Unexpended Balances</i> :—Statement of balances remaining unpaid, on 31 Dec., 1863, of appropriations previously made by law ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 313.</i> ) ( <i>S. Papers No. 61.</i> )	By Address	289
<i>University of Toronto:</i>		
96. Report of the Council of University College for 1863. ( <i>S. Papers No. 60.</i> )	By com. of } H. E. }	287
97. Reports of the University, for 1862 and 1863. ( <i>S. Papers No. 60.</i> )	By Mr. } Speaker. }	502

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS— <i>Continued.</i>	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
98. <i>Wallace Mine</i> :—Orders in Council, Reports, Correspondence, &c., connected with the sale, forfeiture, and re-sale thereof.....( <i>S. Papers No. 52.</i> )	By Address	395
99. <i>Welland and St. Lawrence Canals</i> :—Return of tonnage passed through the same, from the opening of the navigation until 1st September, and from that date to the close, in 1862 and 1863.....( <i>S. Papers No. 40.</i> )	Do.	166
100. <i>Wolfe</i> :—Return of amount expended in each township in that County from the Colonization Fund, in 1861, 1862, and 1863 ( <i>Not to be printed with S. Papers, 395.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 31.</i> )	Do.	342
101. <i>York Roads</i> :—Statement of receipts and expenditure on the said roads since their resumption by the Government, and copies of Orders in Council and correspondence respecting the roads, since 1 April, 1864 ( <i>Printed, 227.</i> ).....( <i>S. Papers No. 47.</i> )	Do.	211

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT:—Bill to provide that Acts of Parliament shall not take effect within a certain time after their passing, unless it is therein otherwise provided; Presented, 125. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

ACTIONS:—Bill to amend the law in *qui tam* Actions in L. Canada; From the Council; Read, 330. Committed, 401. Considered; Reported, 466. Passed, 494. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 43.)

ADDRESSES:

TO HER MAJESTY :—Relative to—

1. *Princess of Wales*:—Congratulating Her Majesty on H. R. H. the Princess of Wales having been happily delivered of a Son; Ordered; Reported; To be engrossed; Address to His Excellency to transmit the same ordered; Committee appointed to present the same, 8. His Excellency appoints to be attended, 9.

TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES:

2. A Message to be sent to their Royal Highnesses, to congratulate them on the birth of a Son; Committee to wait on His Excellency, and to request him to transmit the same; His Excellency appoints to be attended, 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY :—Relative to—

3. *Agriculture, Board of, L. C.*:—For a Statement of sums paid to the said Board for 1862 and 1863, and the expenditure thereof, and of sums paid for Agricultural Instruction, and for the Agricultural Journal, 115.
4. *Amabel*:—For copies of all Orders in Council, regulations, and advertisements, connected with the sale of the Mill Block, on the River au Sable, in Amabel, correspondence, &c., concerning the non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale, and the resumption and re-sale of the property, 344. See *Accounts*, 2.

## ADDRESSES—Continued.

5. *Baby, Hon. Mr.* :—For copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, &c., relative to the payment to him of \$7,908.83 in May, 1863, and a statement of the work for which such payment was made, 343.
  6. *Barracks* :—For copies of any despatches or correspondence on the subject of providing barrack accommodation for H. M. Forces in this Province, 409. See *Accounts*, 5.
- Beauharnois Canal* :
7. For a copy of Mr. Larue's report on damages caused by the Beauharnois Canal, 170.
  8. For a statement of unsettled claims for damages, and of claims paid, also amount paid to arbitrators, and to employés attached to the Commission of Inquiry, 297.
  9. *Binga, Anthony* :—For copies of correspondence, Reports, &c., connected with a complaint made by him against the conduct of the Sheriff of Essex, 285. See *Accounts*, 6.
  10. *Brantford* :—For copies of all Orders, Reports, or other papers, respecting the sale of Block A, in the Township of Brantford, south of the Hamilton and Brantford Plank Road, and the towing path between Block A, and the Grand River, 114. See *Accounts*, 8.
  11. *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co.* :—For copies of correspondence and papers relative to the loans made by the municipalities of Brockville and Elizabethtown to the Company, their liability to the Municipal Loan Fund, and the amount now claimed by them to be due, and amount paid by the Company to the Mun. Loan Fund on account thereof, 407.
  12. *Callière* :—For a Statement of the amount received by that township, out of the Seigniorial Fund, and the distribution thereof, 60. See *Accounts*, 9.
  13. *Coal* :—For a Return of Anthracite Coal imported annually into the Province, from the United States, since 1 April, 1861, and the amount thereof exported, and correspondence with the United States Government in relation thereto, 184.
  14. *Coffin, Mr.* :—For copies of all correspondence with the Joint Prothonotaries at Montreal and others, in reference to the leave of absence asked by Mr. Coffin, and the refusal to grant the same, 183. See *Accounts*, 10.
  15. *Colonization Roads* :—For a Return of free grants on lines of Colonization Roads in L. and U. Canada, 115. See *Accounts*, 11.
  16. *Commission of Inquiry* :—For a Return of sums paid to the Commissioners on the Financial and Departmental Commission, since the date of their appointment, 69. See *Accounts*, 12.
- Contingencies* :
17. For an advance of \$40,000 on account of the Contingencies, 73.
  18. For an advance of \$40,000, 135.
  19. For an advance of \$12,109.52, 383.
  20. For an advance of \$188,940, 383.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

21. *Delisle & Bréhaud, Messrs.*:—For copies of all complaints against them, as Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal, and against Mr. C. E. Schiller, as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the same, and all correspondence on the subject, 112. See *infra*, 48.
22. *Exhibition in London*:—For a copy of the Report of the Canadian Commissioners at the International Exhibition held in London in 1862; *To be printed, when received*, 509.
- Fisheries*:
23. For a Return of Fishing Stations leased in L. Canada,—the rent paid or owing therefor,—and the penalties imposed for infractions of the Fishery Laws, 115. See *Accounts*, 18.
24. For a comparative Statement of the number and tonnage of American vessels engaged in the Gulf fisheries, and in the Lake fisheries, in each year, from 1850 to 1863, inclusive, and amount of fish taken, 343. See *Accounts*, 19.
25. *Fortune, Mr. Sheriff*:—For copy of the commission issued to investigate certain charges against him, and of all letters, instructions, petitions, &c., in reference to the said charges, 114. See *Accounts*, 20.
26. *French Inventions*:—For copies of Reports and correspondence with Mr. Charles Lindsay, relative to the purchase of tracings of French inventions; and a statement of services rendered by him in 1859, 1860, and 1861, 90. See *Accounts*, 21.
27. *Hammond, Mr.*:—For copies of papers relating to his dismissal from the office of Registrar of the County of Bruce, and the appointment thereto of Mr. John McClay, 115. See *Accounts*, 22.
28. *Hastings*:—For a Return of Revenue and Excise officers in that County on 1st Jany., 1863, the names of their predecessors, and particulars relative to salaries, and the effect of any recent changes, 112. See *Accounts*, 23.

*Inter-colonial Railway*:

29. Motion for an Address for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, instructions to surveyors, &c., in reference to the survey or construction of the Railway, since last Return; Speaker leaves the Chair (at 6 o'clock) without question put, 75. Motion agreed to, 108. See *Accounts*, 25.
30. For copies of all instructions and correspondence with Mr. S. Fleming, the engineer employed to survey the route of the proposed railway, 170. See *Accounts*, 26.

*Joliette*:

31. For a Statement of causes tried in the last two criminal terms in that District, 169. See *Accounts*, 32.
32. For a copy of all correspondence, &c., in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Bolduc from the office of Gaoler of that District, 170. See *Accounts*, 31.

*Lands*:

33. For a Statement of public lands sold, since 1st Oct., 1863, in Beauce and other Eastern Counties in L. Canada, 172.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.**Lands—Continued.*

34. For a Return of applications for the purchase of public lands in L. Canada on the South side of the St. Lawrence, since 1st Oct., 1863, and the conditions and date of each sale, 172. See *Accounts*, 35.

*Malbaie and Grande Baie Road :*

35. For a Statement of moneys expended on the said Road (Chemin des Marais), 60. See *Accounts*, 37.
36. For a copy of Mr. Baillarge's Report on the said road, and on the proposed foot-path track along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, from Mille Vaches Bay to the province line, 408.
37. *Medical Board, U. C.* :—For copies of all communications between the Government and the Board since 1st Jany., 1860, and a list of the Members of the Board, 407.

*Militia :*

38. For a Return (compiled from Returns of Brigade Majors) of the average attendance at drill of the members of Volunteer Companies, for the six months ending 1st February, 1864, 59. See *Accounts*, 40.
39. For a Statement of expense incurred for the inspection of the Volunteer Force by the officers of H. M. Regular Army, and the result of the inspections ; also the expenses of the Brigade Majors in January and February last, 61. See *Accounts*, 39.
40. For copy of the Instructions given to the said officers, and of their Reports on the said inspection, 113.
41. For a Statement of Arms and Accoutrements furnished by the Imperial authorities for the use of the Militia and Volunteers, 222. See *Accounts*, 41.
42. For a Statement of applications from Volunteer corps (especially Artillery) for arms and accoutrements, and of the answers given thereto, 344.
43. *Mining locations, Huron and Superior* :—For a copy of the Order in Council, of 3rd March, 1864, relative to mineral lands on the North shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, amounts paid and due on each location, and amount expended thereon, quantity of lands forfeited, Return of sales, and copy of all memoranda on file relating to the Lake Huron Copper and Silver Mining Co., 286. See *Accounts*, 42.

*Mining Regulations :*

44. Motion for an Address representing that the recent regulations respecting the working of Gold Mines in L. Canada are of a nature to arrest the settlement of public lands available for colonization in the Eastern Counties of L. Canada, and praying for a modification thereof ; House adjourns, without question put, 171. Motion that the Order of the Day for resuming consideration thereof be read ; House adjourns, 194. Order for consideration discharged, 487.
45. For copies of the instructions given to Messrs. DeBellefeuille and Mack (appointed Mining Agents), and to the different Crown Lands Agents in the Eastern Townships, respecting lands to which the recent Mining Regulations apply, 172. See *Accounts*, 43.
46. *Montreal* :—Representing that an advance of \$100,000 was made, in June, 1859, under an Order in Council, for the redemption of certain bonds of the city of Montreal ;

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

that the amount having been repaid by the city of Montreal in September, 1859, the amount of the advance was transferred to the debit of the Financial Agents of the Province in London, who deny their liability therefor; and that the House feels bound to express its disapprobation of an unauthorised advance of public money, and of a subsequent departure from the conditions of the Order in Council under which the advance was made, 390.

*Montreal Gaol:*

47. For a Return of correspondence between Dr. Beaubien, Surgeon to the Gaol, and the Government, relative to medical comforts, 61. See *Accounts*, 46.
48. For copies of all communications in reference to the dismissal of Mr. McGinn, as gaoler of Montreal, of Mr. Delisle, as Sheriff, and Mr. Schiller, as Deputy Clerk of the Crown,—and to the appointment of others in their place, and of Mr. B. Holmes as Collector of Customs, and correspondence with Dr. Beaubien relative to the prison diet, 182. See *Accounts*, 47.

*Montreal Harbour:*

49. For a Statement of all moneys borrowed, received, and expended, for the improvement thereof, shewing the rate of interest, and sinking fund, with a detailed account of receipts and expenditure for 1863, 90. See *Accounts*, 49.
50. For copies of all proceedings of the Harbour Commission, and other information, in reference to the wharf under construction at the mouth of the Lachine Canal,—correspondence, &c., relative to the dismissal of Mr. Forsyth, one of the Commissioners,—and a statement of dredging operations, and of works in course of construction, 181. See *Accounts*, 48.
51. For copies of all correspondence with the Harbour Commissioners, contracts, and Reports, in reference to the improvement of the navigation of Lake St. Peter, 408.
52. For a Statement of Debentures issued by the Trustees and redeemed by the Government, of debentures issued for improvements on Lake St. Peter and outstanding, and other liabilities therefor, and of moneys paid to the Trustees by the Government, 408. See *Accounts*, 50.
53. *Nepean*.—For a copy of all correspondence in relation to Lot 39, Con. A., in Nepean, Ottawa Front, and of any deed, reservation, &c., 169.
54. *North-West Territory*.—For copies of all despatches, correspondence, &c., relative to the claims of Canada within, or the establishment of postal or other intercourse with, the North-West territory, since last Return, 75. See *Accounts*, 55.

*Ottawa, Public Buildings at:*

55. For copies of all further correspondence, Reports, &c., concerning the progress of the buildings, and the practicability of their being sufficiently advanced to admit of a removal of the Seat of Government before the close of the year, 114. See *Accounts*, 57.
56. For copies of all correspondence and Orders in Council respecting the claims of contractors for work done prior to the suspension in 1861, 115. See *Accounts*, 58.
57. For copies of correspondence with any party tendering for lighting the Parliament Buildings with gas, and of any estimates and offers made for that object, to 9th June, 1864, 343. See *Accounts*, 59.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

58. *Peticlec, C.*:—For a copy of the inquest held by the Coroner of the District of Quebec, on the body of Clément Peticlec, who was killed on the Côte Graddon, on the 27th February, 1864, 190. See *Accounts*, 61.

*Post Office :*

59. For copies of correspondence, Reports, &c., connected with the Ocean and Grand Trunk Railway Mail services since 1st January, 1863, 59. See *Accounts*, 63.

60. For copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, correspondence, &c., relating to the office of assistant postmaster in the Hamilton Post Office, the application of J. B. Eager for leave of absence, and the re-appointment of F. Ritchie to a situation in the office, 343. See *Accounts*, 66.

61. Motion for an Address for copies of correspondence, petitions, &c., relating to the removal of Andrew Ross from the office of postmaster at New Hamburg; House adjourns, 345. Order for further consideration of motion discharged, 488.

62. *Powell, A. W.*:—For copies of Orders in Council, Reports, correspondence, &c., connected with his dismissal from office as Crown Timber Agent at Sarnia, and in reference to the recovery of the amount for which he is a defaulter, 304.

*Printing, Public :*

63. Motion for an Address for a Statement of accounts for printing, binding, stationery, &c., paid by the different Departments since 24th May, 1862; Amendment, to add a Statement of similar accounts paid between 1st January, 1860, and 24th May, 1862, carried; Motion, as amended, agreed to, 74.

64. For a Statement of sums paid, between 31st December, 1863, and 9th May, 1864, for advertising, printing, stationery, binding, &c., for the public offices, 169. See *Accounts*, 69.

65. *Public Deposits*:—For copies of all Orders in Council and correspondence relative to the transfer of the Provincial Accounts from the Bank of U. Canada to the Bank of Montreal; a Statement of the terms on which the latter institution holds the same; the terms of the loan from the Bank of \$1,500,000, and documents relative to the adjustment of accounts between the Government and the Bank of U. Canada, 59. See *Accounts*, 72.

*Public Officers :*

66. For a Statement of the names of all public officers in the various public departments, with their length of service, nationality, and salaries, 133. See *Accounts*, 74.

67. For a Return of appointments made in the public departments, since 30th March, 1864, 192. See *Accounts*, 76.

68. *Quebec Fire Loan*:—Motion for an Address for copies of all Orders in Council, or other documents relating to the collection or adjustment of the Quebec Fire Loan, and a Statement of steps taken and payments made under the said Order, 107. Agreed to, 487.

69. *Quebec Harbour Commission*:—For copies of correspondence &c., relative to the dismissal of John Sharples, Esq., and the appointment of Joseph Hamel, Esq., as one of the Commissioners,—also, respecting the construction of a ballast wharf, and the contract of Messrs. Peters for that work, 171. See *Accounts*, 78.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

70. *Quebec Pilots' Corporation*:—For a Return of the income and expenditure of the said Corporation for 1862 and 1863, 172.
71. *Reciprocity Treaty*:—Motion for an Address praying His Excellency to recommend the payment of the balance due by the Government for certain expenses incurred in carrying out the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, in accordance with an Order in Council of 14 March, 1863; Notice taken that the motion was contrary to the provisions of Chap. 14, Consol. Stat. of Canada; Mr. Speaker declares that according to the usages of Parliament, he was not bound to decide on a question of law; Motion for Address agreed to, 444.
72. *Richelieu, River*:—For copies of all petitions, correspondence, or Reports in reference to the obstructions placed in the said River between St. John's and Iberville, 407.
73. *St. Clair Election*:—For copies of the accounts of the Returning Officer for the St. Clair Division at the Elections for the Legislative Council, held in 1860 and 1863, 408. See *Accounts*, 82.
74. *St. John, Lake*:—For copies of Mr. Blaiklock's Reports of survey from Laval to Lake Kinogami in 1852, from Latuque to Lake St. John in 1856, and of the tributaries of the Saguenay in 1857,—and of the survey from Quebec to Lake St. John by Messrs. Neilson and Hamel, 59. See *Accounts*, 84.
75. *St. Lawrence and Welland Canals*:—For a Return of tonnage upward and downward, passed through the same, from the opening of navigation to 1st September, and from that date to the close of navigation, in 1862 and 1863, 60. See *Accounts*, 99.
76. *Seneca*:—For copies of all Orders, Reports, or other papers, respecting the sale of portions of Lots 17, 18, and 19, in Seneca, to Michael Harcourt, Esq., claimed as part of the property of the Grand River Navigation Co., 114. See *Accounts*, 86.
77. *Speech*:—In answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session; Motion for an Address; Question to be put upon each paragraph; First paragraph agreed to, 12. Debate continued, 16, 18. Second paragraph agreed to, 25. Third to fifth paragraphs, 26. Remaining paragraphs agreed to; Committee to draft Address; Address reported; Agreed to; To be engrossed; To be presented by the whole House, 28. His Excellency appoints to be attended, 33. House waits on His Excellency; Answer, 35.
78. *Talfourd, Mr.*:—For copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, correspondence, &c., connected with his dismissal from the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Western District, and the appointment of Mr. McKenzie or any other person to the said office, 286. See *Accounts*, 90.
79. *Townships, L. Canada*:—For a Statement of moneys advanced to the Townships in L. Canada, under the 99th Section of the Municipal Loan Fund Act, proportionate to the amount paid to Seigniors out of the Seigniorial Fund, and an estimate of the amount payable to each Municipality, 172. See *Accounts*, 93.
80. *Unexpended Balances*:—For a Statement of balances remaining unpaid, on 31st Dec., 1864, of appropriations previously made by law, 222. See *Accounts*, 95.
81. *Wallace Mine*:—For copies of all Orders in Council, Reports, correspondence, &c., connected with the sale, forfeiture, and re-sale of the Wallace Mine, 344. See *Accounts*, 98.

ADDRESSES—*Continued.*

82. *Wolfe* :—For a Return of the amount expended in each township in that county from the Colonization Fund, in 1861, 1862, and 1863, 298. See *Accounts*, 100.

*York Roads :*

83. For a Statement of the receipts and expenditure on the said roads since their resumption by the Government, and copies of all Orders in Council or correspondence respecting the roads, since 1st April, 1864, 170. See *Accounts*, 101.

84. For copies of all papers relating to the dismissal of Wm. Jakes from the Superintendency of the Roads, and the appointment of his successor, 408.

85. Motions for Addresses, Debate thereon adjourned, 107, 345. Order for further consideration discharged, 487, 488.

86. Motion for an Address praying His Excellency to recommend the payment of certain money due by the Government; Notice taken that the motion was contrary to the provisions of Chap. 14, Consol. Stat. of Canada; Mr. Speaker's decision thereon, 444. See *supra*, 71.

ADJOURNMENTS :—See *Legislative Assembly*.

## ADMINISTRATION, PROVINCIAL :

1. Address expressing disapprobation at certain proceedings of a previous Administration in reference to a certain advance made on the credit of bonds of the City of Montreal; moved in amendment to a question of Supply, and carried, 390. See *Addresses*, 46.

2. Certain additional days set apart for Government measures, 229, 288, 431.

ADULTERATED LIQUORS :—Bill to prevent the sale thereof by retail; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Order for second reading discharged, 450.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co. :—See *Accounts*, 24.

AFFIRMATION :—Petitions for an Act to allow parties to testify by Affirmation, instead of by Oath :—Brantford, 23. Clinton, 23. Paris, 23. Welland, 23.

## AGRICULTURE :

1. Bill to amend the Act respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture (Mr. Tassé). Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Referred, 460.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 26, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture (Mr. Denis); Presented, 89. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

3. Bill to amend Chap. 26, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, and the Act amending the same, respecting Agriculture (Mr. Houde); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 44. Referred, 461. Report, 491.

4. Bill to amend Chap. 26, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture (Mr. Fortier); Presented, 125. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

5. Bill to change the time fixed for the annual meetings of Agricultural Societies in L. Canada (Mr. Perrault); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 49. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

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 AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

6. Bill to change the period for the annual meetings of Agricultural Societies in L. Canada; From the Council, 119. Read, 120. Committed, 295. Considered and amended; Reported, 341. Passed, as amended, 354. Amendments agreed to by Council, 391. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 50.)

7. Bill to amend an Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies (Mr. Pope); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

8. Bill to amend Chap. 32, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies (Mr. Dickson); Presented, 189. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

9. Bill to amend Chap. 32, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting Agricultural Societies, the Board of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Association in L. Canada (Mr. Huot); Presented, 107. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

10. Bill to amend Chap. 32, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies (Mr. Denis); Presented, 124. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

11. Bill to amend, with relation to U. Canada, the Act respecting the Bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies; From the Council, 282. Read, 303. Committed, 401. Considered and amended, so as to apply to both sections of the Province; Reported; Passed, as amended, 442.

12. Select Committee appointed to inquire and report what measures can be adopted for the advancement of Agriculture in this Province; Motion to add a Member negatived; Message sent to L. Council, requesting them to unite in the formation of a Joint Committee, 53. Message from L. Council, naming the Members on their part, 90. Quorum to be seven, 99. Member added, 318. Report, 496. (App. No. 11.)

13. Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the means of promoting Agricultural Instruction in L. Canada, 60. Report, 323. (App. No. 3.) Printed, 335.

14. Petitions for amendments to the Agricultural Act of L. Canada:—Bagot, 23. Bagot Agricultural Society, 34. Compton Mun. Council, 155. Godmanchester and Dundee, 23. St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, 329.

15. Petition for amendments to the Acts to remedy abuses prejudicial to Agriculture:—St. Cyprien and Sherrington, 274.

16. Petitions for an Act to provide for the holding of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions for L. Canada, alternately in Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke:—Quebec City Council, 180. Quebec County Council, 155. Three Rivers Corporation, 83.—*Agricultural Societies* of—Beauce, 257. Lotbinière (No. 1), 117; (No. 2), 221. Megantic, 103. Montmagny, 129. Portneuf, 55. Quebec, 67, 129. Rimouski, 187. Témiscouata, 207. Three Rivers, 123. Wolfe, 247.

17. Petition of the Board of Agriculture, L. Canada, for aid, 297.

18. Petitions from various County Agricultural Societies, for aid, *viz*:—Kamouraska, 55. L'Islet, 55. Montmagny, 15. Témiscouata, 55.

See *Accounts*, 1. *Addresses*, 3. *Settlement*.

ALLIANCE MINING AND SMELTING CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 81. Referred, 159. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 445. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 119.)

**ALNWICK** :—Petition of the Municipality of Alnwick, praying that some equitable arrangement may be made with the Indians residing on lands in that township, by which those lands may be resumed by the Government, and sold to actual settlers, 67.

**AMABEL** :—See *Accounts*, 2. *Addresses*, 4.

**AMENDMENTS** :—See *Questions*, 3-6.

**AMHERST ISLAND** :—Petition praying that that County may be separated from Lennox and Addington and attached to Frontenac, 207. Report of Notice, 212. Bill presented, 214. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

**ARBITRATORS** :—Bill to provide for the taxation and recovery of Arbitrators' fees; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 44. Order for second reading discharged, 451.

**ARTHABASKA AND WOLFE** :—Petition for an Act to attach the 10th and 11th Ranges of Wolfestown to North Ham, 128. Report of Notice, 132.—Petition praying that the first five Ranges of Arthabaska may be detached from Victoriaville, and attached to Arthabaskaville, 257. Report of Notice, 274.—Bill to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the County of Arthabaska; Presented, 137. Referred, 231. Reported, with amendments, 311. Considered in committee; Reported, 375. Passed, as a Bill to change the limits of certain Municipalities in the Counties of Wolfe and Arthabaska, 386. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, 412. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 65.)

#### ARTS AND MANUFACTURES :

1. Bill to amend Chap. 32, Consol. Stat. of Canada, and otherwise to provide for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 49. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

2. Petition of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for L. Canada, for an Act to amend Chap. 32, Consol. Stat. of Canada, and otherwise to provide for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, 24.

**ASHES** :—Bill to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes; Presented, 107. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

#### ASSESSMENTS :

1. Bill to explain section 121 of the Assessment Law of U. Canada (Mr. McConkey); Presented, 63. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

2. Bill to amend the Assessment Law of U. Canada, so as to provide for the more equitable assessment of personal property, and for other purposes (Mr. Conger); Presented, 63. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

3. Bill to amend the Assessment Law of U. Canada (Mr. Walsh); Presented, 175. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

4. Bill to amend the Consolidated Assessment Act of U. Canada (Mr. Macdonald of Toronto); Presented, 189. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

5. Bill intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act of 1864"; From the Council; Read, 252. Referred to Committee on Municipal and Assessment Laws of U. Canada, 296.

6. Petitions for amendments to the Assessment Law of U. Canada :—Huron and Bruce Mun. Council, 78. Victoria do., 34, 164.

See *Lands, Municipalities, U. C.*, 11.

ASYLUMS, INSPECTORS OF:—See *Accounts*, 70.

ATKINSON'S WHARF:—See *Provincial Steamers*.

ATLAS GOLD MINING CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 207. Report of Notice 212. Bill presented, 215. Referred, 233. Reported, 287. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 406. By the Council, 432. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 109.)

AUCKLAND AND HEREFORD:—Petition for an Act to detach those townships from Compton, and annex them to Stanstead, 18. No Notice given, 79.

**B**ABY, HON. MR.:—See *Addresses*, 5.

BAIL:—Bill respecting Bail in criminal cases; Presented, 52. Committed, 83. Order for consideration discharged, 448.

BANK OF CANADA:—Bill to amend Act of incorporation; Petition of last Session, and order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice, 39. Referred, 73.

BANK OF ISSUE:—Petitions for establishment of a Bank of Issue:—Kinloss, 123. Williston, D.D., and others, 155.

BANKING:—Standing Committee on Banking and Insurance appointed, 3, 57, 63. Members added, 170. Name changed to "Banking and Commerce;" All Bills or Resolutions concerning Banking, Insurance, Trade, or Commerce, to be referred, 63. Various Bills referred, 73, 157, 230, 256, 284, 380. FIRST REPORT, recommending a reduction of the quorum; Quorum to be seven, 72. OTHER REPORTS (on the different Bills), 275, 280, 287, 327, 391.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE:—See *Accounts*, 3.

BAPTISMS, BURIALS, &c.:—See *Accounts*, 4.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION:—See *Accounts*, 5. *Addresses*, 6.

BARSALOU, J.:—See *Bridges*, 8.

BAYFIELD HARBOUR:—Petition of the Municipality of Stanley, for aid to complete the said Harbour, 207.

BEAUHARNOIS:

1. Bill to alter the limits of a Municipality in that County; Presented, 138. Order for second reading discharged, 481.

2. Petition for aid to enlarge the Hospital for orphans and infirm persons in that County, 55.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:—See *Addresses*, 7, 8.

BEAUHARNOIS, CHATEAGUAY AND HUNTINGDON NAVIGATION CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 111. Report of Notice; Bill presented, 118. Referred, 161. Reported, with amendments, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 445. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 95.)

**BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOC'N**:—Petition for an Act to grant them certain powers, 24. Report of Notice, 96. Bill sent down from the Council, 298. Read twice; Referred, 407. Reported, 413. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 480. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 99.)

**BEDFORD**:—Bill respecting the side lines of lots in that township; From the Council; Read, 391. Referred, 463. Reported, 464. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 481. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 80.)

**BEDFORD COPPER CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 107. Referred, 161. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 493. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 133.)

**BÉGON AND DENONVILLE**:

1. Petition of the Muny. of St. Eloi, praying for a free grant to certain settlers in those townships, of other lands in lieu of those occupied by them, 55.

2. Petition for free grants of land in Bégon to actual settlers, 155.

**BELLEVILLE**:—Petition for aid to improve the harbour of Belleville, 111.

**BELVIDERE MINING AND SMELTING CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill sent down from the Council; Read, 176. Referred, 232. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 116.)

**BENNING, JAMES**:—Petition of, for a Divorce from his wife, Janet Mary Leslie, 356. Report of Notice, 368. Bill sent down from the Council; Read; Motion to postpone second reading six months negatived, 345. Message sent to the Council, for a copy of the Evidence taken on the Bill, 347. Communicated, 355. Printed, 356. Motion to postpone second reading of Bill six months negatived; Read, and referred, with the Evidence, 381. Reported, with amendments, 391. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 478. Passed, as amended, 482. Amendments agreed to by Council, 494. Reserved, 507.

**BERCZY, MRS.**:—Petition of W. Berczy and others, for authority to dispose of certain lands in the Seigniorship of Daillebont, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Louise Amélie Panet (wife of the said W. Berczy), 180. Special Report on Notice, 313. Bill sent down from the Council, 330. Read, 331. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 380. Reported, with amendments, 392. Considered and amended in committee; Reported; Passed, as amended, 480. Amendments agreed to by Council, 501. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 166.)

**BERTHIER**:—See *L'Assomption*.

**BEVERLY**:

1. Petition for an Act to confirm Mr. McIntosh's survey of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Concessions thereof, 131. Report of Notice, 135. Bill presented, 188. Referred, 162. Report preamble not proved, 303.

2. Petition against the foregoing, 180.

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**BILLS:**

1. List of the Bills before the House last Session, on which the proceedings were suspended at the prorogation with the view of their being proceeded with in the present Session, laid before the House, 4. Resolutions of last Session relative to continuing the proceedings on such Bills read; The order of leave to bring in the said Bills read, and the Bills severally presented anew, and advanced to the stage at which they stood respectively at the prorogation, 36, 69, 89. The Bills re-printed, 62.

2. Bills imposing fees, &c., introduced, and a Resolution authorising such fees adopted subsequently, and referred to committee of the whole on the Bill, 337, 400, 468.—Resolution adopted first, and Bill presented thereon, 320, 337.

3. Objection taken to the Bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Huron Navigation Co., that inasmuch as it contains clauses granting public lands in aid of the Company, it ought to have originated in committee of the whole; Speaker decides that the objection is fatal to the Bill; Order for second discharged, 379.

4. Report from Committee on Printing, recommending that the extra copies of the Third Readings of Bills be printed with marginal numbers and marginal notes, when practicable, 432.

5. Amendment moved to a motion for leave to bring in a Bill, 97.

6. Order for second reading discharged, and Bills withdrawn, 62, 75, 157, 166, 450, &c.

7. Second reading postponed three months, 447.

8. Read first and second times on the same day, suspending the Rules, 299, 314, 348, 407.

9. Read second time, and no order made thereon, 462.

10. Order for consideration in committee of whole discharged, 373, 448, 477.—And Bill referred to a select committee, 62, 108.

11. Consideration in committee of whole postponed six months, 167.

12. House goes into committee on several Bills at the same time, 373.

13. Considered in committee of whole, and no report made, 480.

14. Amended in committee, and ordered to be reported on a future day, 135, 286, 295, 321, 340, 375, 431, &c.—Reported on the same day, 287, 295, 341, &c.

15. Reception of report of committee of whole postponed three months, 193.—Order for reception of report discharged, 486.

16. Considered in committee, reported, read third time, and passed, on the same day, 436, 447, &c.

17. The provisions of several Bills combined by a select committee into one, 338.

18. Reported by a Select Committee, with amendments and a Memorandum; Memorandum printed, 118.

19. Select committee on a bill present a report, without the bill, 491.

20. Re-committed, 446, 492.

21. Referred back to a select committee, 150, 253, 255, 286.

BILLS—*Continued.*

22. Re-printed as amended by Select Committees, 99, 104, 124, 186, 351, 369.—Such only of those contained in a certain Report, as the committee may indicate, 276.—By a committee of the whole, 220, 436.

23. Third reading postponed six months, 484.

24. Amended after third reading, 249, 334, 336, 354, 433, &c.

25. Amendment proposed to a bill, in amendment to the question for third reading, 433.

26. Passed through without reference to a committee, 296, 315, 321, 348, 402, 435, 450, 461, 462, &c.

27. Passed through with unusual speed, 428, 462.

28. Amended by the Legislative Council, 322, 372, 411, &c.

29. Amendments of the Council considered and agreed to at once, 348, 356, 412.—Considered, and ordered for a second reading on a future day, 322, 325, 328, &c.—Referred to a Standing Committee, 348.

30. From the Legislative Council, 119, 159, 173, 176, 186, 196, 205, 214, 216, 219, 220, 246, 252, 277, 282, 298, 305, 330, 334, 338, 345, 356, 363, 391, 418.

31.—Amended, 255, 280, 281, 341, 375, 418, 426, 433, 436, 442, 471, 476, 485.

32. Receive the Royal Assent, 502.

33. Reserved, 507.

## BILLS, PRIVATE:

1. STANDING COMMITTEE on Miscellaneous Private Bills appointed, 3, 57, 63. Members added, 121, 171. FIRST REPORT, recommending a reduction of the quorum; Quorum to be seven, 73. Bills referred, 74, 89, 157, 168, 174, 177, 221, 230, 275, 284, 380, 382, 407, 463, 481, 482. Referred back, 150, 253, 255, 286. Reports thereon, 126, 211, 218, 247, 279, 297, 303, 311, 326, 335, 368, 383, 391, 413, 464, 491.

2. Special Report, on certain Bills, that they have amended the preamble, 126, 275.—That the preamble is not proved, 275, 303. Bill referred back, with an instruction to report the evidence on the preamble, 286. Evidence reported, with a request that the Bill be referred back, 303. The said request withdrawn, and Bill reported, 311.

3. Report calling attention (under the 66th Rule) to a certain provision in a Bill that was not contemplated in the Notice, 335.—That a certain Bill is not a private bill, 391.

4. Reports recommending a remission of the fee on certain Bills, 126, 326.

5. Report recommending that the Bills now reported be placed on this day's Orders, for consideration in committee, 464, 491.

6. A committee, in reporting a Railway Bill, report their proceedings thereon, 303.

7. Report that the committee have combined two private bills into one; and have expunged a certain clause of a public and general character, and recommend that a Bill to the same effect be introduced and passed this Session, 312.

8. Time for receiving Petitions, Private Bills, and Reports thereon, extended, 74, 141, 176.

**BILLS, PRIVATE**—*Continued.*

9. 53rd Rule (relative to Notices on P. Bills) suspended in certain cases, 140, 248, 303, 369.

10. Fee and charges on a private bill remitted (by recommendation of a committee), 175.—Fee only, 336.—Without recommendation of committee, 388, 498, 502.

11. 62nd Rule (notice of consideration of Bill by committee) suspended upon certain Bills, 380, 463, 481, 482.

12. Amendments of the Council to a private bill referred to the committee to which the bill had been previously referred, 348.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE** :—Bill respecting protests of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; From the Council, 119. Read, 120. Order for second reading discharged, 489.

See *Stamp Duties*, 3.

**BINGA, A.** :—See *Accounts*, 6. *Addresses*, 9.

**BIRDS** :—Bill for the protection of insectivorous and other Birds beneficial to Agriculture; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 46. Read second and third times, and passed, 461. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, 494. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 52.)

**BLIND AND DEAF PERSONS** :—Select Committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of providing for the instruction of Blind persons and Deaf Mutes, 61.

See *Toronto*, 4.

**BONDS AND SECURITIES** :—See *Accounts*, 7.

**BOWMANVILLE** :—Petition of the Town Council, for amendments to the Act to consolidate the debt of that town, 226. Report of Notice, 247. Bill presented, 248. Referred, 285. Reported, with amendments, 335. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Passed, 387. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 73.)

**BRANDON** :—Petitions for an Act to detach part of that township from Berthier, and annex it to Joliette, 22, 27.

**BRANTFORD, SALE OF BLOCK A. IN** :—See *Accounts*, 8. *Addresses*, 10.

**BRÉHAUT, W. H.** :—Petition of, setting forth certain grievances (in reference to his dismissal as Joint Clerk of the Peace), and praying relief, 196. See *Addresses*, 21.

**BRIDGES** :—Petitions in reference to particular bridges, *viz.* :

1. *Memphremagog, Lake* :—For aid to construct a bridge across the river at the outlet of the lake, 322.

2. *Nottawasaga* :—For aid to erect a bridge in that township, 20.

3. *Port Daniel, River* :—For aid to erect a bridge over the Great Port Daniel River, 140.

4. *St. Charles, River* :—Of E. O. Richard and W. J. Bickell, for authority to build a swing bridge over that river, 78. Report of Notice, 118. Bill presented, 138. Order for second reading discharged, 481.

## BRIDGES—Continued.

5. *St. Hyacinthe New Passenger Bridge Co.*:—For an Act of incorporation, 78. Petitions in favor, 329, 337. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 160.

6. *South Nation, River*:—For aid to re-build a bridge over that river, 338.

7. *Upper and Lower Canada Bridge Co.*:—For an Act to extend the period for completing their bridge over the River Ottawa, 135. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 204. Referred, 284. Reported, 326. Fee refunded, 336. Considered in committee; Reported, 376. Passed, 386. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 103.)

8. *Yamaska, River*:—Of Joseph Barsalou, for authority to construct a toll-bridge over that river, 274. Petition in favor, 356. Recommendation to suspend Rule relative to Notice, 368. Suspended; Bill presented, 369. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 481. Reported; with amendments, 491. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 494. By the Council, 501. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 104.)

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.:—See *Accounts*, 24.

BRITISH AMERICAN EXPLORING AND MINING ASSOC'N.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 131. Recommendation to suspend Rule relative to Notice, 135. Suspended; Bill presented, 140. Referred, 162. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. By the Council, 485. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 130.)

BRITISH BANK:—See *Royal Canadian Bank*.

BROCK'S MONUMENT:—Petition of John Worthington, for the payment of an amount due him for building Brock's Monument, 247.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY:—See *Addresses*, 11.

BROKERS:—Bill respecting Brokers; Presented, 219. Order for second reading discharged, 460.

BROOKS, JACOB:—Petition of, for a pension for his services as a mail-carrier, 88.

## BRUCE:

1. Petitions for an Act to make void all Acts or Proclamations relative to the County town of that County, and to empower the rate-payers to select either Paisley or Kincardine, 56, 87, 128, 135, 139, 196. Special Report as to Notice, 79. Bill presented, 80. Referred, 168. Reported, with amendments, 221. Referred back, 255. Report pre-amble not proved, 275. Bill referred back, to report the evidence on which the committee decided that the preamble was not proved, 286. Report the evidence, with a request that the Bill be referred back, 303. Motion that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day; Amendment, that it be an instruction to the Committee on Private Bills, to amend the Bill by adding Walkerton to the list of places from which to select the County town, carried; Amendment moved to main motion as amended, that the instruction be to amend the Bill so as to leave the selection of the County town to the Municipal Electors; Speaker leaves the Chair, at 6 o'clock, without question put, 304. Order for resuming consideration of motion discharged, 481. The Bill reported by the Committee, 311.—Bill to enable the Municipal Electors to select a County Town; From the Council; Read, 356. Referred, 382. Reported, 392. Motion to postpone consideration in committee three months negatived; Considered; Reported, 479. Motion for third reading; Amendment, to add a proviso, that unless within one year a County Town is selected, Walkerton shall be the County Town, negatived; Read third time, and passed, 483. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 77.)

BRUCE—*Continued.*

2. Petitions against the foregoing, 123, 140, 196, 207, 220.

3. Petitions for authority to the Provisional Mun. Council of Bruce to issue debentures for \$400,000, as a bonus to any Company constructing a railway through the centre of the County, 247, 297. Report of Notice, 274. Bill presented, 276. Referred, 285.

*See Huron and Bruce.*

## BUFFALO AND L. HURON RAILWAY CO. :

1. Petition for an Act to confirm an agreement entered into between the said Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Co., 103. Report of Notice, 118. Bill to establish the Buffalo and Detroit through route; Presented, 119. Order for second reading discharged, 481.

2. Petition against the Bill; London Board of Trade, 257.

BUILDINGS :—Petition for an Act to grant to builders a lien upon buildings, to the extent of their claims; Builders of Kingston, 323.

BUILDING SOCIETIES :—Bill to amend the Act incorporating Building Societies in U. Canada; Presented, 165. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

BUNKER HILL GOLD MINING CO. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 87. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 160. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 445. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 114.)

BURIAL GROUNDS :—Bill to provide for the holding of Burial Grounds, in certain cases, otherwise than by Religious Congregations; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 43. Order for second reading discharged, 451.

BURWELL, L. :—Bill to remove doubts as to the title of Leonidas Burwell to certain lands in Bayham; Petition of last Session, and order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 36. Order for consideration discharged, 373. Fee refunded, 388.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE :—*See Legislative Assembly, 2.*

## CALEDONIA :

1. Petitions of the Municipality of Caledonia, and of the Debenture holders of the said Municipality, for authority to the Municipality to issue new debentures in lieu of those outstanding, 163. Recommendation to suspend Rule relative to Notice; Suspended; Bill presented, 188. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 335. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Passed, 387. By the Council, 411. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 75.)

2. Petition of the same, for authority to exempt from taxation for a terms of years the Woollen Factory of R. McKinnon, 257. Report of Notice, 274. Bill presented 276. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 482.

CALLIÈRE :—*See Accounts, 9. Addresses, 12.*

CANADA COMPANY :—Petition for an Act to amend the Acts relating to their Charter, 56. Report of Notice, 67. Bill presented, 121. Referred, 161. Reported, with amendments, 211. Considered in committee; Reported, 252. Passed, 259. By the Council, with amendments, 327. Considered, 328. Agreed to, 379. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 100.)

- CANADA COPPER CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 107. Referred, 161. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 485. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 136.)
- CANADA EXPLORING AND MINING CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 103. Report of Notice, 118. Bill presented, 140. Referred, 162. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 493. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 129.)
- CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**:—See *Accounts*, 24.
- CANADA MARINE INSURANCE CO.**:—Petition for an extension of their powers, and a change of name to the Citizens' Investment and Insurance Company, 127. Report of Notice, 187. Bill presented, 190. Referred, 232. Reported, with amendments, 280. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 385. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, 412. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 93.)
- CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL AND STOCK INSURANCE CO.**:—Petition for additional powers, 146. Report of Notice, 164. Bill presented, 165. Referred, 232. Reported, 280. Considered in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 385. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, 412. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 101.)
- CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO. (of Great Britain)**:—Bill to incorporate the said Company in this Province; Petition of last Session, and order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice, 39. Referred, 73. Reported, with amendments, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 280. Motion for third reading; Amendment proposed, to re-commit Bill; Amendment, to postpone third reading six months, carried, 371. Fee refunded, 498.
- CANALS, PROVINCIAL**:—Motion (in amendment to a question of Supply) that the House regrets that at a time when increased taxation was deemed necessary to maintain the public credit, His Excellency should have been advised to sanction an Order in Council by which the revenue of the Provincial Canals is materially diminished, without any compensating advantage, 206. Negatived, 216.
- See *Accounts*, 54.
- CANONTO**:—Select Committee appointed to inquire into all matters connected with the survey of that township, 172. Report (App. No. 12); Printed, 498.
- CARLETON LEAD MINING CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 119. Referred, 230. Reported, 287. Considered in Committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. By the Council, 445. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 137.)
- CARLETON PLACE**:—Petition for an Act to confirm the title of the incumbent and Wardens of St. James' Church, to Lot 2, 7th Con. Ramsay, and to authorize them to lease the mineral rights thereon, 67. Report of Notice, 96. Bill sent down from the Council, 196. Read, 214. Referred, 233. Reported, 280. Considered in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 385. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 159.)
- CATHCART**:—Petition for aid for roads in that township, and for a survey of certain lands adjoining the township, 146.

**CENSUS**:—Select Committee appointed to consider the manner in which the Census was recently taken up, and the best mode of securing greater accuracy and completeness in the Returns, 61.

**CHATHAM**:—Bill to allow the Town Council to lease certain portions of the market ground; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Order for second reading discharged, 157.

**CHAUDIÈRE VALLEY RAILROAD CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 127. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 165. Referred, 232. Reported, with amendments, 336. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Read third time; Amended; Further amendment proposed and negatived; Passed, 474. By the Council, 501. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 91.)

**CHERTSEY**:

1. Petition from settlers in that township, praying that their share of the Seigniorial Fund may be given towards the purchase of their lots, 88.

2. Petition for the annexation of that township to the Municipality of the Parish of Bienheureux Alphonse Rodriguez, 221. No Notice given, 227.

**CHICOUTIMI (DISTRICT)**:—Petitions for appointment of a Resident Judge for that District, 154.

**CHICOUTIMI (VILLAGE)**:—Petition for aid to construct a wharf at that village, and to establish a ferry across the River Saguenay, 154.

**CHURCHES**:—Bill to amend Chap. 18, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting the erection and repair of Churches and Parsonage Houses; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 40. Referred, 460.

**CIRCUIT COURTS**:

1. Bill to repeal Sec. 51, Chap. 83, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting the ordinary procedure in the Superior and Circuit Courts; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 43. Referred, 109. Reported; 118. Motion that the Order of the day for the House in committee thereon be read; House adjourns, 195. Considered in committee; Reported, 287. Passed, 289.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 79, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting the Circuit Court; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 44. Order for second reading discharged, 451.

**CITIZENS' INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE CO.**:—See *Canada Marine Insurance Co.*

**CLERGY RESERVES**:

1. Bill respecting the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, as to the moneys arising from the Clergy Reserves; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 40. Order for second reading discharged, 450.

2. Petitions for amendments to the Act to enable Municipal Corporations in U. Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money:—Halton Mun. Council, 102. Nassagaweya Mun., 123. Nelson do., 221.

**CLERGYMEN**:—Bill to establish the validity of acts performed in this Province by certain Clergymen ordained in foreign parts; Presented, 51. Order for second reading discharged, 455.

## CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY :

1. His certificates of election of Members returned upon new writs, 1, 142, 179.
2. To attend and amend a Return ; Attends accordingly, 216.
3. To attend with the Return of the last Election for Essex and other papers ; Attends accordingly, 306.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE :—Lays before the House a list of the Bills of last Session on which proceedings were stayed at the prorogation, with a view to their being proceeded with in the present Session, pursuant to a Resolution of the House, 4. Proceedings thereon, 36.

COAL :—See *Addresses*, 13.

COFFIN, MR. :—See *Accounts*, 10. *Addresses*, 14.

## COLBY, CHARLES C. :

1. Petition of, for an Act to confer on him the exclusive right in a certain new and useful art, for extracting oils, &c., from pine stumps, 111. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 150. Order for second reading discharged, 481.
2. Petition of L. E. Richard, of Princeville, against, 180.

COLONIZATION :—See *Emigration*, 2.

COLONIZATION ROADS :—See *Accounts*, 11. *Addresses*, 15. *Ottawa Territory. Roads*, 4-6.

COMMERCE :—See *Banking*.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY :—See *Accounts*, 12. *Addresses*, 16.

## COMMITTEES :

1. Resolution for appointment of ten Standing Committees, 3. Committee appointed to prepare lists of Members to compose the same, 51. Report, 56. Concurred in, 63. See *Banking. Bills, Private*, 1. *Contingencies. Emigration*, 2. *Expiring Laws*, 1. *Orders, Standing. Printing*, 1. *Privileges. Public Accounts*, 2. *Railways*, 3. See also *Elections, Controverted. Library*.

2. Committees of the whole, 82, 83, 113, 156, 177, 205, 229, 328, 383, 489.

3. Order for consideration of certain questions in committee of whole discharged, 488, 489, &c.

4. Proceedings in committee of the whole entered on the Journals, 233, 289, 400, 401, 402, 468.

5. Report progress, and obtain leave to sit again, 70, 121, 185, 245, 302.

6. Rise without reporting, 480.

7. JOINT COMMITTEES :—See *Agriculture. Library. Printing*, 1.

8. Members added to joint committees, 155, 156, 171, 318.

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**COMMITTEES—Continued.**

9. **SELECT COMMITTEES** appointed, 9, 61, 172, 181, &c. See *Agriculture*, 12, 13. *Canonto. Census. Elections, Controverted*, 1. *Fisheries*, 6. *Georgian Bay Canal. Legislative Assembly*, 2. *Library. Municipal Statistics. Municipalities, U. C.*, 11. *Ottawa Territory. Petite Nation. Quebec*, 7. *Reporting. Supervisor of Cullers. Timber*, 3. *Vine*.

10. Rule limiting the number of members on a committee suspended, 62.

11. Members added, 121, 155, 169, 170, 171, 181, 184, 318.

12. Quorum of Standing Committees reduced, 69, 72, 73.—Of Select Committees, 62, 169, 181.—Of a Joint Committee, 99.

13. To report by Bill or otherwise, 338.

14. To report from time to time, 214, 327.

15. Reports printed, 315, 368, 369, 432.

16. Reports concurred in, 63, 286.—Certain paragraphs of a Report, 498.

17. Motion to concur in a Report negatived, 488, 496.—Superseded by amendment, 498.

18. Report referred to another Select Committee, 215.

19. Report referred back, for reconsideration, 228.

**COMMON LAW PROCEDURE**:—Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of U. C.; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

**CONFIRMATION OF TITLE**:—See *Judicial Sales*, 1, 3.

**CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF B.N. AMERICA**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 32. No Notice required, 67. Bills presented, 68. Referred, 230. Reported, with amendments, 335. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Passed, 387. By the Council, 411. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 162.)

**CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 107. Referred, 161. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 493. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 132.)

## CONTINGENCIES :

1. **STANDING COMMITTEE** on Contingencies appointed, 3, 57, 63. Members added, 155, 184. **FIRST REPORT** (for an advance; and recommending a reduction of the Quorum); Quorum to be nine, 72. Address ordered, 73. (See *Addresses*, 17.) **SECOND REPORT** (for a further advance), 132. Address ordered, 135. (See *Addresses*, 18.) **THIRD REPORT** (on Accounts of past year), 208. **FOURTH REPORT**, 312. (See *infra*, 2.) **FIFTH REPORT** (with new scale of salaries for employés), 368. (App. No. 6.) Printed, *ib.* Second and fourth paragraphs concurred in, 498. **SIXTH REPORT** (with estimate of expenses to 30th June, 1865,—App. No. 6); Addresses ordered, 383. (See *Addresses*, 19, 20.) **SEVENTH REPORT**, recommending the distribution of 40,000 vols. of Parliamentary papers remaining on hand, 415.

2. Fourth Report of the Committee, recommending that the advance made to the employés in 1858 be stopped from their salaries; that no extras be employed, in future, except upon a recommendation of the Committee; and that the supply of Newspapers be restricted, 312. Printed, 315. Motion to concur in Report; Amendment to post-

CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

pone the question 3 months negatived; Debate on main motion adjourned, 489. Motion to discharge Order for consideration; Amendment proposed, to refer Report back to Committee, to extend the time for the re-imbusement of the advances; Amendment, that the Report be concurred in, but that the time for re-payment be extended to 1st July, 1865, carried, 497. Amendment, to main motion as amended, that the House cannot entertain any project which restricts the Speaker's acknowledged prerogative, and it is inopportune to consider the proposed changes at this late period of the Session, carried, 498:

CO-PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY:—Bill to facilitate the remedy, by attachment, of separate creditors' against Co-partnership Property; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Committed, 109. Order for consideration discharged, 488.

CORONERS' INQUESTS:—Petition for an Act to prevent the holding of unnecessary Inquests by Coroners; Middlesex Mun. Council, 502.

CORPORATE RIGHTS:—Bill to amend Chap. 88, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, concerning the protection and enforcement of Corporate Rights; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 49. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

COTE ST. LOUIS:—See *St. Louis*.

COUNSEL:—Petitions for leave to be heard by Counsel:—Returning Officer, Essex Election, 317. Counsel called in, and heard, 320.—W. Venner, of Quebec (Gold Mining Bill), 342.

COUNTIES:—See *Representation*, 1.

COUNTY COURTS:—Bill to amend the Act respecting County Courts; from the Council; Read, 176. Order for second reading discharged, 489.

COUNTY JUDGES:—House resolves to go into Committee, to provide for the salaries of eight County Judges in L. Canada; His Excellency's recommendation signified, 82. Order for consideration discharged, 489.

CROWN LANDS REPORT:—See *Accounts*, 34.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:—Petition for incorporation of the Royal Canadian Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 131. Report of Notice, 135. Bill presented, 138. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

CURRENCY:—Bill to amend the Act respecting the Currency; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Order for second reading discharged, 450.

CUSTOMS DUTIES:—Bill further to amend the Act respecting Duties of Customs and the collection thereof, and to alter the duties on Ginger, Orange, and other similar wines; Ordered; Presented; Read twice; Ordered for third reading, 435. Order discharged, and Bill committed; Resolutions (from Committee of Ways and Means) for increasing the Customs Duties on Vinegar, Petroleum, Naptha, and Benzole, referred; Bill amended; Reported; Passed, 492. By the Council, 501. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 2.)

See *Excise Duties*, 3.

DAVERNE, RICHARD:—Petition of R. Daverne, of Adolphustown, setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief, 164.

- DEAF MUTES**:—See *Blind*. *Toronto*, 4.
- DEBT, IMPRISONMENT FOR**:—Bill to amend Sec. 41 of Chap. 24, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, relating to arrest and imprisonment for debt; Order of last Session read; Bill presented; Read thrice and passed, 89. By the Council, with amendments, 205. Considered, and agreed to, 449. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 25.)
- DEBTORS**:—Bill to explain Sec. 18 of the Indigent Debtors Act; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Order for second reading discharged, 468.  
See *Insolvency*.
- DELAWARE**:—Bill to separate that township from the West Riding of Middlesex, and annex it to the East Riding; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Order for second reading discharged, 454.
- DE LÉRY ESTATE**:—Petitions praying that the operation of the De Léry Patent may be restricted to the unsold lands in the Seigniori of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, 342.
- DELISLE, A. M.**:—Petition of A. M. Delisle, of Montreal, setting forth certain grievances (in reference to his dismissal from the office of Sheriff), and praying relief, 155. Referred to Printing Committee, with all other documents connected therewith, to select such portions as it is desirable to print, 363.  
See *Accounts*, 47. *Addresses*, 21, 48.
- DENONVILLE**:—See *Bégon*.
- DIVISION COURTS**:
1. Bill to extend and increase the jurisdiction of the Division Courts of U. Canada (Mr. Scatcherd); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 43. Order for second reading discharged, 451.
  2. Bill to amend Chap. 19, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting Division Courts; Order of last Session read (Hon. Mr. Cameron); Bill presented, 46. Order for second reading discharged, 452.
  3. Bill to amend Chap. 19, &c., (Mr. McConkey); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Read second and third times, and passed, 461. By the Council, 493. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 27.)
  4. Bill to amend the Division Courts Act; From the Council, 119. Read, 120. Order for second reading discharged, 489.
- DOGS AND SHEEP**:—Bill to impose a tax on Dogs, and to provide for the better protection of Sheep in U. Canada; Presented, 58. Order for second reading discharged, 455.
- DORSET GOLD MINING Co.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 257.
- DOWER**:—Bill to amend the law of Dower in U. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Committed, 442. Order for consideration discharged, 467.
- DRAINAGE**:—Bill to authorise Township Municipalities to purchase wet lands for the purpose of draining and settling the same; Presented, 89. Order for second reading discharged, 457.
- DU LOUP GOLD Co.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 218. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 228. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 327. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 406. By the Council, 485. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 108.)

**DUMOINE AND DES BARQUES, ISLES**:—Petition for an Act to incorporate the proprietors of those Islands, for the better management of the Common thereof, 117. Report of Notice, 132. Bill sent down from the Council; Read, 277. Referred, 285. Reported, with amendments, 311. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 375. Passed, as amended, 386. Amendments agreed to by Council, 396. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 70.)

**DUNDAS AND WATERLOO ROAD**:—See *Accounts*, 13.

**DUNDEE**:—Bill to change the tenure of the Indian lands in the township of Dundee; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Referred, 109. Reported, with amendments, and a Memorandum by the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Memorandum printed, 118. Bill considered in committee; Reported, 186. Passed, 193. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, 252. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 68.)

**DUNSFORD, MARTIN**:—Petition for an Act to authorize his admission to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, 221. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 276. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 380. Reported, with amendments, 383. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 477. Fee refunded, 498.

**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK**:—Petition for amendments to their Act of incorporation, 32. Special Report on Notice, 79. Bill presented, 81. Order for second reading discharged, 229.—New Bill sent down from the Council; Read, 214. Referred, 230. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 294. Passed, 300. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 82.)

**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ELDORADO GOLD AND COPPER MINING Co.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 20. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 81. Referred, 159. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 445. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 105.)

#### EDUCATION :

1. Bill to abolish the office of Inspector of Common Schools in L. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 49. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 15, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Education (Mr. Taschereau); Presented, 165. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

3. Bill to amend Chap. 15, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Provincial aid for Superior Education, and Normal and Common Schools (Mr. Pâquet); Presented, 328. Order for second reading discharged, 460.

4. Petitions praying that no Act may be passed to compel Protestant non-residents to pay the School tax to Roman Catholic School Commissioners in L. Canada:—Lachine, 105. Lake of Two Mountains, 180. Montreal, 22. St. Bernard de Lacolle, 208, 322, 388.

5. Petition praying that the common school grant for L. Canada may be increased; Chicoutimi Muny., 154.

6. Petition for amendments to the School Laws of L. Canada; Ste. Marie de Beauce, 164.

7. Petition of M. Gunn, praying for an Act to define the qualifications of local Superintendents of Schools in U. Canada, 393.

See *Accounts*, 14, 15.

**EJECTMENTS:**—Bill respecting Ejectments, in so far as regards Tenants overholding wrongfully in Upper Canada; Presented, 190. Referred, 382. Reported, with amendments, 392. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 449. By the Council, 493. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 30.)

## ELECTIONS:

1. Bill to amend the Act respecting Election of Members of the Legislature (Mr. Rose); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Referred, 300. Other Bills (*infra*, 2, 4) referred, 301. Members added, 318. Bill respecting Members (see *Members*, 1) referred, 318. Report that they have incorporated the provisions of all the Bills into one; Bill, as amended, printed, 338. Considered and amended in committee, 411. Reported; Motion to postpone reception of report two weeks; Motion withdrawn; Bill recommitted, and further amended; Reported; Passed, 446.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 6, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting Elections (Mr. Geoffrion); Presented, 58. Referred to committee on foregoing Bill, 301.

3. Bill to amend the Act for the prevention of corrupt practices at Elections; Presented, 68. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

4. Bill respecting the Election of Members of the Legislature (Atty. Gen. Dorion); Presented, 83. Referred to committee on first mentioned Bill, 301. See *supra*, 1.

5. Certificates by Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of Election of Members returned upon new writs, 1, 142, 179.

### 6. WRIT ISSUED DURING THE RECESS.

CONSTITUENCY.	IN THE ROOM OF	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.
Leeds (South Riding).....	Albert N. Richards, Esq.....	Appointed Sol. General, U.C., 1.

### 7. WRITS ISSUED DURING THE SESSION.

Montreal (East Division).....	Hon. G. E. Cartier.....	App. Attorney Gen. East, 136.
Kingston.....	Hon. John A. Macdonald.....	Do Attorney Gen. West, 136.
Sherbrooke (Town).....	Hon. A. T. Galt.....	Do Minister of Finance, 136.
Northumberland (W. Riding)....	James Cockburn, Esq.....	Do Solicitor Gen. West, 136.
Niagara (Town).....	John Simpson, Esq.....	Do Provincial Secretary, 136.
Kamouraska.....	Jean C. Chapais, Esq.....	Do Com. of Pub. Works, 136.
Dorchester .....	Hector L. Langevin, Esq.....	Do Sol. Gen. East, 136.
Hamilton.....	Isaac Buchanan, Esq.....	Do Pres. of Exec. Council, 137.
Montreal (West Division).....	Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee.....	Do Minister of Agriculture, 137.
Waterloo (North Riding).....	Hon. M. H. Foley.....	Do Postmaster General, 137.

## ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED:

1. General Committee of Elections:—Speaker's Warrant appointing Members to serve thereon, 9. Appointing a new member to supply a vacancy, 139. Members sworn, 24, 164. Time appointed for first meeting, 24. Report Chairmen's panel, 25. Amended panels (Members), 72. Report that the Committee have decided to choose new committees on certain Election Petitions, those first chosen having been discharged, 25. An Election Petition referred, 276. Order referring certain petitions discharged, 31. Petitions referred back, to appoint new committees, 166. Report days appointed for choosing committees, 279. Report names of committees on Election Petitions, 32, 79, 96, 132, 135. New committees, 180. Leave given to withdraw a Report naming a committee, 134. Special Report that by reason of irreconcilable disagreement of opinion, the committee are unable to proceed in the discharge of their duties, 279. Speaker's Warrant appointing a new committee, 283. Members sworn, 315.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED— *Continued.*

2. Special Report by General Committee of Elections, that a certain Election Petition has been mislaid, but that an attested copy has been procured, which they have substituted for the original petition, 79. The attested copy referred to the committee appointed on the Election in question, 90.

3. Special Report, that by reason of irreconcilable disagreement of opinion, they are unable to proceed in the discharge of their duties, 279. New committee appointed, 283.

4. Mr. Speaker reports that the Recognizances on certain Election Petitions are unobjectionable, 14, 274, 314.—That he has taxed the costs to be paid by the parties in Election cases, 173, 491.

5. Names of Members chosen to serve on certain Election Committees called over (to be sworn); Certain Members absent, 6, 134, 139.—Report from General Committee (in certain cases) that they had decided to choose new committees,—those first chosen having been discharged under the provisions of the 77th Section of the Controverted Elections Act, 25.

6. Members reported absent from the sitting of Election Committees; Ordered to attend in their place in the House, 7, 18, 26, &c.—Attend, explain (upon oath) the cause of their absence, and are excused by the House, 11, 26, &c.—Ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for non-attendance, 11.—Sergeant-at-Arms reports that they are absent from town, 14.—Appear at the Bar, and explain (upon oath); Discharged from custody, 21.—Order for arrest of a Member discharged, on a medical certificate, 35.

7. A Member of an Election Committee excused from further attendance, 35.

8. House adjourns for a few minutes, to enable Election Committees to meet and adjourn, 140, 195, &c.

9. An Election Petition which had been presented on the last day of last Session, received and read, 7.

10. Special Report by an Election Committee that the petition referred to them has been mislaid, 79. An attested copy of the petition referred, 90.

11. Petitioners in certain Election cases, withdraw from the contestation, 30, 31, 148.

12. *Bellechasse*:—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Names of committee called over (to be sworn); Messrs. Knight and Sylvain absent, 6. Report from General Committee, that they have decided to choose a new committee, that first chosen having been discharged under the provisions of the 77th Section of the Controverted Elections Act, 25. Report names of new committee, 32. Committee sworn, 35. Report absence of members, 56, 63, 147, 156, 164, 174. Proceedings thereon, 64, 156, 185. Leave to adjourn, 68. Speaker communicates a letter from petitioners, abandoning the contestation, 148. Final Report, in favor of sitting member, 180.

13. *Brockville*:—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report list of committee, 96. Committee sworn; Petition referred, 105. Report that they have extended the delay for fying lists of objected votes, 111. Leave to adjourn, 111, 166, 248. Report absence of Members, 150, 249, 287, 323. Proceedings thereon, 157, 253, 299.

14. *Carleton*:—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report absence of Mr. Jackson, 8. Leave to adjourn, 12, 81. Message sent to L. Council, for leave to Hon. Mr. Skead to attend committee, 12. Granted, 16. Final Report, in favor of sitting member, 124.

15. *Essex*:—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Petition of Thos. McKee, praying to be allowed to oppose the prayer of the petition of Arthur Rankin, Esq., 87.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED—*Continued.*

Report list of committee, 132. Leave given to General Committee to withdraw the Report, 134. Again reported, 135. Names of committee called over; One of the members absent, 141. Committee sworn; Petition referred, 151. Report absence of members, 164, 174. Proceedings thereon, 185. Leave to adjourn, 205. Final Report, in favor of A. Rankin, Esq., and calling attention to the conduct of John McEwan, Returning Officer, and J. E. Maguire and Wm. Kelly, Dy. Returning Officer and Poll Clerk for Anderdon, 213. Clerk of Crown in Chancery attends, by order, and amends Return, 216. Report of Committee read; Resolution, that the conduct of McEwan, Maguire, and Kelly, demands the serious consideration of the House; They are summoned to appear at the Bar, 258. Certificates read setting forth that Maguire and Kelly are ready and willing to appear, but are unable to do so for want of means; Clerk of Crown in Chancery attends with the Return and other papers, 305. John McEwan examined, 307, 320. A. McClennehan examined, 309. Again; E. Brooks examined, 316. D. McMullen examined, 317, 371. Petition of J. McEwan to be heard by Counsel, 317. Counsel called in and heard, 320. Albert Prince examined, 319. Motion that J. McEwan failed in his duty as Returning Officer at the said Election, in making a Return of a Member according to the exigency of the Writ of Election; Motion to postpone consideration of the motion until after the examination of the Dy. Returning Officer and Poll Clerk for Anderdon; Amendment, that it was the duty of Mr. McEwan to have returned Arthur Rankin, Esq., carried, 324. Motion that the further consideration of the question be the first Order on the morrow; Amendment proposed, that the conduct of Mr. McEwan deserves the grave censure of the House, and that he ought to be removed from the office of Sheriff and Returning Officer for Essex; House adjourns, 329. Consideration resumed; Amendment to the amendment, that Mr. McEwan, having failed to make a proper Return, is guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, carried; Motion to add "and that he be admonished by Mr. Speaker, and discharged," carried; He is admonished and discharged; Mr. Speaker's admonition to be entered on the Journals, 331. James E. Maguire examined, 352, 364. Wm. Kelly examined, 366. A. McKellar, Esq., M.P.P., to attend in his place, 368. Attends, and is examined, 370. McMullen, McClennehan, and Brooks discharged from further attendance, 371. Maguire and Kelly discharged, 399.

16. *Hamilton*:—Petition of Robert McElroy, Esq., against the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, 218. Recognizance unobjectionable, 274. Petition referred to Committee of Elections, 276. Day appointed for choosing committee, 279. Report names of members of committee, 326. Committee sworn; Petition referred, 336. Special Report that they have extended the time to file lists of objected votes, 342, 394: Leave to adjourn, 342, 397.

17. *Hochelaga*:—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Names of Committee called over (to be sworn); Mr. Denis absent, 6. Report from General Committee, that they have decided to choose a new committee, that first chosen having been discharged under the provisions of the 77th Section of the Controverted Elections Act, 25. Report names of new committee, 32. Committee sworn, 35. Report absence of members, 56, 118. Proceedings thereon, 64. Leave to adjourn, 63. Final Report in favor of sitting member, with remarks in reference to the practice of fying the consent of parties that both the Petition and the Defence be declared not frivolous or vexatious, which, in the opinion of the committee, does not bind them, and tends to encourage the presentation of Election Petitions without probable cause, 126.

18. *Joliette*:—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report absence of Members, 7, 10, 13, 20, 24, 26, 27, 33, 35, 140, 147, 149, 382. Proceedings thereon, 10, 11, 21, 152, 157, 409. Hon. Mr. Cameron excused, on account of illness, from further attendance, 35. Leave to adjourn, 58, 226, 302, 395.

19. *Laprairie*:—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Leave to adjourn, 16. Speaker communicates letter from the petitioners, withdrawing from the contestation,

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED—*Continued.*

30. Order referring petition discharged, 31. Final Report of Committee, in favor of sitting member, 34.

20. *Montmagny* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report absence of Members, 7, 10, 16, 18. Final Report in favor of sitting member, 88.

21. *Montreal (East Division)* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report absence of Members, 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 24, 72. Proceedings thereon, 11, 14, 21, 26, 83. Leave to adjourn, 28. Final Report, in favor of sitting member, Petitioners having failed to prove their qualifications as Electors, 96.

22. *Niagara* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Recognizance unobjectionable, with costs against sitting Member, 14. Report names of members of Committee, 132. Names called over; One of the members absent, 134. Again, 139. Petition referred back to General Committee, 166. Speaker reports that he has taxed the costs and expenses incurred in defending the recognizance, to be paid by the sitting member to the petitioners, 173. Report names of new committee, 180. Committee sworn, 189. Petition referred, 190. Message sent to L. Council for leave to Hon. Mr. Currie to attend committee, 219. Special Report of issue of a Commission; Leave to adjourn, 222.

23. *Ottawa (County)* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report absence of Members, 8. Proceedings thereon, 11. Message sent to L. Council, for leave to Messrs. Skead and Vidal to attend committee, 35, 58. Granted, 60. Leave to adjourn, 129, 186. Final Report, in favor of sitting member, 312.

24. *Quebec (Centre Division)* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Speaker communicates a letter from the petitioners, withdrawing from the contestation; Order referring petition discharged, 31.

25. *Richelieu* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report names of Committee; Also that the original petition has been mislaid, 79. Committee sworn; An attested copy of the petition referred, 90. Leave to adjourn, 97, 126, 140, 181, 195, 276, 289, 363. Report absence of members, 173. Proceedings thereon, 185.

26. *Russell* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report absence of Members, 8, 133, 135, 140, 147, 149, 164, 397. Proceedings thereon, 12, 151, 152, 176, 410. Leave to adjourn, 20, 221, 302. Messages sent to L. Council, for leave to Hon. Messrs. Skead and Proulx to attend committee, 189, 219, 248. Granted, 192, 250.

27. *St. Hyacinthe (County)* :—Petition of G. C. Dessaulles and others, Electors, (presented on the last day of last Session), against Rémi Raymond, Esq., and in favor of A. C. Papineau, Esq., 7. Recognizance unobjectionable, 14. Report names of members of Committee, 136. Names called over; One of the members absent, 141. Again, 151, 153. Petition referred back to General Committee, 166. Report names of new committee, 180. Committee sworn; Petition referred, 190. Special Report that they have extended the delay to file lists of objected votes, 196. Leave to adjourn, 204, 223, 328, 396, 492. Report absence of members, 323, 392, 396. Proceedings thereon, 334, 409.

28. *Terrebonne* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Report names of committee, 79. Committee sworn; Petition referred, 90. Special Report that they have extended the time for filing lists of objected votes, 95. Leave to adjourn, 99, 215, 296, 352. Report absence of members, 129, 133, 135, 140, 147, 149, 204, 282, 345. Proceedings thereon, 151, 156. Final Report, in favor of Sitting Member, 393.

29. *Verchères* :—(*Proceedings continued from last Session.*) Leave to adjourn, 8, 33, 124. Report absence of members, 147, 149, 155. Proceedings thereon, 152, 153, 166. Final Report in favor of Sitting Member, 188. Mr. Speaker reports that he has taxed the costs to be paid by Petitioner, 491.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED—*Continued.*

30. *Waterloo (N. Riding)*:—Petition of R. Lang and W. Gaul, Electors, against Isaac E. Bowman, Esq., 257. Recognizance unobjectionable, 314. Day appointed for choosing committee, 323. Report names of Members of committee, 391. Committee sworn; Petition referred, 395. Special Report that they have extended the delay to file lists of objected votes; Leave to adjourn, 396.

ELGIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:—Petition of the Trustees thereof, for authority to convey a certain lot of land in Elgin (Huntingdon) to the Presbytery of Montreal of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, 221. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 228. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 380. Reported, with amendments, 383. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 477. By the Council, 501. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 160.)

## EMIGRATION :

1. Bill to amend the Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Motion for second reading; Debate thereon adjourned, 176. Resumed; Read second time, and committed, 295. Considered and amended; Reported, 402. Passed, 418. By the Council, 493. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 16.)

2. Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization appointed, 3, 57, 63. Members added, 170. Return of free grants on Colonization Roads referred, 140. FIRST REPORT, recommending a reduction of the quorum; Quorum to be seven, 73. SECOND REPORT, 391. (App. No. 7.) Printed, 432.

EMPLOYÉS OF THE GOVERNMENT:—See *Accounts*, 73—76. *Addresses*, 66, 67. *Sureties of Public Officers*.

EMPLOYÉS OF THE HOUSE:—See *Contingencies*.

## ERIE AND NIAGARA RAILWAY CO. :

1. Petition for power to extend their line, and acquire additional depôt ground, 134. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 276. Referred, 285.

2. Petition against, 221.

ESCOTT MINING CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 97. Referred, 160. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 485. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 128.)

ESTIMATES (CIVIL SERVICE):—See *Governor General*, 12, 13.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY:—See *Sureties of Public Officers*.

## EXCISE DUTIES :

1. Bill to impose additional Excise duties on spirits distilled in the Province, and additional customs duties on spirits imported; Ordered, 178.

2. Bill to impose additional Duties of Excise on Whiskey and Tobacco; and to amend and consolidate the laws respecting duties of Excise; Ordered (See *Supply*, 2), 291. Presented, 328. Committed, 400. Resolutions providing for a Board of Commissioners of Customs, Excise, and Stamps (*infra*, 3) referred, *ib.* Bill considered and amended, 431. Reported; Read third time; Motion to amend Bill negatived; Passed, 470. By the Council, 493. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 3.)

EXCISE DUTIES—*Continued.*

3. House resolves to go into committee relative to the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Customs, Excise, and Stamps, 383. Considered; Report a Resolution constituting a Board to consist of three Deputy Heads of Departments, with an allowance of \$600 per annum to each; Referred to committee of whole on the foregoing Bill, 400. See *supra*, 2.

4. Petitions praying that the existing stocks of manufactured Tobacco may be exempted from the proposed excise duties:—Hamilton, 393. Montreal, *ib.* Toronto, *ib.*

EXHIBITION IN LONDON:—See *Addresses*, 22.

## EXPIRING LAWS:

1. Standing Committee on Expiring Laws appointed, 3, 56, 63. Report, 393.

2. Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein mentioned; Presented, 395. Read second and third times; Passed, 450. By the Council, 493. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 24.)

FEE FUND (U. C.):—See *Accounts*, 17. *Stamp Duties*, 1, 2.

FERGUS, ELORA, AND GUELPH RAILWAY CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 127. Petitions in favor, 196, 207. Report of Notice, 132. Bill presented, 141. Referred, 169. Reported, with amendments, 288. Considered in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 385. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, 412. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 90.)

FIRE COMPANIES:—Bill respecting independent Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies; Presented, 107. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

## FISHERIES:

1. Bill to amend Chap. 62, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting Fisheries and Fishing (Mr. Price); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Referred to Committee on the Fishery Act, 461. See *infra*, 6.

2. Bill to amend the Act respecting Fisheries and Fishing in U. Canada (Mr. Biggar); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Order for second reading discharged, 452.

3. Petition against the foregoing Bill (*supra*, 2); P. R. Trumpour and others, 15.

4. Petition for amendments to the Bill; Prince Edward, 19.

5. Bill to amend Chap. 62; Consol. Stat. of Canada, and to provide for the better regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries (Mr. McDougall); Presented, 222. Order for second reading discharged, 460.

6. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Fishery Act, and the administration of Justice connected therewith, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the working of the system of protection extended to the fisheries, the system of bounties, &c., 60. Members added; Quorum reduced; Minutes and documents connected with the committee of last Session on the same subject referred, 169. Report, 342. (App. No. 5.) Not to be printed at present, 394. Printed in Appendix to Journals, with certain tables, and selections from the Evidence, 432, 498, 502. Bill to amend the Fishery Act (*supra*, 1) referred, 461.

7. Petitions for amendments to the Fishery Act:—Charlevoix, 27. Escoumains Municipality, 135. Fish and Game Protection Club of L. Canada, 103. Trois Pistoles and St. Simon, 32.

See *Accounts*, 18, 19; *Addresses*, 23, 24.

**FLAX** :—Petitions for a grant of money to County Agricultural Associations, to enable them to encourage the erection of machinery for the manufacture of Flax :—J. Keefer and others, 221. West Middlesex Agricultural Society, 393.

**FLEMING, JOHN** :—Petition of J. Fleming, of Barnston, setting forth grievances, and praying relief, 123.

**FOLEY, HON. M. H.** :—Petition of, for an Act to authorize his admission to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, 72. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 80. Referred, 89. Reported with amendments, 126. Considered in committee; Reported, 250. Passed, 258. By the Council, 298. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 171.)

**FORSYTH, MR.** :—See *Accounts*, 48. *Addresses*, 50.

**FORTUNE, MR. SHERIFF** :—See *Accounts*, 20. *Addresses*, 25.

**FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS** :—Bill relating to the fraudulent marking of Merchandize; Presented, 189. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

**FRENCH INVENTIONS** :—See *Accounts*, 21. *Addresses*, 26.

**FULLARTON** :

1. Petition for an Act to legalize the present division lines between lots in that township, 55. Report of Notice, 130.

2. Petition against the above, 55.

**GAME** :

1. Bill to amend the Game Law of U. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Referred, 109. Reported, with amendments, 257. Considered in committee; Reported, 410. Passed, 448.

2. Bill to amend the L. Canada Game Act (Mr. Pâquet); Presented, 100. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

3. Petitions for amendments to the foregoing Bill :—Berthier, 297. Richelieu, 393.

4. Bill to amend the L. Canada Game Act (Mr. Irvine); Presented, 148. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

5. Petition for amendments to the Game Laws of U. Canada; Kent, 128.

6. Petition for amendments to the Game Laws of L. Canada; Huntingdon, 163.

**GAOLS AND GAOLERS** :

1. Petitions for repeal of the Act relating to Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., in so far as respects Inspectors of County Gaols :—Elgin Mun. Council, 218. Prince Edward do., 129.

2. Petition for such an amendment of Chap. 127, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, as to empower County Councils in U. Canada to fix the salaries of Gaolers; Middlesex County Council, 131.

See *Accounts*, 70.

**GENERAL AVERAGE** :—Bill respecting General Average; Presented, 59. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY :**

1. House resolves to go into committee to consider of continuing the Act providing for the Geological Survey, 156. Considered, 318. Report a Resolution, 337. Motion to re-commit Resolution, to provide that instead of an appropriation of \$20,000 per annum for 5 years, the appropriation be annually submitted to Parliament, negatived; Resolution agreed to; Bill presented, 339. See *infra*, 2.

2. Bill to revive and continue for 5 years the Act providing for a Geological Survey of the Province; Ordered, 339. Presented, 340. Committed, 400. Considered; Reported; Passed, 436. By the Council, 485. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 8.)

**GEORGIAN BAY CANAL :**

1. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of constructing a Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and the Bay of Quinté, through the valley of the Trent, 59. Report, 414. (App. No. 4.)

2. Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a Ship Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, *via* Lake Simcoe, 60. Entry in Journals of 15th April, 1863, appointing a committee on the same subject, read; Minutes and evidence relating to the said committee referred to this committee, 150. Report, 287. (App. No. 2.) Printed, 335.

3. Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability of constructing a Canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, by Lake Simcoe and Lake Scugog, through the County of Ontario, 113. Report, 395. (App. No. 9.) Printed, 432.

**GOLD MINES :—Sec Mines, 3, 4.**

**GOOD TEMPLARS :—**Petitions for an Act to incorporate the Order of Good Templars, 78, 88, 103, 117, 123, 127, 131. Report of Notice, 96. Motion for leave to bring in a Bill; Amendment, to postpone the same 12 months, negatived; Bill presented, 97. Referred, 160. Reported, with amendments, 211. Considered in committee; Reported, 252. Passed, 259. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, 321. Agreed to, 379. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 140.)

**GORDON, ALEX. :—**Petition of, for an Act to authorize his admission to practise as an Attorney, 67. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 118. Order for second reading discharged, 230.

**GOURLAY, ROBERT F. :—**Petition of the daughters of the late R. F. Gourlay, praying that certain sums voted to their late father may be paid to them, 117.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL :**

1. His Speech at the opening of the Session, 2. Day appointed for consideration, 3, Motion for an Address to thank His Excellency, &c., 12. See *Addresses*, 77.

2. Speech further considered; Resolution, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in a committee of the whole, 52. See *Supply*, 1.

3. Acquaints the House, through a Member, that he will receive them with an Address, 9, 33.

4. Recommends to the consideration of the House (through a Member of the Executive Council) measures involving an appropriation of public money, 82.

5. Gives the Royal Assent to Bills, 502.

GOVERNOR GENERAL—*Continued.*

6. His Speech at the close of the Session, 508.
7. Prorogues the Legislature, 509.

## MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY :

8. Desiring the attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber,—At the opening of the Session, 1.—At the close of the Session, 502.
9. Transmitting the Public Accounts for 1863, 33. (S. Papers No. 2.)
10. Transmitting a Despatch conveying the reply of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to the message of congratulation on the birth of a son, 167.
11. Transmitting a Despatch in acknowledgment of the Address to Her Majesty of congratulation on the birth of a son to the Prince and Princess of Wales, 168.
12. Transmitting the Estimates for the half year ending 30 June, 1864, and for the year ending 30 June, 1865 (S. Papers No. 4.): and recommending the same; Referred to Committee of Supply, 177. See *Supply*, 1.
13. Transmitting Supplementary Estimates for do. do.; Referred, &c., 429. See *Supply*, 1.

GRAND RIVER :—Petition of Mun. Council of Haldimand, for an Act to require the Board of Works and the G. R. Navigation Co. to attach a slide or fishway to each dam constructed by them across the said river, 87.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Co. :—Petition for an Act to require the Company to alter their freight tariff, so as no longer to give any advantage to Montreal over Toronto; Toronto, 20.

See *Accounts*, 64. *Addresses*, 59.

GRANTHAM :—See *Upton*.

GRAY, JOHN :—Petition for an Act to remove doubts as to the power of the surviving Executor under his will to dispose of certain lands, 208. Report of Notice, 212. Bill presented, 214. Referred, 233. Reported, with amendments, 279. Considered in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 384. By the Council, 411. R. A. 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 164.)

GRENVILLE AND CARILLON CANAL :—Petition praying that the same may be put in repair so as to pass vessels drawing 5 ft. 6 in. water, 208.

## GUELPH :

1. Petition for aid to the College of St. Ignatius, in that town, 67.
2. Petition for aid to the Sisters of St. Joseph, in that town, 67.

GUELPH, FERGUS, OWEN SOUND, AND L. HURON RAILWAY Co. :—See *Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway Co.*

## GUNPOWDER :

1. Bill to regulate the storage of Gunpowder; Presented, 176. Referred, 363. Reported, with amendments confining the operations of the bill to Montreal and Quebec; Re-printed, 369. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 449. By the Council, 493. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 56.)

GUNPOWDER—*Continued.*

2. Petition against the Bill ; Montreal, 338.
3. Petition for amendments to the Bill ; Montreal, 338.

HALIFAX MINING Co. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 154. Report of Notice, 164. Bill presented, 165. Referred, 231. Reported, 287. Considered in committee ; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. By the Council, 445. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 121.)

## HAMILTON (City) :

1. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Hamilton, for an Act to re-constitute the debenture debt of that city, and to facilitate the arrangement thereof, 22. Order of last Session read ; Bill presented, read three times, and passed, 69. By the Council, with amendments ; Considered, 197. Agreed to, 321. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 72.)

2. Petitions in favor, 22, 87, 103, 124.

3. *Board of Trade* :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 78. Report of Notice ; Bill presented, 118. Referred, 230. Reported, with amendments, 280. Considered in committee ; Reported, 295. Passed, 300. By the Council, with amendments ; Considered, and agreed to, 356. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 71.)

4. *Children's Industrial School* :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 123. No Notice required, 130. Bill presented, 141. Referred, 230. Reported, with amendments, 275. Considered in committee ; Reported, 294. Passed, 300. By the Council, with amendments, 345. Considered, and agreed to, 348. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 145.)

5. *Post Office* :—See *Accounts*, 66. *Addresses*, 61.

HAMMOND, MR. :—See *Accounts*, 22. *Addresses*, 27.

HARBOURS :—Petition for an Act to define the rights and liabilities connected with public harbours ; Malahide Muny., 131.

See *Accounts*, 54.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE Co. :—See *Accounts*, 24.

HASTINGS :—See *Accounts*, 23. *Addresses*, 28.

HAVALAH GOLD MINING Co. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 87. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 160. Reported, 275. Considered in committee ; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 485. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 112.)

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS :—Petition for amendments to the Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licence Law ; Ontario, 218.

## HERCHMER, C. L. :

1. Petition for an Act to appoint a Trustee to convey certain portions of the estate of the late C. L. Herchmer, which were sold or agreed to be sold by him before his decease, 117. Report of Notice, 164. Bill sent down from the Council, 159. Read, 165. Referred, 231. Reported, with amendments, 248. Considered and amended in committee ; Reported, 255. Passed, as amended, 288. Amendments agreed to by Council, 321. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 170.)

2. Petition against the Bill, 207.

HEREFORD :—See *Auckland*.

**HIDES :**

1. Bill to regulate the inspection of Hides and Skins; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Order for second reading discharged, 452.

2. Bill to regulate the inspection of Raw Hides and Leather; From the Council, 298. Read, 299. Committed, 401. Considered and amended; Reported, 418. Passed, as amended, 436. Amendments agreed to by Council, 494. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 21.)

HOHELAGA :—Bill to increase the number of polling places in that county; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 44. Order for second reading discharged, 467.

HOCQUART :—Petition for a survey of that township, 55.

HOLMES, B. :—See *Accounts*, 47. *Addresses*, 48.

HUGGARD, J. T. :—Petition of, for an Act to provide for his admission to practise as a Barrister, Attorney, and Solicitor, 88. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 141. Referred, 162. Reported, with amendments, 219. Considered in committee; Reported, 254. Passed, 260. By the Council, 321. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 172.)

HUMANE SOCIETY :—Petition for incorporation of the Humane Society of British North America, 111. No Notice required, 118. Bill presented, 119. Referred, 230. Reported with amendments, limiting the operations to Canada, &c., 280. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 295. Passed, 300. By the Council, 334. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 146.)

HUNTINGDON COPPER Co. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 107. Referred, 161. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 493. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 134.)

HURON AND BRUCE :—Bill to increase the Representation of those Counties; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Order for second reading discharged, 452.

HURON AND OTTAWA TERRITORY :—See *Ottawa Territory*.

**I**BERVILLE :

1. Petition of the School Commissioners of that town, for authority to acquire property therein for the erection of a superior commercial school, 128. Bill presented, 137. Referred, 161.

2. Petition of the Members of the Iberville Academy, for an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into between them and the School Commissioners of Iberville, 218. Recommendation to suspend Rule relative to Notice, 227. Suspended; Bill presented, 248. Referred, 285. Reported, 303. Considered in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 385. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 144.)

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT :—See *Debt*.

## INDIANS :

1. Bill to amend Chap. 9, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting civilization and enfranchisement of certain Indians; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 40. Order for second reading discharged, 75.

2. Petition from Chiefs of the Huron Indians at Lorette, for the passing of an Act for the protection of their timber, 196. Bill presented, 276. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 380. Report, that the Bill is not a private bill, as bills affecting the Indians are usually under the control of the Administration, but the object of this bill being local, they have amended it, and recommend it for the consideration of the House, 391. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 478. By the Council, 500. R. A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 69.)

See *Manitoulin Islands*.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES :—See *Accessories*.

## INEBRIATES :

1. Petitions for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, at Toronto :—Brantford, 123, Carradoc, 127. Carrick, 87. Easthope, North, 102. Euphemia, 102. Huron, 146. Inverhuron, 117, 123. Lyn, 123. Moore, 102. Moriston, 87. Mornington, 102. Morpeth, 87. Newport, 87. Nottawasaga, 56. Osprey, 56. Sarnia, 102. Scarboro', 102. Sombra, 87. Templeton, 87. Thompson, J., and others, 87. Toronto, 123. Verulam, 131. Wellandport, 87. York, 123.

2. Petition for a grant of Crown lands in the Island of St. Joseph, for the endowment of an Asylum for Inebriates; York and Peel Mun. Council. 88.

INFORMERS :—Bill to compel Informers suing for penalties, in certain cases, to give security for costs; Order of last Session read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 38. Considered, 70. Referred, 75. Reported, with amendments, 97. Re-printed, 99. Considered in committee, 185. Amended, 286. Reported, 289. Passed, 299. By the Council, 355. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 36.)

## INSOLVENCY :

1. Bill respecting Insolvency (Mr. Abbott); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 43. Committed, 83. Considered, 205. Amended in committee, 295. Reported, 315. Read third time, amended, and passed, 334. By the Council, 411. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 17.)

2. Petition against the foregoing Bill; Ottawa Board of Trade, 208.

3. Bill respecting Insolvency (Mr. Huntington); Presented, 52. Order for second reading discharged, 206.

4. Bill to facilitate arrangements between Insolvent Debtors and their creditors, and the *cessions de biens* in L. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 44. Order for second reading discharged, 467.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS :—See *Education*, 1.

INSURANCE COMPANIES :—See *Accounts*, 24. *Banking*. *Mutual Insurance Cos*.

INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY :—See *Accounts*, 25, 26. *Addresses*, 29, 30.

INTEREST OF MONEY :—See *Usury Laws*.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS:

1. Bill to amend the Laws respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the issue of licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale; Order of last Session read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 36. Order for consideration discharged, and Bill referred to a select committee of 19 members; Quorum to be seven, 61. Reported, with amendments; Re-printed, 104. Considered in committee, 186. Amended; Reported; Re-printed, 220. Third reading to be a first order, 246. Read third time, amended, and passed, 249. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, 398. Motion to postpone further consideration three months negatived; Amendments agreed to, 449. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 18.)

2. Motion that in the opinion of this House it is not expedient to permit a continuance of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors within its precincts; Previous Question put and carried; Main motion agreed to, 191.

3. Petitions for the passing of an Act to amend the laws respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and the issue of licenses therefor, and otherwise for the repression of abuses resulting from such sale:—Albion and Tecumseth, 86. Altona, 117. Athol, 179. Augusta, North, 139. Belleville, 127. Belmont Mun'y., 34. Binbrook, 66. Bolton, 86. Bowmanville, 27.—(Cabinet and Chair Factory), 116.—(Wesleyans), 117. Bowmanville Town Council, 66. Brampton, 123, 218. Brant, Justices of the Peace, 247. Brighton, 87.—(Wesleyan Sabbath School), 55. Brockville, 72. Brodie, W., and others, 86. Brome, 22, 77.—(Methodists), 86. Caledon, 77, 135. Caledon Mun'y., 123. Camden East, 110. Canada West, 102. Carpenter, V. E., and others, 87. Carter, N., and others, 86. Cavan, 77, 102. Chinguacousy, 77, 102. Clarence, 77. Clareville, 32. Clarke (Bethel Chapel), 66.—(Prim. Methodists), 110. Clifton, 55. Cornwall, 110. Côte St. Paul, 86.—(Prot. Congregation), 86. Cowansville, 72.—(Congregational Church), 72.—(Trinity Church Sab. School), 72.—(Sabbath School Cong.), 72. Cramahe, 123. Crosby, South, 66. Danville Mun'y., 110. Darling, 102. Darlington, 110. Dereham, 117. Dickinson's Landing, 77. Dumfries, South, 131. Dunville, 102. Easthope, North, 72. Eaton, 86. Elma, 86, 127. Erin Presbyterian Cong., 146. Etobicoke, 55. Etobicoke and York, 66. Farmersville, 71. Farnham, Centre, 22. Farnham, East, 55. Farnham, West, 72. Franklin, 123. Granby, 66, 123. Greenock and Culross, 77. Hawkesbury, West, 66. Hemmingford, 55. Hochelaga, 110. Hope Sunday School, 102. Howick Total Abstinence Society, 34. Huntingdon, 77. Ingersoll, 22. Innisfil and Essa, 127. Inverness, 86. Kincardine and Kinloss, 77. Kingston (Chalmer's Church Sabbath School), 131.—(Presbyterians), 86.—(Wesleyans), 86. Knowlton, 163. Lanark, 22, 55, 134. Lennoxville, 111, 123.—(Congregational Society), 123. Lobo and London, 134. Lochaber, 86. London (city), 187.—(Presbyterians), 66. London (township), 102. McGillivray, 127. Magog, 87. Malton Union Sabbath School, 87. Martin, A. G., and others, 55. Medonte, 127. Megantic Temperance League, 55. Milton, 32. Missionary Church Band of Hope,—and Sunday School, 123. Mitchell, 86. Montreal, 86, 179, 207.—(American Presb. Church), 15.—(Baptists), 123.—(St. Matthew's Church), 179.—(Temperance Society), 179.—(Wesleyans), 77.—(Zion Church), 86.—(Zion Church Sab. School), 179. Moore, 87, 102. Mornington, 102. Norval, 66. Mountain, 55. Murray Mun'y., 163. Myrtle Ashburn, 87. Napanee, 127. Nassagaweya, 196. Nelson, 196. New Glasgow, 110. Newmarket Temp. Assoc'n., 77. Orono, 127.—(Wesleyan Sab. School), 22. Oshawa, 123.—(Wesleyans), 123. Paris, 110, 131. Paxton, J., and others, 83. Perth, 55. Petite Nation, 102. Pickering, 117, 123, 139. Port Hope, 102. Port Stanley, 117. Portsmouth, 86. Prescott, 207. Primitive Methodist Conference, 207. Quebec, 116. Rawdon Total Abstinence Society, 22. Richmond Hill, 86. St. Andrew's (Congregationalists), 127.—(Kirk Session), 196. St. Catharines, 117. St. Cécile, 87. St. George de Henryville, 102. St. Louis de Gonzague, 87. St. Vincent, 134. Salem, 123. Sarnia, 117. Scarboro', 131. Shefford, 22, 55. Shefford, West, 22. Shefford Mountain Sunday School, 22. Sherbrooke, 111.—(Wesleyans), 111.—(Wesleyan Sab. School), 111. Sheridan, 86. Shipton, 102. Shipton

INTOXICATING LIQUORS—*Continued.*

Mun'y, 110. Sidney Temperance Society, 117. Siverton Temperance Organization, 71. Smith, O. F., and others, 27. Spenceville, 123. Stamford, 134. Stanbridge, 72. Stanbridge, North, 131. Stanstead, 77. Stanstead Plain, 27. Stayner, 117. Stratford, 127. Stukely, South, 55. Sunnidale, 117. Sutton, 18. Tanneries Sunday School, 86. Toronto (city), 86, 102, 123.—(Cooke's Church Sabbath School, 102.)—(Prim. Methodists), 131.—(Queen Street Wesleyan Sab. School), 22.—(Wesleyan Circuit), 102—Young Men's Christian Assoc'n.), 127. Toronto (township), 77. Toronto Gore, 77. Tyrone, 27. Vaughan, 131. Waterville, 22. Welland, 129. Wellesley, 22. Westmeath, 66. Westwood, 129. White, H. G., and others, 87. Williams, West, 27. Williamsburg, 102. Woodstock, 32. Yarmouth, 27. Young, R., and others, 22. York, 66.—*Sons of Temperance*, Grand Division, 110. Subordinate Divisions of—Adamsville, 20. Alma, 102. Alton, 139. Altona, 117. Aurora, 122. Britannia, 163. Brougham, 122. Bruce, 77. Brunswick Hill, 86. Burwick and Pine Grove, 66. Bytown, 207. Caledon, 22. Campbellville, 179. Cape Rich, 155. Charlesville, 55. Clareville, 32. Clyde, 55. Coldspring, 66. Cornwall, 117. Covey Hill, 34. Cowansville, 72. Darlington, 102. Dunbar, 22. East Whitby, 122. Eastern Star, 18. Erin, 146. Excelsior, 129. Experiment, 122. Farnham Centre, 22. Fraternity, 77. Glanford, 122. Gough, 77. Goulburn Star, 131. Granby, 122. Hancksville, 22. Happy Home, 122. Harmony, 77. Harvest Home, 86, 163. Harwich, 27. Havelock, 20, 123. Hemmingford, 55. Highland Creek, 131. Hoptown, 22. Howard, 77. Knowlton, 22. Lucknow, 122. Malton, 87. Maple Grove, 110. Mechanics, 86, 110. Middleville, 55. Mooretown, 102. Moulinette, 77. Mount Carmel, 55. Mount Carswell, 32. Mountain, 55. Newmarket, 71. Ontario, 102. Orono, 22. Oshawa, 122. Owen Sound, 127. Palermo, 122. Peel, 131, 139. Peterboro', 129. Port Hope, 102. Port Stanley, 117. Queensville, 155. Rescue, 77. Rideau Union, 131. Rising Star Section of Cadets, 77. St. Catharines, 207. St. Charles, 179. St. Lawrence (Quebec), 34. St. Michael's Union, 34. Shefford Mountain, 22. Sherbrooke Section (Cadets), 22. South Monaghan Union, 77. Sunnidale, 117. Tecumseth, 86. Thornton, 127. Tilsonburg, 117. Trafalgar Star, 77, 86. Triumph, 122. Unionist, 110. Wellington, 122. Westmeath, 66. Whitby, 86. Williamsville, 77. Woodburn, 55. Woodland, 117.—*United Canadian Alliance*, Branches of—Cornwall, 117. Farnham, West, 131. Franklin, 22. Granby, 32. Rockburn, 116. Shefford, 123. Shefford, West, 32. Sutton, 77. West Brome, 86.—*Good Templars*, Members of Grand and Subordinate Temples, 77. And the following Lodges, *viz.*:—Anchor, 86. Balderson's Corners, 127. Canada West, 110. Duke of Wellington, 77. Eastern Star, 77. Evening Star, 131. Ever Onward, 66. Golden Rule, 66. Inverness, 55. Ivy, 123. Lucan, 102. Massawippi Valley, 77. Prince Albert, 27. Prince Alfred, 77. St. Clair Temple, 102. St. Francis, 111. St. Lawrence, 18. Star of Bethlehem, 32. Union, 77. Yarmouth, 77.

4. Petitions for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor law:—Bain, Rev. W., and others, 221. Beckwith and Ramsay, 247. Binbrook, 102. Caledon, 123. Charlottenburgh, 179. Elizabethtown, 129. Esquising, 15. Euphemia, 102. Kincardine, 87. Lyn, 123. Nassagaweya, 134. Orillia, 127. Pavey, H., and others, 117. Reach, 55. Sombra, 87. Stanley, 23. Victoria Square, 134.—*Good Templars*, of the following Temples, *viz.*:—Almonte, 127. Dauntless, 127. Home, 123. Lyn, 123. Maple Wreath, 102. Mount Pleasant, 102. Phoenix, 55. Prince of Wales, 131. Puslinch, 87. Rising Star, 134. Rose of Huron, 146. St. Clair, 102. Victoria, 72. Western Ark, 187.

See *Manitoulin Islands*, 2. *Tavern Licences*.

ISLE JESUS ROADS Co.:—Petition for amendments to the Act of incorporation, 23.

JACKSON, ROBERT E.:—Petition for an Act to authorize his admission to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, 135: Report of Notice, 149.

JESUITS' ESTATES:—See *Accounts*, 27, 28.

JOHNSTON, LIEUT. GEN. SIR WM. :—Bill to enable the surviving trustees under the Will of the late Lieut. Gen. Johnston to sell certain lands in Canada; Petition of last Session, and order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice, 38. Referred, 73. Reported, with amendments, and recommending a remission of the fee, 126. Bill referred back, 150. Reported, with a further amendment, 174. Fee remitted, 175. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 253. By the Council, 282. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 165.)

#### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES :

1. Bill to amend Chap. 63, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting Joint Stock Companies; From the Council, 119. Read, 120.
2. Bill intituled "The Joint Stock Companies General Clauses Act of 1864" (Mr. Dunkin); Presented, 276. Committed, 289. Order for consideration discharged, 467.
3. Bill to amend the law in relation to Municipalities holding stock in Joint Stock Companies (Mr. Willson); Presented, 323. Order for second reading discharged, 460.
4. Petition for amendments to the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies; Kent Mun. Council, 24.

JOLIETTE :—See *Accounts*, 29—32. *Addresses*, 31, 32. *L'Assomption*.

#### JOURNALS :

1. Entries in Journals of previous Sessions read and referred, 150, 169.
2. Report from Committee on Contingencies, recommending the distribution of 40,000 volumes of Journals and other parliamentary documents remaining on hand, 415.

#### JUDICIAL SALES :

1. Bill to diminish the expense of sales *en Justice*, and of confirmations of title, and to facilitate the taking of *Enquêtes*, &c. (Mr. Cartier); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 43. Committed, 399. Considered and amended; Re-printed, 436. Reported, 464. Passed, 492. By the Council, 501. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 39.)
2. Bill to provide for the depositing of sums of money arising from Judicial Sales, and of moneys paid into Court; Presented, 52. Committed, 83. Order for consideration discharged, 448.
3. Bill respecting confirmation of titles; the sale of immoveables by the Sheriff, and by licitations (Atty. Gen. Dorion); Presented, 83. Order for second reading discharged, 457.
4. House resolves to go into committee on the subject of depositing in a chartered Bank all moneys arising from Judicial Sales in L. Canada, 205. Order for consideration discharged, 467.

See *Sheriffs' Sales*.

#### JURORS AND JURIES :

1. Bill respecting Jurors and Juries (Mr. Abbott); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Committed, 295. Considered and amended, 321. Reported, 340. Read third time, amended, and passed, 353. By the Council, 418. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 41.)
2. Bill respecting Jurors and Juries (Atty. Gen. Dorion); Presented, 52. Committed, 100. Order for consideration discharged, 448.
3. Petitions for amendments to the Jury Laws of U. Canada :—Kent Mun. Council, 24. York and Peel do., 88.

## JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF :

1. Bill to amend the Consol. Statutes for L. Canada respecting the administration of Justice (Mr. Pouliot); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 43. Order for second reading discharged, 451.
2. Bill to amend the law concerning the Judicature and the administration of Justice in L. Canada (Atty. Gen. Dorion); Presented, 64. Order for second reading discharged, 456.
3. Petition praying that all accounts for expenses of the administration of criminal justice in U. Canada be submitted to Government Auditors before payment; Carleton Mun. Council, 132.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE :

1. Bill to provide for the administration of the oaths of office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace; Presented, 2. Order for second reading discharged, 62.
2. Bill to amend the 101st Chapter of the Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province; Presented, 205. Committed, 296. Considered and amended; Reported, 341. Passed, 354. By the Council, 411. R. A., 504. (27 Vic., c. 20.)
3. Petition for amendments to the laws relating to the duties of Magistrates; Simcoe Mun. Council, 131.

**KASKONIA, RIVER** :—Petition of Mun'y of Hébertville, praying to be reimbursed for expenses incurred, by direction of the Government, in making a survey of that river, and the plan of a bridge, 342.

**KELLY, WM.** :—See *Elections, Controverted*, 15.

**KENNEBEC** :—Petition for an Act to attach that township to Lennox and Addington, 187.

**KENNEBEC GOLD MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 155. Report of Notice, 164. Bill presented, 165. Referred, 231. Reported, 287. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. By the Council, 485. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 111.)

**KIDNAPPING** :—Bill to provide more fully for the punishment of offences against the person, in respect of the crime of Kidnapping; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

**KING** :—Petition for an Act to establish certain side roads as now travelled, and to provide for a new survey of the boundary line of the 1st Concession between King and Vaughan, 27. Report of Notice, 67. Bill presented, 118. Referred, 161. Reported, with amendments, 219. Considered in committee; Reported, 254. Passed, 260. By the Council, 325. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 79.)

**KINGSEY FALLS** :—Petition for erection of certain parts of Kingsey, Warwick, and Tingwick into a municipality, by that name, 87. Report of Notice, 130. Bill presented, 138. Referred, 162. Reported with amendments, incorporating the provisions of the Bill for erecting St. Fulgence de Durham into a municipality, and expunging a clause which is of a public and general character, 312. Considered in committee; Reported, 376. Passed, as a Bill to erect certain new municipalities, by the names of Kingsey Falls and South Durham, 406. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, 445. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 64.)

**KINGSTON:**

1. Bill to re-unite the County of Frontenac and the City of Kingston for registration purposes; Petition of last Session, and order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 87. Considered; Progress reported, 168. Order for further consideration discharged, 477.

2. Petitions in favor of the foregoing Bill, 56.

3. Petition against the Bill, 34.

4. Petition for authority to the Bishop of Ontario, and the Rector of Kingston to sell the Queen street school property, and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of a parochial school house, 88. Report of Notice, 132. Bill sent down from the Council, 205. Read, 215. Referred, 230. Reported, 279. Considered in committee; Reported, 295. Passed, 300. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 158.)

5. *Female Refuge*:—Petition for aid, 163.

6. *Hospital*:—Petition for an increased grant, 78. See *Accounts*, 33.

7. *Observatory*:—Petition for aid, 117.

**L**AKE HURON COPPER AND SILVER MINING Co.:—See *Accounts*, 42. *Addresses*, 43.

**LANARK**:—Petition praying that the Registry Office for the North Riding may be abolished, and the whole registration business be conducted at Perth, 20.

**LANCASTER OIL Co.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 218. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 229. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 327. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 406. By the Council, 445. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 139.)

**LANDS:**

1. Bill to authorize the taking of proceedings, in certain cases, for annulling patents of Crown Lands; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

2. Bill to repeal Chap. 80, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting claims to lands in U. Canada, for which no patents have issued, and to make other provisions respecting such claims; Presented, 100. Read second and third times; Passed, 462.

3. Bill to provide for the more speedy collection of non-resident taxes, and to protect innocent purchasers of real property in arrear for taxes; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 49. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

4. Bill to amend the U. C. Assessment Act, so far as relates to the time of redemption of lands sold for arrears of taxes (Mr. Conger); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Order for second reading discharged, 451.

5. Bill to remove doubts as to the sale and right of redemption of land sold for taxes in certain counties in Upper Canada (Mr. McConkey); Presented, 125. Order for second reading discharged, 166.

6. Bill to afford relief to the original owners, and protection to the purchasers of land sold prematurely for taxes in U. Canada, under a misinterpretation of the Consolidated Assessment Act (Mr. McConkey); Presented, 189. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

7. Petitions for amendments to the Act respecting the sale of lands for arrears of taxes:—Huron and Bruce Mun. Council, 78. Perth do., 23.

See *Accounts*, 34, 35. *Addresses*, 33, 34. *Partition. Real Property. Settlement. Titles.*

**LANDED CREDIT INSTITUTION** :—Bill to amend the Act to establish a system of Landed Credit (*Crédit Foncier*) in L. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 51. Referred, 462. Reported, with amendments, 464. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 486. By the Council, 500. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 81.)

**LANGLAIS ESTATE** :—Petition of W. Macpherson and others, heirs of the Langlais family, of Port Daniel, praying that a certain lot of land patented to Amos Bebee may be restored to them, 155.

**L'ASSOMPTION (COUNTY)** :—Bill to alter the boundaries of L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier and Montcalm, for electoral and other purposes; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Referred, 84. Reported, with amendments, 124. Considered in committee; Reported, 302. Passed, 368. By the Council, 418. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 54.)

**L'ASSOMPTION AND TERREBONNE, RIVERS** :—Motion that the Return to an Address, last Session, respecting the despatching of a dredging vessel to those rivers, be printed, notwithstanding the 7th Report of the Printing Committee of last Session; Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair, at 6, without putting the question, 298. Order for further consideration of motion discharged, 487.

**LAW COSTS** :—Bill to amend the law in relation to Law Costs in the Courts of Common Law and Chancery in U. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Order for second reading discharged, 451.

**LEATHER** :—See *Hides*.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

1. House waits on His Excellency :—At the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber—At the opening of the Session, 1.—At the close of the Session, 502.—At Government House, with an Address, 35.

2. Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in making proper arrangements for the distribution and disposal of the business before the House, 61. Members added, 181.

3. Votes and Proceedings of the House to be printed daily, 3.

4. Report from Committee on Contingencies, recommending that the advance made to the employés of the House in 1858, be stopped from their salaries in 12 monthly instalments, &c., 312. Printed, 315. (See *Contingencies*, 2.) Petition of the officers and servants of the House, praying that the repayment may be postponed until their complete domiciliation at Ottawa has been effected, 338.

5. Persons summoned to appear at the Bar of the House, 258, 316, 319.—Examined, 307, 309, 316, 319, &c.—Discharged from further attendance, 371, 399.—Counsel heard, 320.

### MEETINGS AND ADJOURNMENTS OF THE HOUSE :

6. Motion that the House do adjourn from the 23rd to the 29th of March (Easter Recess); Amendment moved, to adjourn from 23d March to 6th April; Amendment, to adjourn from 24th to 28th March, carried, 106.—Motion to adjourn from the 18th to the 31st March; Motion withdrawn, 121.

7. Adjourns from 31st March to 3d May (on the formation of a new Administration), 137.—Ascension Day, 153.—Queen's Birth-day, 256.—Fête Dieu, 274.—Saturday, 396.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—Continued.**

8. Adjourns for a few minutes (to enable Election Committees to meet), 140, 195, &c.—From 6 until  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7, 58, 166, &c.—Order for such an adjournment rescinded, 62.

9. Adjourns to a later hour on the same day, 499.—To an earlier hour on the following day, 501.

10. Amendment moved to a motion of adjournment, 121.

11. Continues sitting after 12 o'clock, midnight, 25, 30, 53, &c.

12. To have two sittings on 3 days in the week, each to be counted a separate day, 315.—Three sittings on Government days, 397.—Morning sittings for Government Orders also on Saturday and Monday, 431.

13. An additional day in the week (Wednesday) to be a Government day, 229, 288.

14. To sit on Saturday, from 2 till 6, 344.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:**

1. Bill to repeal the 6th Section of Chap. 1, Consol. Stat. of Canada, and to make further provisions respecting the election of Members of the Legislative Council; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Order for second reading discharged, 450.

**MESSAGES TO THE COUNCIL:**

2. Requesting them to unite with the Assembly in the formation of a Joint Committee on Printing, 69.—On Agriculture, 53.—Naming an additional member, 318.

3. Naming the members, on the part of the Assembly, of the Joint Committee on the Library, 64.—Additional members, 171.—Additional members of the Printing Committee, 171.

4. Desiring leave for members of the Council to appear before Committees of the Assembly, 12, 35, 58, 189, 219, 248.

5. Requesting a list of the permanent and extra employés in the service of the Council, shewing their services, salaries, and nationalities, 314.

6. Requesting the Minutes of Evidence taken on Benning's Divorce Bill, 347.

7. Messages sent to the Council by the Clerk, 337, 351, 356, &c.—By a Member, 314, 347, &c.

**MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL:**

8. Communicating Bills of their own, and desiring the concurrence of the House thereto, 119, 159, 173, 176, 186, &c. See *Bills*, 30.

9. Agreeing to Bills from the Assembly, with or without amendment, 252, 282, 298, 310, &c.

10. Naming the members, on their part, of Joint Committees, 58, 74, 90.—Additional members, 156.

11. Giving leave to members to appear before Committee, of the Assembly, 16, 60, 192, 250.

12. Communicating a list of the permanent and extra employés in the service of the Council, 329.

13. Communicating the Minutes of Evidence taken on Benning's Divorce Bill, 335.

**LÉVIS MINING CO. OF CANADA EAST** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 154. Report of Notice, 164. Bill presented, 176. Referred, 232. Reported, 287. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 406. By the Council, 432. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 122.)

**LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT** :—Bill for more effectually securing the liberty of the subject; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

**LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT** :—Message from L. Council, naming the members on the part of the Council, of a Joint Committee on the Library, 58. An additional member, 156. Members on the part of the Assembly, 64, 171. Petitions referred :—Of T. T. Nesbitt, 315. Of C. Roger, 343. **FIRST REPORT** (on the petitions, and recommending an allowance of £100 per annum to the Librarian, for the assistance rendered by him to Members upon questions connected with the progress of legislation), 392. Motion to concur in Report negatived, 496.

See *Accounts*, 36.

**LINCOLN** :—Bill to equalize the Representation in the County of Lincoln; Presented, 52. Order for second reading discharged, 455.

**LINE FENCES** :—Bill to amend Chap. 57, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting Line Fences and Water Courses; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Read second time, 462.

**L'ISLE AUX RAUX** :—Petition for erection of light houses at l'Isle aux Raux and La Montée du Lac, 154.

**LOCHABER** :—See *St. Malachy*.

**LOCK-UP HOUSES** :—Bill to amend the Municipal Law of U. Canada, relative to Lock-up Houses in Townships; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Order for second reading discharged, 452.

**LONDON** :—Petition for incorporation of the Ladies' Protestant House of Refuge, 27. No Notice required, 67. Bill presented, 69. Referred, 157. Reported, with amendments, 174. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 258. By the Council, with amendments, 327. Considered, 328. Agreed to, 379. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 150.)

**LORD'S DAY** :—Petition of the Kingston Sabbath School Reformation Society, for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day, 274.

**LOT, PROPERTY SOLD BY** :—See *Titles to lands*.

**LOTBINIÈRE** :—Petition for an Act to establish a second Registry Office in that County, 87. No Notice given, 96.

**LOWER CANADA COPPER MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 97. Referred, 160. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 435. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 135.)

**McCLAY, JOHN** :—See *Accounts*, 22. *Addresses*, 27.

**McDONAGH, MICHAEL** :—Petition of, complaining of grievances in relation to his claim in connection with the default of Baines and Shortis, Crown Lands Agents at Toronto; and praying relief, 356.

**McEWAN, J.** (Sheriff of Essex) :—See *Accounts*, 6. *Addresses*, 9. *Elections*, *Controverted*, 15.

**McGINN, THOMAS** :—Petition of T. McGinn, late keeper of the Montreal Gaol, complaining of grievances and praying relief, 221. See *Accounts*, 47. *Addresses*, 48.

**McLEOD, MARTIN** :—Bill to confirm his title to a certain road allowance between Vaughan and King; Petition of last Session, and order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice, 38. Referred, 73.

**MAGISTRATES** :—See *Justices of the Peace*. *Police Magistrates*. *Stipendiary Magistrates*.

**MAGOG GOLD MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 87. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 89. Referred, 160. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 445. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 113.)

**MAGUIRE, J. E.** :—See *Elections*, *Controverted*, 15.

**MALBAIE AND GRANDE BAIE ROAD** :—See *Accounts*, 37. *Addresses*, 35, 36.

#### MANITOULIN ISLANDS :

1. Petition praying that certain acts done by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in regard to the said Islands may be annulled, and the rights of the Indians settled thereon may be preserved, 15.

2. Petition for an Act to prevent the manufacture or importation of spirituous liquors in the Manitoulin Islands, and Island of St. Joseph; and for a grant of Crown Lands in St. Joseph for the endowment of an Asylum for Inebriates; York and Peel Mun. Council, 88.

**MARRIAGES** :—See *Accounts*, 4.

#### MARRIED WOMEN :

1. Bill respecting the execution of deeds by married women in L. Canada, affecting real estate in U. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 44. Order for second reading discharged, 451.

2. Bill to regulate the condition in which wives separate, as to property, from their husbands, shall carry on business as traders in L. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

**MARRINGTON CANADA MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 154. Report of Notice, 164. Bill presented, 165. Referred, 231. Reported, 287. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. By the Council, 445. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 127.)

**MASSAWIPPI MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 123. Report of Notice, 130. Bill presented, 166. Referred, 232. Reported, 287. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 406. By the Council, 493. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 123.)

MASSAWIPPI VALLEY RAILWAY Co. :—Petition for amendments to their Act of incorporation, 22. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 89. Referred, 159. Reported, 213. Considered in committee; Reported, 254. Passed, 260. By the Council, 298. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 92.)

MATAPEDIA :—Petition praying that free grants of land in that township may be made to actual settlers, 147.

MEDICAL BOARD, U. C. :—See *Addresses*, 37.

#### MEDICAL PROFESSION :

1. Bill to amend Chap. 71, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting the Medical Profession and the sale of Drugs (Mr. Tassé); Order of last Session read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 37. Order discharged, and Bill referred, 108. Reported, with an amendment, 313. Considered in committee; Reported, 448. Passed, 484. By the Council, 500. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 51.)

2. Bill to amend Chap. 76, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery and the study of Anatomy (Mr. Pâquet); Presented, 119. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

3. Bill to amend the Act respecting the practice of Physic and Surgery and the study of Anatomy; From the Council, 345. Read, 348. Read second and third times; Passed, 495. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 22.)

#### MEMBERS :

1. Bill to amend Chap. 6, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting Members of the Legislature; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Referred to Committee on Bill respecting Elections, 318. See *Elections*, 1.

2. Bill to amend the law respecting the indemnity to Members of the Legislature and to reduce the amount of the said indemnity; Presented, 63. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

3. Bill to abolish the property qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly; Presented, 68. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

4. Resolutions, that if anything come in question touching the election of any Member, he shall withdraw,—That if any Member shall have been returned by bribery, the House will proceed with severity against all persons concerned therein,—That the offer of money or advantage to any Member for promoting any matter before the House, is a high crime and misdemeanor, 4.

5. Take the oath and their seats, when returned upon new writs, 8, 145.—Pursuant to the decision of an Election Committee, 216.

6. A Member newly elected takes his seat on presenting the indenture of his election; Resolution, that in admitting him to take his seat on production of the duplicate indenture only, the House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the usual certificate, 148.

7. A Member directed to attend in his place on the morrow, to be examined in reference to the Essex Controverted Election, 368. Attends, and is examined, 370.

8. Obtain leave of absence, 103, 121.

See *Parliament, Provincial*.

**MERCHANTS' BANK** :—Petitions for further amendments to their Act of incorporation, 155, 227. No Notice required, 188. Bill presented, 190. Referred, 233. Reported, with amendments, 280. Considered in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 385. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, 432. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 83.)

**MESSAGES** :—See *Governor General. Legislative Council.*

**MILITIA** :—Bill respecting the Militia and Volunteer Force; From the Council, 345. Read twice, 348. Read third time; Amended; Further amendment proposed and negatived; Passed, as amended, 433. Amendments agreed to by Council, 486. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 10.)

See *Accounts*, 38—41. *Addresses*, 38—42.

**MILLER, MRS.** :—Petition of A. Mitchell and others, of Scotland, for an Act to vest in them the estate of the late Mrs. Eliza Mitchell Miller, 221. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 229. Referred, 285. Reported, 326. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 376. Passed, 386. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 169.)

**MINES AND MINING :**

1. Bill respecting Mines and Precious Metals (Mr. McDougall); Presented, 100. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

2. Bill whereby Mining Companies can obtain Charters of Incorporation; From the Council; Read, 214. Referred, 256. Reported, with amendments, 275. Considered and amended in committee, so as to apply to manufacturing, mining, and other companies; Reported; Passed, as amended, 436. Amendments agreed to by Council, 486. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 23.)

3. Bill respecting Gold Mines; From the Council; Read, 334. Committed, 401. Considered and amended; Reported, 471. Passed, as amended, 495. Amendments agreed to by Council, 501. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 9.)

4. Petition of W. Venner, of Quebec, to be heard by Counsel against the foregoing Bill, 342.

5. Petition of Gold Miners on the River Gilbert, for the passing of an Act for the protection and management of Mines, 311.

See *Accounts*, 98. *Addresses*, 81.

**MINING LOCATIONS** :—See *Accounts*, 42. *Addresses*, 43.

**MINING REGULATIONS** :—See *Accounts*, 43. *Addresses*, 44, 45.

**MONTCALM** :—See *L'Assomption.*

**MONTGOMERY, JOHN** :—Petition of, for compensation for the burning of his property near Toronto by the loyalists, after the defeat of the rebels, in 1837, 24.

**MONTREAL :**

1. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation, for amendments to their Acts of incorporation, and an extension of powers, 23. Report of Notice, 79. Petition of W. Molson and others, for the same, 196. Bill sent down from the Council; Read, 220. Referred, 230. Petition of W. Molson and others, for amendments to the Bill; Referred to same committee, 257. Bill reported with amendments, 297. Considered and amended in committee, 340. Reported, 465. Read third time; Further amendment proposed and negatived; Passed as amended, 492. Amendments agreed to by Council, 501. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 60.)

See *Addresses*, 46.

## MONTREAL—Continued.

2. *American Presbyterian Church*:—Petition for an Act to incorporate the Trustees thereof, 111. Report of Notice, 130. Bill presented, 181. Referred, 232. Reported, with amendments, 280. Considered in committee; Reported, 374. Passed, 385. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 163.)

3. *Art Association*:—Petition for an Act to empower them to establish an Art Union, 22. Report of Notice, 130. Bill presented, 137. Referred, 231. Reported, 279. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 384. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 142.)

4. *Blind*:—Petition for aid for an Institution for the Blind in Montreal, 78.

*Canadian Society of Carpenters and Joiners*:—See *Accounts*, 45.

*City and District Savings Bank*:—See *Accounts*, 85.

5. *Dispensary*:—Petition for aid, 17.

6. *Ferry*:—Petition of P. Jodoin and E. Lespérance, for repeal of so much of 14, 15 Vic., c. 128, as relates to the granting of licenses to persons plying as ferrymen to the City of Montreal, 322.

7. *French Canadian Butchers' Benevolent Society*:—Bill to incorporate the same; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Referred, 177. Reported, with amendments, 219. Considered in committee; Reported, 294. Passed, 299. By the Council, with amendments, 329. Considered, 330. Agreed to, 340. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 147.)

*Guol*:—See *Accounts*, 46, 47. *Addresses*, 49, 50.

8. *General Hospital (Sisters of Charity)*:—Petition for aid, 17.

*Harbour*:

9. House resolves to go into committee respecting the resumption by the Government, of certain works connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence, now vested in the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, 328. Considered, 402. Report a Resolution; Bill presented, 435. See *St. Lawrence, River*.

10. Petition for an Act to amend the Act relating to the management of the Harbour of Montreal, and the deepening of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec, 279.

11. Petition of the Mayor of Montreal, praying that no such Act may be passed, 274.

See *Accounts*, 48—50. *Addresses*, 49—52.

12. *Hospice de la Maternité*:—Petition for aid, 72.

13. *House of Refuge*:—Petition for aid, 19.

14. *Ladies' Benevolent Society*:—Petition for aid, 27.

15. *Natural History Society*:—Petition for aid, 103.

16. *Orphan Asylum (Protestant)*:—Petition for aid, 27.

17. *Orphan Asylum (Rom. Catholic)*:—Petition for aid, 27.

18. *Providence, l'Asile de la*:—Petition for increased aid, 15.

19. *Sailors' Institute*:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 20. No Notice required, 67. Bill presented, 105. Referred, 161. Reported, with amendments, 174. Considered in committee; Reported, 251. Read third time, amended, and passed, as a Bill to incorporate the Seamen's Union Bethel of Montreal, 259. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, and agreed to, 310. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 152.)

**MONTREAL—Continued.**

20. *St. Gabriel Street Church*:—Petition for an Act to provide for the succession of trustees of the Church and Manse property thereof, with power to them to carry out the terms of a certain compromise with regard to litigation relating thereto, 88. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 97. Referred, 160. Reported, 211. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 253. Passed, 260. By the Council, with amendments, changing the name to the St. Gabriel Church; Considered, 330. Agreed to, 379. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 161.)

21. *St. Joseph, La Salle d'Asile de*:—Petition for aid, 87.

22. *St. Patrick's Hospital*:—Petition for increased aid, 218.

23. *St. Vincent de Paul, La Salle d'Asile de*:—Petition for aid, 15.

24. *Trinity Church*:—Petition for authority to the Bishop of Montreal to borrow £6,000 to complete the same, 297. Recommendation to suspend Rule relative to Notice; Suspended; Bill presented, 303. Referred; 62d Rule suspended, 380. Reported, 383. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 477. By the Council, 500. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 157.)

25. *Union St. Jacques*:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 15. No Notice required, 67. Bill presented, 81. Referred, 159. Reported, with amendments, 174. Considered in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 258. By the Council, with amendments, 329. Considered, 331. Agreed to, 340. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 153.)

26. *Union St. Joseph*:—Petition for aid, 78.

27. *Union St. Pierre*:—Petition for aid, 78.

**MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD CO. :**

1. Petition for an Act to confirm an agreement entered into between the said Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Co., 56. Report of Notice, 67. Petitions in favor, 87, 103. Bill sent down from the Council; Read, 173. Motion to postpone second reading six months negatived; Read and referred, 282. Reported, with an amendment, and the proceedings of the committee, 303. Considered and amended in committee, 375. Reported; Read third time; Further amendment proposed and negatived; Passed, as amended, 476. Amendments agreed to by Council, 494. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 85.)

2. Petitions in favor, 257, 279.

3. Petitions against, 287, 329.

See *Accounts*, 44.

**MONTREAL TOW-BOAT CO.**:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 111. Report of Notice, 118. Bill presented, 124. Order for second reading discharged, 379.

**MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE :**

1. Bill to amend the Act of 12 Vic., relating to the Montreal Trinity House; Presented, 205. Committed, 296. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 341. Passed, 354. By the Council, 500. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 58.)

2. Petition for amendments to the foregoing Bill; Quebec Pilots, 274.

3. Petition of the Montreal Board of Trade, for an Act to abolish the Trinity House, and to empower the said Board to appoint additional Harbour Commissioners, 87.

See *Accounts*, 51.

MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS:—See *Accounts*, 52.

MORTGAGES:—Bill respecting short forms of Mortgages in U. Canada; From the Council; Read, 205. Read second and third times; Passed, 462. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 31.)

MOTIONS:—See *Questions*.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND:—Bill respecting claims under the Municipal Loan Fund Act; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Committed, 256. Order for consideration discharged, 448.

See *Clergy Reserves*, 1.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS:—Select Committee appointed on Municipal Statistics, with a view to the establishment of a more efficient system than now prevails; To report from time to time, 112.

#### MUNICIPALITIES, L. C.

1. Bill to amend Chap. 24, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Municipalities and Roads, as regards new *procès-verbaux* to be made by County Councils; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 40. Order for second reading discharged, 450.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 24, Consol. Stat. for Lower Canada, respecting Municipalities and Roads (Mr. Perrault); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 43. Order for second reading discharged, 451.

3. Bill to amend the L. C. Municipal and Road Act (Mr. Pâquet); Presented, 58. Order for second reading discharged, 455.

4. Bill to amend the L. C. Municipal and Road Act, Chap. 24, Consol. Stat. for L. C. (Mr. Bellerose); Presented, 68. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

5. Bill to amend Chap. 24, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Municipalities (Mr. Denis); Presented, 89. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

6. Bill for the better regulation of Municipal and School Elections in L. Canada, (Mr. J. B. E. Dorion); Presented, 107. Order for second reading discharged, 457.

7. Bill to amend the Municipal Act of L. Canada (Mr. Pope); Presented, 166. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

8. Bill to amend Chap. 24, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Municipalities and Roads, and the Acts amending the same (Mr. Langevin); Presented; Read twice, 314. Read third time, amended, and passed, 336. By the Council, 396, R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 46.)

9. Bill respecting Local Municipalities in L. Canada, situated partly in the Seigniories and partly in the Townships; From the Council; Read, 363. Referred, 463.

10. Petitions for payment of sums due by the late District Councils of L. Canada:—J. Langevin and others, of Quebec, 15. P. Daly, Nicolet, 322.

11. Petition for the abolition of Local Councils in L. Canada; Berthier, 146.

12. Petitions for amendments to the L. C. Municipal Act:—Compton. Mun. Council, 155. Matapedia Mun., 34. St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, 329. Sherbrooke Town Council, 123.

See *Accounts*, 53.

## MUNICIPALITIES, U. C. :

1. Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of U. Canada (Mr. Ross); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 45. Order for second reading discharged, 452.
  2. Bill to confer further power on the Municipal Corporations of U. Canada (Mr. Cockburn); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 46. Referred to Committee on Municipal and Assessment Acts, 296.
  3. Bill to amend Section 279, Chap. 54, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, relating to Municipal Institutions (Mr. McKellar); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 46. Order for second reading discharged, 452.
  4. Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of U. Canada (Hon. Mr. Camron); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Order for second reading discharged, 458.
  5. Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act of U. Canada, Chap. 54, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 51. Order for second reading discharged, 455.
  6. Bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Act, &c., so that in Townships divided into wards, each elector may have as many votes as there are Councillors to be elected; Presented, 59. Order for second reading discharged, 455.
  7. Bill to amend the Municipal Act of U. Canada (Mr. Powell); Presented, 68. Order for second reading discharged, 456.
  8. Bill to amend, &c. (Mr. Macdonald, Toronto); Presented, 189. Order for second reading discharged, 459.
  9. Bill to amend Chap. 54, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting Municipal Institutions (Mr. J. S. Smith); Presented, 276. Committed, 401. Considered and amended; Reported; Passed, 466. By the Council, 500. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 37.)
  10. Bill to amend the Municipal Act for U. Canada, by restricting the class of voters on By-laws for the creation of debt; From the Council, 298. Read twice, and referred to Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws, 299. See *infra*, 11.
  11. Select Committee appointed to consider (after second reading) all Bills relating to the Municipal and Assessment Laws of U. Canada; Quorum to be seven, 181. Bills to amend the Municipal and Assessment Laws referred, 296, 299. To report from time to time, 323. FIRST REPORT (with a circular), 327. Circular to be printed, 335. FINAL REPORT, *ib.*
  12. Petitions for amendments to the U. C. Municipal Act:—Haldimand Mun. Council, 207. Kent do., 24. Toronto Corporation, 103.
  13. Petition of Mun'y of Darlington, for amendments to the Act respecting compensation to arbitrators in Municipal matters, 103.
- MURNEY, MRS.:—Petition of the widow of the late Hon. Edmund Murney, for power to dispose of a portion of the real estate devised, for the payment of debts, &c., 55. Report of Notice, 79. Bill sent down from the Council; Read, 216. Referred, 233. Reported, 248. Considered in committee; Reported, 256. Passed, 261. R. A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 167.)
- MUSSASSAGA RIVER IMPROVEMENTS CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 179. Report of Notice, 188. Bill presented, 189. Referred, 232. Reported, with amendments, 279. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 384. By the Council, 411. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 96.)

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**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES :**

1. Bill to amend Chap. 68, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies ; Presented, 138. Referred, 162. Reported, with amendments, 327. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 448.

2. Bill to amend the Act respecting Mutual Insurance Companies ; From the Council; Read, 305. Read second time, 463. Read third time, amended, and passed, 485. Amendments agreed to by Council, 501. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 38.)

3. Petitions for amendments to the Act relating to Mutual Insurance Companies :—Two Mountains, 103. G. H. Wells and others, and other petitions, 180.

**NAPANEE** :—Petition for an Act to incorporate that village as a town, and to include therein part of Lot 20, 1st Con., 2nd Range of Richmond, 87. Report of Notice, 132. Bill presented, 138. Referred, 231. Reported, with amendments, 311. Considered in committee; Reported, 375. Passed, 386. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 78.)

**NAVIGATIONS** :—See *Accounts*, 54.

**NAVIGATION LAWS** :—Bill to amend the law respecting the Navigation of Canadian waters; Presented, 336. Committed, 400. Considered; Reported; Passed, 436. By the Council, 494. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 13.)

**NELSON MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 55. Report of Notice, 96.

**NEPEAN :**

1. Petition for an Act to establish the boundaries in front of Lots 29, 30, 31, and 32, Con. A, Rideau front, 88. Report of Notice, 149.

2. Petition against, 187.

See *Addresses*, 53.

**NESBITT, THOS. T.** :—Petition of, praying the House to subscribe for some copies of a work translated by him into the French language, concerning Sailing directions for the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, 207. Referred to Committee on the Library, 315. Report thereon, 392.

**NICOLET ANTIMONY MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 55. Report of Notice, 67. Bill presented, 73. Referred, 158. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 485. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 138.)

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 78. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 97. Referred, 160.

**NORTH WEST NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY Co.** :—Petition for an Act to extend the time for commencing the works of the Company, 180. Report of Notice, 212. Bill presented, 214. Referred, 284. Report preamble not proved, 336.

**NORTH WEST TERRITORY** :—See *Accounts*, 55. *Addresses*, 54.

**NORTHERN RAILWAY** :—See *Accounts*, 56.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SAVINGS BANK** :—See *Accounts*, 85.

## NOTARIES :

1. Bill to amend the Act respecting the Notarial Profession ; Order of last Session read ; Bill presented ; Read twice ; Referred, 38.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 73, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, and to provide for the transmission of the Minutes of former Notaries in the new Judicial Districts ; Presented, 53. Referred, 84. Reported, with amendments, 204. Considered in committee ; Reported, 410. Passed, as a Bill to provide for transmission of the Records of abolished Courts, Registers of Churches and Ministers, and of the Minutes of former Notaries, to the new Judicial Districts, 484. By the Council, 500. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 45.)

3. Bill to render valid certain deeds passed before Notaries now deceased ; From the Council, 119. Read, 120. Referred, 461. Reported, 492. Considered in committee ; Reported ; Passed, 498. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 44.)

4. Petition for amendments to the Act relating to the Notarial Profession ; Richelieu Board of Notaries, 32.

**O**CEAN MAILS :—Bill respecting the Ocean Mail Service ; Presented, 100. Committed, 318. Considered ; Reported, 341. Passed, 355. By the Council, 398. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 11.)

See *Accounts*, 63. *Addresses*, 59.

O'HANLEY, J. L. P. :—See *Accounts*, 89.

OPHIR GOLD MINING CO. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 87. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 160. Reported, 275. Considered in committee ; Reported, 373. Passed, 404. By the Council, 445. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 106.)

## ORDERS, SESSIONAL :

1. That the Votes and Proceedings be printed daily, 3.

2. Extending the time for presenting Petitions for private bills, Private Bills, and Reports thereon, 74, 141, 176.

3. To the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to attend and amend a Return, 216.

4. Orders of last Session read, in reference to continuing proceedings on the Bills before the House at the prorogation, 36.

## ORDER RESCINDED :

5. Concerning an adjournment, 62.

## ORDERS, STANDING :

STANDING COMMITTEE on Standing Orders appointed, 3, 57, 63. Member added, 184. FIRST REPORT, recommending a reduction of the quorum, &c., 67. Quorum to be seven, 69. OTHER REPORTS, in relation to the Notices given on various petitions, 67, 79, 96, 117, 130, 132, 135, 149, 164, 187, 212, 227, 247, 274, 303, 313, 368.—SPECIAL REPORTS on certain petitions—That no Notice has been given, 79, 96, 188, 227, 303.—That the Notice is insufficient, 274.—That the Notice does not cover a certain matter contained in the petition, 79.—That the Notice of an application for amendments to an Act is sufficient for ordinary amendments only, 96.—Recommending that Notices, deficient in certain respects, be considered sufficient, 79, 188, 227, 303, 313.—Recommending a suspension of the Rule relative to Notice, as regards certain petitions, 135, 188, 227, 303, 313, 368.—That certain petitions are not of a nature to require the publication of Notice, 67, 79, 96, 118, 130, 188.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY :

1. Certain items to stand first on the Orders of future days, 94, 186, 206, 246, 353, 411.—The same day, at a later sitting, 318.
2. All the Orders fixed for the following Tuesday, to be taken into consideration on the Saturday preceding, 431.
3. Certain Orders postponed, 9, 194.
4. Certain Orders discharged, 62, 75, 166, &c.
5. A certain Order of the Day read; Amendment moved, that a certain other Order be read in lieu thereof; Exception taken to the amendment, as under the 24th Rule all items standing on the Orders of the Day must be taken up according to their precedence on the Order Book; Mr. Speaker decides that according to the practice in this House and in the House of Commons, one Order can be substituted for another by way of amendment, 194.

## OTTAWA (CITY) :

1. Petition of the Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning of the Sisters of Charity, for increased aid, 22.
2. Petition for incorporation of the Union St. Joseph of Ottawa, 117. No Notice required, 130. Bill presented, 189. Referred, 232. Reported, with amendments, 248. Considered in committee; Reported, 255. Passed, 261. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, 325. Agreed to, 378. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 155.)

OTTAWA, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT :—See *Accounts*, 57—59. *Addresses*, 55—57.

OTTAWA AND HURON NAVIGATION Co. :—Bill to incorporate the said Company; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 49. Objection taken to the Bill, that it had not originated in committee of the whole; Speaker decides that inasmuch as it contains clauses granting public lands in aid of the Company, it should have originated in committee of the whole; Order for second reading discharged, 379.

## OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY Co. :

1. Petition for authority to raise additional capital, for the repair of the railway, and the settlement of existing liabilities, 140. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 155. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 379. Reported, with amendments, 407. Considered in committee, and no report made, 480. Fee refunded, 502.
2. Petitions in favor, 322.
3. Petition of Town Council of Prescott, against the Bill, 247.
4. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa, for amendments to the Bill, 413.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION Co. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 20. Report of Notice, 67. Bill presented, 69. Referred, 157. Reported, with amendments, 275. Considered in committee, 280. Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 445. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 94.)

OTTAWA TERRITORY :—Select Committee appointed to report as to the natural features, adaptation for settlement, resources, and extent of territory lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, and on the Northern Shore of Lake Huron, and the best means of opening up the same, either by the existing Colonization Roads, or by other central roads, 61. To report from time to time, 214. **FIRST REPORT**, recommending the purchase of 1000 copies of Mr. Devine's Map of the Huron and Ottawa territory; Referred to Printing Committee, 215. Report, recommending that the matter be referred to the Crown Lands Department; Referred back to the Printing Committee, 228. Report recommending that 1,000 copies be purchased, 314. **SECOND REPORT**, 392. (App. No. 3.) Printed, 394.

OWEN SOUND:—See *Accounts*, 60.

**PARKER, ELISHA**:—Petition for a pension, for injuries received in the execution of his duty as a constable, 220.

PARLIAMENT, PROVINCIAL :

1. Bill to amend Chap. 3, Consol. Stat. of Canada, containing special provisions concerning both Houses of Parliament (Mr. Bourassa); Presented, 51. Order for second reading discharged, 455.

2. Bill containing special provisions concerning both Houses of Parliament; From the Council, 120. Read, 121. Order for second reading discharged, 489.

3. Resolution, that the subject of the disqualification of Members of either House by the operation of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Sections of Chap. 3, Consol. Stat. of Canada, be referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, 338. Report a Bill, 351. See *infra*, 4.

4. Bill to amend Chap. 3, Consol. Stat. of Canada, containing special provisions concerning both Houses of Parliament (Hon. Mr. Dorian); Presented, 352. Order for second reading discharged, 460.

See *Representation*.

PARTITION OF LANDS:—Bill further to amend the Act Chap. 44, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting the partition of township lands held in common; Presented, 80. Committed, 296. Considered and amended; Reported, 448. Passed, 484. By the Council, 500. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 49.)

PATENTS:—Petitions for amendments to the Patent Laws:—Board of Arts and Manufactures for L. Canada, 24. Board of do. for U. Canada, 128.

PAYNE, S. D.:—Petition of, for an Act of naturalization, 164. Report of Notice, 187. Bill presented, 229. Referred, 285. Reported, with amendments, 326. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Passed, 406. By the Council, 432. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 174.)

PEDLARS:—See *Hawkers*.

PERCÉ:—Petition for a division of that township into two Municipalities, 164. No Notice given, 188.

PERTH:—Bill to give to that County an additional Member in the Legislative Assembly; Presented, 258. Order for second reading discharged, 460.

PETITCLERC, C.:—See *Accounts*, 61. *Addresses*, 58.

PETITE NATION, RIVER:—Select Committee appointed to inquire as to the practicability of increasing the natural volume of water in that river, from the St. Lawrence, by the excavation of a channel from that river, above the Galop Rapids through Edwardsburgh and Matilda, to the South Branch of the Petite Nation; and of removing certain obstructions in the river, 116. Report, 474. (App. No. 10.)

PHYSIC AND SURGERY:—See *Medical Profession*.

PIERS:—See *Accounts*, 54.

**PILOTS :**

1. House resolves to go into committee to consider of increasing the rates of fees for pilotage below Quebec, 113.
2. Petition for such an amendment of the Quebec Pilots' incorporation Act as to afford encouragement to individual zeal among the pilots; Shipmasters trading to Quebec, 111.

**PIPE STAVES :—**Petition of the Dunwich Pier Co., for an increase of the tollage on Pipe Staves, 218.

**POLICE MAGISTRATES :**

1. Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in Towns, in U. Canada; From the Council; Read, 246. Read second and third times; Passed, 463. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 34.)
2. Petition for an Act to grant additional powers to Police Magistrates; Chatham Town Council, 180.

**POOR :**

1. Bill to establish Poor Houses in U. Canada; Presented, 181. Order for second reading discharged, 459.
2. Petitions for the establishment of Poor Houses in the several Counties throughout the Province :—Bowmanville Town Council, 67. Lincoln Mun. Council, 18. Port Dalhousie Mun'y, 155.

**PORT HOPE, LINDSAY, AND BEAVERTON RAILWAY CO. :**

1. Petitions of the Town Council of Port Hope, of Hon. J. H. Cameron, and of the Bank of U. Canada, for an Act to re-organize the Company and to empower them to acquire the Port Hope Harbour, 131. Petitions of the Company, and of shareholders, in favor, 147: Report of Notice, 135. Bill presented, 138. Referred, 161. Reported, with amendments, 219. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 254. Passed, 260. By the Council, with amendments, 345. Referred to Railway Committee, 347. Reported on favorably, 351. Read second time, 378. Agreed to, 446. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 86.)
2. Petition of Jas. Robertson, praying that the foregoing Bill may not pass, unless provision be made for the payment of the debt due him by the Company, 164.

**PORTERFIELD, JOHN :—**Petition of, for an Act of naturalization, 67. No Notice required, 79. Bill presented, 81. Referred, 159. Reported, with amendments, 219. Considered in committee; Reported, 254. Passed, 261. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, 298. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 173.)

**PORTLAND :**

1. Petition for a re-survey of the side lines in that township, 297. No Notice given, 303. Bill sent down from the Council; Read, 356. Referred, 463. Reported, 464. Order for consideration in committee discharged, 481.
2. Petition praying that no new survey may be made of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Concessions thereof, 56.

**PORTLOCK HARBOUR MINING CO. :—**Petition for an Act of incorporation, 218. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 229. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 380. Reported, 391. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 478. By the Council, 501. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 131.)

POST OFFICE:—See *Accounts*, 62—66. *Addresses*, 59—61. *Ocean Mails*.

POWELL, A. W.:—See *Addresses*, 62.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES:—See *Addresses*, 1, 2. *Governor General*, 10, 11.

## PRINTING, PARLIAMENTARY:

1. STANDING COMMITTEE on Printing appointed, 3, 57, 63. Members added, 155, 171. To act as members of a Joint Committee; Message sent to L. Council in relation thereto, 69. Message from L. Council, naming the members on their part, 74. Report of committee on the Ottawa and Huron Territory, recommending the purchase of certain maps of the Territory, referred, 215. A Return referred back to the committee, to re-consider the question of the expediency of printing it, 474. FIRST REPORT (on calling for tenders for new printing and binding contracts), 97. (App. No. 1.) Motion to concur in Report; Amendment, to refer it back to the committee, with an Instruction to renew the existing contracts for five years, negatived; Main motion agreed to, 104. SECOND REPORT (on Printing of the past year—App. No. 1), 111: Printed, *ib.*: Concurred in, 502. FIFTH REPORT (on maps of Ottawa and Huron territory), 227: Referred back, 228. SIXTH REPORT (on tenders for Printing, &c.), 257: Concurred in, 286. NINTH REPORT, recommending that the extra allowance of \$350 per annum to their clerk be rescinded, and that \$400 be paid him in full of all claims, 395: Concurred in, 502. TENTH REPORT (with an amended scale of distribution for printed papers, &c.), 432: Concurred in, 502. OTHER REPORTS, recommending that certain Returns and Papers be printed, and that others be not printed, 174, 208, 227, 313, 335, 394, 432, 497. Concurred in, 502.—An additional number of copies, 314.

2. Report from Committee on Printing, recommending the acceptance of the tenders of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, for Printing,—of Mr. J. B. Trudelle for Binding,—and of Messrs. G. & G. E. Desbarats for Printing Paper; together with a recommendation that in printing Reports, the two languages should, where practicable, be combined in one edition, 257. Concurred in, 286.

3. Documents ordered to be printed, without reference to the Printing Committee, 69, 111, 118, 137, 315, 356, 368, 369, 498.—A larger number in one language than the other, 335, 394.—In English only, 335, 432.

4. Certain documents to be printed for distribution only, 208, 394, 498.—An extra number for a special purpose, 314.

5. A Return, asked for by Address, to be printed when presented, 500.

6. Certain Documents not to be printed until further Returns are received, 394.

7. Motion that a certain Return (of last Session) be printed, notwithstanding a Report of the Printing Committee to the contrary; House adjourns, 298.

PRINTING, PUBLIC:—See *Accounts*, 69. *Addresses*, 63, 64.

PRISONS AND ASYLUMS, INSPECTORS OF:—See *Accounts*, 70.

PRISON DISCIPLINE:—Petition for amendments to the laws relating thereto; Wellington Mun. Council, 18.

PRIVATE BILLS:—See *Bills, Private*.

PRIVILEGES:—Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections appointed, 3, 56, 63. Members added, 170. The subject of the disqualification of Members of either House by the operation of certain sections of Chap. 3, Consol. Stat. of Canada, referred; To report by Bill or otherwise, 338. Report a Bill, 351. See *Parliament*, 4.

PROCLAMATIONS :—Proroguing and convening Parliament, v to vii.

PROHIBITION :—Bill to improve proceedings in Prohibition and Mandamus, in U. Canada ; Order of last Session read ; Bill presented, 48. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

PROMISSORY NOTES :—See *Bills of Exchange*. *Stamp Duties*, 3.

PROVINCIAL FORWARDING CO. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 66. Report of Notice, 79. Bill sent down from the Council ; Read, 246. Referred, 285. Reported, with amendments, 391. Considered and amended in committee ; Reported ; Passed, as amended, 477. Amendments agreed to by Council, 501. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 79.)

PROVINCIAL STEAMERS :—Motion (in amendment to a Resolution of Supply respecting the Provincial Steamers), That it is inexpedient to continue the occupation of the Atkinson Wharf, or to reinstate the 3 persons connected with the Provincial Steamers who were discharged by the late Administration, 273. Amendment, that until the said Steamers are sold, the most economical arrangements should be maintained in respect thereof, carried, 277.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :

1. Bill to amend the law respecting the Public Accounts and the Board of Audit ; Presented, 156. Committed, 321. Considered and amended ; Reported, 400. Read third time, amended, and passed, 434. By the Council, 493. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 6.)

2. Standing Committee on Public Accounts appointed, 3, 57, 63. Members added, 171. FIRST REPORT, recommending a reduction of the quorum ; Quorum to be seven, 73. Public Accounts for 1863 referred, 74.

See *Governor General*, 9.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS :—Bill to regulate the construction of public buildings, with a view to the prevention of accidents ; Presented, 80. Order for second reading discharged, 456.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS :—See *Accounts*, 69—76. *Addresses*, 63, 64, 66, 67.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS :—See *Accounts*, 72. *Addresses*, 65.

PUBLIC OFFICERS :—See *Accounts*, 73—76. *Addresses*, 66, 67. *Sureties of Public Officers*.

PUBLIC WORKS :—Bill to amend Chap. 23, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting Public Works, the Provincial Arbitrators, and damages caused by public works ; Order of last Session read ; Bill presented, 40. Order for second reading discharged, 450.

See *Accounts*, 77.

#### QUARTER SESSIONS :

1. Bill relating to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace ; From the Council, 196. Read, 215. Read second time, 402. Read third time and passed, 418. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 33.)

2. Bill relating to Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions in Provisional Judicial Districts in U. Canada ; From the Council ; Read, 277. Read second and third times ; Passed, 463. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 35.)

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 QUEBEC (CITY) :

1. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation, for authority to improve St. John's Gate and other city gates, and to impose a special tax, and to issue debentures for the amount required to effect the same, 187. Report of Notice, 212. Bill presented, 214. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 368. Considered in committee; Reported, 477. Passed, 482. By the Council, with amendments; Considered and agreed to, 499. R. A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 59.)

2. Petition of the same, for an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts incorporating the said city, 218. Special Report on Notice, 227. Bill presented, 248. Order for second reading discharged, 482.

3. Petition for an Act to prevent the purchasing of land for burying-grounds within two miles of the City of Quebec, 180.

4. *Female Orphan Asylum (Protestant)* :—Petition for aid, 66.

*Fire Loan* :—See *Addresses*, 68.

*Good Shepherd, Asylum of* :

5. Petition for amendments to their Act of incorporation, 15. No Notice required, 67. Bill presented, 68. Referred, 177. Reported, 211. Considered in committee; Reported, 294. Passed, 299. By the Council, 345. R. A., 302. (27, 28 Vic., c. 149.)

6. Petition for aid, 55.

7. *Harbour* :—Select Committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the dismissal of John Sharples, Esq., as a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission, and the motives which induced the Commissioners to decline the lowest tender for the construction of a ballast wharf at the mouth of the St. Charles, 343.

See *Accounts*, 78. *Addresses*, 69.

8. *Hospice de St. Joseph de la Maternité* :—Petition for aid, 55.

See *Accounts*, 79.

9. *Infant School (Lower Town)* :—Petition for aid, 15.

10. *Ladies' Protestant Home* :—Petition for an increased grant, 15.

11. *Male Orphan Asylum* :—Petition for aid, 32.

12. *Monument* :—Petition of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, for an Act to declare public property the Monument erected on the Ste. Foye Road, to the memory of the Braves of 1760, 117. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 138. Referred, 162. Reported, with amendments, 219. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 254. Passed, 260. By the Council, with amendments, 298. Considered, and agreed to, 299. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 55.)

*Provident and Savings Bank* :—See *Accounts*, 85.

13. *Recorder's Court* :—Petition of the Mayor and Corporation, for an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Recorder's Court, 218. Bill presented, 248. Order for second reading discharged, 482.

14. *Typographical Society* :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 67. No Notice required, 79. Bill presented, 107. Referred, 169. Reported, with amendments, 174. Considered in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 259. By the Council, with amendments, 310. Considered, and agreed to, 311. R. A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 154.)

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 QUEBEC (CITY)—*Continued.*
*Water Works:*

15. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation, for an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Water Works, 218. Special Report on Notice, 227. Bill presented, 248. Referred, 285.

16. Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade, for amendments to the foregoing Bill; 368.

QUEBEC PILOTS' CORPORATION :—See *Addresses*, 70.

## QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE :

1. Bill to amend the Act 12 Vic., Chap. 114, respecting the powers and duties of the Quebec Trinity House; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Referred, 460. Reported, with amendments, 464. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 487. By the Council, 500. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 57.)

2. Petition of the Quebec Trinity House, for amendments to the foregoing bill, 415.

3. Petition for amendments to the Trinity House Act, and against the foregoing Bill; Quebec Board of Trade, 128.—Petition of the Montreal Board of Trade, against the Bill, 218.

See *Accounts*, 80. *Pilots*.

## QUEBEC TURNPIKE TRUST :

1. Bill to facilitate the transactions of the Quebec North Shore Turnpike Road Trustees; Presented, 125. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

2. Petition of the Bondholders of the Quebec T. Trust, for relief, 78.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. :—See *Accounts*, 24.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON :—Petition for aid, 23.

## QUESTIONS:

1. Question to be put on each paragraph of a motion, 14.

2. Debate on a question adjourned, 14, 94, 176, 273.—By adjournment of the House, 171.—By the Speaker leaving the Chair at 6 o'clock, 75, 108, 305.

3. Amended, 74, 193.

4. Amendment to an amendment, 106, 193, 195, 223, 277, 331, 371.—To an amendment, as amended, 332.—To a motion of adjournment, 121.—To a Supply Resolution, 273, 277.

5. Amendment to an amendment, proposed to the question "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to go into Committee of Supply," decided to be contrary to the practice of Parliament, 389.

6. Motion amended, and an amendment proposed to main motion as amended, 304, 499.

7. Decided by casting vote of Speaker, 109.

8. Carried *nem. con.*, 291, 400, 469.

9. Motions withdrawn, 121, 253, 446.

10. Motion negatived unanimously, the mover and seconder voting with the Nays, 158.

11. Previous Question put, and carried in the Affirmative, 191.

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**QUESTIONS—Continued.**

12. The Order of the Day for the House in committee on the Bill respecting the securities of Public Officers being read; and an amendment proposed, that a certain other Order be read in lieu thereof; Exception taken to the amendment, inasmuch as under the 24th Rule, all items on the Orders of the Day shall be taken up according to their precedence on the Order Book; Mr. Speaker decides that according to the practice in this House, and in the House of Commons, one Order can be substituted for another by way of amendment, 194.

13. Motion for an Address praying His Excellency to recommend the payment of the balance due by the Government for expenses connected with the Reciprocity Treaty, incurred under an Order in Council; Notice taken that the motion was contrary to the provisions of Chap. 14, Consol. Stat. of Canada; Mr. Speaker states that according to the usages of Parliament he is not bound to decide on a question of law, 444.

**QUESTIONS NEGATIVED OR SUPERSEDED :**

14. To refer back the 1st Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, with an Instruction to renew the existing contracts for five years, 104.

15. To adjourn from 23rd to 29th March, 106.—From 23rd March to 6th April, *ib.*

16. That the House regrets that at a time when increased taxation was considered necessary to maintain the public credit, His Excellency should have been advised to sanction an Order in Council by which the Canal revenues are materially diminished without any compensating advantage, 206, 216.

17. Motions to adjourn, 349, 380, 409.

**QUI TAM ACTIONS :—See Actions.**

QUINN, MRS. :—Petition of, for a commission to investigate the affairs of her late husband 356.

**RAILWAYS :**

1. Bill to explain the Act respecting Railways; Presented, 248. Order for second reading discharged, 460.

2. Bill respecting Railway postal subsidies, and amalgamation of Railway Companies; Presented, 369. Referred, 410.

3. STANDING COMMITTEE on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, appointed, 3, 57, 63. Members added, 170. Bills referred, 159, 169, 232, 283, 284, 379, 410. (Council's amendments to Bills, 348.) REPORTS thereon, 212, 219, 257, 279, 288, 303, 336, 351, 407. Report, with reference to a certain Bill, that the preamble is not proved, 336.

4. Petitions for amendments to the General Railway Act :—Déland, Mr., and others, 207. Moreau, J. B., and others, 247. St. Valentin, 247.

RAMSAY, T. K. :—Petition of, complaining of grievances, and praying relief, 226.

REAL PROPERTY :—Bill to repeal Sec. 3 of Chap. 88, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, relating to Real Property (20 years' occupation of lands); Order of last Session read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 36. Considered and amended; Reported, 75. Passed, 84. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, 153. Agreed to, 401. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 29.)

See *Married Women*, 1.

RECIPROCITY TREATY :—See *Addresses*, 71

RECORDS OF ABOLISHED COURTS :—See *Notaries*, 3.

## REEVES :

1. Bill to abolish Wards in Townships, and to make Reeves and Deputy Reeves elective, 52. Order for second reading discharged, 455.
2. Bill respecting the qualification of Reeves; Presented, 119. Order for second reading discharged, 458.
3. Petition for amendments to the Act respecting the election of Reeves and Deputy Reeves in U. Canada; Kent Mun. Council, 24.

REGISTERS OF CHURCHES, &c. :—See *Notaries*, 3.

REGISTRARS :—See *Accounts*, 81.

## REGISTRY LAWS, L. C. :

1. Bill to amend Chaps. 36 and 37, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting the Registration of titles and charges on real estate (Mr. Cartier); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Committed, 399. Considered and amended; Reported, 464. Passed, 494. By the Council, 500. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 48.)
2. Bill to amend Chap. 37, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting the Registration of titles, &c., the law of Hypothecs, the dower and property of married women, and the conveyance of socage lands (Mr. Geoffrin); Presented, 58. Order for second reading discharged, 489.

## REGISTRY LAWS, U. C. :

1. Bill respecting Registrars, Registry Offices, and registration of instruments relating to lands, in U. Canada; Presented, 51. Committed, 83. Considered; Report progress, 121. Resolution regulating fees of Registrars (*infra*, 2) referred, 468. Order for further consideration discharged, 495.
2. House resolves to go into committee relative to the fees of Registrars in U. Canada, 388. Considered; Report Resolutions regulating Registrars' Fees; Referred to committee of whole on the Bill, 468. See *supra*, 1.

REID HILL MINING Co. :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 119. Referred, 230. Reported, 287. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. By the Council, 493. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 125.)

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES :—Bill to enable certain Religious Societies in L. Canada to appoint successors to trustees of lands held by them; Presented, 52. Referred, 84. Reported, with amendments, 103. Considered in committee; To be re-printed, 186. Further considered and amended; Reported, 287. Passed (not confined to L. Canada), 288. By the Council, with an amendment, 329. Considered, 330. Agreed to, 413. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 53.)

## RENFREW :

1. Petitions for an Act to revoke the selection of Pembroke as the County Town of that County, and to substitute the village of Renfrew therefor, 88. Report of Notice, 96.
2. Petition against, 207.

REPORTING THE DEBATES :—Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of having the debates of both Houses officially reported during the next and subsequent Sessions, 314. Report; Printed, 369. Motion that the Report be concurred in; and that Mr. Speaker be authorized to call for tenders and conclude a contract for reporting and publishing the Debates before next Session, 409. Negatived, 488.

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**REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENTARY :**

1. Bill to amend the Act respecting the division of L. Canada into Counties for the purposes of Representation in the L. Assembly; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 46. Order for second reading discharged, 452.

2. Bill to provide for the better representation of the people of U. Canada in Parliament; Presented, 51. Order for second reading discharged, 455.

3. Motion to appoint a select committee to inquire into the important subjects embraced in a despatch addressed to the Colonial Secretary in England in 1859, by the Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Galt, and Ross, in reference to the difficulties in conducting the government of Canada which have arisen in consequence of differences between the two Sections, and the claims of the Western Section to a Representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers; Amendment proposed, referring to the provision in the Union Act for an equal Representation of each Section, and a further provision that a new apportionment of the representatives might be made with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members of each House, and declaring that the last mentioned provision was repealed without any application therefor by the Provincial Legislature, and that it is expedient to address Her Majesty for the introduction of a Bill into the Imperial Parliament to remove doubts as to the meaning of the clause repealing the same, and further to provide that the principle of equality in the Representation of the two Sections in the Legislative Assembly may be maintained inviolate; Amendment negatived; Debate on main motion adjourned, 91. Resumed; Amendment proposed, that without affirming any opinion as to the measure advised in the Despatch referred to, it is desirable that the number of representatives in the L. Assembly for U. Canada should be increased; Amendment, that Huron and Bruce should be represented by two Members, and one additional Member should be allowed to L. Canada, negatived; First amendment negatived; Main motion agreed to; Committee appointed, 223 to 226. Report, 383.

**RICHELIEU, RIVER** :—See *Addresses*, 72.

**RICHELIEU HOSPITAL** :—Petition for aid, 34.

**RICHMOND AND WOLFE** :—Bill to increase the Representation of those Counties; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

**RIVERS** :—Bill to amend Chap. 26, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, in relation to unnavigable Rivers; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 41. Referred, 76. Reported, with amendments, 227. Considered in committee; Reported, 410. Read third time, amended, and passed, 447.

**RIVER FAMINE GOLD MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 218. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 228. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 327. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 406. By the Council, 445. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 107.)

**ROADS :**

1. Bill to amend the Municipal law of U. Canada, as regards Statute labor on County Roads; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

2. Bill to extend the jurisdiction of County Councils in U. Canada, over County Roads; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

3. Petitions for aid for Roads, *viz.* :—In Joliette, 18. For completion of the Craig's Road, to the boundary between Leeds and Ste. Croix, 20. In St. Basile: In *Metapedia*: In Bégon, 34. In Tingwick: To open out the Taché Road, 55. Between South

ROADS—*Continued.*

Ham and Weedon: From Stanfold to Arthabaska, 87. In St. Albert de Warwick: In St. Zotique, 103. In St. Agnes and De Sales: In Chertsey, 111, 131. To open out the Taché and other roads, 124. In Charlevoix, 128. In Portland: To continue the Arago Road, 131. To open out roads in Saguenay, 135. In Cathcart, 146. For completion of the Kinogami Road, from Notre Dame de Laterrière to Notre Dame du Lac St. Jean: For the opening of a route from the said Road to La Petite Décharge, near the Slides: For an extension of the l'Anse à l'Eau and Escoumains Road to Rivière Ste. Maguerite, 154. Roads in Wolfestown: A road in Ste. Cécile du Bic, 163. To open a road between Lambton and Ireland: Roads in St. George de Kakouna, 207. To open a road from Stoneham to Lake St. John's: Road leading from Rawdon to the rear townships, 247. To open a road from the mouth of the Madawaska to the junction of the Frontenac Road in Renfrew, 311. To complete the main road between Frampton East and Standon, 322.

4. Petitions for an increased grant for Colonization Roads; Dorchester, 15, 18, 23, 34, 72, 87, 131.—To continue the road from Hocquart to the rear of Denonville, 55.—For a Colonization Road in Warwick, 409.

5. Petition of S. Savard and others, of Tadousac, praying that the road from l'Anse-a-l'Eau, which was laid out by Mr. Balantine, may be changed for the one opened out by themselves, and money be granted to complete the same, 67.

6. Petition praying that no money may be expended in opening new roads through wild lands, or for the connection of settlements, except on the recommendation of the County Councils; Compton Mun. Council, 155.

See *Accounts*, 37. *Addresses*, 35, 36.

## ROAD COMPANIES:

1. Bill to explain Sec. 70 of the Consolidated Joint Stock Road Companies Act for U. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 46. Order for second reading discharged, 62.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 49, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting Road Companies; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Order for second reading discharged, 455.

ROGER, CHARLES:—Petition of, for aid to enable him to complete the 2nd volume of "The Rise of Canada, from Barbarism to Civilization," 155. Referred to Committee on the Library, 343. Report thereon, 392.

ROSS, ANDREW:—See *Addresses*, 61.

ROUGE, RIVER:—Petition from lumberers on the Ottawa, praying for the resumption by the Government of certain booms on the River Rouge, 464.

## ROYAL CANADIAN BANK:

1. Petition for an Act of incorporation, under the name of the British Bank, 23. Report of Notice, 67. Bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Bank; From the Council; Read, 219. Referred, 233. Reported, with amendments, 275. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 280. Passed, as amended, 288. Amendments agreed to by Council, 321. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 84.)

2. Petition of the Manager of the Bank of British N. America at Montreal, and others, against the Bill, 123.

RULES OF THE HOUSE:—Suspended,—with respect to Bills, 299, 315, 348.—Private Bills, 140, 380, 463, &c.—Petitions, 317.

SAGUENAY, RIVER:—See *Accounts*, 84. *Addresses*, 74.

SAINTE ALBERT DE WARWICK:—See *St. Médard*.

ST. BERNARD DE LACOLLE:—Petition praying that that Parish may not be attached to Napierville, 123.

STE. BRIGITTE, &c.:

1. Petition for erection of Ste. Brigitte, Ste. Eulalie, St. Léonard, St. Wenceslas, and St. Célestin, in Nicolet, into separate Municipalities, 56. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 165. Referred, 231. Reported, with amendments, 303. Considered in committee; Reported, 375. Passed, 385. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 63.)

2. Petition against the separation from Wendover of that portion of Ste. Brigitte lying within the same, 226.

3. Petition praying that Ste. Brigitte may be annexed to the District of Three Rivers for Judicial purposes, 117.

ST. CÉLESTIN:—See *Ste. Brigitte*.

ST. CHARLES, RIVER:—See *Bridges*, 4.

ST. CLAIR ELECTION:—See *Accounts*, 82. *Addresses*, 73.

ST. COLOMBE OF SILLERY:

1. Bill to erect the same into a County Municipality; Petition of last Session, and Order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice, 38. Referred, 74. Reported, with amendments, 211. Motion to postpone consideration in committee six months, 252. Withdrawn; Bill referred back to select committee, 253. Reported, with amendments so as merely to extend the powers as a Local Municipality, 275. Motion to postpone consideration in committee six months negatived; Considered in committee; Reported, 281. Passed, 288. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, 372. Agreed to, 476. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 62.)

2. Petition against the bill, 221.

STE. EULALIE:—See *Ste. Brigitte*.

STE. FOYE MONUMENT:—See *Quebec*, 12.

ST. FRANCIS MINING AND SMELTING CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 27. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 80. Referred, 159. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 445. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 118.)

ST. FULGENCE DE DURHAM:

1. Petition for erection of that Parish into a municipality, 140. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 155. Referred, 231. Report, that the provisions of the Bill have been incorporated into the Kingsey Falls Bill, 312. See *Kingsey Falls*.

2. Petition against a division of the township of Durham, 279.

## ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON :

1. Petition for an Act to establish a local and school municipality in that parish, and to legalize the proceedings of such corporations already established *de facto* therein, 22. Report of Notice, 67. Bill sent down from the Council, 159. Read, 165. Referred, 231. Reported, with amendments, 275. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 281. Passed, as amended, 288. Amendments agreed to by Council, 321. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 66.)

2. Petition for amendments to the foregoing Bill, 207.

## ST. GERMAIN COLLEGE :—Petition for aid, 17.

ST. HYACINTHE :—Petition for incorporation of Les Sœurs du Précieux Sang, of St. Hyacinthe, 78. No Notice required, 96. Bill presented, 104. Referred, 160. Reported, with amendments, 174. Considered in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 259. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, 325. Agreed to, 378. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 151.)

See *Bridges*, 5.

ST. JEAN D'IBERVILLE (Union St. Joseph) :—See *Accounts*, 83.ST. JOHN, LAKE :—See *Accounts*, 84. *Addresses*, 74.

ST. LAWRENCE, RIVER :—Bill to transfer the control of the works for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence in Lake St. Peter and other places between Montreal and Quebec, from the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to the Commissioner of Public Works; Ordered (See *Montreal*, 9.); Presented; Read twice, 435. Read third time, and passed, 471. By the Council, 493. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 12.)

See *Accounts*, 50. *Addresses*, 51, 52.

ST. LAWRENCE, LANDS ON SOUTH SIDE OF :—See *Accounts*, 35. *Addresses*, 33, 34.ST. LAWRENCE CANALS :—See *Accounts*, 99. *Addresses*, 75.

ST. LAWRENCE MINING CO. :—Petition for amendments to their Act of incorporation; 218. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 229. Referred, 285. Reported, with amendments, 327. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Passed, 386. By the Council, 432. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 115.)

ST. LÉONARD :—See *Ste. Brigitte*.

## ST. LOUIS, CÔTE :

1. Petition for incorporation of l'Union St. Louis, of Côte St. Louis, Parish of Montreal, 22. No Notice required, 67. Bill presented, 82. Referred, 159. Reported, with amendments, 174. Considered in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 258. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, 325. Agreed to, 378. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 153.)

2. Petition for increased aid to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Coteau St. Louis, 220.

ST. MALACHY :—Petition for erection of certain Ranges of the township of Lochaber into a Municipality, by the name of St. Malachy, 117. Report of Notice, 149. Bill presented, 204. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 326. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Passed, 386. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 67.)

STE. MARIE DE MONNOIR:—Petition of Rev. E. Crevier and others, for aid to complete a Museum of Agricultural Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy in that parish, 207.

ST. MÉDARD AND ST. ALBERT DE WARWICK :

1. Petition for an Act to attach certain portions of those parishes to the parish of Ste. Victoire, 24. Report of Notice, 130.

2. Petition against the above, 24.

ST. PETER, LAKE:—See *Accounts*, 50. *Addresses*, 51, 52. *St. Lawrence, River*.

ST. ROCH OF QUEBEC SOUTH ;

1. Bill to detach a portion of that Municipality, and to attach it to St. Roch of Quebec North; Petition of last Session, and Order of leave, read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 37. Consideration postponed six months, 167.

2. Petition against the Bill, 111.

ST. ROCH'S SAVINGS BANK (QUEBEC):—Bill for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the affairs thereof; From the Council, 119. Read, 120. Order for second reading discharged, 489.

ST. THOMAS:—Petition of the Town Council of St. Thomas, for an Act to confirm certain arrangements entered into with the debenture holders, respecting the debt of the said town, 218. Recommendation to suspend Rule relative to Notice, 313. Suspended; Bill presented, 315. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 380. Reported, with amendments, 392. Considered and amended in committee; Reported; Passed, 479. By the Council, 501. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 74.)

ST. WENCESLAS:—See *Ste. Brigitte*.

SAVINGS BANKS:—See *Accounts*, 85. *St. Roch's Savings Bank*.

SCHILLER, MR.:—See *Accounts*, 47. *Addresses*, 21, 48.

SCHOOLS:—See *Education*.

SEDUCTION:—Bill to amend Chap. 77, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting the action of Seduction, and the support of illegitimate children; Order of last Session read; Bill presented; Read twice; Committed, 37. Considered, 62. Reported, 185. Passed, 192.

SEIGNIORIAL FUND:—See *Accounts*, 93. *Addresses*, 79.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE:—Bill to amend the Consolidated Seigniorial Act, and to repeal part of Chap. 43, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada; Presented, 81. Order for second reading discharged, 456.

SENECA:—See *Accounts*, 86. *Addresses*, 76.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:—Directed to take Members into custody, for not attending in their places pursuant to Orders of the House, 11.—Reports that he has placed them at the Bar, 21.—That he has been unable to execute the orders of the House, in consequence of the absence of the parties from town, 14.—Order for arrest of a Member discharged, on a medical certificate, 35.

**SETTLEMENT OF WASTE LANDS** :—Bill to amend Chap. 32, Consol. Stat. of Canada, and to promote the settlement of the waste lands of L. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 50. Order for second reading discharged, 454.

**SETTLERS** :—See *Squatters*.

**SHARPLES, JOHN** :—See *Quebec*, 7.

**SHEEP** :—See *Dogs*.

**SHERBROOKE MINING AND SMELTING CO.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 96. Bill sent down from the Council, 186. Read, 190. Referred, 233. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 120.)

**SHERIFFS** :

1. Bill to repeal Chap. 38, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting the office of Sheriff, and to make further provisions respecting the same; Presented, 124. Committed, 401. Considered, and amended; Reported; Passed, 467. By the Council, 500. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 28.)

2. House resolves to go into committee to consider the expediency of fixing the salaries of the Sheriffs for Montreal and Quebec, at \$3,600 each; His Excellency's recommendation signified, 82. Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; Debate thereon adjourned, 100. Order for further consideration of motion discharged, 489.

**SHERIFFS' SALES** :—Bill to amend the law respecting Sheriffs' Sales of real property in L. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

See *Judicial Sales*.

**SHINGLES** :—Bill to regulate the sale of Shingles in L. Canada; From the Council, 119. Read twice and committed, 120. Considered, 185. Reported; Motion to recommit the Bill; Amendment, to postpone reception of the report three months, carried, 193.

**SHIPPING** :

1. House resolves to go into committee to consider the expediency of substituting a fixed rate per ton in lieu of the drawback now granted on ships built in Canada, 229. Order for consideration discharged, 436.

2. Petitions for amendments to the Bill to alter the law allowing a drawback on imported materials for the construction of sea-going vessels :—Allan, Gilmour & Co., and others, 342. Quebec Board of Trade, 415.

See *Vessels*.

**SHIPWRECKS** :—Bill respecting investigation into Shipwrecks; From the Council; Read, 418. Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, 495. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 14.)

**SINCLAIR, D.** :—See *Accounts*, 89.

**SLACK, JOSEPH P.** :—Petition of, complaining of grievances, and praying relief, 363.

**SOREL CONGREGATION ST. MICHEL** :—See *Accounts*, 87.

**SOUTH DURHAM** :—See *Kingsey Falls*.

**SOUTH EASTERN MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 111. Report of Notice, 118. Bill presented, 124. Referred, 161. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 280. Passed, 288. By the Council, 355. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic, c. 126.)

**SOUTH HAM GOLD AND COPPER MINING Co.** :—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 55. Report of Notice, 67. Bill presented, 73. Referred, 157. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 485. R.A., 505. (27, 28, Vic., c. 110.)

## SPEAKER:

1. Reports that during the Recess, he had issued a new writ for election of a Member in the place of one who had accepted office, 1.

2. Reports that the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, certificates of the election of Members returned upon new writs, 1, 142, 179.

3. Acquaints the House that his warrant for the appointment of members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the table, 9.—A further Warrant, for supplying a vacancy, 139.—A further Warrant, appointing a new committee, 283.—That he has appointed a time for the first meeting of the Committee, 24.

4. Communicates letters from the Petitioners in certain Election cases, withdrawing from the contestation, 30, 148.

5. Lays before the House various Reports and Returns, 4, 10, 21, &c.

6. Reports that the Recognizances to certain Election Petitions are unobjectionable, 14, 274, 314.

7. Calls upon another Member to take the Chair during his temporary absence, 16, 30, 31, 101, 195, 211, 216, 277, 307, 323, 331, 338, 339, 345, 349, 365, 388, 389, 398, 410, 428, 446.

8. Gives his casting vote, in the Affirmative, 447.—Negative, 109.

9. Reports that he has taxed the costs to be paid by the parties in Controverted Election cases, 173, 491.

10. Decides that according to the practice in this House and in the House of Commons, one Order of the Day can be substituted for another, by way of amendment, 194.

11. Admonishes J. McEwan, found guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House; His admonition entered on the Journals, 333.

12. Decides that the Bill to incorporate the Ottawa and Huron Navigation Co. should have originated in committee of the whole, inasmuch as it contains clauses granting public lands in aid of the Company, 379.

13. Decides that it is contrary to the practice of Parliament to allow an amendment to be moved to an amendment proposed to the question "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, for the House to go into a Committee of Supply," 389.

14. Notice being taken that a Motion for an Address to His Excellency praying him to recommend the payment of a balance due for expenses incurred in carrying out the Reciprocity Treaty, was contrary to the provisions of Chap. 14, Consol. Stat. of Canada; Mr. Speaker declares that according to the usages of Parliament, he was not bound to decide on a question of law, 444.

## SPEAKER—Continued.

15. Resolution, in amendment to a motion to concur in a Report of the Committee on Contingencies recommending a change in the mode of appointing Extra Clerks, &c., That the House cannot entertain any project which restricts the Speaker's acknowledged prerogative, &c., 499. See *Contingencies*, 2.

16. Communicates a letter from the Governor's Secretary, in reference to the prorogation, 501.

17. His Speech in presenting the Supply Bill for the Royal Assent, 507.

SPEECH:—See *Addresses*, 77. *Governor General*, 1, 2, 6.

SQUATTERS:—Bill to protect Settlers, in certain cases, in L. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 42. Referred, 109. Reported, 124. Considered in committee; Reported; Motion to postpone third reading six months negatived, 301. Motion for third reading; Amendment, that in any legislation for the protection of persons occupying land without legal title, the same security should be afforded to such occupants in U. Canada as is proposed by the bill to be given to a similar class in L. Canada, negatived; Amendment, to re-commit bill, negatived; Passed, 349.

STADACONA MINING AND SMELTING CO.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 23. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 80. Referred, 158. Reported, 275. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 403. By the Council, 445. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 117.)

## STAMP DUTIES:

1. Bill to provide for the collection, by means of Stamps, of fees of office, dues and duties payable to the Crown on law proceedings and registrations; Presented, 51. Committed, 316. Resolution regulating the fees referred, 337. Considered and amended; Reported, 341. Passed, 355. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 5.)

2. House resolves to go into committee to regulate the law fees to be paid by Stamps; His Excellency's recommendation signified, 82. Considered, 315. Report a Resolution; Referred to committee of whole on the Bill, 337. See *supra*, 1.

3. Bill to impose a Stamp Duty on Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, for not less than \$100; Ordered (See *Supply*, 2.), 320. Presented, 336. Motion to postpone second reading six months negatived; Read second time; Committed; Considered and amended; Reported; Passed, 428. By the Council, 494. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 4.)

STANDING COMMITTEES:—See *Committees*, 1, 12.

STANDING ORDERS:—See *Orders, Standing*,

STANSTEAD, SHEFFORD AND CHAMBLY RAILWAY CO.:—Petition for further amendments to their Act, 127. Report of Notice, 132. Bill presented, 137. Order for second reading discharged, 481.

STATIONERY (PUBLIC OFFICES):—See *Accounts*, 69. *Addresses*, 63, 64.

STATISTICAL RETURN:—See *Accounts*, 88.

STEAMBOATS:—Bill to amend Chap. 45, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers; Presented, 181. Read second time, 321. Read third time and passed, 334. By the Council, with an amendment; Considered, 372. Agreed to, 467. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 15.)

**STEVEDORES**:—Bill to regulate the business of Stevedores and Liners in the Harbour of Montreal; Presented, 148. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

**STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES**:—House resolves to go into committee on the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in any District of L. Canada where the same may be required, 229. Order for consideration discharged, 467.

**STRAFFORD, JOSEPH**:—Petition of, for remuneration for his services in the war of 1812, 72.

**STRATFORD AND HURON RAILWAY CO.**:—Petitions for an Act to revive their Act of incorporation, 221, 322. Special Report on Notice, 303. Rule relative to Notice suspended; Bill presented, 304. Referred; 62nd Rule suspended, 380. Reported, with amendments, 407. Considered in committee; Reported; Passed, 480. By the Council, 501. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 88.)

#### SUMMARY CONVICTIONS:

1. Bill relative to Summary Convictions; From the Council; Read, 246. Order for second reading discharged, 489.

2. Bill relative to Summary Convictions under Municipal By-Laws in L. Canada; From the Council; Read, 338. Committed, 401. Considered; Reported, 466. Passed, 494. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 47.)

**SUPERIOR COURT**:—See *Circuit Courts*, 1.

**SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS**:—Select Committee appointed on Return (to an Address of 23rd April, 1863) of receipts and disbursements in the Supervisor's office since its establishment, shewing the salaries paid, cullers employed, and lumber measured,—with a view to a consideration of its contents and their bearing on the law relating to the culling and measurement of lumber; To take evidence, and report by Bill or otherwise, 112.

## SUPPLY:

1. His Excellency's Speech from the Throne considered; Resolution that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in committee of the whole; So much of the Speech as relates thereto referred, 52. Considered, 64. Report a Resolution, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; House to go into committee to consider of such Supply, 83. Messages with Estimates to 30th June, 1864, and to 30th June, 1865, referred; Considered; Report one Resolution; Agreed to, 177. Question proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; Amendment moved, That the House regrets that at a time when increased taxation was deemed necessary to maintain the public credit, His Excy. should have been advised to sanction an Order in Council by which the revenue of the Provincial Canals is materially diminished without any compensating advantage; Debate thereon adjourned, 206. Resumed, 211. Negatived; House goes into committee, 216, 233. Report 193 Resolutions, 261. Resolutions 88, 104, and 106 postponed; Remaining Resolutions, up to the 110th, inclusive, agreed to; Amendment proposed to the 111th (Provincial Steamers) to add, That it is inexpedient to continue the occupation of the Atkinson wharf, or to reinstate the three employés connected with the Provincial Steamers who were discharged by the late Administration; Debate thereon adjourned, 273. Resumed; Amendment, that until the said Steamers are sold, the most economical arrangements should be maintained in respect thereof, carried; Resolution, as amended, agreed to, 277. Consideration of postponed Resolutions resumed; Motion that the 84th (claims of Volunteers for 1862) be not concurred in, negatived; All the Resolutions agreed to, 417, 419. House goes again into committee, 355, 357. Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; Amendment proposed, for an Address expressing disapprobation of certain proceedings of a late

## SUPPLY—Continued.

Administration in reference to an advance of \$100,000 in 1859, on certain bonds of the City of Montreal, 387. Amendment moved thereto, that a Resolution objecting to an act of a member of a Ministry not now existing can accomplish no end but that of obstructing the advancement of public business; Mr. Speaker decides that the amendment is out of order, it being contrary to the practice of Parliament to allow an amendment to be moved to an amendment proposed to the question "that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Supply;" Last motion of amendment withdrawn; First amendment agreed to; Address ordered thereon, 388. (See *Addresses*, 46.) House goes again into committee, 413, 415. Report 107 Resolutions (Supplies from 30th June, 1864, to 30th June, 1865); Agreed to, 419. Report 18 Resolutions; Amendment proposed to the 6th (\$50,000 for communication to the North West), and negatived; Resolutions agreed to, 425. Report 25 Resolutions; Agreed to, 426. Supplementary Estimates referred; House goes again into committee, 429.

2. House goes into Committee of Ways and Means; Report progress, and 3 Resolutions, for imposing additional excise duties on spirits distilled in the Province, and additional customs duties on spirits imported; Agreed to, 177. (See *Excise*, 2.) House goes again into committee, 289. Report further progress, and 7 Resolutions, for imposing Stamp duties on Promissory Notes, &c., and Excise duties on manufactured Tobacco; 1st Resolution (Stamp duties) postponed; Remaining Resolutions agreed to, 291. First Resolution agreed to, 320. Bills presented, 328, 336. (See *Excise*, 2. *Stamp Duties*, 3.) House goes again into committee, 401. Report a Resolution for rating Ginger, Orange, and other sweet wines, for duty, as unenumerated articles; Agreed to; Bill presented, 435. (See *Customs*.) House goes again into committee; Report 4 Resolutions, granting \$6,797,144.66, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and authorizing the issue of Exchequer Bills for \$4,000,000, in lieu of debentures already issued to meet the amount due to the Provincial Agents in England; also, increasing the Customs duties on Vinegar, Petroleum, &c.; 1st and 2nd Resolutions agreed to; Bill presented (See *infra*, 3); Consideration of 3rd and 4th Resolutions (Customs) postponed, 470. The said Resolutions agreed to, 491. Referred to committee of whole on the Customs Bill, 492. See *Customs*.

3. Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for certain other purposes connected with the Civil Service, from the end of the year 1863, to the 30th June, 1865; Ordered, 470. Presented, 471. Read second and third times; Passed, 495. By the Council, 501. R.A., 508. (27, 28 Vic., c. 1.)

4. A Resolution of Supply amended, 273, 277.—A motion for going into Committee of Supply amended, 387 to 389.

5. Supply Resolutions reported, and reception of Report postponed to a future day, 245, 316, 318.—And report received forthwith (Ways and Means), 291. (Comrs. of Customs), 400.—Resolutions regulating fees; Report received forthwith, 468.

## SURETIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS:

1. Bill respecting the securities to be given by public officers and contractors, in certain cases; Presented, 52. Committed, 83. Motion that the Speaker do now leave the Chair; Amendment moved that the Order of the Day relating to a proposed Address concerning the Gold Mining Regulations affecting lands in the Eastern Counties in L. Canada, be read instead thereof; Exception taken, that the said amendment was out of order; Mr. Speaker decides that it is in order; Further amendment proposed, for calling another Order of the Day; House adjourns without putting the question, 194. Order for consideration of Bill in committee discharged, 410.

SURETIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS—*Continued.*

2. Petition of the European Assurance Society (Great Britain) for an Act to authorize the taking of their guarantee instead of other security required from persons in public offices, 20. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 81. Committed, 295. Considered; Reported, 341. Passed, as a Bill to authorize the acceptance of certain incorporated companies as sureties for public officers, 354. By the Council, 398. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 7.)

SURROGATE COURTS:—Bill to amend the Act respecting the Surrogate Courts; From the Council; Read, 277. Read second time, 296. Read third time, and passed, 300. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 26.)

SURVEYS:—Petitions for amendments to the Act respecting the survey of lands in Upper Canada:—Mitchell Mun'y, 23. Perth Mun. Council, 23.

See *Accounts*, 89.

TALFOURD, MR.:—See *Accounts*, 90. *Addresses*, 78.

TASSÉ, D.:—See *Accounts*, 91.

## TAVERN LICENCES:

1. Bill to amend Chap. 6, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Tavern Licences (Mr. Rose); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 48. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

2. Bill to amend the Act respecting Tavern Keepers, and the sale of intoxicating liquors, Chap. 6, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada (Mr. Bellerose); Presented, 51. Referred, 462. Reported, with amendments, 464. Considered and amended in committee; Reported; Passed, 436. By the Council, 500. R.A., 507. (27, 28 Vic., c. 48.)

3. Petition for repeal of the Act 25 Vic., c. 23, respecting the issue of shop and tavern licences in cities, and the revival of former provisions; Kingston Corporation, 72.

See *Accounts*, 92. *Intoxicating Liquors*.

TELEGRAPH LINES:—See *Railways*, 3.

TEMPERANCE, SONS OF, CAN. EAST:—Petition for an Act to continue and amend their Act of incorporation, 87. Report of Notice, 118.—Bill presented, 74. Motion to postpone second reading three months negatived unanimously; Bill referred, 153. Reported, with amendments, 211. Considered in committee; Reported, 253. Passed, 260. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, 327. Agreed to, 378. R.A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 141.)

TENANTS:—See *Ejectments*.

TERREBONNE, RIVER:—See *L'Assomption, River*.

TERREBONNE TURNPIKE ROAD CO.:—Petitions from inhabitants of St. Vincent de Paul, praying that no Act may be passed to compel them to keep in repair certain roads belonging to the Company, 15, 18, 22.

THISTLES:—Bill to prevent the spread of Canada Thistles in U. Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Order for second reading discharged, 452.

**THREE RIVERS :**

1. Bill respecting the Police in the City of Three Rivers; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 49. Order for second reading discharged, 454.
2. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation, for amendments to their Act of incorporation, 88. Special Report on Notice, 96. Bill presented, 137. Referred, 230. Reported, with amendments, and calling attention to a provision for the construction of piers, not contemplated in the Notice, 335. Considered in committee; Reported, 377. Passed, 474. By the Council, 501. R.A., 506. (27, 28 Vic., c. 61.)
3. Petition of the same, for authority to construct piers between the Parish of Champlain and the Western limits of the city, 88.

**TIMBER :**

1. Bill for the protection of standing timber in L. Canada (Mr. Geoffrion); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 44. Order for second reading discharged, 451.
2. Bill to provide for the preservation of standing Timber (Mr. Joly); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 46. Order for second reading discharged, 452.
3. Select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the rapid destruction of our forests, and the means to be adopted to prevent it, and the expediency of reserving extensive tracts of forest lands abounding in exportable timber, 114.
4. Petition for amendments to the Act to regulate the culling and measurement of timber, &c.; Cullers of Quebec, 247.

*See Supervisor of Cullers.*

**TITHES :—**Petition for the abolition of Tithes; St. Hilaire, 117.

**TITLES TO LANDS :—**Bill to quiet titles to certain properties sold by lot; From the Council; Read, 338. Read second time, 463. Read third time, and passed, 485. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 32.)

**TORONTO (CITY) :**

1. Petition of the water lot owners, for an Act to explain and amend the Acts relating to the Esplanade in front of the said city, 103. Special Report on Notice; Bill presented, 188. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 383. Order for consideration in committee discharged, 477.
2. Petition of the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, against the foregoing Bill, 207.
3. Petition for amendments to the Act to provide for the separation of Toronto from York and Peel for judicial purposes, 111.
4. *Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, Institution for* :—Petition of Dr. B. R. Morris, Superintendent of the Institution, setting forth certain grievances, and praying for relief, 356.
5. *Hospital* :—Petition for increased aid, 189.

**TORONTO CHURCH SOCIETY :—**Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for power to sell wild lands vested in them in trust, and to invest the proceeds thereof for the same purpose, 221. Notice insufficient, 274.

**TOWNS AND VILLAGES :—**Bill to limit the area of Towns and Villages; From the Council, 119. Read, 120. Committed, 461. Order for consideration discharged, 488.

**TOWNSHIPS, L. C. :—**See *Accounts*, 93. *Addresses*, 79.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION TABLES :—See *Accounts*, 94.

TRADE MARKS :—Petition for an Act to amend the laws respecting Inventions, Trade marks, and Designs ; Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute, 131.

See *Fraudulent Trade Marks*.

TROOPS, BARRACKS FOR :—See *Accounts*, 5. *Addresses*, 6.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES :—See *Accounts*, 95. *Addresses*, 80.

UNION ST. LOUIS :—See *St. Louis*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO :—See *Accounts*, 96, 97.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA BRIDGE CO. :—See *Bridges*, 7.

UPTON AND GRANTHAM :—Petition for an Act to confirm Mr. O'Dwyer's survey of the division line between those townships, 20. Notice insufficient, 227.

USURY LAWS :

1. Bill to fix the rate of Interest of Money ; Order of last Session read ; Bill presented, 39. Motion to postpone second reading six months negatived ; Read, and referred, 70. Member added to committee, 171. Reported, with amendments ; Re-printed, 351. Considered and amended in committee, 449. Order for receiving report discharged, on a division, 486.

2. Petition for the re-enactment of the Usury Laws ; Port Hope, 72.

VACCINATION :—Bill to extend, and in certain cases to make compulsory, the practice of Vaccination ; Order of last Session read ; Bill presented ; Read twice ; Referred, 39.

VANDERBURGH, SARAH :—Petition of Miss Sarah Vanderburgh, of Woodhouse, setting forth certain grievances, and praying relief, 15.

VERCHÈRES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY :—Petition for aid, 23.

VESSELS, LIEN ON :—Bill for holding Vessels liable for debt ; Order of last Session read ; Bill presented, 40. Referred, 75. Reported, with amendments ; Re-printed, 124. Considered in committee, 302. Reported, 410. Third reading postponed six months, 483.

VICTORIA COLLEGE :—Petition for aid, 123.

VILLAGES :—Bill to amend the U. C. Municipal Act, so far as relates to incorporated Villages ; Presented, 219. Order for second reading discharged, 459.

See *Towns*.

VINE, CULTIVATION OF :—Select Committee appointed to inquire as to the possibility of cultivating the vine in this country, 344. Report, 396. (App. No. 13.)

VOLUNTEERS :—See *Militia*.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE :—To be printed, daily, 3.

**W**ALLACE, MINE:—See *Accounts*, 98. *Addresses*, 81.

**WATERLOO AND SAUGEEN RAILWAY Co.**:—Petition for a revival and extension of their Act, 221. Report of Notice, 227. Bill presented, 228. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 336. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 378. Passed, 387. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 87.)

**WAYS AND MEANS**:—See *Supply*, 2.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES :**

1. Bill to amend Chap. 53, Consol. Stat. of Canada, respecting Weights and Measures (Mr. Bourassa); Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 39. Motion to postpone second reading three months negatived, by casting vote of Speaker; Read; Referred, 108. Reported, 188. Considered in committee; Reported, 410. Third reading postponed three months, by casting vote of Speaker, 447.

2. Bill to amend Chap. 62, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting Weights and Measures (Mr. Pouliot); Presented, 138. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

3. Bill respecting the weighing and measuring of certain articles of general consumption (Mr. Rose); Presented, 148. Order for second reading discharged, 458.

**WELLAND CANAL**:—See *Accounts*, 99. *Addresses*, 75.

**WELLAND RAILWAY Co.**:—Petition for amendments to their Act of incorporation, 15. Report of Notice, 79. Bill presented, 81. Referred, 159. Reported, with amendments, 213. Considered in committee; Reported, 254. Passed, 260. By the Council, 321. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 89.)

**WELLINGTON**:—Petitions against any alteration in the limits of that County, 18, 128.

**WELLINGTON, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY Co.**:—Petitions for an Act of incorporation, under the name of the Guelph, Fergus, Owen Sound and Lake Huron Railway Co., 88, 103, 117. Report of Notice, 96. Bill presented, 99. Referred, 160. Reported, with amendments, 258. Considered in committee; Reported, 280. Passed, 288. By the Council, with amendments, changing the name to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, &c., 345. Amendments considered; Referred to Railway Committee, 348. Reported on favorably, 351. Read second time, 378. Agreed to, 446. R. A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 93.)

**WESTERN PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY**:—Petition for an Act to enable them to wind up the affairs of the Society, 18. Report of Notice, 67. Bill presented, 68. Order for second reading discharged, 168.—New Bill sent down from the Council, 186. Read, 215. Referred, 284. Reported, with amendments, 311. Considered and amended in committee; Reported, 375. Passed, as amended, 386. Amendments agreed to by Council, 396. R. A., 503. (27, 28 Vic., c. 102.)

**WHYTE, JOHN**:—Petition of the executors and devisees under the last will of the late John Whyte, of Barton Lodge, to sell portions of the real estate devised, and to invest the proceeds thereof, 103. Report of Notice, 132. Bill presented, 138. Referred, 231. Reported, 279. Considered in committee; Reported, 340. Passed, 354. By the Council, 411. R. A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 168.)

**WILLS :**

1. Bill to render Wills made in conformity with the laws of either Upper or Lower Canada, effectual to pass real estate in the other Section of the Province; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 40. Order for second reading discharged, 450.

WILLS—*Continued.*

2. Bill to amend the law of L. Canada as to the execution of Wills in the English form; From the Council; Read, 246. Read second time, 463. Read third time, and passed, 485. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 42.)

WINTER VEHICLES:—Petition for amendments to Chap. 31, Consol. Stat. for L. Canada, respecting vehicles used on winter roads; Mun'y of St. Jean, Iberville; 187.

WITNESSES:—Bill to amend Chap. 32, Consol. Stat. for U. Canada, respecting Witnesses and Evidence; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 46. Order for second reading discharged, 452.

WIVES SEPARATE FROM THEIR HUSBANDS:—See *Married Women*, 2.

WOLFE:—See *Accounts*, 100. *Addresses*, 82. *Arthabaska*. *Richmond*.

## WOLFSTOWN:

1. Petition for an Act to separate that township from the County of Wolfe, and annex it to Megantic, 34.

2. Petition against, 207.

WOODS, JOHN:—Petition of, praying compensation for injuries received during the Rebellion, 396.

WOODSTOCK CANADIAN INSTITUTE:—Petition for authority to borrow a sum of money on the security of their property, 164. Special Report as to Notice, 188. Bill presented, 189. Referred, 232. Reported, with amendments, 279. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 384. By the Council, 411. R.A., 504. (27, 28 Vic., c. 143.)

WORKMEN:—Bill for the protection of Working men and Farmers in Canada; Order of last Session read; Bill presented, 47. Order for second reading discharged, 453.

WRITS:—See *Elections*, 5-7.

**Y**AMASKA DISPENSARY:—Petition for incorporation thereof, 72. No Notice required, 79. Bill presented, 89. Referred, 159. Reported, with amendments, 174. Considered in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 259. By the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, 310. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 148.)

YAMASKA MINING Co.:—Petition for an Act of incorporation, 154. Report of Notice, 164. Bill presented, 166. Referred, 232. Reported, 287. Considered in committee; Reported, 373. Passed, 405. By the Council, 485. R.A., 505. (27, 28 Vic., c. 124.)

YORK AND PEEL:—See *Toronto*, 3:

YORK ROADS:—See *Accounts*, 101. *Addresses*, 83, 84.

YORKVILLE:—Petition of the Municipality of Yorkville, for power to repeal certain of their By-laws, so far as regards the levying of rates for the redemption of debentures issued thereunder, and to make other provision therefor, 56. Report of Notice, 67. Bill presented, 68. Referred, 157. Reported, with amendments, 211. Considered in committee; Reported, 251. Passed, 259. By the Council, 321. R.A., 502. (27, 28 Vic., c. 76.)

