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APPENDIX

TO THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

"GREAT BRITAIN" Steam-Press—ROLLO CAMPBELL, Printer, Montreal—1848.

APPENDIX

TO THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

SESSION 1848.

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Assessment Rolls.....(V.)	Invalid Persons and Foundlings.....(J.)
Assurance Companies.....(T.)	Lachine Railroad.....(B.)
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Canada Baptist Missionary Society.....(C.)	Montreal and Lachine Railroad.....(B.)
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.....(D.)	Papineau, André B.....(O.)
Debentures.....(M.)	Penitentiary.....(S.)
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C.	" 3	CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY: —Return of Immoveable Property held by the Corporation of the said Society.
D.	" 6	CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD: —Statement of the Affairs of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, for the year 1847.
E.	" 6	SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY: —Statement of the Affairs of the said Factory.
F.	" 9	PETERBOROUGH and PORT HOPE RAILROAD: —Statement of the Affairs of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railroad Company.
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I.	1848. March 10	HIGH SCHOOL of MONTREAL:—Statement of the Property of said School, and of the Revenue and Disbursements, for the year ending 31st July, 1847.
J.	" 10	INVALID PERSONS and FOUNDLINGS:—Report of the Commissioners for the relief of Invalid Persons and Foundlings in the District of Quebec.
K.	" 10	ST. LAWRENCE and ATLANTIC RAILROAD:—Statement of the Affairs of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, to 30th November, 1847.
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M.	" 15	DEBENTURES:—Schedules of Canada Debentures outstanding and payable in England, and within this Province, exclusive of the Guaranteed Loan.
N.	" 16	PUBLIC WORKS:—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1847.
O.	" 16	ANDRE B. PAPINEAU:—Various Documents and Correspondence relative to André B. Papineau, Esquire, of St. Martin.
P.	" 16	EDUCATION:—Report of the Superintendent of Elementary Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1846-7.
Q.	" 17	GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY:—Correspondence between the Government and the said Company.
R.	" 17	ESTIMATE of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, for the year 1848, for which a Supply is required. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS of the PROVINCE of CANADA:—Report of the Inspector General. —————Statement exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1847; also, an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same Period, and the State of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st January, 1848.
S.	" 18	PENITENTIARY:—Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors for the year 1847, accompanied with Reports from the Chaplain, Surgeon, Warden, and Officiating Roman Catholic Priest.
T.	" 20	BANK STATEMENTS:—Of the Quebec Bank, on 29th February, 1848. —————Of the Bank of Montreal, on 29th February, 1848. —————Of the Bank of Upper Canada, on 13th March, 1848. —————Of La Banque du Peuple, on 1st March, 1848. —————Of the Commercial Bank, Midland District, on 4th March, 1848. —————Of the City Bank, on 1st March, 1848. —————Of the Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank, on 1st March, 1848. —————Of the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, on 1st January, 1848. —————Of the Bank of British North America, on 29th February, 1848. —————Of the Gore Bank, on 20th March, 1848. ASSURANCE COMPANIES:—Return of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, on 1st March, 1848.
U.	" 20	MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:—Statement of the Affairs of the said Institute.
V.	" 22	ASSESSMENT ROLLS, Canada West, for the year 1847.
W.	" 22	EMIGRATION:—Copies of Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, relative to the Emigration of the year 1847.
X.	" 22	LOUIS ELEONORE DUBORD'S Security Bond as Agent for the Jesuits' Estates in the District of Three Rivers.
Y.	" 22	BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS:—General Statement of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the District of Montreal, during the year 1847. —————Supplementary Statement for ditto, for the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846, taken from the Registers deposited in the Prothonotary's Office since the Return for the year 1846. —————General Statements of ditto in the District of Quebec, for the years 1846 and 1847. —————General Statement of ditto, for the District of Three Rivers, for the years 1846 and 1847.

STATEMENT

OF

BONDS AND SECURITIES,

BY THE REGISTRAR OF THE PROVINCE,

Laid before the House, 3rd March, 1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 29th February, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, a Detailed Statement of Bonds and other Securities which have been recorded in the Office of the Provincial Registrar, between the 4th day of June last, and the 24th day of February instant, prepared in compliance with the 15th Section of the Act 4 and 5 Vict., Cap. 91.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

W. B. LINDSAY, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(A.)
March 3rd.

Appendix
(A.)
March 3rd.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of BONDS and SECURITIES which have been Registered between the 4th day of June, 1847, and the 24th day of February, 1848.
Prepared in compliance with the 15th Section, 4 & 5 Victoria, Chapter 91.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAME OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. of BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Armstrong, William	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Footner, William	100	0	0	November 2, 1847	November 11, 1847	1103
Amesden, Samuel	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs	Macfarlane, William Stuart	50	0	0	do do	do do	1104
Bullock, Robert Knight	Collector of Customs, Dickenson's Landing	Maitland, John H.	50	0	0	February 2, 1848	February 10, 1848	1124
Bostwick, Lardner	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Slack, The Rev. George	500	0	0	June 9, 1847	July 3, 1847	1038
Bowen, Charles Cole	Do	Wagner, William H.	250	0	0	do do	do do	1059
Bridgford, Davis Benjamin	Do	Marwell, Thomas H.	100	0	0	July 1, do	do do	1068
Cowan, Peter	Clerk, Circuit Court, Missisquoi	Mitchell, James	50	0	0	do do	do do	1064
Curtin, John	Culler of Deals, Boards, &c.	Morrison, Joseph C.	100	0	0	do do	do do	1066
Carberry, Patrick	Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs	Gates, Jonathan	50	0	0	do do	do do	1067
Clench, Johnson	A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Secor, Joseph	100	0	0	do do	do do	1094
Copland, Charles	Do	M'Dougal, Daniel	50	0	0	do do	do do	1095
Campbell, George	Do	Lowe, Joseph	250	0	0	do do	do do	1060
		Carter, William	250	0	0	do do	do do	1060
		Cross, Robert	250	0	0	do do	do do	1060
		Duggan, Edward	100	0	0	August do do	August 31, do	1090
		Singer, Thomas	50	0	0	do do	do do	1090
		Mowatt, John	50	0	0	September 29, do	November 1, do	1092
		Fraser, John	50	0	0	do do	do do	1092
		Charles, Henry	100	0	0	June 22, do	do do	1096
		Wilson, Walter	50	0	0	do do	do do	1097
		Woodruff, Joseph A.	100	0	0	do do	do do	1098
		Miller, Richard	50	0	0	do do	do do	1099
		Wood, Charles	100	0	0	do do	do do	1107
		Pells, Jeremiah	50	0	0	November 8, do	do do	1108

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March 3rd

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(A.)
March 3rd.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAME OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s.	d.			
Clark, John Symington	Collector of Tolls on the Welland Canal.	Merritt, William Hamilton Pauling, Nathan Atkin, Thomas Waters, Peter	1000 500 50 50	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	(No date.) do December 4, 1847 do	December 1, 1847 do 2, do do 23, do	1111 1112 1117
Cantillon, Dennis	A Culler of Square Timber.	O'Connell, James Colford, John	100	0	0	June 10, do	February 10, 1848	1128
Couture, Charles	A Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, &c.	Couture, Alexander Couture, Fereol	100	0	0	October 16, do	do 12, do	1131
Davis, William	Collector of Slide Dues on the River Trent.	Meyers, William W. Murphy, John V.	500 250 250	0 0 0	0 0 0	May 31, do do do do	June 14, 1847 do do do	1053 1054
Duncan, James	Registrar, County of Drummond.	Menzies, James Duncan, A. Duncan Francis	2000	0	0	August 18, do	August 19, do	1087
Dumoulin, Pierre Benjamin	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands for certain Townships in Lower Canada.	Defossé, Jean Defossé, Pierre	3000 150 150	0 0 0	0 0 0	November 4, do	December 20, do	1116
Dorion, Louis	A Culler of Square Timber.	O'Connell, James Loughran, Thomas	100	0	0	June 11, do	February 11, 1848	1127
Ellis, George	Collector of Tolls on the Beauharnois Canal.	Cameron, Malcolm M'Donnell, Angus A.	500 250 250	0 0 0	0 0 0	do 21, do do 26, do	July 20, 1847 do do do	1074 1075
Fraser, John	Clerk Circuit Court, Terrebonne.	Loiselle, Amable Berthiaume, Louis	250	0	0	September 2, do	September 6, do	1091
Fitton, Robert Wily	Coroner, County of Bonaventure, District of Gaspé.	Munro, William	50	0	0	August 16, do	November 5, do	1102
Fortune, Nicholas	Culler of Square Timber	Pemberton, Henry Bogue, Denis	100	0	0	April 12, do	February 10, 1848	1125
Graham, Duncan	Collector of Slide Dues on the Ottawa Slides.	Malloch, John Glass Lewis, John Bower	500 250 250	0 0 0	0 0 0	July 5, do do 1, do	July 19, 1847 do do do	1070 1071
Gwynn, William Beechy	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.	FitzGibbon, John Gerald Read, Robert	100 50 50	0 0 0	0 0 0	do 23, do do do do	do 29, do do do do	1079 1080

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A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAME OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.		DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.
			£	s. d.			
Gemmell, Robert	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Thom, Alexander Douglas, Robert	100	0 0	November 9, 1847	November 17, 1847	1109
Garland, John	Do	Hickey, John Kelley, George	50	0 0	do do	do do	1110
Hewitt, Thomas	Paymaster, Public Works on Lake St. Peter	Cassidy, John Mullin, John	100	0 0	do do	do do	1113
Jones, Dunham	Collector of Customs, Port Maitland	Henderson, Solomon Lemon, Charles	50	0 0	do do	do do	1114
Jobin, Jacques	Culler of Square Timber	Fricchette, Louis Bédard, Jean B.	250	0 0	July 1, do	July 24, do	1076
Lepine, Joseph David	Registrar for the County of L'Islet	Fourrier, Louis Paré, André	125	0 0	June 10, do	do 2, do	1056
Levesque, Pierre	Land Surveyor	Maçon, J. A. Levesque, Guil.	500	0 0	do do	do do	1057
Lord, Thomas John	Surveyor of Customs	Arnold, George Weatherhead Ford, David B. Ogden	2000	0 0	October 11, do	February 12, 1848	1130
Leahy, David	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs	Davy, Peter Shibley, David	2000	0 0	July 5, do	July 17, do	1065
Lemoine, Macpherson James	Revenue Inspector, District of Quebec	Maxham, John Andrew Lemoine, Benjamin Henry	50	0 0	June 1, do	do 31, do	1082
Ley, George F.	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Jones, Henry John Chesley, Solomon Y.	200	0 0	July 27, do	August 4, do	1088
M'Kutcheon, William	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood	Campbell, Archibald Jollard, Robert	100	0 0	do do	do do	1084
Maxwell, George	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Maxwell, John Maxwell, John, jun.	100	0 0	September 20, do	November 2, do	1093
McMillan, Alexander	Collector of Customs, Edwardsburg; and Collector of Canal Tolls, Galop's Rapids	Jessup, H. D. Clark, D.	500	0 0	December 18, do	December 30, do	1118

Appendix (A.)

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Appendix (A.)

March 3rd.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES, &c.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAME OF SURETIES.	PENALTY.			DATE OF BOND.	DATE OF RECORD.	No. OF BOND.	
			£	s.	d.				
Macedonald, John.....	Deputy Slide Master on the Chaudiere Slide Station.....	Burwash, Nathl..... Langford, William.....	250 125 125	0 0 0	0 0 0	November 6, 1847 do do do September 16, do	November 15, 1847 do do do February 11, 1848	1105 1106 1129	
Malone, Thomas.....	A Culler of Staves, Deals, Boards, Planks, and Lathwood.....	Quinn, Edward..... Malone, Maurice.....	100	0	0	do do do	do do do	do do do	
O'Leary, Cornelius.....	do do do	Kelly, Miles..... Downes, James.....	100	0	0	June 8, do	do	do	
Phelan, Daniel.....	Collector of Tolls on the Cornwall Canal.....	Brennan, Patrick..... Brennan, James.....	500 250	0 0	0 0	do do do	July do do	17, 1847 do do do	1061 1062 1068
Purdon, Simon.....	Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Ward, George Charles..... Wilson, Walter.....	100	0	0	do do do	do do do	do do do	1069
Purdon, Percival.....	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Roulton, James..... Hamilton, John.....	100	0	0	July do do	November 3, do	do do do	1100
Ryerse, James.....	Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.....	Ryerse, George J..... Ryerse, Edward P.....	50 50	0 0	0 0	do do do	do do do	do do do	1101 1077
Regnault, François Joseph V.....	Land Surveyor.....	Regnault, C. A..... Tailhades, J. A.....	50	0	0	November 28, 1846	do	do	1081
Stewart, M'Lean.....	Collector of Duties on Crown Timber descending the Ottawa.....	Price, William..... Stewart, Charles Gray.....	5000 2500 2500	0 0 0	0 0 0	May 18, 1841	December 20, do	do	1115
Stewart, M'Lean.....	Inspector of Rafts, Collector of Slide Dues, and Crown Agent at Quebec.....	Stewart, Charles Gray..... Phillipps, William.....	1500 750	0 0	0 0	January 11, yr. not insert'd.	February do do	2, 1848 do do	1120 1121
Verner, John.....	Collector of Customs, Port Milford.....	Routh, Haviland L..... Gowan, Ogte R.....	500 250	0 0	0 0	Without date..... July 8, 1847.....	July do do	20, 1847 do do	1072 1073

Appendix
(A.)
March 3rd.

Appendix
(A.)
March 3rd.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the ENREGISTRATION of BONDS and other PUBLIC SECURITIES, in the Office of the PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR, under the Act of the 4th and 5th Victoria, Chapter 91.

Recorded at full length within the period of the First Return, viz. from the date of the Act to 7th September, 1842	193
Ditto ditto Second Return, from 7th September, 1842, to 28th September, 1843	168
Ditto ditto Third Return, from 28th September, 1843, to 28th November, 1844	234
Ditto ditto Fourth Return, from 28th November, 1844, to 20th March, 1846	245
Ditto ditto Fifth Return, from 20th March, 1846, to 3rd June, 1847	207
Ditto ditto Present Return, from 3rd June, 1847, to 24th February, 1848	79
Making in the six Returns an aggregate of	1121

THE BONDS and other SECURITIES comprised in this Return may be distributed among the following Classes:—

Class No. I. Appointments connected with the Collection of the Public Revenue	62
Ditto II. Ditto ditto Administration of Justice	3
Ditto III. Ditto ditto Department of Crown Lands	1
Ditto IV. County Registrars	2
Ditto V. Cutlers of Timber, &c. &c.	9
Ditto VI. Surveyors of Land	2
Amounting in the whole to	79

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 26th February, 1848.

Appendix
(B.)
March 3rd.

Appendix
(B.)
March 3rd.

OFFICE OF THE MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY,

MONTREAL, 2nd March, 1848.

SIR,

I beg to transmit you the enclosed Return of the cost of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad; and also, of the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the amount of Tonnage and Passengers conveyed along the said Railroad, as required by the 58th Section of the Act of 9th Victoria, cap. 82.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. MACCULLOCH,

Secretary.

W. B. LINDSAY, Esq.,
Clerk, &c. &c.
Legislative Assembly.

STATEMENT of the cost of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and Appurtenances; and also, the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the amount of Tonnage and of Passengers conveyed along the said Railroad, between the 25th day of November and the 22nd day of December, 1847, as required by the 58th Section of the Act, 9 Victoria, cap. 82.

Total cost of Railroad and Appurtenances to the 31st December, 1847.. £61,752 2 1

Period.	Number of Pas- sengers.	Number Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between the 25th day of Novem- ber, and the 22nd day of Decem- ber, 1847.	6571	122	281	14	11	302	6	11

RAILROAD OFFICE,
Montreal, 2nd March, 1848.

I, FERDINAND MACCULLOCH, do hereby declare and make oath, that the present Statement is just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FERDINAND MACCULLOCH,

Clerk.

Sworn before me this 2nd day of March, 1848.

B. H. LEMOINE,
J. P.

Appendix
(C.)

March 3rd

Appendix
(C.)

March 3rd.

RETURNS

Of Immoveable Property held by the Corporation of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

	Estimated					
	Value.			Rental.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.—A Lot of Land situate between Guy Street and Charles Street, St. Antoine Street—containing two acres and three perches, more or less, with a Stone Building, used as the Canada Baptist College; and a Cottage.....	7000	0	0	None.		
II.—A Lot of Land, measuring 115 feet by 92 feet, with a Stone House and Out Buildings, situate at the corner of St. Antoine Street and Richmond Square.....	1200	0	0	120	0	0
III.—A Lot of Land, measuring 95 feet by 47 feet 6 inches, with a Brick Building used as a School House, situate in Ann Street, Griffintown.	500	0	0	None.		
IV.—A piece of Land in Roxton Township, C. E., containing 10 acres, more or less, with a Dwelling House, School House, and Out Buildings.....	200	0	0	None.		

JOSEPH LEEMING,
Treasurer C. B. M. Society.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1848.

STATEMENT

Of the Cost of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad and Appurtenances; and also, the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company, for the season or year 1847, as required by the 49th Section of the Act 2nd Wm. 4th, cap. 58.

Total Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances..... £73,463 19 0

Period.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.			Total Expend.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the year 1847.....	61,603	15,546	22300	0	0	21303	5	11

WM. D. LINDSAY,
Commissioner.

Railroad Office, March 3, 1848.

I, WM. D. LINDSAY, do make oath that the present Statement is just and true, in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. D. LINDSAY,
Commissioner.

Sworn before me this 3rd March, 1848.

W. HALL, J. P.

Appendix
(D.)

March 3rd.

Appendix
(D.)

March 3rd.

STATEMENT

Of the **AFFAIRS** of the **SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY**, laid before the
Legislative Assembly pursuant to the Act 8 Victoria, Chapter 91.

LIST of Shareholders holding Shares in the Stock of the **SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY**, prepared
in conformity with the Provincial Statute, 8 Vict., Chap. 91.

NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.
The B. A. Land Company, Edward Hale, A. T. Galt, L. C. Ball, D. Thompson, John Moore, William Brooks, Willard and Goodall, L. Goodall, W. Willard, John Leeming, R. D. Merkill, Joseph Penoyer.	S. L. Terrill, W. Walker, H. Beckett, Joseph Bailey, J. S. Walton, W. Belknapp, (Estate) Thomas Griffith, John Griffith, W. Browne, G. W. Brooks, J. H. Terrill, C. B. Cleaveland, A. G. Woodward.	A. W. Kendrick, Arba. Stimson, J. Wadleigh, G. R. Robertson, F. Bureau, G. F. Bowen, J. C. Reynolds, E. Cheney, F. Loomis, O. Camaran, J. G. Robertson & Co. J. W. Stockwell, H. Moe.	John Low, B. Pomroy. T. Gordon, A. Osgood, E. Cotter, (Estate) P. L. M'Dougall, T. Tait, R. Campbell, W. Footner, A. Savage, James Ferrier, junr. James Dixon, W. L. Felton.

STATEMENT of the Affairs, ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the **SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY**, prepared
in conformity with the Provincial Statute, 8 Vict., Chap. 91.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Cost of the Factory Buildings.....	1173	11	10	Amount of Stock paid up.	3872	2	0
Cost of Machinery.....£2066 2 4				Unliquidated claims against the Factory for work, raw materials, &c.....	1538	15	3
Duties thereon.	125	3	7				
Freight thereof	460	5	3				
Putting up the same	773	10	1				
	3425	1	3				
Charges on Machinery and Furniture.	437	5	8				
Cost of the Charter.....	20	0	0				
Amount due on Instalments in arrear.	502	18	0				
	£ 5558	16	9		£ 5410	17	3

Edward Hale, President of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, being duly sworn, deposeth
and saith that the above List of Shareholders, and Statement of Affairs, are true and correct to the
best of his knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HALE,
President S. C. F.

Sworn, at Sherbrooke, this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1848,
Before me,
JN. HALLOWELL, J. P.

FIRST Annual Report of the PETERBOROUGH and PORT HOPE RAILWAY
COMPANY, in conformity with the Act 10 Victoria, Chap. 109.

TO the HONORABLE the COMMONS of the UNITED PROVINCE of CANADA in
Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Directors of the PETERBOROUGH and PORT HOPE RAILWAY COMPANY, in compliance with the
requirements of the Act, 10 Victoria, Chap. 109, beg leave most respectfully to report—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stock disposed of to sundry persons, 1852 Shares of £10 each.....	18520	0	0				
do unsold, 8148 Shares of £10 each.....	81480	0	0				
Amounting to the Capital Stock of the Company	£100000	0	0				
Received on account of First Instalment, being 2½ per cent. paid on 1227 Shares.....	306	15	0	Paid towards obtaining an Act of Incorporation ...	14	5	0
do payment in full for 20 Shares ..	200	0	0	do cost of preliminary Survey.....	202	10	0
Instalment of 2½ per cent. on 605 Shares not paid,	156	5	0	do Secretary's salary to 1st January, 1848.....	100	0	0
				do furnishing Office, stationery, fuel, &c.	16	15	0
				do travelling expenses of Secretary and Directors	41	8	11
				do printing Report and Map, Office books, print- ing, advertizing and postage.....	44	1	5½
				£	419	0	4½
				Balance in hand.....	£ 87	14	7½
				do due on First Instalment.....	156	5	0
					243	19	7½
	£	663	0		663	0	0

WILLIAM MILLARD,

Secretary to the Company.

Sworn before me, at Port Hope,
this 29th day of February, 1845.

J. T. WILLIAMS, *J. P.*

The Directors have to state, that owing to the distress in the commercial community, they have
judged it prudent not to push off the Stock of the Company at the present time; but with a return of
prosperity it is their intention to do all in their power to carry out the work.

DAVID SMART,

President.

ACCOUNTS

OF

THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC,FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1847.-----
TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

8th March, 1848.

SIR,

Herewith enclosed, I have the honour to transmit to you my Accounts with the Trinity House of Quebec, for the year ended 31st December last, to be laid before the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, as directed by the 20th Section of the Provincial Act, 4 & 5 Victoria, Chap. 15.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

To W. B. LINDSAY, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
Montreal.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, in Account

Dr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
October 4, 1847.....	To paid B. S. Lafleur, allowance made him by the Board for extra services as Water Bailiff.....	1			20	0	0
do 29, do	do R. Shaw's account for sundries.....	2			1	0	0
December 4, do	do M. O'Sullivan's do do	3			0	4	0
do 22, do	do J. O. Grenier's do do	4			0	5	8
do 31, do	do W. Stevenson's do do	5			7	10	0
	do Amount of the following Abstracts, viz. :-						
	No. 1. Contingencies.....	353	0	8			
	2. Harbour Office.....	477	17	9			
	3. Buoys.....	669	10	10			
	4. Yacht Union.....	38	8	1			
	5. Light Ship.....	446	17	3			
	6. Anchor Hoy.....	120	16	3			
	7. Tower on Heath Point.....	90	3	0			
	8. Portneuf Lights.....	90	2	0			
	9. St. Croix Light.....	12	11	4			
	10. Pillar Light House.....	45	15	5			
	11. Green Island Light House.....	47	16	7			
	12. Biquet Light House.....	111	15	3			
	13. Point Desmonts Light House.....	104	16	1			
	14. S. W. Point of Anticosti Light House.....	26	16	7			
	15. Oil Account.....	1049	7	6			
	16. Steamer St. George.....	1510	8	1			
	17. Interest Account.....	147	0	0			
	18. Diving Apparatus.....	220	4	1			
	19. Beacons.....	28	7	0			
	20. Salaries and Pensions.....	2313	16	9			
	21. Red Island Light House.....	2285	13	3			
	22. Stores.....	8	15	0			
					10199	18	9
	To paid for disbursements for putting into execution the Quarantine Regulations during the season of 1847.....				66	0	9
	To Treasurer's Commission on monies by him received from 31st December, 1846, to 31st December, 1847.....	250	0	0			
	Less—Amount charged to Decayed Pilot Fund.....	169	11	1			
					80	8	11
	To Balance in the hands of the Treasurer.....				1203	3	8
					£ 11578	11	9

Sworn before me,
this 2nd February, 1848.

(Signed,) H. LEMESURIER, J. P.

Examined.

(Signed,) H. LEMESURIER,

Master.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

Current with E. B. LINDSAY, Treasurer.

Cr.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1846 ...	By Balance of Account rendered this day.....				1212	18	6
January 12, 1847 ...	By received from J. Parant, Inspecting Physician, amount of disbursements for Quarantine in 1846				16	1	10
April 8, do ...	By received from T. Kelly, on account of the price of the sale of the Yacht Union.....	195	0	0			
July 10, do ...	By received from T. Kelly, balance of do do do	585	0	0			
do 24, do ...	By received from G. and H. Gibson, proceeds of sale of empty casks and jars in 1846.....				780	0	0
do do do ...	By received from A. Coulliard, one-half fine awarded against him.....				1	15	0
December 31, do ...	By received balance of Cul-de-Sac Dues per account of this date				3	10	0
do do do ...	By amount received on account of Provision Depots per do do				56	11	11
do do do ...	By earnings of Anchor Hoy, received from Captain Boxer.....				1	0	3
do do do ...	By Tonnage Duty received from coasting vessels during the year 1847				27	2	0
	By the following sums received from Naval Officer, viz. :-				37	15	0
	Duties collected during quarter ended 5th January, 1847, under 45 Geo. III., Chap. 12.....	1490	5	9			
	Duty of 1 penny per ton under 4 and 5 Vict., Chap. 15, during the same quarter	880	17	0			
					2371	2	9
	Duties collected under 45 Geo. III., Chap. 12, during quarter ended 5th July, 1847.....	949	16	8			
	Duty of 1 penny per ton under 4 and 5 Vict., Chap. 15, during the same quarter	591	2	2			
					1540	18	10
	Duties collected under 45 Geo. III., Chap. 12, during quarter ended 10th October, 1847.....	1910	13	11			
	Duty of 1 penny per ton under 4 and 5 Vict., Chap. 15, during same quarter.....	1119	1	9			
					3029	15	8
	By the following sums received on account of the Red Island Light, viz. :-						
	April, 1847—per Lord Elgin's Warrant.....	1000	0	0			
	Sept., do — do do	500	0	0			
	Decr., do — do do	1000	0	0			
					2500	0	0
					£ 11578	11	9

E. E.

(Signed,) E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true Copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March

ABSTRACT No. 1.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

ACCOUNT of CONTINGENT EXPENSES attending the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, during the year 1847, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
January	15, 1847	Paid Frs. Rodrigue's account for sundries	1	0	10
do	27, do	" postage account to 5th instant.....	2	2	15
do	30, do	" A. Miller for carting snow during the winter, paid account	3	6	0
February	1, do	" James M'Kenzie, one quarter's rent of Hall and Offices to date.....	4	33	15
March	8, do	" Frs. Rodrigue's account, sundries	5	0	11
do	24, do	" extra allowance to A. Miller for carting snow	6	2	0
April	8, do	" Jac. Bedard's account for fire-wood	7	3	0
do	12, do	" postage account to 5th instant.....	8	4	16
do	do, do	" City Corporation, chimney sweeping to 1st May next.....	9	1	11
May	1, do	" James M'Kenzie, one quarter's rent to this date.....	10	33	15
do	do, do	" P. Godbout's account for fire-wood and cartage	11	4	0
do	8, do	" subscription to Montreal Herald to 27th February last	12	1	10
do	18, do	" R. H. Lay's account for Chart of 'he World.....	13	2	10
do	20, do	" Harden & Co. for freight from Boston	14	1	10
July	6, do	" H. Lemesurier's account, travelling expenses	15	3	7
do	8, do	" H. Porter's account for coals	16	1	12
do	19, do	" postage account to 5th instant.....	17	5	9
do	20, do	" H. Lemesurier's account, travelling expenses.....	18	3	1
do	31, do	" Pelletier & Frechette's account, sundries	19	11	0
August	2, do	" James M'Kenzie, one quarter's rent to 1st instant, at increased rate...	20	38	15
do	23, do	" H. Black for law opinions.....	21	5	16
September	6, do	" G. Carnette's account for fire-wood and cartage, &c.	22	8	15
do	29, do	" J. Morin's do do do	23	17	4
do	do, do	" Ls. Blais's account for cleaning pipes, &c.	24	1	5
October	4, do	" J. Delorbaez's account for joiner work	25	3	8
do	6, do	" subscription to Minerve to 25th January, 1848.....	26	1	0
November	2, do	" City Corporation, assessment on rental for 1847	27	3	4
do	3, do	" Frs. Rodrigue's account of disbursements for cleaning office, &c.....	28	1	8
do	do, do	" James Anderson's account for labour, turning out stores.....	29	0	5
do	do, do	" James M'Kenzie, one quarter's rent to 1st instant	30	38	15
do	9, do	" Ol. Borgean's account for fire-wood and cartage.....	31	4	19
do	10, do	" subscription to Official Gazette to 1st instant	32	1	0
do	12, do	" postage account to 5th October last	33	5	15
do	19, do	" R. M'Alister, labour, turning out stores.....	34	0	3
do	20, do	" H. Henderson, labour, turning out stores.....	35	0	5
December	2, do	" H. Jones's account for repairing bills.....	36	0	5
do	4, do	" T. Cary & Co's. account for printing, &c.....	37	8	3
do	do, do	" do do advertisements in Mercury.....	38	0	15
do	27, do	" W. Neilson's do do do	39	3	11
do	29, do	" Methot, Chinie & Co., sundries	40	1	1
do	do, do	" Hon. F. W. Primrose, professional services.....	41	23	6
do	do, do	" A. Lemoine's account, notarial papers	42	0	10
do	31, do	" H. Hemming's account, glazing, &c.	43	0	10
do	do, do	" Frs. Rodrigue's account, sawing wood, &c.	44	4	19
do	do, do	" Registrar's allowance for making Index to the Journal of the Corporation, and for copying during the year 1847	45	55	0
			£353	0	8

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 2.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the HARBOUR OFFICE during the year 1847, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
1847		Paid B. S. Lafleur, balance of his allowance for attending the streets leading to the Rivers during the present winter	1	14	0
May	5, do	" Harbour Master's crew, wages to 30th April	2	10	16
do	21, do	" John Greer's account for repairs to boats.....	3	3	16
June	1, do	" Harbour Master's crew, wages to 31st May.....	4	26	0
do	4, do	" do do	5	22	0
do	5, do	" Frs. Rodrigue's account, oil cloth for boats	6	0	16
July	1, do	" Harbour Master's crew, wages to 30th June	7	52	0
do	31, do	" Pelletier & Frechette's account, kersey for boats.....	8	0	8
August	2, do	" Harbour Master's crew, wages to 31st July	9	52	0
do	9, do	" James Ferguson's account, repairs to boats	10	9	4
September	1, do	" J. B. Frechette's account, printing.....	11	4	0
Carried forward.....			£195	0	9

ABSTRACT No. 2.—(Continued.)

10th March

10th March.

				£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>		195	0	9
September	1, 1847	Paid Harbour Master's crew, wages to 31st August.....	12	52	0	0
October	1, do	" do do do 31st September.....	13	52	0	0
November	2, do	" do do do 31st October.....	14	52	0	0
do	3, do	" S. & J. Brown's account for book of direction.....	15	0	8	6
December	1, do	" James Ferguson's account for repairs to boats.....	16	0	16	6
do	do do	" Harbour Master's crews, wages to 30th November.....	17	45	6	8
do	23, do	" C. Brocklesby & Co's. account, sundries.....	18	3	7	10
do	29, do	" A. Parrott's account, repairs to boats.....	19	0	2	6
do	30, do	" J. Kane's account, a stove steamer.....	20	0	2	6
do	31, do	" Baldwin & Greig's account, oars.....	21	1	17	6
do	do do	" B. S. Lafleur, his allowance for attending the Harbour Office during the season..... £12 10 0				
		" do do for attending the landing place during the same period..... 12 10 0				
			22	25	0	0
do	do do	" Wm. Campbell, Harbour Master's Clerk, 12 month's salary to 30th September last.....	23	50	0	0
				£477	17	9

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the BUOYS, during the year 1847, viz:—

				£	s.	d.
April	17, 1847	Paid D. Tizo's account for labour about Buoy.....	1	1	1	0
do	30, do	" James Reiley's account for painting.....	2	8	0	0
May	25, do	" Her Majesty's Customs, duty on Buoy and Sinkers imported per Lady Seaton.....	3	10	18	5
June	15, do	" W. Smith's account for moving stoves.....	4	3	18	0
do	19, do	" Her Majesty's Customs, duty on Buoy and Sinkers imported per Birman.....	5	11	5	8
do	26, do	" Montreal Bank for Bill of Exchange for £300 sterling, to remit W. Markland, on account of Buoy and Sinkers, at 8 p. ct. premium.....	6	360	0	0
July	16, do	" Her Majesty's Customs, duty on Buoy and Chains, &c., imported per Lloyds.....	7	8	10	5
August	12, do	" Montreal Bank for Bill of Exchange for £163 19s. 5d. sterling to remit W. Markland for Buoy and Chains, &c. at 7½ per cent. premium.....	8	195	17	1
September	1, do	" H. M. Seach's account, sundries.....	9	2	13	6
December	3, do	" James Reiley's account, painting Buoy.....	10	1	0	0
do	4, do	" C. & W. Wurtele's account, one piece of chain.....	11	5	7	6
do	22, do	" A. Morison's account, two new Buoy.....	12	40	0	0
do	do do	" J. O. Grenier's account, repairs to do.....	13	2	10	0
do	do do	" M'Quilkin & Henry's account, iron work.....	14	11	12	0
do	29, do	" John Haram's account, cartage.....	15	6	4	6
do	30, do	" H. Simson's account, sundries.....	16	0	9	0
do	do do	" James Bunkier's account, sundry disbursements.....	17	0	3	9
				£669	10	10

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the YACHT UNION, during the year 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.
January 23, 1847	...	Paid Thomas Andrews' account of sundries	1	1	9 2
April 3, do	...	" M. Foy, labour on board.....	2	0	10 0
do 7, do	...	" D. Trizo, do do	3	4	11 0
do 9, do	...	" S. Campbell, do do	4	1	8 0
do do do	...	" R. Miller, do do	5	0	14 0
do 10, do	...	" M. Horrlun, do do	6	0	14 0
do 14, do	...	" J. B. Frechette's account, advertising sale in Canadian	7	1	0 0
July 24, do	...	" G. & H. Gibson, Auctioneers, commission on sale of this vessel, including duty, &c.	8	22	12 3
December 22, do	...	" M'Quilkin & Henry's account, iron work	9	0	9 6
do 29, do	...	" E. Davie, ship-builder's account, repairs.....	10	4	13 0
do do do	...	" John Haram's account, cartage	11	0	7 2
			£38	8	1

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 5.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the LIGHT SHIP, during the season of 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.
April 8, 1847	...	Paid Captain J. Richardson, on account of his contract for navigating this vessel during the season.....	1	100	0 0
August 10, do	...	" do do do do do	2	100	0 0
November 26, do	...	" do do balance of do do do	3	125	0 0
December 4, do	...	" do do freight of empty casks from Point Levy	4	0	5 0
do do do	...	" J. Musson & Co.'s account for medicines for crew.	5	1	5 0
do 22, do	...	" J. O. Grenier's account for repairing buckets	6	0	5 0
do do do	...	" W. Hunt's account for sails.....	7	3	18 11
do do do	...	" C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for sundries.....	8	18	9 8
do 29, do	...	" Methot, Chinie & Co.'s do do	9	15	7 11
do do do	...	" E. Daire, shipbuilder's account for repairs.....	10	72	9 0
do do do	...	" John Haram's account for cartage.....	11	0	1 4
do do do	...	" A. LeMoine's account for notarial agreement.	12	1	5 0
do 30, do	...	" W. G. Russell, shipcarpenter's account for repairs.	13	7	0 5
do 31, do	...	" J. B. Beaubien's account for towing.....	14	1	10 0
			£446	17	3

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 6.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the ANCHOR HOY, during the year 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.
January 4, 1847	...	Paid R. Miller 3 months' wages, as Master, to 31st December last.....	1	5	0 0
April 3, do	...	" do do do do do 30th March last.....	2	5	0 0
May 6, do	...	" do and others, labor on board	3	10	2 8
June 21, do	...	" Jos. Jackson and do do do	4	1	6 0
do 24, do	...	" R. Brothers, labor on board.....	5	1	0 0
do 25, do	...	" P. Morgan, do do	6	1	15 0
August 23, do	...	" Wages to R. Miller, as Master, to 18th July, the date of his death ...	7	0	0 0
November 3, do	...	" S. and J. Brown's account, sundries	8	24	4 0
do 8, do	...	" S. J. Shaw's account, an axe.....	9	0	8 1
do 22, do	...	" M'Quilkin and Henry's account, sundry iron work.....	10	3	8 3
do do do	...	" W. Hunt's account, repairs of sails.....	11	3	11 8
Carried forward.....			£61	15	8

Appendix
(G.)

ABSTRACT No. 6.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

10th March.

10th March.

		<i>Brought forward</i>		£	s.	d.
December 23, 1847	...	Paid C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account, sundries.....	12	61	15	8
do 24, do	...	" D. Tuzo and others, for labor on board.....	13	17	5	11
do 27, do	...	" W. Dinning's account, for provisions.....	14	1	12	0
do 29, do	...	" E. Davies' account, for repairs.....	15	11	4	0
do do do	...	" John Haram's account, for cartage.....	16	27	14	2
do 31, do	...	" Baldwin and Gray's account, for repairing blocks.....	17	16	0	8
				0	17	10
				£120	16	3

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 7.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the TOWER on the Heath Point, East end of ANTICOSTI, during the year 1847.

				£	s.	d.
January 4, 1847	...	Paid B. Bradley, Keeper, 3 months' allowance, to 31st December last.....	1	21	10	0
April 3, do	...	" do do do 30th March.....	2	21	10	0
July 3, do	...	" do do do 30th June.....	3	21	10	0
September 16, do	...	" J. Premont's account, for lime.....	4	0	6	0
do 29, do	...	" Ls. Blais' account, stove-pipes.....	5	0	13	8
November 3, do	...	" B. Bradley, Keeper, 3 months' allowance, to 30th September, 1847....	6	21	10	0
December 1, do	...	" James Ferguson's account, for repairs to dingy.....	7	2	3	6
do 29, do	...	" Methot, Chinic & Co.'s account, for sundries.....	8	0	19	10
				£90	3	0

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 8.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the TWO LIGHTS at PORTNEUF, during the year 1847, viz.:

				£	s.	d.
April 16, 1847	...	Paid F. Naud, freight to Portneuf.....	1	0	5	0
do 21, do	...	" E. B. Lindsay's account of disbursements, going to Portneuf with a Surveyor to survey the lot purchased from J. Polliguin.....	2	2	15	7
do 27, do	...	" D. and T. Kenny's account, for boundary stones.....	3	1	4	0
do do do	...	" Jos. Polliguin, 2 years' ground rent of Lower Light, to January last.	4	1	10	0
June 7, do	...	" G. F. Austin, surveyor's account for plan and survey of lot purchased for Lower Light.....	5	3	11	7
do 15, do	...	" W. Smith's account, for repairs and alterations to the Upper Light House.....	6	28	2	2
September 28, do	...	" Registrar of Deeds at Cap Santé, searches.....	7	0	14	0
November 2, do	...	" Samuel Hough's account, for stage fare.....	8	3	15	0
do 9, do	...	" Chas. Marcotte's account, for a stair-case to the Upper Light House.	9	4	7	10
December 22, do	...	" F. X. Germain, ground rent of Upper Light for the year 1847.....	10	1	7	6
do 23, do	...	" C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account, for soap and candles.....	11	0	11	3
do 28, do	...	" C. Marcotte's account for sundry disbursements.....	12	1	8	3
do 29, do	...	" John Haram's account, for cartage.....	13	0	2	4
do do do	...	" A. LeMoine, notary's account for deeds of lot purchased from J. Polliguin, &c.....	14	3	10	0
do 30, do	...	" J. Kane's account, for a sett of imperial measures.....	15	0	17	6
				18	10	4
				19	25	16
				£90	2	0

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 9.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the ST. CROIX LIGHT, during the year 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.
December 29, 1847 ...	Paid John Haram's account for cartage of oil.....	1	0	1	4
do 31, do ...	" " Ls. Durocher, wages as Keeper from 7th May to 7th December, 1847, at 35s. per month				
	" " freight of two casks oil.....	2	12	10	0
			£12	11	4

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 10.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the PILLAR LIGHT HOUSE, during the year 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.
May 1, 1847 ...	Paid C. Julyan's account for repairs	1	2	17	2
July 9, do ...	" " do do do	2	11	2	9
September 7, do ...	" Thomas Drysdale's account, repairs to apparatus.....	3	9	5	0
October 12, do ...	" C. Julyan's account for repairs	4	14	18	8
December 23, do ...	" C. Brocklesby & Co's. account for tarpauling, &c.	5	2	11	3
do 29, do ...	" Methot, Chinie & Co's. account for sundries.....	6	3	18	1
do 31, do ...	" Ls. Campeau's account for stove-pipes, &c.....	7	1	2	6
			£45	15	5

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 11.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the LIGHT HOUSE on GREEN ISLAND, during the year 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.
June 8, 1847 ...	Paid R. N. Lindsay's account for sundry disbursements for this Light House	1	19	5	3
July 22, do ...	" H. Stevenson's account for coals.....	2	4	0	0
October 7, do ...	" Ol. Maclure's account for porpoise oil	3	16	8	0
November 3, do ...	" S. & J. Brown's account for telescope	4	4	0	0
December 2, do ...	" H. Jones' account for repairs to lamp.....	5	0	1	3
do 23, do ...	" C. Brocklesby and Co's. account for soap.....	6	0	15	0
do 29, do ...	" Methot, Chinie & Co's. account for sundries.....	7	2	19	7
do do do ...	" John Haram's account for cartage ..	8	0	7	6
			£47	16	7

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 12.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the LIGHT HOUSE on BIQUET ISLAND, during the year 1847, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
January	18, 1847	... Paid J. E. Hammond, 6 months' board to the gunner, to the 31st December, 1846.....	1	12	10 0
do	20, do	... " J. E. Hammond, his account of expenses to Quebec.....	2	8	9 9
do	do do	... " E. Hammond's account for making cartridges	3	1	4 6
June	21, do	... " Antoine Noel's account for a boat	4	20	0 0
July	13, do	... " James Mitchell, 12 months' salary as gunner, to the 30th June last ...	5	30	0 0
do	do do	... " P. Boisseau's account for flannel for cartridges	6	3	0 10
do	22, do	... " W. Stevenson's account for coals.....	7	3	0 0
August	7, do	... " R. Sampson's account for repairs to gun lock.....	8	0	3 6
September	10, do	... " J. E. Hammond, 6 months' board to gunner, to 30th June last.....	9	12	10 0
do	16, do	... " J. Fremont's account for lime	10	0	6 0
October	4, do	... " J. Delorburg's account for double windows.....	11	2	0 0
November	18, do	... " J. Lavoie, freight of a boat to Biquet.....	12	3	0 0
December	22, do	... " W. Hunt's account for powder bags.....	13	0	14 0
do	do do	... " Pelletier and Frechette's account for flannel for cartridges.....	14	3	6 5
do	23, do	... " C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for sundries.....	15	2	4 6
do	do do	... " do do a graplin, &c.....	16	0	17 6
do	27, do	... " J. Musson's account for medicines.....	17	0	19 0
do	29, do	... " Methot, Chinie & Co.'s account for sundries.....	18	2	8 9
do	do do	... " John Haram's account for cartage	19	0	17 3
do	30, do	... " John Kane's account for lightening conductor, &c.....	20	4	3 3
			£111	15	3

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 13.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the LIGHT HOUSE on POINT DESMONTS, during the year 1847, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
August	7, 1847	... Paid H. Jones' account for repairs to lantern, &c.....	1	44	5 3
do	9, do	... " Z. Bedard's account for Workmen's board and passage.....	2	16	14 6
September	1, do	... " H. Jones' account for repairs to wick holders.....	3	0	10 0
do	15, do	... " D. Thomas' account for collar and saddle for ox.....	4	1	15 0
do	16, do	... " J. Fremont's account for lime	5	0	18 0
do	24, do	... " Louis Charrette's account for shingles.....	6	2	11 3
do	28, do	... " Louis Blais' account for stovepipes	7	1	1 2
October	28, do	... " W. H. LeMoine's account for hay and sleigh.....	8	4	5 0
December	1, do	... " James Ferguson's account for plank for boat.....	9	1	10 0
do	22, do	... " A. Morison's account for pressing hay.....	10	2	3 9
do	23, do	... " C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for soap.....	11	0	15 0
do	27, do	... " J. W. Clint's account for pine boards, &c.....	12	4	6 6
do	29, do	... " Methot, Chinie & Co.'s account for sundries.....	13	10	11 2
do	do do	... " John Haram's account for cartage	14	0	6 6
do	30, do	... " John Kane's account for chimney tops, &c.....	15	4	7 6
do	do do	... " W. Smith's account for superintending the repairs to lantern, &c.....	16	8	15 6
			£104	16	1

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(G.)

10th March.

ABSTRACT No. 14.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the LIGHT HOUSE on the S.W. Point of ANTICOSTI,
during the year 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.	
October	8, 1847	... Paid W. H. Roy's account for oats.....	1	2	11	4
do	28, do	... " W. H. Lemoine's account for hay.....	2	6	0	0
December	4, do	... " C. & W. Wurtele's account for a boat's chain.....	3	8	7	9
do	22, do	... " A. Morison's account for pressing hay.....	4	5	5	0
do	23, do	... " C. Brocklesby & Co's. account for soap and brushes.....	5	0	18	0
do	27, do	... " Frs. DeFoy's account for stove-pan.....	6	2	10	0
do	29, do	... " Methot, Chinie & Co's. account for sundries.....	7	0	13	6
do	do	... " John Haram's account for cartage.....	8	0	11	0
			£26	16	7	

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 15.

ACCOUNT of Disbursements attending the OIL DEPARTMENT, during the year 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.	
April	14, 1847	... Paid J. B. Frechette's account for advertisements in Canadien.....	1	0	13	1
July	24, do	... " J. Musson & Co's. account for 1042 imperial gallons sperm oil.....	2	45	10	8
do	do	... " R. Weir & Co's. account for advertisements in Montreal Herald.....	3	1	0	0
do	27, do	... " Charles H. Tetu's account for 2430 gallons, common measure, por- poise oil.....	4	54	15	0
December	4, do	... " T. Cary & Co's. account for advertisements in Mercury.....	5	0	11	4
do	22, do	... " J. O. Grenier's account for cooperage.....	6	43	8	7
do	28, do	... " W. Neilson's account for advertisements in Gazette.....	7	1	1	0
do	29, do	... " John Haram's account for cartage.....	8	4	7	10
			£1049	7	6	

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 16.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending the Hire of the STEAMER ST. GEORGE, during the
Season of 1847, viz:—

			£	s.	d.	
March	8, 1847	... Paid John Martyn's account for repairing compass.....	1	0	5	0
April	14, do	... " J. B. Frechette's account for advertising for tenders in Canadien.....	2	1	9	0
May	8, do	... " R. Weir & Co's. account for advertising for tenders in Herald.....	3	0	15	2
do	14, do	... " R. Abraham's account for advertising for tenders in Montreal Gazette.....	4	0	18	11
December	4, do	... " W. Stevenson for hire of St. George per agreement.....	5	1300	0	0
		... " do do extra service.....	6	207	0	0
			£1510	8	1	

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.Appendix
(G.)

10th March.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

ABSTRACT No. 17.

ACCOUNT of MONIES paid for INTEREST, during the year 1847, on Sums borrowed by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC.

		£	s.	d.
Paid Richard Burke, 12 months' interest on £200 to 15th December, 1846,	1	12	0	0
" Estate of Stewart Scott, 12 months' interest on £500 to 30th September, 1847.....	2	30	0	0
" P. Lawlor, 12 months' interest on £500 to 31st March, 1847.....	3	30	0	0
" Josephette Gueront, 18 months' interest on £500 to 21st October, 1847.....		£45	0	0
12 months' interest on £500 to 15th December, 30 0 0	4	75	0	0
		£147	0	0

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 18.

ACCOUNT of the Expenses attending the Importation of a DIVING APPARATUS in 1847, viz. :—

		£	s.	d.
September 15, 1847 ... Paid Her Majesty's Customs, provincial duty on Heinke's Diving Apparatus, imported per John Bull	1	9	9	11
October 11, do ... " Montreal Bank for a Bill of Exchange for £173 1s. 8d. sterling, to remit W. Markland in payment of Diving Apparatus, at 9½ per cent. premium	2	210	11	8
December 29, do ... " John Haram's account for cartage.....	3	0	2	6
		£220	4	1

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 19.

ACCOUNT of Expenses attending BEACONS, during the year 1847, viz. :—

		£	s.	d.
December 27, 1847 ... Paid W. Neilson's account for publishing notice.....	1	0	11	0
do 30, do ... " W. Smith's account for the erection of a Beacon on the half tide rock	2	27	16	0
		£28	7	0

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(G.)

ABSTRACT No. 20.

Appendix
(G.)

10th March.

ACCOUNT of SALARIES and PENSIONS paid to the OFFICERS and PENSIONERS of the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC, between the 31st December, 1846, and the 31st December, 1847, viz. :—

10th March

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Henry LeMesurier, 12 months' salary as Master, to the 30th September, 1847.....				250	0	0
" E. B. Lindsay, 12 months' salary as Clerk and Registrar, to the 30th September, 1847.....				150	0	0
" Ed. Boxer, 12 months' salary as Harbour Master, to the 30th September, 1847.....				177	15	6
" Robt. Julyan, 12 months' salary as Assistant Harbour Master, to 30th September, 1847.....				111	2	2
" Robert Young, 12 months' salary as Superintendent of Pilots, to 30th September, 1847.....				166	13	4
" R. N. Lindsay, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Green Island Light House, and allowance to an Assistant, to 30th September, 1847.....				125	0	0
" Z. Bedard, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Light House on Point Desmonts, and allowance to one Assistant, and for fuel and water, to 30th September, 1847.....				120	0	0
" J. E. Hammond, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Light House on Biquet Island, including allowance for 1 Assistant, and for fuel and water, to 30th June, 1847.....				140	0	0
" Edward Pope, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Light House on the S. W. Point of Anticosti, including allowance for 2 Assistants, and provision money, to 30th September, 1847.....				200	0	0
" Chas. Julyan, 12 months' salary as Keeper of the Pillar Light House, and allowance for 1 Assistant and fuel and water, to 30th September, 1847.....	140	0	0			
Less—Deduction from fuel and water allowance, on account of the Keeper's wintering on mainland.....	20	0	0			
				120	0	0
" James Wallace, late Keeper of the Point Desmonts Light House, balance of his salary.....				27	15	3
" B. S. Lafleur, 12 months' salary as Water Bailiff, to 30th September last.....				25	0	0
" Frs. Rodrigue, Messenger, 7 months' salary from 30th September, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, at £36.....	21	0	0			
And 5 months' salary from 30th April to 30th September, 1847, at £42 per annum.....	17	10	0			
				38	10	0
" James Bunkier, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1847 .. Rations while on shore.....	100	0	0			
	19	5	0			
				119	5	0
PENSIONS.						
" Honble. John Stewart, 12 months' Pension, to 30th September, 1847.....				250	0	0
" John Lambly, 12 months' Pension, to 30th September, 1847.....				275	0	0
" Ls. Gosselin, from 30th September, 1846, to 20th August, 1847, date of his death.....				17	15	6
				£ 2318	16	9

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 21.

ACCOUNT of Disbursements incurred towards the erection of the LIGHT HOUSE on RED ISLAND, during the year 1847, viz. :—

		£	s.	d.
February 27, 1847 ...	Paid the Registrar of deeds, at Quebec, for searches respecting mortgages on property as surety by the contractor.....	1	1	0
April 1, do ...	" Jas. Archer, contractor, on account of the building.....	2	150	0
do 6, do ...	" do do do do do do.....	3	150	0
do 14, do ...	" J. B. Frechette's account for advertisements in "Canadien".....	4	1	14
May 8, do ...	" R. Weir & Co.'s account do "Montreal Herald"....	5	1	8
do do do ...	" Jos. Archer, on account of contract.....	6	300	0
do 14, do ...	" R. Abraham's account for advertisements in "Montreal Gazette"....	7	1	5
do 26, do ...	" Jos. Archer, on account of contract.....	8	150	0
do 29, do ...	" do do do do do do.....	9	250	0
	Carried forward.....	£1005	8	8

ABSTRACT No. 21.—(Continued.)

10th March.

10th March.

		<i>Brought forward</i>		£	s.	d.
June	15, do	“ Wm. Stevenson, freight of Steamer “St. George”.....	10	1005	8	8
August	18, do	“ Jos. Archer, on account of contract.....	11	150	0	0
October	6, do	“ L. Duvernay’s account for advertisements in “Minerve”.....	12	1	1	8
do	8, do	“ H. M. Customs, duty on lantern and apparatus imported per “Douglas.”.....	13	102	12	8
December	2, do	“ H. Henderson’s account for labour.....	14	0	3	0
do	4, do	“ T. Cary & Co.’s account for advertisements in “Mercury.”.....	15	1	8	0
do	21, do	“ Jos. Archer, on account of his contract.....	16	250	0	0
do	27, do	“ W. Neilson’s account for advertisements in “Quebec Gazette.”.....	17	1	18	4
do	29, do	“ John Haram’s account, cartage of lantern, &c.....	18	3	2	6
do	do	“ A. LeMoine, N. P.’s account for contracts with the builder and other notarial papers.....	19	6	11	7
do	30, do	“ W. Smith, Superintendent’s accounts, viz:— For accompanying the Harbour Master in selecting the site for the Light..... £ 5 12 7	20			
		For plan of the building and superintending the works during the season of 1847..... 224 0 0	21			
		For purchase of a boat, &c..... 19 9 9	22			
		For wages and victualling of boatmen..... 14 9 6	23			
				263	11	10
			£	2285	13	3

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

ABSTRACT No. 22.

ACCOUNT OF STORES, in 1847.

December 31, 1847	... Paid G. Garth and Son’s account for cotton wicks for the use of the Port-neuf and St. Croix Lights.....	£	8	s.	15	d.	0
-------------------	---	---	---	----	----	----	---

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

QUARANTINE ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of Disbursements incurred by the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC for enforcing the QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, during the Season of 1847, viz:—

		£	s.	d.		
April	30, 1847	... Paid James Reiley’s account for painting Buoys.....	1	1	10	0
September	11, do	... “ Capt. Bankier’s account for board, &c., when taking up the Red Buoy, stove in.....	2	1	6	9
December	—, do	... “ T. Cary & Co.’s account, printing Proclamation and Instructions to Pilots.....	3	14	2	6
		“ C. & W. Wurtele’s account for one piece of chain.....	4	4	9	9
		“ M. O’Sullivan’s account for blacksmith’s work.....	5	4	15	0
		“ J. O. Grenier’s account for two new Buoy, &c., repairs.....	6	32	8	0
		“ John Haram’s account for cartage.....	7	0	8	9
		“ William Patton’s account for schooner hire, to weigh and bring up the Red Buoy from the Station.....	8	6	0	0
		“ James Reiley’s account for painting Buoys.....	9	1	0	0
			£66	0	9	

E. E.

(Signed)

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,
Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

Appendix
(G.)
10th March.

PROVISION DEPOTS' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of Monies Received and Paid on account of PROVISION DEPOTS, during the year 1847, viz. :—

		<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
December 28, 1847 ...	Paid James Gibb's account for provisions sent to the Dépôts at Shallop Creek and Heath Point, Anticosti.....	1	12	8	6	
	Balance		1	0	3	
			£13	8	9	
		<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
June 4, 1847 ...	Received from Mr. Enright for one barrel of pork, sold in 1839		3	0	0	
September 14, do ...	" " Ant. Hamel, Keeper at Shallop Creek, for 1½ barrels of pork.....		6	3	9	
November 3, do ...	" " B. Bradley, Keeper at Heath Point, Anticosti, for one barrel of pork		4	5	0	
			£13	8	9	

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

CUL-DE-SAC ACCOUNT.

		<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
January 30, 1847 ...	To paid A. Miller for removing snow during the winter	1	3	0	0	
November 2, do ...	" City Corporation, assessment for 1847	2	28	2	6	
December 31, do ...	" H. Hemming's account for padlock.....	3	0	8	0	
	Balance.....		56	11	11	
			£88	2	5	
		<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
March 5, 1847 ...	By dues received from R. Julyan, Superintendent		40	0	11	
July 1, do ...	" do do do		29	18	6	
October 4, do ...	" do do do		18	3	0	
			£88	2	5	
	" Balance.....		56	11	11	

E. E.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Quebec, 31st December, 1847.

A true copy.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**REPORTS**

Received from AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES in LOWER and UPPER CANADA,
laid before the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, pursuant to 8 *Victoria*, Chapters 53 and 54,
for the year 1847.

LOWER CANADA.

1. LOWER CANADA.
2. HUNTINGDON.
3. TWO MOUNTAINS.
4. DRUMMOND.
5. ROUVILLE.
6. NICOLET.
7. BONAVENTURE.
8. MEGANTIC.
9. BELLECHASSE.
10. MISSISQUOI.
11. YAMASKA.
12. DORCHESTER.
13. VERCHERES, No. 1.
14. BERTHIER.
15. VERCHERES, No. 2.
16. CHAMBLY.
17. DORCHESTER.
18. MONTREAL.
19. VAUDREUIL.
20. TERREBONNE.

UPPER CANADA.

21. STORMONT.
22. LONDON.
23. HALLOWELL.
24. PRINCE EDWARD, (for 1846.)
25. HILLIER.
26. SOPHIASBURGH, (for 1846.)
27. AMELIASBURGH.
28. GANANOQUE.
29. ATHOL.
30. BATHURST.
31. RUSSELL.
32. SOPHIASBURG.
33. PRINCE EDWARD.
34. HURON.
35. CLINTON.
36. SIMCOE, (District.)
37. OTTAWA.
38. KENT.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

		AMOUNT RECEIVED.		
		£	s.	d.
1848.	To received from His Excellency the Governor General	25	0	0
	do Major Campbell, President of the Society.....	5	0	0
	do R. S. DeBeaujou, Esq., Vice-President.....	5	0	0
	do Life Members of the Society	41	5	0
	do Annual Members of do	9	0	0
	do Subscribers to the English Agricultural Journal.....	14	5	0
	do do French do do	51	0	0
		£150	10	0
		AMOUNT PAID.		
		£	s.	d.
1848.	By postage of Address, &c., circulated by the Society throughout the country	5	5	3
	“ postage of letters and newspapers.....	3	10	4½
	“ advertising and printing	2	17	6
	“ books for the Society	2	4	9
	“ paid Agent for obtaining Members and Subscribers to Journal	7	10	0
	“ incidental expenses	1	19	11
	“ salary of Editor, Mr. H. L. Langevin, and expenses of publishing the French Agricultural Journal for January, February and March	89	14	10½
	“ paid Lovell and Gibson, on account, for publishing English Journal	8	15	0
March 21	“ balance in the Montreal Bank to the credit of the Society	28	18	4
		£150	10	0

By order.

WM. EVANS,

Secretary, L. C. A. C.

21st March, 1848.

REPORT OF THE LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

The Report of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society

Most respectfully sheweth—

A year has now elapsed since the Society was first instituted, and although they have not been able to accomplish all the objects for which the Association was organised, they have the satisfaction of stating that they have made some progress. First, by publishing, in the English and French languages, and circulating throughout the country, “The Primary objects of the Society,” “The Rules and Regulations,” by which they were to be governed, and an “Address to the Public,” appealing to them for support and co-operation in carrying out their views for the improvement of Agriculture. The next measure they adopted, was to commence the publication, on the 1st of January last, of the “Agricultural Journal and Transactions of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society,” both in the English and French languages, and they are happy to be able to report that the journal has now an extensive circulation—nearly one thousand of the former and between two and three thousand of the latter, with every prospect of the circulation becoming much more extensive before the close of the year.

The Society expect these publications will create a general interest for Agriculture, as well as afford

much useful information, and practical instruction in the science and art of Agriculture. Their columns are open to all useful communications on these subjects, while any matter that would give offence to any class or any party is strictly excluded, the sole object of the publication being the augmentation of the general produce of Canada in quantity and value. The expenses incurred for these publications are of considerable amount, and the Society have not at present any funds at their disposal to meet the engagements they have entered into, except these subscriptions. The Society have not yet in their power to take any measures for establishing Agricultural Schools, and Model Farms, although several offers have been made by landed proprietors to place farms at the disposal of the Society for that purpose for a term of years. The Seminary of St. Hyacinthe and Ste. Anne's, have also signified their willingness to have Model Farms established at these places, connected with Schools for giving an agricultural education, and the necessary practical instruction to the young farmers. The want of adequate funds for such an undertaking, has, however, obliged the society most reluctantly to postpone taking any action in the matter, although convinced it would be the most certain mode of promoting the improvement of agriculture, bringing before the people the most approved system of husbandry in actual operation, and the results obtained from this system—all open to inspection, enquiry, and full explanation to every visitor. An Agricultural Library and Museum are appendages that should not be wanting to the Lower Canada

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Agricultural Society to enable them to carry out successfully their objects; and they regret that the metropolis of this noble country should not now possess an Agricultural Library and Museum equal at least to any on this continent—considering how entirely this country is dependent upon her Agriculture. The Society have materials to commence a Library that would very soon be augmented to an extent that would insure its usefulness to the agricultural class. However “book-farming” may be despised, there is no other means open to the Society by which they can make the people acquainted with the improvements introduced into other countries by the employment of skill and capital, and the results obtained from experiments, except by publishing what information they can obtain respecting these matters.

The Museum should be furnished with the most approved agricultural implements, or the models of them, and with choice samples of seeds of every variety suitable for Canada. For all these, convenient places would be required, and there should not be any difficulty in obtaining them in Montreal for this purpose. In order to follow as closely as possible the example of the National Agricultural Societies of the British Isles, this Society are more anxious to hold a great Annual Exhibition of Agricultural Stock, Implements, Produce, and Domestic Manufactures, that would induce farmers to come together from all parts of the Province; and thus give them an opportunity to examine and estimate the comparative qualities, excellence, and defects of Stock, Implements, Produce, and Manufactures—a means of information, instruction, and encouragement, that could not be obtained so well in any other way. The Society conceives that such exhibitions annually held in different parts of the Province, are as necessary here for the promotion of agricultural improvement as they are found to be in other countries, for a similar purpose.

The Society with great satisfaction acknowledge the general support and encouragement they have received from the Roman Catholic Clergy, many of

whom have become life and annual members of the Society, and generally subscribers to the Agricultural Journal. Without this support, the Society are persuaded they would not have such flattering prospects of success with the rural population as they are from this circumstance encouraged to entertain. Indeed, from all quarters, the Society receives the most unequivocal proofs that a lively interest is now generally excited for the improvement of agriculture, and all that is required to secure this most desirable object, is the adoption of such measures as will maintain this favourable feeling.

From the prospect of a short Session of the Legislature, the Society thought it expedient to defer to a future period a petition to your Honorable House for an aid to assist them to carry out their views, respectfully explained in this Report.

The Society most respectfully submit to your Honorable House an abstract of their accounts for the past year.

The Society would most respectfully hope your Honorable House may be pleased to approve of the commencement they have made; and to enable them to accomplish the objects for which the association was formed, they rely upon the unanimous support of this community, convinced as they are that all classes are deeply interested in the prosperous condition of Agriculture, and that its products annually created should be excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.

All which is most respectfully submitted to your Honorable House.

T. EDMUND CAMPBELL,
Major,
President.

By order,

WILLIAM EVANS,
Sec. L. C. A. S.

Montreal, March 21, 1848.

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No. 2.—ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions	32	0	0
Amount from Public Chest.....	75	0	0
	£107	0	0
Dr.			
Premiums Awarded.....	93	15	0
Per centage of Secretary, Printing, and Advertising.....	13	5	0
	£107	0	0

Laprairie, March 5, 1848.

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No. 3.—THE following is a Statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY of TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasurer's hands.....		5	11	1
Sub-criptions from Members.....		40	2	6
Legislative Grant.....		75	0	0
		£120	13	7

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
Premiums paid on Standing Crops.....		21	0	0
do do Root Crops.....		5	0	0
do do Horses.....		7	0	0
do do Horned Cattle.....		15	0	0
do do Sheep.....		2	10	0
do do Swine.....		7	10	0
do do Butter.....		2	10	0
do do Cheese.....		2	10	0
do do Domestic Manufacture.....		4	10	0
do do Best managed Farms.....		4	15	0
do do Ploughing Match.....		4	5	0
do do Agricultural Machinery.....		8	12	6
Paid to three Judges, 15 days each, for Crops and improved Farms, at 5s.....		11	5	0
Printing, Postage, and Stationery.....		6	14	9½
Cash in the Treasurer's hands.....		16	16	3½
		£120	13	7

I do hereby certify that the above is a true return of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Society, for the year 1847.

JOHN MPHEE,
President.

St. Andrews, 8th March, 1847.

No. 4.—ABSTRACT from the REPORT of the COUNTY of DRUMMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, from 1st February, 1847, to 1st February, 1848.

APPROPRIATIONS.		£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	
August, 1847 ...	To the Contingent Fund, Sec. 21	25	0	0	July, 1847	Subscriptions of Grantham.....	35	10	0	
9 Vict., Chap. } 14, Sec. 2. } Sec. 15.....	To Fund for the purchase of Animals.....	150	0	0		do Kingsey.....	10	6	3	
	To Premium Fund.....	25	3	9		do Durham.....	3	8	9	
						do Wickham.....	0	18	9	
							£50	3	9	
					Sec. 4.....	Government Grant.....	150	0	0	
		£	200	3	9		£	200	3	9

September, 1847	The Society imported, this year, for the benefit of its Members:— 4 Cows of improved breed	118	2	0
	2 Machines of improved construction.....	18	15	5
	And have ordered to be imported, from England, 3 Sheep.			

Febry. 1, 1847...	Balance credited on Premium Fund.....	2	1	7½
August, do ...	Appropriated from General Fund	25	3	9
		£27	5	4
	Over paid	1	17	11
		£29	3	3

In absence of the President,

ED. COX,
Vice-President.

Drummondville, March 20, 1848.

No. 5.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the AGRICULTURAL REPORT of the COUNTY of ROUVILLE, for the year 1847.

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<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
To amount paid for premiums.....		97	11	1
do in hands of Treasurer		4	3	1
		£101	14	2
<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
By amount of Subscriptions		26	14	2
do from Government.....		75	0	0
		£101	14	2

No. 6.—THE SOCIETY (AGRICULTURAL) of the COUNTY of NICOLET in Account with A. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
September 16, 1847 ...	To cash paid Mr. Courval, and three others, for Premiums on their four Stallions kept in the County, summer 1847.....	20	0	0
October 29, do ...	“ cash paid, amount of Premiums and Gratuities at the General Exhibition, this date	113	15	0
do do do ...	“ cash paid Mr. P. Pepin, Secretary, his commission of 5 per cent. on these two sums	6	13	9
March 3, 1848 ...	“ cash paid for printing, postages, and sundry other contingent expenses.....	13	15	8½
	“ balance in the Treasurer's hands.....	27	3	7½
		£181	8	1
<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
June 4, 1847	By balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands this date, as per last account.....	57	4	4
October 20, do	“ cash received from Subscribers previous to the Exhibition	26	6	9
	“ amount received from Government, being three times the amount of subscriptions	79	0	0
	“ amount of subscriptions received afterwards.....	2	0	0
	“ amount remitted me by Subain Rousseau, Esq., for clover seed and pigs sold at St. Pierre	4	7	0
March 1, 1848	“ amount received from P. Pepin for clover seed sold at Gentilly and Beçancour..	7	16	0
do 3, do	“ amount received for clover seed sold at St. Gregoire, by the hands of Joseph Prince, Esq.....	4	14	0
		£181	8	1
do 4, do	“ balance due the Society by A. Macdonald, ex-Treasurer, brought over, to be paid to Joseph Juras, Esq., Treasurer.....	£27	3	7½

A. MACDONALD,
Ex-Treasurer.

Beçancour, 4th March, 1848.

No. 7.—STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the COUNTY of BONAVENTURE for the year ending 1st February, 1848, with the Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand at last audit of Treasurer.....		0	8	1½
do do President.....		18	11	0
do do Secretary.....		3	5	3½
Amount of Subscriptions		91	0	0
Government Allowance		75	0	0
		£118	4	5

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EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Prizes at Cattle Show, New Carlisle		38	17	6
do do New Richmond		41	10	0
Commission to Secretary on Prizes		3	19	6
Travelling expenses to Secretary		2	10	0
Subscription for Cultivator		2	10	0
Postage on Cultivator and Advertiser		1	0	0
Letter postage—President, 6s. 2d.; Secretary, 2s. 4d.		0	8	6
Papers		0	5	0
Printing notices		1	5	0
Balance paid D. Marrett		1	10	0
Balance		24	8	11
		£118	4	3

Certified to be correct.

J. WILKIE,
Treasurer, A. S. B.

New Carlisle, 18th March, 1848.

REPORT of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the COUNTY of BONAVENTURE,
for the year 1847.

New Carlisle,
8th March, 1848.

In compliance with the fifth section of the Provincial Statute, the eighth of Victoria, chapter fifty-three, the undersigned, as President of the Agricultural Society of the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, respectfully submits this, his third Report, to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

That, in pursuance of the Resolutions passed by the Corporation at a meeting held at New Carlisle on the twenty-first of July, 1847, Shows were held at New Carlisle on the first Tuesday in October last, and in New Richmond on the second Tuesday of the same month, when the prizes were distributed at each of them in conformity with the public notice issued for that purpose.

The prizes adjudged at New Carlisle on that occasion amounted to thirty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, and at New Richmond to forty-one pounds ten shillings.

The failure of the potatoe crop in 1846 caused (as the farmers generally expected) a great scarcity of that vegetable at the commencement of the following, as well as the last year, throwing the farmers again on their grain crop for their support,—fortunately the latter was sufficiently abundant.

The meetings were numerously attended, but I have to regret that the subscription list has not much increased. By a steady perseverance, however, in forwarding the object of the Institution, the indifference and misapprehension of the farmers of the County (swayed as they are by the Fishing Companies) will be overcome, and a spirit of emulation excited among them calculated to forward the views of the Government, intended for their benefit in common with those of the inhabitants of the Province generally.

The prizes adjudged were distributed to one hundred and twenty-seven competitors. This number, although large, did not include all the articles that might be raised in the County, exclusive of what was produced at the shows.

Another meeting of the Corporation was held on the 7th of February last, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee of Audit for the year 1847, and for making further regulations for the year. The Committee of Audit made their Report, (Appendix A,) by which it appears that the Corporation have in hand the balance, or sum of £24 8s. 11d.; and further regulations were adopted for the future Shows or Exhibitions.

I beg leave to refer to the Treasurer's account, which was found correct, and is in conformity with the Report of the Committee of Audit.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
President.

A.

Court Hall, New Carlisle,
1st February, 1848.

The undersigned, two of the Auditors of the County Agricultural Society for the County of Bonaventure, met this day for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Society for the last year, and having examined the Treasurer's Cash Book, the account of the President, who has acted as Treasurer since Mr. Kavanagh removed to Gaspé, and the Secretary's account, and compared them with the vouchers—they were all found correct.

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It appears that the Treasurer, on his departure for Gaspé, had a balance of £21 3s. 1½d. in hand; being the amount of balance at last audit of 8s. 1½d. and subscriptions for the year £21, deducting 5s. paid to Secretary. This was paid over to the President, who also had in hand at last audit £18 11s., and received from Government £75, making a total of £114 14s. 1½d. The disbursements by the Presi-

dent amounted to £88 11s. 2d., leaving a balance in his hands at this date of £26 2s. 11½d.; from this is to be deducted £1 14s. 0½d. due to the Secretary as by his account, leaving a nett balance at the credit of the Society of £24 8s. 11d. From the whole, it appears that the Income of the Society for last year consists of—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances in hand at last audit—of Treasurer.....	0	8	1½			
do do do —of President.....	18	11	0			
do do do —of Secretary.....	3	5	3½			
Amount of Subscriptions.....				22	4	5
Government allowance.....				21	0	0
				75	0	0
Total Income.....				£118	4	5
The Expenditure has been as under:—						
Prizes at Cattle Show, New Carlisle.....	98	17	6			
do do do New Richmond.....	41	10	0			
Commission to Secretary on Prizes.....	3	19	6			
Travelling expenses to Secretary.....	2	10	0			
Subscription for "Cultivator".....	2	10	0			
Postage on "Cultivator," and "Advertiser".....	1	0	0			
Letter Postage, President 6s. 2d., Secretary 2s. 4d.....	0	8	6			
Paper.....	0	5	0			
Printing Notices.....	1	5	0			
Balance paid D. Marrett.....	1	10	0			
Total Expenditure.....				93	15	6
Net Balance at Society's credit as above.....				£24	8	11

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed) GEORGE MILNE,
M. CALDWELL.

New Carlisle, March 20, 1848.

A true copy.

RICH. FITTON,
Secretary, C. B. A. S.

No. 8.—ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

		Dr.			£	s.	d.
January 14, 1848	To Cash paid for Premiums.....			95	0	0	
do do do	To Cash paid for Stock.....			58	4	3½	
do do do	To Cash, Contingencies.....			17	7	5½	
do do do	To Balance in Treasurer's hands.....			37	17	0	
				£208	8	9	
		Cr.			£	s.	d.
By Cash received from Government.....				150	0	0	
By Cash, Subscriptions.....				58	8	9	
				£208	8	9	

Z. GOFF,
Treasurer.

Leeds, March 6, 1848.

JOHN LAMBLY,
President.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

In presenting the first Report of the first organized Agricultural Society for the County of Megantic, it may not be inapposite to remark, that the said Society was formed in the month of February, 1847, under the provisions of the 8th Vic. cap. 53, and consisted of the following executive body:—

John Robert Lambly, President.
Peter Chandler Lord, Vice-President.
Zachariah Goff, Treasurer.
John Hutchison, Secretary, Esquires.

COMMITTEE :

John Smith,	Walter Hargrave,
William Gunston,	John Arkley,
John Allan, junr.,	Robert Cox,
George Bailey,	James Oliver,
Richard C. Porter,	James Keogh,
John Ross, junr.,	James Wood.

That the Society embrace this as the most fitting opportunity of publicly applauding the wisdom of the Legislative enactment, which has placed in the hands of the executive so munificent a sum as provided for in the above recited Act, and thus placed within the reach of every County within this District, a sufficient amount, if judiciously applied, to carry out the wise designs of the Legislature, and secure to the Agricultural interest of each County that encouragement which is so much needed; and at the same time ensure its rise from the degraded position which it has hitherto held in this *ci-devant* Lower Province of Canada. The past year being the first Agricultural career of this Association, it cannot be expected that this its first Report will contain much that can be of importance to Agriculture generally, and not only from the brief period of the Society's existence, but also from the fact that this County is, as it were, just emerging from the forest, and comparatively but a very small portion of its virgin soil exposed to the rays of the sun, and a much smaller extent fitted for the purposes of practical agriculture; and in the major part of its inhabited surface, instead of the ploughman's merry "whistle," the dense forest echoes to the sound of the woodman's axe. Nevertheless it becomes our duty to inform the Legislature, that though brief the career of this Society, yet it has been productive of much good, inasmuch as an impetus has been given to Agriculture through its instrumentality, to which it had hitherto been a total stranger, and since its organization several of our most spirited Agriculturists have at a great expense secured from distant parts of the Province the best breeds of live stock to be obtained. But at the same time let it be observed, that County already possessed cattle of no inferior quality, and sheep of a very superior breed, and as an evidence of the fact, I beg leave to observe, without at all wishing to be invidious, that a Ram owned by Mr. John Ross, of this Township, Leeds, took the first prize at the late District Agricultural Show held at Quebec in the month of February last; and it has been subject of remark by gentlemen from the District of Montreal, that the sheep of this County, on the whole, are far superior to the sheep in the above named District.

I would also further beg leave to state, that the Grain raised in this County claims an equal prerogative with grain raised in other parts of this District; and although the Wheat crop in this, as well as other sections of this Province, has nearly baffled the science

of Agriculturists, yet Wheat of a very superior quality is still raised in this County; in confirmation of which statement we will again refer to the above-named Mr. John Ross, and also Mr. Robert Gullen, to the former as having received the first, and the latter the second premium, offered by the Quebec District Society for the best Wheat grown in the said District; and as you will also observe, from the List of Premiums herewith enclosed, that the above-named individuals also took the first and second prizes offered by this Society for the best Wheat.

With respect to Domestic Manufactures, the encouragement offered by the Society has succeeded in eliciting from the public at the winter Show of this Society, articles of domestic manufactures altogether worthy of high eulogy, which they received from the spectators at the above-named Show.

The Dairy Produce was also of superior description, as well as the Maple Sugar exhibited on the occasion; and as respects the latter article, I feel more than ever satisfied with the wisdom of the Committee of this Society in offering so high a premium for the best sample of so useful an article of domestic comfort. And the more so will their course in this be applauded, when we take into consideration the drain such an article is of necessity on the monied means of the farmer particularly; for it would hardly be credited even by myself, were it not that after a calculation made, the figures proved conclusive argument that upwards of seven thousand dollars are annually expended for sugar alone by this sparsely settled County. Hence demonstrating the necessity of encouraging the manufacture of an article operating as an enormous drain on the resources of the farmer—a drain on his resources utterly uncalled for, and worthy of the most serious reprehensions, inasmuch as by a well-directed and judicious management of the sugar season in this country, it could be made as profitable and remunerative a branch of the farmer's business as any he is engaged with in his agricultural pursuits, and instead of annually draining the County to the amount of seven thousand dollars, the manufacture of a surplus quantity to the same amount could easily by industry be effected; and thus, with a domestic comfort secured, the same amount made to be disposed of out of the County, and a reward secured to laudable industry. The display of Agricultural Implements, though not large, was nevertheless creditable. A Farming Mill exhibited by Mr. John Arkley displayed castings and gearing, as well as workmanship of a superior description.

I would also further report, that a Ploughing Match was held. Seven ploughs entered for competition in two classes, the first class by ploughmen from the old country, and the second by young men trained in the County. Although the work was all excellent, yet the performance by the young men bred in the County received (and very justly) great applause from the judges as well as the spectators, and evidently proved that at no distant period the youth of this County bid fair of claiming a stand with any class of competitors.

In bringing this Report to a close, I feel a decided conviction in stating that a great improvement must ensue in the horned cattle as well as sheep of this County, from the course pursued by this Society in having purchased Seed Animals of the improved breed, and of a superior description; thus affording the inhabitants of this County, through the Society,

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a favourable, cheap, and effective way of improving their stock; and finally, upon the whole, as an Agricultural Association, affording to the County generally, facilities and encouragements for want of which Agriculture has hitherto been retrogressive.

And ere I finally dismiss this Report, I would take the liberty of stating, in regard to the potatoe disease, which has caused of late such an amount of human suffering in the British Isles, that instead of any amelioration in its virulence, the opposite seems to be the case; or more strictly speaking, it has this year found its way into those more favoured spots in all its malignancy where it had not hitherto reached, or but partially affected; and the supposition so eagerly laid hold of by farmers, that planting the root in new land would prove a preventative to the disease from the effect of the alkaline salts, has proved quite immature, and even from this hold also farmers have been this season driven; for the potatoes grown in such situations have also failed this year to an alarming extent.

It has, therefore, become obvious to every attentive observer, that the potatoe cannot be cultivated (even in the present state of the disease) except at a loss far too ruinous to be persisted in; consequently, the Agriculturist must look for an equivalent substitute, and from the experiments which have been made in this section of the Country in the cultivation of the Bean and the Indian Corn, (the Bean particularly,) I would recommend from having cultivated it for many years; and moreover, I feel perfectly satisfied that, excepting in very precarious seasons, it would amply repay the labour of cultivating, and as a substitute for the potatoe, it cannot be exceeded, and especially as it is well adapted for field culture.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

JOHN R. LAMBLY,
President.

Leeds, March 6th, 1848.

No. 9.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the COUNTY of BELLECHASSE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Amount subscribed	27	10	0
Received from Public Chest	82	10	0
Total.....	£110	0	0

EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.
Premiums	91	2	6
Publishing &c. and contingencies.....	14	17	6
Balance in hand	4	0	0
Total.....	£110	0	0

No. 10.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the COUNTY of MISSISQUOI, for the year 1847.

Dr.			
	£	s.	d.
To cash paid out for Premiums	210	8	9
“ paid for incidental expenses	17	15	6
“ Balance of cash on hand	94	10	5
	£262	14	8

Cr.			
	£	s.	d.
By money on hand, received from former Treasurer	40	12	2
“ received in subscriptions	71	17	6
“ received for entries.....	0	5	0
“ received from Government.....	150	0	0
	£262	14	8

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COUNTY OF YAMASKA, for the year 1847.Appendix
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10th March.

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	49	0	0
Government Allowance	144	0	0
Balance in hand.....	68	15	3½
Total.....	£261	15	3½
EXPENDITURE.			
To paid for wheat to be distributed to Subscribers, and expenses attending such distribution	44	11	9
Premiums	151	16	9
Judges	10	5	0
Contingencies, printing, advertisements, &c.	19	19	10
Secretary, for fees, &c.....	12	0	0
Total.....	£238	13	4
Balance remaining.....	22	19	11½

No. 12.—ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY
OF DORCHESTER, for the year 1847.

EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.
Paid at Exhibition at St. Henry's	43	5	0
do do Point Levi.....	54	1	3
Printing, advertising, commission, and other contingencies.....	16	4	0
Total Expenditure.....	£113	10	3
RECEIPTS.....	157	4	4
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	£43	14	1

No. 13.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1, of the
COUNTY of VERCHERES, for the year 1847.

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
By received from Subscriptions and allowance from Government	100	0	0
EXPENDITURE.			
To paid Premiums.....	40	16	3
do for wheat, grain, and animals of superior quality.....	45	0	0
do Secretary	3	0	0
do do for a register.....	0	7	6
Total amount of Expenditure.....	£89	3	9
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	£10	6	3

XAVIER MALHIOT,
*President.*No. 14.—ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE
COUNTY OF BERTHIER, for the year 1847.

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	42	4	0
By allowance from Government.....	126	12	0
By Balance in hand.....	49	17	6
Total.....	£218	13	6

No. 14.—(Continued.)

Appendix (H.)

10th March.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To paid Premiums.....	161	10	6
Commission of 5 per cent. to Secretary.....	8	0	6
Disbursements for notices, circulars, and other contingencies.	25	0	0
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	24	2	6
	£218	13	6

No. 15.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, of the COUNTY of VERCHERES, for the year 1847.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance accruing to the South portion of the County of Verchères, of the unexpended monies belonging to the Agricultural Society for the whole County, in the year 1846.....	4	15	8
Subscriptions.....	30	0	0
Government Allowance.....	89	5	0
Interest on monies deposited.	1	12	9½
	£125	13	5½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Paid for wheat.....	8	4	9½
do nine bags.....	0	13	6
Notices, postage, and other contingencies.....	9	15	5½
Paid at Exhibition.....	53	18	9
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	58	1	5½
	£125	13	5½

No. 16.—ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMBLY, for the year 1847.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions.....	30	10	0
Government Allowance.....	75	0	0
	£105	10	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Paid for advertisements, notices, service of notices, lists of prizes and other contingencies, and remuneration to 3 Inspectors of grain, at £2 10s. each.....	18	9	10
To paid for premiums.....	74	0	0
	£92	9	0
Balance unexpended.....	£13	1	0

No. 17.—ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF DORCHESTER, for the year 1847.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions.....	28	17	6
Government Allowance.....	75	0	0
	£103	17	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Purchase of a young Ayrshire Bull.....	10	0	0
Registers, stationery, printing, &c.....	13	0	0
Premiums.....	67	15	0
	£90	15	0
Balance remaining.....	£13	2	6

Appendix
(H.)
10th March.

Appendix
(H.)
10th March.

No. 18.—REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTREAL.

TO THE HONORABLE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Montreal, 4th March, 1848.

SIR,

Pursuant to the provision of the Act of the Provincial Assembly for the encouragement of Agriculture, and the Act amending the same, I herewith transmit to the Honorable the House of Assembly the proceedings of the Montreal County Agricultural Society for the year 1847, together with the Amounts of Subscription received from Subscribers, as well as the amount received from your Honorable House. The Committee, according to the Rules of the Society, held regular meetings for the promotion of the cause, and held the regular Annual Shows, &c., which were well attended, and from the manner in which they were conducted gave general satisfaction to the farmers and the public. I beg most respectfully to recommend to your Honorable House the necessity of increasing the amount to the sum of five hundred pounds per annum, and to make Montreal the place to hold the District Fair instead of the County one, as the law now stands. The farmers approve of this arrangement, should it meet the views of your Honorable House. A Fair for the sale of cattle could be held for several days, similar to the Fairs in the United States. Having attended the last Annual Show at Saratoga in the United States last autumn, accompanied by many respectable farmers from Montreal, and many citizens; they consider much benefit would accrue to the farmers if our Society was conducted on the same principle. The Society having petitioned the Corporation for a grant of a room in the Bonsecours Market, to be used as a Farmer's Hall, part of the money now asked for would go towards the purchase of books, &c., for the instruction of the farmers, and to enable them to adopt the more modern system of Agriculture in this country. I trust the Canadian Agriculture Society, under the patronage of the Governor General, will

see the necessity of petitioning your Honorable House for a grant of money for the establishing of Agricultural Schools, connected with an Experimental Farm, all of which, by uniting scientific knowledge with practical skill, the profession of Agriculture will obtain the station that belongs to it, and become a sure measure of improving the moral condition of the people.

I beg to call the attention of your Honorable House to the necessity of granting the sum of one hundred pounds to be divided into four premiums for the introduction of the growing of Hemp in Canada. I will during the Session hand to some Member of your Honorable House remarks on this item. The Act requires several amendments, and the small percentage allowed to the Secretary does not remunerate him for his trouble.

I beg to state, that a decided improvement in Cattle was seen last Show, in consequence of the importation of the Durham short horn Cattle; and I am happy to have in my power to state, that the Canadian farmers at the last autumn Ploughing Match showed much eagerness to cope with the English and Scotch farmers, they using Wilkie's iron swing ploughs. The crop of last year was an average one, and the potatoe crop much better than was expected under the existing disease that this crop is now subject to.

The introduction of the Green Crop system must be of great benefit to the farmer, and, together with other improvements in Agriculture, will in a few years give our farmers a good opportunity of competing with the farmers on the other side of the line 45. Trusting that your Honorable House will take our case into your serious consideration, and encourage the great cause we are engaged in.

M. J. HAYS,
President M. C. A. S.

No. 19.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the COUNTY of VAUDREUIL from February, 1847, to February, 1848.

	£	s.	d.
The total subscriptions received in the course of the year	37	17	6
The amount received from the Public Chest is	113	12	6
The expenses of the Society amounts to	28	11	9½
Amount paid Premiums	138	10	0

J. A. MATHISON,
President.

No. 20.—ANNUAL REPORT of the TERREBONNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847-8, in accordance with the Act, 8 Vic. Cap. 83.

CASH RECEIVED.			
	£	s.	d.
From the Public Chest	150	0	0
By subscriptions	51	15	0
Total	£201	15	0

CASH PAID.		£	s.	d.
Postage.....		0	8	10
Stationery.....		0	2	2½
Printing.....		15	14	10
Contingencies.....		8	10	0
Premiums.....		176	17	6
Total		£201	13	4½

ALPHEUS KIMPTON,
President.

No. 21.—A STATEMENT of Money received and paid by the STORMONT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

		£	s.	d.
March 10, 1847	To postage on Cultivators	0	13	6
April 9, do	“ paid W. Mattice, Esq., for plaster	11	15	0
do 27, do	“ do do for clover seed.....	15	0	0
June 6, do	“ paid M. M'Martin, being balance, subsoil plough	0	12	6
October 5, do	“ paid freight, &c. on plough.....	1	5	10
do 20, do	“ paid Crop Viewers	3	0	0
	“ paid L. Derosie's account.....	0	5	0
	“ paid E. D. A. Society, contingent expenses.....	1	0	0
	“ paid B. Burton's account.....	1	5	0
	“ travelling expenses 21s., and H. Pitt's account 9s.....	1	10	0
	“ paid W. Colquhoun, services	5	0	0
	“ amount of Premiums paid.....	77	10	0
		£118	16	10
	By cash on account of old dues.....	4	5	0
	“ cash from M. M'Master, on account, stud horse	39	0	0
	“ cash, being amount of Subscription List	26	15	0
	“ cash, being amount of Government Grant.....	63	17	6
	“ cash from Members for clover seed and plaster.....	20	17	7
		£154	15	1
	Amount in Treasurer's hands	£35	18	3

WALTER COLQUHOUN,
Secretary.

No. 22.—STATEMENT of ACCOUNT of the LONDON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1847.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
September —, 1847 ...	By balance in Treasurer's hands from 1846.....	194	5	6½			
	“ subscriptions received from Members of the Society	52	10	0			
	“ do do the Malahide Branch Society....	28	10	0			
	“ do do the St. Thomas do	20	15	0			
	“ entrance fees at Exhibition, for sheep, hogs, &c.....	2	5	0			
	“ cash, in part of rent due from Mr. John Bulkwill, for one of the blocks of land of the Society's.....	1	2	6			
November 7, do ...	“ cash from Government.....	250	0	0	549	8	0½
	CONTRA.						
	To cash paid for postage of Cultivators and advertising for the year.....	3	12	8			
March 5, do ...	“ cash to Eli Barker, for posts and rails on Society's ground...	7	1	7			
May 25, do ...	“ Premiums paid for the Spring Exhibition of entire horses and bulls.....	26	10	0			
	“ W. Bulkwill, Judges' expenses from St. Thomas.....	0	16	10½			
June 26, do ...	“ paid to the Treasurer of the Provincial Society.....	10	0	0			
	“ do for draft, Cultivators, postage, &c.....	0	12	0			
	Carried over.....	£48	13	1½	549	8	0½

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No. 22.—(Continued.)

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10th March.

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		CONTRA.—(Continued.)						
		<i>Brought over</i>			£	s.	d.	
August	30, 1847 ...	To paid Secretary for paper and postage	48	13	1½	549	8	0½
		“ do Treasurer for paper.....	0	2	6			
		“ do printing and posting up bills	0	2	0			
September	25, do ...	“ do Premiums, as per Schedule, for the Annual Exhibition..	4	14	10½			
		“ do John Bulkwill for erection of pens at Annual Show.....	102	5	0			
		“ do John Altray, in part payment for erection of permanent pens on the Society's grounds	2	0	0			
		“ do Edward Emery for services as Recording and Corresponding Secretary	5	0	0			
		“ do J. Cowley for printing to this date.....	5	0	0			
do	do do ...	“ cash paid John Sheron for removing stumps.....	2	5	0			
		“ carriage of bills from Provincial Society.....	0	15	0			
October	21, do ...	“ writing accounts, Power of Attorney, getting signatures, &c. to papers forwarded to Government	0	5	7½			
		“ postage of papers to Government	1	0	0			
		“ W. Williams for posting up bills	0	12	0			
do	23, do ...	“ Premiums awarded for ploughing	0	1	10½			
		“ expenses of Delegates and Judges at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at Hamilton.....	6	10	0			
November	7, do ...	“ discount on drafts, 12s. 6d. ; and postage, &c., 3s.	18	0	0			
do	18, do ...	“ paid Treasurer of St. Thomas Branch Society	0	15	6			
		“ do of Malahide do do	70	19	4			
do	29, do ...	“ paid Thos. Craig for printing 50 bills for Ploughing Match..	97	15	2			
			0	5	0			
						367	2	0
		Balance in Treasurer's hands.....				£182	6	0½

No. 23.—ABSTRACT HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in Account with D. LEAVINS, Treasurer.

		<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.
October	1, 1846 ...	To amount paid Wm. G. Clark for procuring 3 Merino Sheep, and 1 South Down Sheep for the Society.....	18	16	3
December	do ...	To paid 30 per cent. on 54 tons plaister for distribution.....	20	5	0
			£39	1	3
		<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
November	do ...	By amount received from Treasurer of the District Society.....	39	4	9
		Balance on hand.	£0	3	6

DANIEL LEAVINS,
Treasurer.

Hallowell, December 31, 1847

No. 24.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1846.

		<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.
		To amount of payments made.	370	7	6
		<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
August	12, 1846 ...	By Cash from Treasurer of Sophiasburgh Township Society.....	17	10	0
		do do Aneliasburgh do do	17	10	0
do	29, do ...	do do Marysburgh do do	25	0	9
		do do Hillier, Subscriptions.....	12	10	0
		do do Hallowell do	13	10	0
		do do Athol do	15	5	0
		By Subscriptions to District Society.....	17	17	6
November	10, do ...	By Donation from Chas. Boekus, Esq.....	1	5	0
		By Amount of Government Grant.....	250	0	0
			£370	7	6

D. B. STEVENSON,
Treasurer.

District of Prince Edward,
Town of Picton, December 31, 1846.

No. 25.—ACCOUNT CURRENT of the HILLIER TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1846.

		RECEIPTS.			
		£	s.	d.	
September 1, 1846	...	By Cash from 63 subscribers, at 5s. each.....	15	15	0
April 8, 1847	...	do from Treasurer of District Society, being amount of Government Allowance and subscriptions returned.....	36	6	9
			£52	1	9
		DISBURSEMENTS.			
		£	s.	d.	
September 1, 1846	...	To Cash paid for minute book, writing paper, and postage, in 1846.....	0	12	6
	...	do remitted to Treasurer of District Society.....	15	2	6
	...	do paid for copies of "British American Cultivator," for the use of members.....	6	0	0
June 1, 1847	...	do paid to order of Directors, in favor of James Pellet, for the purchase of 2 Merino and 4 South Down Rams, for Society.....	20	0	0
do 5, do	...	do paid "Pictou Sun" and "Gazette" newspapers, for publishing advertisement calling a general meeting, 5s. each.....	0	10	0
do 12, do	...	do paid for washing and shearing 4 rams.....	0	2	6
August 1, do	...	do paid for writing paper for use of Secretary.....	0	1	9
do 6, do	...	do paid for postage to this date.....	0	2	3
		Balance in hand from the funds of 1846.....	9	10	3
			£52	1	9

W. YOUNG,
Secretary.

No. 26.—THE SOPHIASBURGH BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account Current with JOHN HOWELL, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1846.

		Dr.			
		£	s.	d.	
January 20, 1846	...	To paid expenses of procuring and circulating bills or notices.....	0	11	3
do 31, do	...	do William Foster, for error (in A. G. paper).....	0	2	6
do do do	...	do for writing paper, at 10d.....	0	0	10
February 7, do	...	do postage on letter from the Secretary of the District Society.....	0	0	4½
March 12, do	...	do for half a quire of paper, at 1s. 3d.....	0	0	7½
May 11, do	...	do Isaac D. Noxon, as Agent for the Society, to purchase an improved breed of sheep.....	25	0	0
July 11, do	...	do David M. Lake, for 20 tons, 1,919 lbs. plaister, at 25s. per ton.....	26	3	7
August 29, do	...	To Cash paid to David B. Stevenson, Esq., on account of subscription to the Society for the current year.....	17	10	0
September 21, do	...	To paid for half a quire of paper, at 1s. 3d.....	0	0	7½
do 30, do	...	do to Jas. M'Dowall, for printing bills for the exhibition.....	0	15	0
October 15, do	...	do amount of Premiums awarded at the Annual Cattle Show.....	21	15	3
December —, do	...	do for half a quire of writing paper.....	0	0	7½
			£92	0	8
		To Balance in my hand on the 31st December, 1846, to be expended in purchasing seed and plaister.....	43	0	4½
			£135	1	0½
		Cr.			
		£	s.	d.	
December 31, 1845	...	By Balance on hand, as per account rendered this day.....	97	16	4
do do do	...	By received from April to June for sale of plaister to members.....	25	19	0½
November 10, 1846	...	do do N. Bightmyer, for sale of 1 sheep.....	0	8	0
do 28, do	...	do do D. B. Stevenson, Esq., Treasurer of District Agricultural Society, proportion of Provincial Grant.....	50	17	2
December 1, do	...	do do J. Howell, for sale of 2 lambs.....	0	15	6
			£115	16	0½
		By received, 5s. each, from 77 individuals to constitute them members of the Society during the year.....	19	5	0
			£135	1	0½

No. 27.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the AMELIASBURGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount for Premiums	42	12	6
“ clover seed and plaster for use of Society	9	12	9
“ 70 numbers, British American Cultivator	8	15	0
“ postage on letters and papers	1	19	4
“ paid J. Dempsey and J. P. Roblin for services	1	0	0
“ Balance on hand January 1847	18	8	1
	£82	7	8

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By cash on hand from 1845	31	0	6
“ subscriptions for 1846	18	0	0
“ Legislative Grant	33	7	2
	£82	7	8

JOHN P. ROBLIN,
Secretary.

No. 28.—THE PROCEEDINGS of the GANANOQUE BRANCH of the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society held on the 31st day of December, 1846. The Treasurer's books show a balance to the credit of the Society of £3 6s. 3d.

The Subscription List was opened for 1847, and the following composed the Society for that year, paying the sums set opposite their respective names as their subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
Hon. John Macdonald	1	7	6
William Robinson	1	7	6
Daniel Havens	1	7	6
William Cowan	1	7	6
James Cowan	1	7	6
Alexander Cowan, senr.	1	7	6
John Cowan, senr.	1	7	6
William Stark	1	7	6
Andrew Purvis	1	7	6
James W. Parmenter	1	10	0
John L. Macdonald	1	10	0
Robert Waldie	1	7	6
John Haig	1	7	6
Alexander Cowan (son of John)	1	7	6
David Bone	1	7	6
William S. Macdonald	1	7	6
Joshua Legg	1	7	6
Warren Fairman	1	7	6
	£25	0	0
Say Twen'—five pounds amount of subscrip- tion for 1847.			

	£	s.	d.
Awarded by the Society in October, 1847....	61	7	6
To pay which the Treasurer of the Society has on hand	3	6	3
In the hands of the Parent Society	25	0	0
	£28	6	3
And the expectation of our proportion of the Government Grant.			

The Society have also an imported short horned Durham Bull, imported from the United States, a most splendid animal, which cost the Society, in 1845, £37 10s., and which the Treasurer of the Society will be obliged to sell, at a great pecuniary loss to the Society as well as at a great detriment to its Members, if the Parent Society do not send us our proportion of the Government Grant, with our own subscription for 1847, to enable him to pay the Premiums awarded to the Members of this Society that should have been paid in October last.

This Society also beg to state, that it is their opinion that the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence would tend much to advance the interest of Agriculture in this Province, by giving a cheaper egress for our surplus products, and also a cheaper ingress to us of the necessaries of life, not as yet to be found within the bounds of the Canadas.

J. LEWIS MACDONALD,
Secretary.

Appendix
(H.)
10th March

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10th March.

No. 29.—THE ATHOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account with DYER STANTON,
for the year 1847.

		<i>Dr.</i>			
		£	s.	d.	
October	—, 1847 ...	To Cash paid in Premiums.....	26	19	0
		To paid for P. H. Bills.....	0	12	6
		do plaster.....	10	15	0
		do stock.....	10	13	6
			£49	0	0
		<i>Cr.</i>			
		By Amount of Subscriptions.....	16	5	0
		Received from Government.....	32	15	0
			£49	0	0

DYER STANTON,
Secretary.

No. 30.—REPORT of the BATHURST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in conformity
with the 9th Section of the Statute 8th Victoria, Chapter 54.

ABSTRACT of Sums of Money subscribed by the several AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES in the BATHURST
DISTRICT, for the year 1847.

A G R I C U L T U R A L S O C I E T I E S .	Amount Sub- scribed by each.		
	£	s.	d.
Bathurst District Agricultural Society.....	149	9	9
Perth Agricultural Society.....	40	1	3
Smith's Falls Agricultural Society.....	26	0	0
Dalhousie Agricultural Society.....	4	5	0
Total.....	£219	16	0

(Signed,) JAMES WYLIE,
President.

THE BATHURST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account with the Treasurer.

		<i>Dr.</i>			
		£	s.	d.	
1847.....	To paid groom for horse, and keepers of animals	182	14	4	
	do premiums on animals, crops, and manufactures	54	15	0	
	do do at ploughing match.	6	10	0	
	do for a bull.	6	0	0	
	do agricultural works for premiums.....	21	2	4	
	do postage, printing, and stationery.....	8	19	6	
	do expense of Fair in September.....	4	13	9	
	do crop viewers.....	2	1	0	
	do sundry small sums.....	4	10	6	
	do 150 copies "B. A. Cultivator," and postage	22	10	0	
	do Perth Agricultural Society.....	45	11	4	
	do Smith's Falls Agricultural Society.....	29	11	5½	
	do Dalhousie Agricultural Society.....	4	16	8	
	do expense of Delegate to Provincial Show.	6	6	9	
	do for Berkshire Boar	1	15	0	
	Balance below.....	89	4	7½	
			£491	2	3

Appendix (H.)

No. 30.—(Continued.)

Appendix (H.)

10th March.

10th March

		Cr.		
1847.	By Balance due	59	9	6
	By Cash for animals sold	31	8	0
	do use of animals.....	0	15	0
	By Government Bounty.....	250	0	0
	By Subscriptions.....	149	9	9
		£491	2	3
	By Balance in Treasury.....	£89	4	7½

(Signed,) **R. BELL,**
Treasurer.

Carleton Place, 21st January, 1848.

No. 31.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the COUNTY of RUSSELL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

		Dr.		
		£	s.	d.
1847.	Amount of Premiums paid.....	75	0	0
	Inspectors of crops	9	7	6
	Printing, postage and incidental expenses.....	4	6	2
	Balance in hand for purchase of live stock	37	19	10½
		£120	13	6½
		Cr.		
		£	s.	d.
1847.	Received from Government per District Treasurer.....	75	0	0
	do subscriptions of Members.....	25	0	0
	Balance of former account	26	13	6½
		£126	13	6½

J. M. WILSON,
Secretary.

No. 32.—THE SOPHIASBURGH BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in Account Current with JOHN HOWELL, Secretary and Treasurer, for the year ending 31st December, 1847.

		Dr.			
		£	s.	d.	
January	—, 1847 ...	To paid to James M'Dowall for printing notices, &c.	0	10	0
do	23, do ...	do to George Drewry for pasturing the sheep purchased by J. D. Noxen for the Society	2	0	4½
February	24, do ...	do George Boulter's order for the purchase of clover seed	33	12	0
April and May,	do ...	do for stationery	0	1	4½
June	8, do ...	do to D. M. Lake's order to Henry Dunning for plaster	25	0	0
July	9, do ...	do for writing paper to make out Annual Accounts, &c.....	0	0	6
August	2, do ...	do D. B. Stevenson, Esq., Treasurer of the District Agricultural Society, for amount of subscriptions for the current year	17	10	0
do	do do ...	do for the transmission of the same and Annual Returns.....	0	5	0
do	18, do ...	do D. M. Lake, balance due him for plaster	2	3	11
September	1, do ...	do to James M'Dowall for printing notices, &c.	0	6	3
do	9, do ...	do D. D. Crouk for premium on colt, omitted in 1846.....	0	7	6
do	27, do ...	To journey to Picton to procure the printing of bills for the Annual Cattle Show, &c.	0	5	0
October	2, do ...	To paid to James M'Dowall for printing 50 bills for the Shows	1	2	6
do	20, do ...	do for paper, &c., used at the Annual Show	0	1	3
do	do do ...	do amount of Premiums awarded at the Show held this day	25	7	3
November	20, do ...	do to Samuel Lolmes for half a ton of plaster, paid for but not received	0	9	4½
December	31, do ...	do amount of salary to the Secretary and Treasurer of this Society for his services, &c., for current year ending this day.....	3	0	0
do	do do ...	By balance in my hands this day, to be expended by the Society to purchase seeds and improved stock for its use	54	1	6
		Amount of Dr.	£166	8	9½

		Cr.	£	s.	d.
December 31, 1846	...	By balance on hand this day, as per account rendered	43	0	4½
March 1, 1847	...	By received from George Boulter for sale of four sheep.....	1	9	0
do do do	...	do from Peter Deinill for sale of a sheep.....	0	10	6
do 20, do	...	do from Thomas Davis do do	0	10	6
do 22, do	...	do from J. D. Noxon, by the hand of James G. Wright, for and on account of a balance of funds in his hands.....	2	0	6
April 10, do	...	do from Jeremiah Delong, for and on account of two sheep sold to him by the Society.....	1	8	0
May 17, do	...	do from N. Sprague, proceeds of sales of 19½ bushels clover seed, left by the Society, sold to Members.....	25	7	6
July 20, do	...	do from D. B. Cronk for three sheep sold to him.....	0	14	5
	...	do on account of sales of plaster to the Members from the 23rd day of March last to the 31st May inclusive	20	7	6
October 20, do	...	do from J. D. Noxon, by the hand of George Drewry, on account of a balance of funds in his hand for the purchase of sheep.....	4	0	3
	...	do on account of subscription during the year ending the date of this account.....	14	0	0
November 5, do	...	do D. B. Stevenson, Treasurer of the District Agricultural Society, the Society's proportion of the Public Grant and Subscription	52	15	3
By amount of Cr.....			£166	3	9½

JOHN HOWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 33.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

		Dr.	£	s.	d.
February —, 1847	...	To amount paid for 110 copies of the "Cultivator".....	13	12	6
	...	To paid postage on papers	4	12	6
October 1, do	...	do printing bills and advertisements.....	3	11	0
	...	do sundries, stationery, and postage.....	0	8	6
November 10, do	...	do Sophiasburgh Township Society.....	52	15	3
	...	do Ameliasburgh do do	55	15	8
	...	do Marysburgh do do	30	3	0
	...	do Hallowell do do	36	3	0
	...	do Hillier do do	65	11	6
	...	do Athol do do	49	0	0
	...	do for premiums.....	64	17	1
			£376	10	0
		Cr.	£	s.	d.
February 15, 1847	...	By amount received on Ayrshire Bull	2	15	0
July 1, do	...	" Subscriptions to District Society.....	27	15	0
	...	" Subscription from Ameliasburgh Township Society.....	18	10	0
	...	" do do Marysburgh do do	10	0	0
	...	" do do Sophiasburgh do do	17	10	0
	...	" do do Hallowell do do	12	0	0
	...	" do do Hillier do do	21	15	0
	...	" do do Athol do do	16	5	0
November 1, do	...	" Government Grant.....	250	0	0
			£376	10	0

D. B. STEVENSON,
Secretary.

Picton, Prince Edward District,
31st December, 1847.

No. 34.—AMOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, from the 15th February, 1847, to the 14th February, 1848.

		<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
May	1, 1847	...	Paid Salkeld amount collected from Lomas and Elliott, for Bull, in 1846.....	0	15	0
		...	do Elliot and Salkeld, premiums on Sheep in 1846, omitted at Show.....	1	5	0
July	21, do	...	do William Burnett, premium for Stallion.....	12	10	0
do	22, do	...	do postage account as per receipt.....	1	7	8
		...	do Secretary's allowance for stationery.....	2	10	0
		...	do do half year's salary.....	5	0	0
September	22, do	...	do freight on Provincial Show Bills.....	0	8	9
		...	do postage as per receipt.....	1	1	0
October	1, do	...	do M'Dougald for loss of clover seed as allowed by Directors.....	0	7	0
do	27, do	...	do David Clark's draft for ram.....	7	10	0
		...	do discount for £80, 30 days.....	0	8	8½
		...	do premiums awarded at Show.....	63	0	0
		...	do do do at Ploughing Match.....	5	0	0
November	9, do	...	do London Road Branch Society.....	32	12	11
do	4, do	...	do Harpurhav do do.....	36	16	8½
do	10, do	...	do Scobie and Balfour, amount of account.....	13	5	0
		...	do Ainslie and Jaffray, account and postage.....	3	9	8
		...	do B. C. Hearl, do 10s. 4d.; John M'Donald, for desk, £5.....	5	10	4
do	20, do	...	do Stratford Branch Society, £51 18s. 3d.; Blanshard do., £26 8s. 8d.....	78	6	11
		...	do Henry Reed for attendance at Show.....	0	15	0
		...	do Joseph Quick, for shewing Stallion.....	1	0	0
		...	do William Wallace, for show pens.....	2	0	0
January	25, 1848	...	do postage as per receipt, 16s. 10d.; James Gentle's amount of account £8 18s. 9d.....	9	15	7
		...	do Josh. Williamson, for attendance at Ploughing Match.....	0	5	0
		...	do Secretary half a year's salary.....	5	0	0
		...	do 4 per cent. on all sums collected as allowed by Directors to Treasurer.....	15	4	8
February	14, do	...	do Secretary half a year's salary.....	5	0	0
		...	Balance.....	27	14	10½
				£337	19	9
		<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
April	15, 1847	...	By Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	10	11	10
January	7, 1848	...	By Cash returned by Brown and Longworth.....	1	0	0
		...	do from Mrs. Dunlop for Cows.....	0	10	0
		...	By 20 bushels barley sold to subscribers.....	1	17	6
		...	By 8½ do clover seed.....	10	5	5
September	1, do	...	By amount of subscriptions collected.....	28	15	0
		...	do Honble. William Cayley's donation.....	20	0	0
		...	do Canada Company's do.....	15	0	0
		...	do Government Allowance.....	250	0	0
				£337	19	9
				£27	14	10½

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the LONDON ROAD BRANCH of the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, from the 2nd February, 1847, to the 2nd February, 1848.

		<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
March	15	.....	Paid for hand bills for 1846.....	1	0	0
September	30	.....	Premiums awarded.....	50	2	6
December	—	.....	Keeping Society's bull.....	5	0	0
		.....	Secretary's allowance.....	3	10	0
		.....	Paid Joseph Quick.....	0	7	6
		.....	Paid Mr. Bulkwill.....	2	7	2½
		.....	Hand bills for 1847.....	1	0	0
		.....	Balance due for bull.....	5	0	0
		Paid Treasurer Huron District Agricultural Society for his trouble.....	1	17	9
				£70	4	11½
				£19	4	1½

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ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the LONDON ROAD BRANCH of the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(Continued.)

		<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
February 2, 1847	...	Balance in Treasurer's hands	0	19	5
do 17, do	...	Received for wheat	0	2	6
August 31, do	...	Subscription money, 58 Members	14	10	0
	...	Share of Canada Company's donation	2	5	4
	...	do Hon. W. Cayley's do	2	10	0
November 3, do	...	Government allowance	27	17	7
December —, do	...	Service of Society's bull	7	16	3
	...	Received for wheat	1	0	0
	...	Balance	19	4	1½
			£70	4	11½

JOHN M'LEOD,
Secretary.

ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the HARPURHAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for 1846.

	£	s.	d.
Amount paid as premiums	41	7	6

G. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

A COPY of the TREASURER'S ACCOUNT for the HARPURHAY BRANCH of the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

		<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.
September 2, 1847	...	To two sheets paste-board	0	0	7½
do do do	...	“ half quire paper	0	0	7½
do 4, do	...	“ postage	0	0	7
do 7, do	...	“ do	0	0	9
do 24, do	...	“ Judges' dinners at Show	0	15	0
do 26, do	...	“ postage	0	0	7
do 27, do	...	“ do	0	0	9
November 5, do	...	“ do	0	0	9
	...	“ Premiums awarded at Show	36	7	6
	...	“ do do Ploughing	5	0	0
	...	“ — Jenkins	0	5	0
	...	“ man for taking the Society's bull to Show	0	3	9
January 23, 1848	...	“ man attending at Show	0	3	9
	...	“ postage	0	0	4½
			£43	0	0½
	...	“ Balance in hand	8	13	6½
			£51	13	7
		<i>Cr.</i>			
September 1, 1847	...	By Balance in hand	0	13	7
do 27, do	...	“ amount of subscriptions	16	10	0
January 23, 1848	...	“ amount received from Parent Society	27	10	0
	...	“ do do	7	0	0
			£51	13	7
	...	“ Balance in hand	£8	13	6½

G. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

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STRAFORD BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account with JOHN SHERMAN, Treasurer.

		Dr.			Cr.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 28, 1847...	To Cash to Goderich, subscribers, 1847.....	23	15	0			
do 6, do ...	“ postage 9d.; paid Gourlay and Kettler's account, inspecting pots, 1846, 1s.....	0	15	9			
do 14, do ...	“ paid Thos. Cawston, on account of Bull.....	0	10	0			
October 1, do ...	“ Balance.....	43	2	8			
August 20, do ...							
		£68	3	5			
August 21, 1847...	To paid to send to Mr. Cameron, Toronto.....	1	0	0			
September 6, do ...	do T. Cawston, on account, keeping bull.....	5	15	0			
do 14, do ...	do advertising bull, printer's bill.....	1	0	0			
October 1, do ...	do ribbons for Show.....	0	3	5½			
do 18, do ...	do expenses at Show, per order.....	0	3	9			
do 18, do ...	do printer's bill, in Galt.....	2	1	8			
November 3, do ...	do judges, judging potatoes.....	2	5	0			
do 21, do ...	do printer's bill.....	4	17	0			
do 21, do ...	do postage from Goderich.....	0	1	6			
January —, 1848...	do Mr. Chesney's travelling expenses.....	0	10	0			
	do Secretary balance of salary, 1847.....	4	0	0			
	do P. Woods his bill for entertaining judges, &c.....	1	16	7½			
	do premiums in October last.....	57	15	0			
	do Thos. Cawston's bill, balance of keeping bull, per account.....	4	7	6			
	do Secretary on account of postages account.....	3	10	0			
February 19, do ...	To Balance.....	19	11	2			
		£108	17	8			
February 19, 1848...	To paid J. Monteith, error in subscription list.....	0	2	6			
do do ...	do do for potatoes, for 1846, as allowed.....	0	10	0			
do 24, do ...	do Treasurer, his salary for 1847.....	2	0	0			
	To Balance.....	27	1	2			
		£29	13	8			
		£108	17	8			
June, 7, 1847...	By Balance per account sent to Parliament.....	61	18	5			
do 17, do ...	“ Wm. M. Naughton, 5s.; entry, 2s. 6d.....	0	7	6			
do 18, do ...	“ J. M. Farlane, 10s.; W. Bradley, 7s. 6d.; A. Gourlay, 10s.....	1	7	6			
do 21, do ...	“ Wm. Dunn, 10s.; J. Monteith, 5s.; Dr. Moore, 10s.....	1	5	0			
August 18, do ...	“ J. Sherman, 10s.; J. J. E. Linton, 10s.....	1	5	0			
	“ P. Cherar, 5s., entry 2s. 6d.; D. Anderson, 5s., entry, 2s. 6d.....	0	15	0			
	“ W. Hicks, 5s.; A. Kettler, 10s.; Thos. Cawston, 10s.....	1	5	0			
	“ W. J. Broomhead, 10s.....	0	10	0			
		£68	8	5			
August 20, 1847...	By Balance per account sent to Goderich.....	43	2	9			
September 21, do ...	“ J. Kippan, fine.....	0	7	6			
do 24, do ...	“ Mr. Robinson.....	0	7	6			
do 28, do ...	“ Alexander Fraser, subscription 5s., entry 2s. 6d., extra 5s.....	0	12	6			
October 1, do ...	“ P. Woods, do do.....	0	12	6			
do 1, do ...	“ received from Goderich, subscriptions.....	25	15	0			
November 20, do ...	“ do do part Government allowance.....	40	0	0			
		£108	17	8			
February 19, 1848...	By Balance.....	19	11	2			
do do ...	“ D. Sebring, subscription 7s. 6d.; A. Gourlay, subscription 10s.....	0	17	6			
do 24, do ...	“ James Paterson, do.....	0	5	0			
	“ balance of Government money from Goderich.....	9	0	0			
		£29	13	8			
	By Balance.....	£27	1	2			

Secretary.
JOHN J. E. LINTON,

BLANSHARD BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in Account with THOMAS CHRISTIE, Treasurer.

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		<i>Dr.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
February 18, 1848.....	To Balance due Treasurer.....	2	0	5
do 29, do	To paid Prizes.....	20	0	0
	To Balance	£22	0	5
		14	7	10
		£36	8	3
		<i>Cr.</i>		
February 8, 1848.....	By cash received from Treasurer of Parent Society.....	36	8	3
March 1, do	By Balance brought down	£14	7	10

A true copy.

W. BARRON,
Secretary.

No. 35.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the CLINTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

		<i>Dr.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
1847.	To Balance from last year	26	17	6
	To subscriptions received.....	25	0	0
	Legislative Grant.....	24	13	2
		£76	10	8
		54	17	11
	Balance on hand.....	£21	12	9
		<i>Cr.</i>		
	By paid for 88 British American Cultivators.....	11	0	0
	Sundry expenses	1	4	2
	Paid Premiums.....	42	13	9
		£54	17	11

ROWLEY KILBORN,
Secretary.

No. 36.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the SIMCOE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

		<i>Dr.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
	To amount of payments	318	2	6
	Balance in favour of Society	104	17	8
		£429	0	2
		<i>Cr.</i>		
	Balance in favour of Society	58	14	1
	Subscriptions	42	17	6
	Government Grant	250	0	0
	Rent for scales	2	12	6
	Received from West Gwillimbury Society	26	12	6
	do Tecumseth Society	40	0	0
	Interest on money funded	2	3	7
		£429	0	2

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No. 37.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the OTTAWA DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

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	£	s.	d.
Balance on hand since last year.....	12	16	9
Amount received from Provincial Government.....	250	0	0
Amount subscription, Prescott Society.....	70	15	0
do do Russell do.....	25	0	0
	£358	11	9
CONTRA.			
Amount of premiums paid, &c., as above.....	242	8	9
do paid Russell Society.....	100	0	0
do of postage on papers, &c.....	0	6	9
	£342	15	6
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	£15	16	3

L'Original, 5th March, 1848. E. E. THOMAS H. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

No. 38.—ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the COUNTY of KENT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.
To paid Treasurer of Zone Society for 1846.....	10	0	0
do do Howard, Harwich and Orford Societies.....	22	0	0
do do Raleigh Society for 1846.....	21	0	0
do do Zone Society for 1847.....	12	5	0
do do Raleigh Society for 1847.....	16	0	0
do postages.....	0	6	7
do for a seed planter.....	3	10	0
do for a hay rake.....	2	0	0
do printing.....	5	0	8
do premiums, &c.....	34	17	10
To Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	25	13	8
	£152	14	9
RECEIPTS.			
By received by subscriptions from Treasurer of Howard, Harwich and Orford Societies for 1846.....	11	0	0
do do Zone Society for 1847.....	6	2	6
do do Raleigh Society for 1847.....	8	0	0
do by subscriptions.....	11	7	6
do from divers parties on notes given for Siberian Wheat.....	41	10	9
do from the Treasurer of the Western District Society as this Society's proportion for the year 1847.....	74	15	0
	£152	14	9

R E P O R T.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

May it please Your Honorable Body.

This county is not surpassed in fertility of soil, or salubrity of climate, by any in the Province; but notwithstanding these great natural advantages, agriculture is far behind many of the neighboring counties, which do not possess those advantages in so great a degree. This may in a great measure be attributed to the flatness of the county which requires an extensive system of drainage to prepare it for agricultural operations; and to the fact that large tracts of Crown Lands in the county separate the poor settlers who locate themselves in the forest with a view of making an honest livelihood for themselves and their families; but those men, who would be the bone and sinew of the county, soon discover unforeseen difficulties which they are unable to surmount. They are surrounded by a dense forest belonging to the Crown, through which they have to chop roads. They till their land but their crops fail for want of drainage, which can be accomplished only by drain-

ing through the adjoining forest, at a greater expense than they can bear. Their children grow without the advantages of public religious instruction, or a common English education.

After encountering these difficulties two or three years, and without any prospect of being removed, they get discouraged, leave their farms, go to the United States and become our worst foes.

Should your honorable body be pleased to give this subject due consideration, and adopt such means as would accomplish the drainage of those lands in the county, it would at once give us a dense population of sturdy yeomanry, who would contribute to the wealth, intelligence, and strength of our country. The experience of other nations prove to us that draining is the greatest secret in farming; I am, therefore, desirous of seeing it carried to its fullest extent in this county which I believe requires it more than any county in the Province.

ARCH. M'KELLAN,
Secretary.

ABSTRACT of the AFFAIRS of the GASPE BASIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1847.

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EXPENDITURE.		£	s	d
To amount paid as premiums.....		26	0	0
To stationery.....		2	0	0
To Agricultural Journals.....		2	10	0
		£30	10	0
RECEIPTS.		£	s	d
By amount of subscriptions.....		25	0	0
do Government Grant.....		75	0	0
		£100	0	0
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....		£69	10	0

EDWARD H. BOWEN,
President.
JOHN EDEN,
Vice-President.

Dated at Gaspé Basin,
this 23rd day of February, 1848.

GASPE BASIN AGRICULTURAL REPORT for the year 1847.

TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

The Annual Report of the Society No. 2, for the County of Gaspé, Meeting held at Gaspé Basin, the 23rd day of February, 1848.

This Society was established in the year 1847, and held its first meeting on the 22nd day of October last.

There was a Show of Cattle and Vegetables, which, for the first time, drew together the farmers of the neighbouring Parishes.

A few small premiums were given for the best cheese and butter, the latter equalling any that can be made elsewhere.

The meeting parted cheerfully, with a prospect of an accession to their numbers at the next meeting, which took place this day at the Court House Hall of Gaspé Basin. Premiums were awarded for the best Wheat and other grain—the samples were of good quality. Articles of domestic fabric were also put up for competition, and small prizes awarded.

On the subject of prizes, the Society will in future, as far as possible, in distributing prizes, avoid giving money, and instead thereof useful tools of farming and gardening, butter churns and cheese presses, and such seeds as may introduce an improvement in the agriculture and gardening of the County.

There being no stream of water in the neighbourhood of Gaspé Basin to be depended upon for a sufficient head of water to work a grist mill water-wheel, and the means of the Society small, it has been proposed to erect a windmill in the most favorable position that can be selected, which will greatly encourage the inhabitants in the cultivation of Wheat and other grain.

A sum has been set apart out of the Society's fund to purchase the ground and commence the mill.

The Society recommend the cultivation of the Black Sea Wheat, known also as Three Months' Wheat, which should be sown from the last week of May to the end of the first week in June; this Wheat has been fully tested, and for the last two years, has been fit for the sickle in ten weeks after sowing.

Black Oats seem to yield a larger return than the white, and with the Barley succeed best when sown as soon as the ground is thawed.

The Society further recommends as field produce, the cultivation of Horse Beans, Parsnips, Turnips, Mangle Wurzel and Pumpkins. The growing of Red Clover, unmixed with other Hay Seed, cut in its first bloom, well fenced, and neither cut again nor grazed, but the second crop allowed to remain untouched to manure the fields by its decay. The use of prepared plaster, in small quantities, in stables, to secure the ammonia, keep the air sweet, and increase most materially the strength of the stable manure.

A sprinkling of plaster is also of great advantage in preserving moisture in dry soils, and a mixture of sand with clay, and marl with sandy land; peat and marsh mud well mingled with manure, are also recommended as cheap means of increasing the fertility of the land.

The too common practice of placing cod's heads and garbage of fish on the surface of the fields, and on the highways, for the food of pigs, is not only productive of an unhealthy atmosphere in the neighbourhood, but is an unwholesome food for pigs, a public nuisance, injures the land by making the neighbouring ground rank with the putrid oil. The Society recommends that means be taken to remedy these abuses. Kelp, sea-weed, and the fish offal, with fish heads, well mixed together above high-water mark and allowed to ferment there, well covered by sea-weed and sand, will make good manure for the land, and is recommended as such; this mingled with bleached wood ashes, and the litter of the stable and bark, would soon render the worst land fertile.

The Officers of the Society point with confidence to the success of those who confine their exertions to their farms, instead of blending both fishing and farming in the same person.

EDWARD H. BOWEN,
President.
JOHN EDEN,
Vice-President.

Dated at Gaspé Basin,
this 23rd day of February, 1848.

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AUDITORS' REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION, 1847.

TORONTO, March 15, 1848.

SIR,

The Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Provincial Agricultural Association, and having carefully examined the same, submit the accompanying statement, and beg to remark, that the enclosed documents numbered 1 and 2, from Hamilton, not having been accompanied by any vouchers, have not been included in this statement.

The balance of £185 1s. 11½d., mentioned as remaining in the treasury, the Treasurer, the Auditors

have ascertained, is not in a position to pay; his bond with ample security is in the possession of the Association.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servants,

E. H. THOMSON, }
GEO. D. WELLS, } Auditors.
ROBT. COOPER, }

To the Honble.

ADAM FERGUSON, President, P. A.,
&c. &c. &c., Woodhill.

ABSTRACT from the ACCOUNTS of the TREASURER and the PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, for the year A. D. 1847.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1847.....	Amount which has been paid in premiums.....	307	10	0			
	do paid for books.....	10	0	0			
	do do printing.....	25	15	0			
	do do contingent expenses.....	37	19	7½			
	Total amount paid.....				381	4	7½
	Amount remaining in Treasury.....				185	1	10½
	Total Amount.....				£566	6	6
<i>Cr.</i>							
1847.....	Amount in hands of the Treasurer from 1846.....				69	11	6
	do subscribed by the District Societies.....				250	0	0
	do of donation from Canada Company.....				25	0	0
	do paid by Life Members, 12 at £2 10s.....	30	0	0			
	do do by 1 subscriber at 20s.....	1	0	0			
	do do do at 25s.....	1	5	0			
	do do by 322 do at 5s.....	80	10	0			
	do collected at the gate.....	109	0	0			
	Total Amount received.....				£566	6	6

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT CURRENT between the ASSOCIATION and various COMPETITORS.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
1848.....	Amount due in cash.....	284	15	0
	do do books.....	27	13	3
		£312	8	3
<i>Cr.</i>				
1848.....	Amount in Treasurer's hands.....	185	1	11½
	Value of books in do do.....	11	0	0
	Balance unprovided for.....	116	6	4½
		£312	8	3

Toronto, Canada West,
March 15, 1848.

E. H. THOMSON, }
GEO. D. WELLS, } Auditors.
ROBT. COOPER, }

STATEMENT

OF THE

PROPERTY

OF THE

HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL,

SUBMITTED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ALSO, OF THE

REVENUE AND DISBURSEMENTS,

For the Year ending 31st July, 1847.

THE PROPERTY is situated in MONTREAL, and consists of the SCHOOL HOUSE and GROUNDS in the occupation of the INSTITUTION, which have cost £10,200 currency.

REVENUE.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Fees for Session ending July 1847, including Government Allowance for the education of 20 boys—Paid	1892	0	0					
Due	300	0	0					
Deficiency for last year.....				2192	0	0		
				166	8	9		
				£2298	8	9		
DISBURSEMENTS.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Rector and Six Assistant Masters	1675	0	0					
Porter's wages, fuel, insurance, assessments, advertisements, and other charges.....	217	8	9					
Interest on money borrowed on property	206	0	0					
Interest on sum expended in preliminary expenses, &c.....	200	0	0					
	£2298	8	9					

Average number of boys in attendance during Session..... 225

D. DAVIDSON,
Treasurer.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR THE RELIEF

OF

INDIGENT INVALID PERSONS AND FOUNDLINGS,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

THE Commissioners have the honor to report, that there are under their charge the following persons and foundlings, viz. :—

- At the General Hospital..... 28 Invalids.
- At the Hotel Dieu..... 41 Foundlings.

for whose support during the year commencing on the 1st January last, the following sums will be required, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For 28 Invalids, at 1s. per diem.....	512	8	0
“ clothing for the same.....	100	0	0
“ 41 Foundlings, at 5d. per diem.....	312	12	6
“ 2 Guardians, at 1s. 3d. per diem.....	45	15	0
“ allowance to the Nuns for tending indigent sick	200	0	0
	£1170	15	6

Forming a sum of One thousand one hundred and seventy pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence, currency, for which the Commissioners respectfully pray that an appropriation be made by the Legislature.

It is found necessary to continue the Guardians, owing to attempts being still made to deposit children in the avenues of the Hospital.

The number of foundlings, which was 62 in 1844, is now reduced to 41, in consequence of the instructions received from the Executive to discontinue receiving any; and the period during which payment is to be made for their board being five years. This part of the expenditure will cease in 1849.

The whole humbly submitted.

C. T. BAILLARGEON, *Ptre.*
 JOS. MORRIN, *M.D.*
 E. H. SEWELL, *Clerk.*
 L. MASSUE.

Quebec, 1st March, 1848.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Appendix (K.)

10th March.

STATEMENT of TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS by the ST. LAWRENCE and ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, to 30th November, 1847.

PERMANENT DISBURSEMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION.	Sterling.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For expenses of Engineer Department, including instruments	6986	12	6			
“ land and stations, including payment of Agents, Notaries for engrossing deeds, travelling, &c.....	5501	15	1			
“ iron, including freight, insurance, agency, duty, storage, &c	22825	2	0			
“ grading, including the bridge over the Richelieu River.....	26132	12	10			
“ freight and platform cars.....	33	12	0			
“ Office expenses, including furniture, salaries, postage, fuel, stationery.....				60879	14	5
“ advertising and printing				1439	0	9
“ expenses of Mr. Galt's mission to England, travelling from 14th June to 31st Dec.	303	3	5	350	1	4
“ printing, engraving, advertising	474	2	9			
“ Sterling at the current rate of exchange when paid.....	777	6	2	963	14	5
“ contingencies, including professional and incidental charges				319	6	0
“ balance of profit and loss				18	6	7
DISBURSEMENTS OF LONDON COMMITTEE.						
Amount paid, as per accounts rendered, 31st December, 1843, and 3rd February, 1847:						
For advertising, printing, agency, law expenses, &c., sterling.....	1216	9	3			
“ premium paid on purchase of £10,000 Exchequer Bills.....	318	15	0			
“ amount repaid Shareholders (to December, 1846) who had not signed the Subscription of Shares Book, being the return of the deposit of £4 sterling on 1605 Shares, less 7s. 6d. per Share deducted for expenses, pursuant to Resolution of Stockholders in Canada	5818	2	6			
“ interest paid Bankers on loan of £1000 sterling, the Company receiving the interest on Exchequer Bills over-purchased to that amount by the London Committee	24	18	8			
“ At 8 per cent. premium of exchange, equal in currency	7378	5	5	8853	18	6
“ purchase by London Committee of £10,000 Exchequer Bills, £6000 of which were afterwards sold out, leaving a balance of Exchequer Bills in the hands of the London Committee £4000 sterling, at 8 per cent. premium of exchange				4800	0	0
“ cash in hands of London Committee £615 15s. sterling, at 8 per cent. premium of exchange				738	18	0
“ Bills receivable in Bank of British North America.....				4148	13	9
				£82511	13	9
RECEIPTS.						
By cash and Bills receivable on account of 1st Instalment	15483	4	0			
“ do do do 2nd do	12748	16	0			
“ do do do 3rd do	11544	0	0			
“ do do do 4th do	9119	2	0			
“ do do in advance of calls.....	3964	12	0			
“ do do for interest	272	19	11	59132	13	11
“ do received by the London Committee on account of the 1st Instalment of £4 sterling on 2633 shares £10,532, at 8 per cent. premium of exchange...				12638	8	0
“ cash received by London Committee for premium on sale of £8000 Exchequer Bills, sterling.....	81	15	0			
“ cash received by London Committee, interest on Investment, £8204, at 3 per cent.	159	8	2			
“ do do do £10,000 Exchequer Bills.....	220	17	3			
“ Exchange at 8 per cent premium	462	0	5	554	8	6
“ Stock, the Capital of the Company, payable to Black, Wood & Co., being 25 per cent. of their Estimate for Grading, held as security for the due performance of their contract.....				4000	0	0
“ Stock, the Capital of the Company, payable to Boody, Stone & Co., held under similar arrangements				2375	0	0
“ amount due Black, Wood & Co., balance of Estimate to 30th November, 1847....				1859	0	0
“ do Boody, Stone & Co., do do do				1039	0	0
“ do A. C. Morton, Esq., Chief Engineer, balance of Account Current of the Engineer Department for November.....				289	11	10
“ cash advanced by Bank of British North America, on security of Notes lodged in that Institution.....				3247	12	8
“ cash due City Bank at Sherbrooke.....				61	4	0
“ do Bankers in London, advanced to London Committee for purchase of £10,000 Exchequer Bills, at £10,000, at 8 per cent. premium of exchange...				1200	0	0
“ amount due on land and stations payable, with interest annually, in 1852, secured on deeds to land Proprietors				1321	1	8
“ amount due the Custom House for Bonds on Iron				793	13	2
				£82511	13	9

Company's Offices,
Montreal, 6th March, 1848.

THOMAS STEERS,
Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEETS AND ACCOUNTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS,

FROM

1ST JANUARY, 1847, TO 29TH FEBRUARY, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE TURNPIKE ROADS.

MONTREAL, 13th March, 1848.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you by order of the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads, the Balance Sheets and Accounts of the Trust, as under:—

1. Balance Sheet and Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1847.
2. Balance Sheet and Accounts for the period of eight months, ending the 29th day of February, 1848.

I am further instructed to acquaint you, that the Vouchers for the Disbursements have been transmitted to the honorable the Provincial Secretary: those of the first named period on the 27th November, 1847, and those of the second named period on this day, the 13th March, 1848.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES HOLMES,
*Secretary of the Trustees of the
Montreal Turnpike Roads.*

To the CLERK of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
for the Province of Canada,
Montreal.

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1847.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February	25, 1847	To paid return of labour on road	1	2	0	0
do	do do	do do do do to 15th January, 1847	Part of 16	28	12	7
do	do do	do do do and stone breaking to 31st December, 1846	3	33	8	11
do	do do	do do do on road to 28th January, 1847	Part of 33	7	7	6
do	do do	do do do do do	36	40	3	6
do	do do	do do do do 11th February, 1847	49	17	1	2
do	do do	do do do do do	50	12	8	0
do	do do	do Municipality of St. Henry, cost of a Procees Verbal, Feb. 20	62	0	2	6
March	12, do	do return of labor on road to 25th February	65	24	19	0
do	do do	do do do do do	66	10	1	1
do	do do	do assessment on Toll-house	78	0	9	4
April	1, do	do return of labour on road to 11th March	94	14	15	0
do	do do	do do do do do	95	28	12	1
do	do do	do do do do 25th March	111	6	14	4
do	do do	do do do do do	112	10	12	10
do	do do	do do do do do	113	7	13	0
do	19, do	do do do do do 8th April	126	16	6	3
do	do do	do do do do do do	127	26	1	11
May	12, do	do do do do do 22nd April	139	9	3	6
do	do do	do do do do do do	140	14	6	9
do	do do	do do do do do 6th May	161	1	8	0
do	do do	do do do do do 27th April	162	2	11	3
June	4, do	do do do do do 21st May	180	2	0	6
do	do do	do repairing culvert at Tanneries	184	1	9	2
do	30, do	do return of labor on road to 3d June	200	0	15	0
do	do do	do Fitzpatrick, cost of a window Toll-house	201	0	12	6
do	do do	do return of labor to 10th June	203	7	12	2
do	do do	do do do 24th do	215	4	19	6
do	do do	do H. Cleary for keeping in repair 2nd section of road	182	5	0	0
do	do do	do G. M'Donald do do 1st do do	171	12	0	0
do	do do	do To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Accounts, for vouchers see those accounts	209			
				256	0	0
				£605	7	4
<i>Cr.</i>						
April 7, 1847	By received for 5 months' rent of old Toll-house at Lachine			2	10	0
				£602	17	4

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February	25, 1847	To paid N. Thimmins for 6½ tolse stone, 2nd January, 1847	5	3	11	6
do	do do	do H. Mangan, rent for two dépôts for stone, 9th January	8	0	15	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 8th January	Part of 10	26	3	10
do	do do	do for wrapping paper for Toll-gate use	do 15	0	5	0
do	do do	do for lamps, oil, wick and twine, for Toll-Gate	do 15	0	12	6
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 20th January	do 27	42	6	1
do	do do	do do do do 5th February	do 44	28	1	5
do	do do	do for iron bars for Toll-gate, 8th do	45	0	18	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 18th do	Part of 61	48	18	3
do	do do	do for oil, lock and key for Toll-gate	63	0	7	6
do	do do	do blacksmith for iron to strengthen Toll-gate	29	0	15	0
March	12, do	do return of labour on road to 4th March	Part of 77	24	19	2
do	do do	do for 16,000 Toll Tickets for St. Laurent Gate	do 82	2	0	0
April	1, do	do return of labour on road to 18th March	do 105	5	0	0
do	do do	do do do do do	do 109	5	17	0
do	7, do	do do do do do 1st April	do 119	3	17	0
do	do do	do do do do do do	do 120	4	9	1
do	19, do	do do do do do 15th April	do 132	5	2	3
do	do do	do for oil and thread for Toll-gate	134	0	2	0
do	do do	do for wood for snow plough	144	0	10	0
May	12, do	do return of labour on road to 29th April	Part of 146	55	12	9
do	19, do	do do do do 13th May	do 172	4	16	0
do	do do	do for one gallon oil for Toll-gate	173	0	3	0
do	do do	do Bertram, Blacksmith, for four new picks	176	0	16	0
				£265	18	4

Appendix
(L.)

13th March.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(L.)

13th March.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>			265	18	4
June	4, 1847	To paid for 12 pick handles.....		Part of 179	0	6	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 27th May.....		do 186	44	15	2
do	30, do	do do do do 11th June.....		do 205	48	15	8
do	do do	do do do do 1st do		206	7	12	2
do	do do	do do do do 24th do		Part of 216	20	0	0
do	do do	do W. Muir, cost of winter roads.....		{ 90	65	0	0
				{ 115			
				{ 147			
				{ 202			
do	do do	do repairs to Toll-gate.....		222	1	5	6
do	do do	To proportion of Whyn-stone Account, for vouchers see statement below.....			255	12	6
do	do do	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Accounts, for vouchers see those accounts.....			224	0	0
					£933	5	4
<i>Cr.</i>							
June	30, 1847	By received from Cullen, Attorney, amount recovered from Police, for damage done to Toll-gate by a runaway horse.....			0	12	6
					£932	12	10

Vouchers of Whyn-stone Account, see above.

Vouchers 169, 110, 131, 132, 150, 159, 172, 84, 91, 96, 103, 121, 124, 138, 140, 141, 145, 167, 173, 182. These vouchers were transmitted to the Provincial Secretary with the accounts for half-year ending 31st December, 1846. The following vouchers are transmitted with the present accounts.—Vouchers 148, 34, 135, 14, 17, 32, 41, 46, 51, 58, 73, 80, 4, 11, 19, 26, 42, 56, 108, 114, 47, 53, 84, 59, 123.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. CATHERINE ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	9, 1847	To paid return of labour on road to 8th January		Part of 10	45	18	3
do	23, do	do do do do 20th do		do 27	7	16	0
do	25, do	do do do do do do		do 30	19	10	2
February	6, do	do do do do do 5th February.....		do 43	24	1	5
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 44	4	18	5
do	20, do	do do do do do 18th do		do 60	10	16	2
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 61	2	13	3
March	12, do	do A. Regnier, rent of ground as stone depot.....		64	6	5	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 4th March.....		Part of 77	3	14	9
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 76	12	4	8
April	1, do	do do do do do 18th do		do 105	6	1	3
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 106	9	11	5
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 109	27	1	0
do	7, do	do do do do do 1st April.....		do 118	10	6	0
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 119	36	9	4
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 120	5	0	0
do	19, do	do do do do do 15th do		do 131	14	18	0
do	do do	do do do do do do		do 132	40	19	9
May	12, do	do do do do do do		do 142	1	1	1
do	do do	do do do do do 29th do		do 146	48	2	8
do	do do	do quarry charge on 18 toise Whyn-stone.....		149	2	5	0
do	19, do	do return of labour on road to 13th May.....		Part of 172	37	6	5
June	4, do	do for 12 pick handles.....		do 179	0	6	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 27th May.....		do 186	25	0	0
do	do do	do ground rent of 8½ toise of stone		do 189	1	1	3
do	30, do	do return of labour on road to 11th June		do 205	13	5	4
do	do do	do do do do 24th do		do 216	32	19	0
do	do do	do quarrying 9 toise stone and ground rent.....		217	4	0	0
do	do do	do proportion of Whyn-stone Account, for vouchers see statement below.....			382	10	0
do	do do	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Accounts, for vouchers see those accounts.....			144	0	0
					£980	1	7

Vouchers of Whyn-stone Account see above.

Vouchers 169, 110, 131, 132, 150, 159, 172, 84, 91, 96, 103, 121, 124, 138, 140, 141, 145, 167, 173, 182. These vouchers were transmitted to the Provincial Secretary with the accounts for half-year ending 31st December, 1846. The following vouchers are transmitted with the present accounts.—Vouchers 148, 34, 135, 14, 17, 32, 41, 46, 51, 58, 73, 80, 4, 11, 19, 26, 42, 56, 108, 114, 47, 55, 84, 59, 123.

Appendix
(L.)
13th March.

Appendix
(L.)
13th March.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR on ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February	25, 1847	...	To paid return of labour on road to 24th December, 1846.....	6	18	13 10
do	do	do	do do do do 7th January, 1847.....	21	13	0 0
do	do	do	do do do do 21st do	37	14	18 4
do	do	do	do do do do 4th February	53	6	11 10
March	12, do	...	do do do do 18th do	72	16	10 7
do	do	do	do J. Lamer for 7 toise of stone	74	5	13 9
April	1, do	...	do return of labour on road to 4th March	109	4	10 5
do	do	do	do R. Boa, on account of stone delivered on Road	110	15	0 0
do	19, do	...	do return of labour on road to 1st April	124	9	11 8
do	do	do	do do do do 18th March	125	13	10 2
do	do	do	do do do do 15th April	136	4	18 4
May	12, do	...	do do do do 29th do	152	13	16 8
do	19, do	...	do do do do 13th May	174	7	17 8
June	4, do	...	do do do do 27th do	192	5	19 2
do	do	do	do R. Boa, balance of stone delivered, and annual rent of stone dépôt	199	7	1 6
do	30, do	...	do return of labour on road to 10th June	212	5	12 8
do	do	do	do B. Laurin, maintaining winter roads.....	121 133 151 154 219	54	5 0
do	do	do	do P. Treacy, do do	219	40	13 2
do	do	do	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Ac- counts, for vouchers see those accounts.....		256	0 0
				£508	4	9

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
May	12, 1847	.....	To paid two weeks' labour on road.....	160	1	16 0
do	19, do	.....	do for drawing 200 loads stone to road	170	9	3 4
June	4, do	.....	do 11 days' labour on road.....	177	1	13 0
do	do	do	do G. M'Donald, drawing 150 loads stone to road	188	6	17 6
do	30, do	.....	do 9 days' labour on road.....	199	1	7 0
do	do	do	do 12 do do do	210	1	16 0
do	do	do	do for oil for Toll-gate	213	0	3 6
do	do	do	do J. Fitzgibbon, maintaining winter roads	9 48 75 117 130 141	24	10 0
do	do	do	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Ac- counts, for vouchers see those accounts.....		128	0 0
				£175	6	4

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on PLANK ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	11, 1847	...	To paid blacksmith for repairs of plough.....	13	0	5 0
March	12, do	...	do one half cost of snow plough trips on Quebec Road, last winter	Part of 20	6	10 8
April	19, do	...	do return of labour on road to 12th April	128	3	10 0
May	12, do	...	do P. Miller, drawing snow plough the past winter	153	3	13 0
do	do	do	do return of labour on road to 25th March.....	Part of 155	4	15 0
do	do	do	do do do do 9th April.....	156	7	3 1
do	do	do	do do do do do	Part of 157	1	3 9
do	do	do	do do do do 23rd April.....	do 158	14	12 9
do	do	do	do half cost drawing snow plough on upper portion of road	do 164	1	10 0
do	19, do	...	do Auctioneer for selling plank and sleepers	175	0	7 6
June	4, do	...	do M. Teffeau, rent of ground for plank, and watching the same..	178	2	15 0
do	do	do	do advertising in Herald.....	Part of 185	2	8 8
do	do	do	do return of labour on road to 7th May.....	do 190	5	14 4
do	do	do	do do do do 21st do	do 191	5	10 3
Carried over.....				£59	19	0

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on PLANK ROAD, &c.—(Continued.)

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought over</i>	59	19	0
June	4, 1847	To paid W. Kerr for 5,996 loads broken stone, measured on road.....	91 93 116 168 183 195 197 211	712	0	6
do	do do	do do on account of blinding and macadamizing the road...		142	19	6
do	do do	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Accounts, for vouchers see those accounts.....		395	1	3
				£1250	0	3
<i>Cr.</i>						
June	30, 1847	By proceeds of old plank and sleepers, when portion of the road was macadamized.		18	14	1
				£1231	6	2

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on QUEBEC MACADAMIZED ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	19, 1847	To paid J. Lillie for drawing snow plough last winter.....	Part of 20	6	10	8
March	do do	do E. Dubois, amount of award of arbitrators.....	83	35	5	0
April	1, do	do E. Guy, N. P., copy of report of arbitrators, case Dubois vs. Trustees.....	96	1	5	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 31st December, 1846.....	97	4	4	8
do	do do	do do do do 15th January, 1847.....	98	6	9	2
do	do do	do do do do 29th do	99	4	9	10
do	do do	do do do do 12th February, 1847.....	100	9	4	6
do	do do	do do do do 26th do do	101	8	4	6
do	do do	do do do do 11th March, do	102	16	2	4
May	12, do	do do do do 25th do do	Part of 155	6	9	10
do	do do	do do do do 9th April, do	do 157	17	17	5
do	do do	do do do do 23rd do do	do 158	4	15	9
do	do do	do for drawing the snow plough the past winter.....	164	1	10	0
do	do do	do J. Lillie for 46½ toise Whyn-stone.....	165	68	13	9
June	4, do	do return of labour on road to 7th May.....	Part of 190	10	0	11
do	do do	do do do do 21st do	do 191	3	3	6
do	do do	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Accounts, for vouchers see those accounts.....		64	0	0
				£268	6	10

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on VICTORIA ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	7, 1847	To paid Municipal Tax on Toll-house.....	7	0	2	1
do	9, do	do return of labour on road to 8th January	Part of 10	8	7	3
do	25, do	do do do do 20th do	do 30	7	3	4
February	6, do	do do do do 5th February.	do 49	13	18	4
do	20, do	do do do do 18th do	do 60	20	16	1
March	12, do	do do do do 4th March.	do 76	16	12	1
April	1, do	do do do do 18th do	do 108	19	8	2
do	7, do	do do do do 1st April	do 118	26	16	7
do	19, do	do do do do 15th do	do 131	23	15	1
May	12, do	do do do do do do	do 142	6	1	4
do	do do	do do do do do do	do 146	12	2	8
do	19, do	do do do do do 13th May.....	do 172	23	19	1
June	4, do	do ground rent for 4½ toise stone.....	do 189	0	11	3
do	30, do	do return of labour to 11th June.....	do 205	1	10	0
do	do do	do proportion of Whyn-stone Account, for vouchers see statement below.....		127	0	0
do	do do	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Accounts, for vouchers see those accounts		40	0	0
				£348	3	4

Vouchers 169, 110, 131, 132, 150, 159, 172, 84, 91, 96, 103, 121, 124, 138, 140, 141, 145, 167, 173, 182. These vouchers were transmitted to the Provincial Secretary with the accounts for half-year ending 31st December, 1846. The following vouchers are transmitted with the present accounts,—148, 34, 135, 14, 17, 32, 41, 46, 51, 58, 73, 80, 4, 11, 19, 26, 42, 56, 108, 114, 47, 55, 84, 59, 123.

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DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROADS, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February 25, 1847	...	To paid quarrying and breaking stone for road.....	2	13	10	0
do do do	...	do do do do do do do do do	Part of 16	9	0	0
do do do	...	do do do do do do do do do	do 38	3	10	0
do do do	...	do do do do do do do do do	39	11	0	0
March 12, do	...	do do do do do do do do do	67	5	1	9
do do do	...	do do do do do do do do do	68	5	18	7
May 12, do	...	do do do do do do do do do	145	6	0	0
June 30, do	...	To proportion of Interest Account, Expense Account, and Petty Ac- counts, for vouchers see those accounts.....		120	0	0
				£174	0	4

PETTY ACCOUNTS, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February 25, 1847	...	To paid J. Leeming, Auctioneer, sale of Tolls	31	13	13	4
May 12, do	...	do for ink		0	1	6
do 19, do	...	do advertising in L'Aurora	174½	0	15	0
June 4, do	...	do J. M. Tobin, Auctioneer, selling Tolls and advertising	181	35	6	4
do do do	...	do J. Doucet, N.P., drawing leases.....	194	7	10	0
				£57	6	2
<i>Cr.</i>						
June 30, 1847	...	By received for 8500 Toll tickets		1	1	0
				£56	5	2

INTEREST ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			£	s.	d.
June 30, 1847	.....	To paid interest on £45,800 Road Debentures	1363	0	0
<i>Cr.</i>					
			128	11	10
			£1254	8	2

Vouchers for payment of interest on £45,800 of Road Debentures, in a separate parcel, numbered 1 to 9.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
June 30, 1847	.....	To paid salary of Secretary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847	220	125	0	0
do do do	.....	do salary of Overseer, do do do do do	35 70 107 187 198 218	67	10	0
do do do	.....	do J. M'Donald, wages as Toll-gate Keeper of St. Laurent Gate, 6 months	92 196	45	0	0
do do do	.....	do cab account, cost of vehicles to roads.....		10	2	11
do do do	.....	do H. G. Thompson, 6 months' wages to date, as Clerk, and his bill of survey	221	8	15	0
do do do	To amount of Petty Account, as per account, for vouchers see account.....		56	5	2
				£312	13	1

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WEEKLY TOLL ACCOUNT of ST. LAURENT GATE, from 31st December, 1846, to 1st June, 1847.

		£	s.	d.
June 1, 1847	By amount of Tolls for week ending 4th January, 1847	26	4	0
	do do do 11th do do	24	9	0
	do do do 18th do do	25	5	0
	do do do 25th do do	24	13	0
	do do do 31st do do	21	12	6
	do do do 7th February, do	21	18	0
	do do do 15th do do	30	16	0
	do do do 22nd do do	24	8	0
	do do do 2nd March, do	29	5	0
	do do do 8th do do	16	9	0
	do do do 15th do do	32	8	0
	do do do 22nd do do	30	8	0
	do do do 29th do do	17	1	0
	do do do 5th April, do	24	0	0
	do do do 12th do do	14	15	0
	do do do 19th do do	14	10	0
	do do do 26th do do	17	0	0
	do do do 3rd May, do	23	2	0
	do do do 10th do do	28	14	0
	do do do 17th do do	23	15	0
	do do do 24th do do	25	13	0
	do do do 30th do do	26	6	0
	By Balance of Tolls to 31st May	4	3	3
		£526	14	9
	LESS—			
	Amount of Tolls collected at the St. Laurent Toll-gate for the St. Michel Road Company, from 1st January to 1st June,—paid that Company	5	18	7
		£520	16	2
June 30, 1847	By amount received from the Lessee of the St. Laurent Tolls, under his lease of said Tolls, for one year, commencing 1st of June, instant	139	19	5
		£660	35	7

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 31st December, 1846, to 30th June, 1847.

		£	s.	d.
June 30, 1847	By St. Laurent Tolls, receipts from 1st January to 1st June	£520	16	2
	do do received from Lessee, from 1st June to date	139	19	5
	By Victoria Tolls, received from Lessee, from 1st January to date	660	15	7
	“ Quebec do do do do do	457	17	8
	“ Long Point do do do do do	116	8	2
	“ Lower Lachine do do do do do	67	18	4
	“ Upper do do do do do	1002	10	0
	“ Cote des Neiges do do do do do	480	1	10
		£2957	3	16

MEMORANDUM.

THE Tolls of the several Turnpike Roads were offered by public auction, on Friday the 7th day of May, 1847, for one year, from 1st June, 1847, and the following brought as under:—

	£	s.	d.
Long Point Tolls	356	0	0
Quebec Tolls	1310	0	0
Cote des Neiges Tolls	1015	0	0
Victoria Tolls	301	0	0
Upper Lachine Tolls	1905	0	0
St. Laurent Tolls	1605	0	0

The Tolls of the Lower Lachine Road were not offered to public competition for the reason that six miles of the road was under contract.

The Tolls of the St. Antoine Road for one year, from 1st June, 1847, were tendered to William Donaldson, and accepted, on the condition that the Trustees should be relieved from all expenses for the maintenance in good order, summer and winter, of the St. Antoine and St. Luc Roads, for that period of time.

TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT, from 31st December, 1846, to 30th June, 1847.

		£	s	d.
June 30, 1847	To amount of this Account, as per Account rendered	46422	10	5
do do do	do disbursements, &c., for St. Laurent Road, from 1st January to date	992	12	10
do do do	do do Victoria Road, do do	348	3	4
do do do	do do Quebec Road, do do	268	6	10
do do do	do do Plank Road, do do	1231	6	2
do do do	do do Lower Lachine Road, do do	175	6	4
do do do	do do Upper do do do do	602	17	4
do do do	do do Abord à Plouffe Road, do do	508	4	9
do do do	do do St. Catherine Road, do do	980	1	7
do do do	do do St. Antoine and St. Luc Roads, do do	174	0	4
		51643	9	11
June 30, 1847	Cr. By General Toll Account, as per Account	2957	3	6
		£ 48686	6	5

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, under Act 9 Victoria. Cap. 67, from 21st October, 1846, to 30th June, 1847.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.
October 21, 1846	To paid advertising for loan in Times	92	2	18	6
do do do	do survey, in part, of road	93	2	12	9
do do do	do advertising for loan in L'Aurore	105	1	15	0
November 10, do	do do Herald	Part of 111	2	10	0
do do do	do do do Courier	116	2	10	0
do do do	do do do Minerve	Part of 119	1	6	7
December 3, do	do do do Transcript	152	1	12	0
do 31, do	do do contract in Times	179	2	8	0
do do do	do do do L'Aurore	183	2	8	0
do do do	do do do Expositor	184	1	1	0
			£21	1	10
The vouchers for this amount were transmitted to the Provincial Secretary with the accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last.					
January 20, 1847	To paid for advertising in Times for tenders, &c.	22	1	9	3
do do do	do do Minerve do	23	1	19	0
do do do	do do do do	24	1	6	0
do do 23, do	do do L'Aurore do	28	1	7	6
February 5, do	do do Courier do	38	2	3	2
do 19, do	do do Gazette do	54	7	9	7
March 12, do	do P. Carroll, wages, superintending delivery of stone	71	6	15	0
do do do	do J. Doucet, N. P., drawing contracts, &c.	79	6	0	0
do do do	do printing forms of tender	Part of 82	4	1	3
April 1, do	do advertising in Courier	104	1	12	6
do 19, do	do P. Carroll, wages, superintending delivery of stone	129	8	6	6
May 12, do	do C. M. Tate, Civil Engineer, inspection of line of road	166	5	0	0
do 19, do	do J. Breone, 6 days wages as Overseer	169	1	7	0
June 4, do	do advertising in Herald	Part of 185	1	16	6
do 30, do	do C. Penner for broken stone	159	16	10	0
do do do	do Rutherford & Kerr, on account of contract	{ 85 86 87 167 204 214 88 89 198 }	430	0	0
do do do	do J. Sutherland, do do	{ 89 198 }	185	0	0
do do do	do J. Morrison, wages as Overseer	207	10	2	6
do do do	do P. Carroll, do do	208	6	1	6
			£719	9	1

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PETER RUTHERFORD in Account with the TURNPIKE TRUSTEES, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

		<i>Dr.</i>	Voucher.	£	s.	d.		
January	9, 1847	To paid him on account.....	12	10	0	0		
do	16, do	do do do	18	12	10	0		
do	23, do	do do do	25	20	0	0		
February	6, do	do do do	40	24	0	0		
do	15, do	do do do	52	15	0	0		
do	20, do	do do do	57	12	0	0		
March	12, do	do do do	69	15	0	0		
do	do do	do do do	81	10	0	0		
April	7, do	do do do for quarrying 12 toise stone	122	6	0	0		
do	19, do	do do do do 9 do	137	4	10	0		
May	12, do	do balance of contract for 100 toise stone.	143	5	7	6		
do	do do	do him for quarrying 18 toise stone.....	150	9	0	0		
do	do do	do do do 3½ do	163	4	7	6		
				£147	15	0		
		<i>Cr.</i>						
July	28, 1847	By Balance of former contract due him				0	3	9
				£147	11	3		

BALANCE SHEET of the BOOKS of the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, from 1st January to 30th June, 1847.

		<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Furnpike Roads.....	Cost of Roads and repairs.....					48686	6	5
Cash.....	On special deposit in City Bank, bearing interest at 4½ per cent.....		4608	1	4			
	In Office.....		60	1	8	4668	3	0
Board of Works.....	For this sum paid for plans of Bridges and surveys of River at Bout d'Lisle.....					165	4	8
P. Rutherford.....	Contract for Whyn-stone, &c.....					147	11	3
Extension of Lower Lachine Road, under Act 9 Vict., chap. 67.....	On account of Contracts.....					719	9	1
						£54386	14	5
		<i>Cr.</i>						
Road Debentures.....	Issued for monies borrowed.....		49350	0	0			
Receiver General.....	Advance to pay interest on Road Debentures		4959	7	11	54309	7	11
Thomas Heaven.....	Balance of contract					6	1	7
William Kerr.....	Amount at his credit in account cash received.....					71	4	11
						£54386	14	5

BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MONTREAL
TURNPIKE ROADS, for the period of Eight Months, ending 29th February,
1848.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 30th June, 1847, to
29th February, 1848.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August	30, 1847	To paid	return of labour on road to 8th July.....	Part of 16	20	0	0
do	do do	do	do do do do 22nd do	do 31	3	8	0
do	do do	do	do do do do 5th August.....	do 46	3	1	0
do	do do	do	do do do do 19th do	do 68	31	0	0
September	14, do	do	do do do do 2nd September.....	do 79	93	19	8
do	do do	do	S. David for 44 cedars for bridge.....	89	1	16	8
October	7, do	do	return of labour on road to 16th September.....	Part of 99	78	1	8
do	do do	do	12 days' hire of horse and cart.....	103	3	0	0
do	do do	do	assessment on Toll-house	104	0	4	2
do	do do	do	return of labour on road to 1st October	Part of 111	93	0	9
do	do do	do	do do do do 14th do	do 130	5	6	0
November	4, do	do	do do do do 29th do	do 146	4	10	0
do	19, do	do	H. Mangan for one year's rent of two dépôts for stone	150	0	15	0
do	do do	do	return of labour on road to 12th November.....	Part of 160	4	16	0
do	do do	do	do do do do 15th do	do 162	0	11	3
December	3, do	do	do do do do 25th do	do 181	20	11	0
do	9, do	do	one-half of compensation to J. Gervais for preventing evasion of Tolls by Cadieux Road	do 198	2	10	0
do	16, do	do	return of labour on road to 9th December.....	do 208	9	6	6
do	do do	do	S. David for 60 cedars for culverts.....	209	1	7	6
do	do do	do	S. & S. C. Bagg for 1000 loads of sand	Part of 211	20	16	8
do	do do	do	do do do do rent of stone dépôts at Mile End.....	do 211	10	0	0
do	do do	do	return of labour on road to 23rd December.....	do 215	3	7	6
January	18, 1848	do	do do do do 7th January.....	do 231	0	13	0
do	27, do	do	P. Beaubien for sand for blinding road	do 244	21	10	10
do	do do	do	return of labour on road to 21st January.....	do 250	1	4	3
do	do do	do	proportion of whyn-stone, laid on this road, supplied by P. Rutherford, as per his account with vouchers, transmitted to Provincial Secretary with accounts to 30th June last, which see		70	7	6
February	26, do	do	return of labour on road to 17th February.....	Part of 271	1	14	5
do	29, do	To	proportion of interest on Road Bonds, of salaries, &c., as per vouchers of Interest Account, Expense Account, &c., for eight months, transmitted herewith		452	4	0
do	do do	To	proportion of Petty Accounts, for vouchers see that Account.....		9	10	2
					£908	7	6

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 30th June, 1847,
to 29th February, 1848.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August	30, 1847	To paid	H. Lionias, Esq., for three lots of ground with a house and stable thereon erected, per deed	9½	225	0	0
do	do do	do	do for quarrying 8 toise whyn-stone.....	13	3	0	0
do	do do	do	return of labour on road to 8th July	Part of 16	30	0	0
do	do do	do	do do do do 22nd do	do 31	50	10	6
do	do do	do	do do do do 5th August.....	do 46	49	14	8
do	do do	do	J. Gournout for plank for house.....	51	3	8	9
do	do do	do	do for plank for house repaired.....	61	4	2	9
do	do do	do	return of labour on road to 19th August	Part of 68	32	5	3
do	do do	do	repairs to house purchased.....	69	7	5	11
September	14, do	do	return of labour on road to 2nd September.....	Part of 79	26	0	7
October	7, do	do	do do do do 16th do	do 99	6	3	9
do	do do	do	do do do do 1st October.....	do 111	3	10	0
do	do do	do	do do do do 30th September.....	123	2	4	0
do	do do	do	do do do do 14th October.....	129	3	2	3
do	do do	do	do do do do do	Part of 130	2	9	0
November	4, do	do	for advertising in Quebec Official Gazette for ratification of title to three lots purchased from H. Lionias, Esq.	133	4	6	0
do	do do	do	return of labour to 29th October	Part of 146	2	5	9
do	19, do	do	do do 12th November.....	do 160	5	3	0
do	do do	do	return of labour on road to 15th November	do 162	2	4	0
December	3, do	do	do do do do 25th do	do 181	20	10	11
do	do do	do	carpenter's bill for repairs to house	182	2	8	8
do	do do	do	blacksmith's do do	183	1	6	8
Carried over.....					£487	2	5

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ST. CATHERINES ROAD.—(Continued.)

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.	
		<i>Brought over</i>	487	2	5	
December 9, 1847	...	To paid one-half compensation to J. Gervais, for preventing evasion of of Tolls by Cadioux Road.....	Part of 198	2	10	0
do 16, do	...	do J. Keller for glass, nails, lock, &c., for house bought of H. Lionais, Esq.....	do 207	3	2	6
do do do	...	do return of labour on road to 9th December.....	do 208	11	9	0
do 28, do	...	do do do do 23rd do.....	do 215	13	4	4
do do do	...	do assessment on house and lots on Cadioux Street.....	218	0	8	4
January 4, 1848	...	do return of labour on road to 7th January.....	Part of 231	9	15	0
do 27, do	...	do do do do 21st do.....	do 250	1	12	11
do do do	...	do for 876 loads of sand for blinding road.....	{ 77 }	18	5	0
do do do	...	To proportion of P. Rutherford's account for the supply of whyn-stone, included in accounts to 30th June last, rendered to the Provincial Secretary, and vouchers for which were transmitted therewith.....		77	7	6
do do do	...	To paid A. Shaw, ground rent of 132 toise of stone.....	38	16	10	0
do do do	...	do P. Beaubien for sand for blinding road.....	Part of 244	10	8	4
			14			
			15			
			32			
			33			
			37			
do do do	...	To amonnts paid on account of contract to supply 100 toise whyn-stone	45	86	13	9
			56			
			57			
			67			
			116			
			177			
			208½			
February 10, do	...	To paid return of labour on road to 3rd February.....	Part of 261	6	17	2
do 26, do	...	do do do do 17th do.....	do 271	1	4	4
do 29, do	...	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, of salaries, &c., for eight months, see vouchers of Interest Account, Expense Account, &c., transmitted herewith.....		290	14	0
do do do	...	To proportion of Petty Accounts, for vouchers see that account transmitted herewith.....		7	2	3
			£1044	6	10	
<i>Cr.</i>						
January 4, 1848	By sundry disbursements at debit of this account, transferred to account house and land at Mile End.....		281	5	3
			£763	1	7	

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on VICTORIA ROAD, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.	
August 30, 1847	...	To paid return of labour on road to 8th July.....	Part of 16	0	12	5
October 26, do	...	do do do do 14th October.....	do 130	60	10	1
November 4, do	...	do do do do 29th do.....	do 146	61	9	0
do 19, do	...	do do do do 12th November.....	do 160	77	1	10
December 3, do	...	do do do do 25th do.....	do 181	1	15	0
do 16, do	...	do do do do 9th December.....	do 208	6	1	4
do 28, do	...	do do do do 23rd do.....	do 215	7	11	1
January 18, 1848	...	do do do do 7th January.....	do 231	13	8	7
do do do	...	do assessment on Toll-house.....	236	0	2	1
do 27, do	...	do return of labour on road to 21st January.....	Part of 250	14	3	5
			191½			
			217½			
			225			
do do do	...	To amouut paid on account of contract to deliver 125 toise Whyn-stone	229	100	16	3
			254			
			252			
			262			
February 10, do	...	To paid return of labour on road to 3rd February.....	Part of 261	15	0	5
do 26, do	...	do do do do 17th do.....	do 271	15	1	8
do 29, do	...	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, of Expense Account, &c., as per vouchers of Interest Account, Expense Account, &c., for eight months, transmitted herewith.....		80	15	0
do do do	...	To proportion of Petty Accounts, for vouchers see that account.....		2	4	9
			£456	12	11	

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DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August 30, 1847	...	To paid return of labour on road to 24th June	4	6	7	0
do do do	...	do do do do do 8th July.....	21	6	14	10
do do do	...	do do do do do 29th do	36	7	11	0
do do do	...	do do do do do 12th August	58	5	18	8
do do do	...	do do do do do 26th do	70	4	5	4
September 14, do	...	do do do do do 9th September.....	96	3	12	0
October 7, do	...	do do do do do 23rd do	108	5	2	0
do 26, do	...	do do do do do 7th October.....	119	4	12	0
do do do	...	do do do do do 21st do	132	4	3	8
November 4, do	...	do J. Green for broken stone.	134	1	10	0
December 3, do	...	do return of labour on road to 18th November.....	169	4	12	6
do do do	...	do do do do do 4th do	170	6	2	2
do 9, do	...	do do do do do 2nd December.....	197	4	1	7
do do do	...	do for a snow plough.....	Part of 200	1	5	0
January 18, 1848	...	do T. Doucet, N. P., for notarial services.....	233	1	0	0
February 10, do	...	do return of labour on road to 15th December.....	255	0	18	9
do 26, do	...	do do do do do 24th February.	272	5	0	0
do 29, do	...	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., as per vouchers of Interest Account and Expense Account, for eight months, transmitted herewith.....		510	16	0
do do do	...	To proportion of Petty Accounts, see that account for vouchers		10	17	4
				£600	9	10

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on QUEBEC MACADAMIZED ROAD, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August 30, 1847	...	To paid return of labour on road to 17th June	Part of 5	4	5	8
do do do	...	do do do do do 3rd do	do 6	3	19	6
do do do	...	do do do do do 1st July	do 7	1	16	0
do do do	...	do do do do do 30th do	do 41	0	15	0
September 14, do	...	do do do do do 27th August	do 73	1	1	6
do do do	...	do S. Valois for 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ toise Whyn-stone, at 19s., and breaking two toise, at 17s. 4d.	74	16	3	7
October 7, do	...	do return of labour on road to 16th July.....	Part of 109	0	18	0
December 9, do	...	do do do do do 5th November.....	do 189	1	10	0
do do do	...	do do do do do 26th do	do 190	1	0	0
January 18, 1848	...	do do do do do 17th December	226	2	16	6
February 26, do	...	do do do do do 29th January.....	273	2	4	8
do 29, do	...	do W. Kerr, contractor, for maintaining winter road this season, on account.....	Part of 270	10	0	0
do do do	...	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, Salaries, &c., for vouchers see Interest Account, and Expense Account transmitted herewith.		129	4	0
do do do	...	To proportion of Petty Accounts, for vouchers see that account.....		2	14	4
				£178	8	9
<i>Cr.</i>						
September 14, 1847	...	By amount erroneously debited this account instead of Plank Road, prior to 30th June last, per vouchers 98, 99, 100 and 102, transmitted with accounts to that date.		13	0	1
				£165	8	8

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on PLANK ROAD, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August 30, 1847	...	To paid return of labour on road to 17th June	Part of 5	5	8	6
do do do	...	do do do do do 3rd do	do 6	4	1	3
do do do	...	do do do do do 1st July	do 7	6	8	9
do do do	...	do H. Griffen, compensation for fences and damages.	18	2	10	0
do do do	...	do return of labour on road to 30th July.	Part of 41	6	3	2
do do do	...	do H. G. Thompson, measuring stone.	50	0	12	6
do do do	...	do return of labour on road to 13th August.	55	7	0	0
do do do	...	do J. B. Morin for selling plank, &c., by auction.....	59	0	7	6
do do do	...	do H. G. Thompson for plans and surveys at Pointe aux Trembles.	72	1	5	0
September 14, do	...	do return of labour on road to 27th August.....	Part of 73	6	8	6
do do do	...	do S. Geraldi, in full, for damages to land.....	75	20	0	0
				£60	5	2

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

13th March.

13th March.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.	
August	30, 1847	To paid return of labour on road to 2nd July.....	2	3	10	3
do	do do	do do do do 16th do	20	5	12	0
do	do do	do do do do 8th do	25	4	18	6
do	do do	do do do do 29th do	29	1	11	0
do	do do	do do do do 14th August.....	66	4	5	0
September	14, do	do do do do 10th September.....	85	3	6	3
do	do do	do for 100 loads of broken stone, drawn from Tannery Pits to road, at 9d.....	86	3	15	0
October	7, do	do return of labour on road to 25th September.....	105	6	19	3
do	26, do	do cartage of broken stone to road	Part of 123	4	0	0
do	do do	do for four days' hire of horse and cart for road	131	1	0	0
November	4, do	do W. M'Nown for making 377 yards of French drains on road...	135	25	18	5
do	19, do	do return of labour on road to 6th November	Part of 149	5	12	6
do	do do	do for a culvert	156	1	10	2
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 12th November	157	4	0	0
do	do do	do G. M'Donald, cartage of stone	168	4	0	0
December	3, do	do return of labour on road to 27th November	Part of 179	1	5	0
do	do do	do do do do 29th do	180	2	15	0
do	do do	do expense making M'Kercher's well	186	5	5	1
do	9, do	do H. Cleary, cartage of six toise of stone from canal to road.....	199	3	7	6
do	16, do	do do do three do do do do	202	1	13	9
do	do do	do G. M'Donald, cartage of 139 loads of broken stone to road, at 9d.	203	5	4	3
January	4, 1848	do assessment on Toll-house	223	0	6	3
do	18, do	do return of labour on road to 5th January.....	227	1	15	0
do	do do	do cartage of 11 toise of stone from canal to road.....	234	6	3	9
do	27, do	do return of labour on road to 20th January.....	246	5	4	7
do	do do	do do do do do	247	5	7	9
do	do do	do cartage of six toise of stone.....	248	3	7	6
do	do do	do G. M'Donald for keeping first section of road in repair this season.....	106	28	0	0
do	do do	do do do do do	124			
do	do do	do do do do do	139			
do	do do	do do do do do	193			
do	do do	do do do do do	3			
do	do do	do H. Cleary for keeping second section of road in repair this season.....	26	35	0	0
do	do do	do do do do do	65			
do	do do	do do do do do	142			
do	do do	do do do do do	201			
February	10, do	do return of labour on road to 3rd February.....	257	2	17	6
do	do do	do W. Connolly for breaking two toise stone	259	1	4	0
do	22, do	do return of labour on road to 3rd February.....	263	6	14	3
do	do do	do do do do 17th do	267	3	17	6
do	do do	do do do do 17th do	268	2	18	6
do	29, do	To proportion of interest on Road Bonds, of salaries, &c., see vouchers of Interest Account and Expense Account, transmitted herewith.....		452	4	0
do	do do	To proportion of Petty Accounts, for vouchers see that account		9	10	2
				£663	19	8
September 14, 1847		Cr. By 852 loads of broken stone, taken for use of the Lower Lachine Road from dépôts on this road, in 1846, transferred	£	s.	d.	
December 28, do		By 293 loads of broken stone supplied Lachine Railroad Company from dépôts of stone, at ls. 9d.....	46	3	0	
			25	13	0	
				71	16	0
				£592	3	8

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.	
August	30, 1847	To paid for cartage of 60 loads broken stone.....	11	2	15	0
do	do do	do Simmons, cartage of 281 loads broken stone to road.....	17	9	19	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 1st July.....	30	1	1	0
do	do do	do for keeping road in repair for two winters from the Church to the Toll-house.....	44	6	0	0
do	do do	do return of labour on road to 12th August.....	48	1	10	0
do	do do	do do do do 27th do	63	4	5	0
October	7, do	do do do do 16th September.....	100	1	7	0
do	do do	do do do do 14th October.....	115	1	16	0
September 14, do		do cartage of 852 loads of broken stone from Tannery Pits to road, in 1846, transferred from Account Upper Lachine Road, which see.....		46	3	0
Carried over.....				£74	16	0

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD.—(Continued.)

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
			<i>Carried over</i>	74	16	0
October	26, 1847	... To paid return of labour on road to 30th September.....	121	1	16	0
November	4, do	... do do do do 28th October.....	147	1	16	0
do	19, do	... do do do do 6th November.....	Part of 149	1	17	7
do	do do	... do for ten days' labour.....	152	1	10	0
do	do do	... do J. Fitzgibbon, one month's wages.....	153	9	18	0
December	3, do	... do return of labour on road to 25th November.....	174	1	10	0
do	do do	... do do do do 27th do.....	Part of 179	1	2	11
do	28, do	... do do do do 15th December.....	219	0	9	0
February	10, 1848	... do G M'Donald, cartage of 80 loads broken stone to road.....	253	3	13	4
do	22, do	... do return of labour on road to 4th February.....	265	0	11	3
do	do do	... do G. M'Donald, on account of delivery of stone (broken).....	274	5	0	0
do	29, do	... do J. Fitzgibbon, on account of contract to maintain winter road this season.....	{ 228 } { 269 }	6	0	0
do	do do	... To proportion of interest on Road Bonds and salaries, for vouchers see the Interest and Expense Accounts transmitted herewith.....		258	8	0
do	do do	... To proportion of Petty Accounts, for vouchers see that account.....		6	8	8
				£368	16	9
<i>Cr.</i>						
July	31, 1847	..... By received for 5000 Toll-bar Tickets sold Lessee of Tolls last year.....		0	12	6
				£368	4	3

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, under Act 9 Victoria, Chap. 67, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
June	30, 1847	... To amount at debit of this account per balance sheet to date, transmitted to the Provincial Secretary with vouchers.....		719	9	1
August	30, do	... To paid H. G. Thomipson for survey of road.....	71	8	5	0
do	do do	... do return of labour on road to 12th August.....	49	4	5	6
September	14, do	... do do do do 26th do.....	82	3	12	0
do	do do	... do do do do 9th September.....	83	3	12	0
do	do do	... do two days' wages to assistant of surveyor when surveying road.....	90	0	8	0
August	30, do	... do C. Penner for cartage of 27½ toise stone to road.....	43	20	12	6
October	7, do	... do return of labour on road to 23d September.....	107	4	14	6
do	do do	... do cartage of 120 loads broken stone, from Tannery pits to road, at 1s. 1d.....	114	6	10	0
do	26, do	... do return of labour to 7th October.....	117	5	8	0
November	4, do	... do do do 29th do.....	138	8	2	0
October	26, do	... do cartage of stone.....	Part of 123	2	14	2
do	do do	... do for 64 yards of earth for blinding.....	127	3	0	0
November	19, do	... do return of labour on road to 6th November.....	Part of 149	0	9	9
do	do do	... do W. Robinson's bill for horse-hire for surveyor during survey of road.....	151	5	2	6
do	do do	... do W. J. Knox's bill for labour during survey of road.....	163	0	17	6
December	3, do	... do return of labour on road to 25th November.....	173	11	12	6
do	do do	... do P. Carroll, balance due him for wages.....	187	4	7	0
do	9, do	... do surveyor for chaining, inspecting, &c., the road.....	196	2	0	0
do	do do	... do for a snow plough.....	200	1	5	0
do	28, do	... do cartage of snow plough from Longue Pointe Gate to Mr. Penner's, on this road.....	214	0	12	6
do	do do	... do return of labour on road to 15th December.....	217	1	7	3
			{ 24 } { 62 } { 87 } { 118 } { 184 } { 185 }	39	6	0
January	4, 1848	... do P. Carroll, wages as overseer on Rutherford's contract.....	Part of 23			
do	do do	... do John Morrison, wages as overseer on Chamberlain and Sutherland's sections of road.....	{ do 81 } { do 137 } { do 159 } { do 176 } { do 192 } { do 204 }	41	12	6
do	do do	... do W. M'Nown, for blinding with gravel Chamberlain and Sutherland's sections of road.....	{ 52 } { 84 } { 93 } { 95 } { 101 }	146	17	0
<i>Carried forward</i>				£1040	2	3

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c., on LOWER LACHINE ROAD.—(Continued.)

13th March.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	1040	2	9
January	4, 1848	To paid J. Sutherland, in full of contract for making portion of Lower Lachine Road	{ 9 34 120 }	146	17	6
do	18, do	do surveyor for fixing marks for mile-stones on this road.....	232	0	15	0
do	do do	do J. Chamberlain, on account of contract	{ 237 to 242 }	1400	0	0
do	27, do	do Monro & Co. for 7 mile-stones for road	245	7	0	0
do	do do	do J. Sutherland for 300 loads broken stones.....	249	30	0	0
			{ 12 53 76 92 98 113 126 141 155 178 195 210 }			
do	do do	do Rutherford and Kerr, in full of contract for macadamizing portion of this road.....	113 126 141 155 178 195 210	1522	10	7
do	do do	do C. M'Carthy, on account of broken stone laid down by him on on this road	{ 160 1/2 213 }	10	0	0
February	10, do	do C. M'Carthy for do do do	256	6	0	0
do	29, do	do J. Dougherty, on account of contract for maintaining winter road	264	14	0	0
do	do do	do Prothonotary, amount due J. Chamberlain, contractor, on final completion of his contract.....	278	250	7	7
do	do do	do Rutherford and Kerr, contractors, on account of blinding road, and for broken stone, and cost of a notarial protest.....	{ 80 251 260 279 }	152	12	6
do	do do	do interest on Road Bonds issued for loans to complete this road, see vouchers of Interest Account transmitted herewith		161	16	1
				£4742	1	6

HOUSE AND LOTS NEAR MILE END.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	5, 1847	To paid H. Lionais, Esq., for three lots of land with a house and stable thereon erected, as per deed	9 1/2	225	0	0
August	14, do	do for 125 planks to repair house	51	3	8	9
do	25, do	do for plank, shingles, nails, &c. for house	61	4	2	9
do	19, do	do mason and carpenter work to house	Part of 68	6	7	3
do	12, do	do J. Gurnout for window-frames, doors, &c.....	69	7	5	11
September	2, do	do mason and carpenter work to house	Part of 79	9	10	3
do	16, do	do do do do and for hearth-stones.....	do 99	4	10	2
October	1, do	do do do do do	do 111	3	10	0
do	14, do	do do do do do and for nails, &c.....	do 130	2	12	4
do	29, do	do advertising in Quebec Official Gazette for ratification of title to property.....	133	4	6	0
November	12, do	do for planks and nails for house.....	Part of 160	0	16	11
do	25, do	do for cedars, planks, and oars for house.....	do 181	2	8	9
do	do do	do carpenter's work, &c. to house.....	182	2	8	8
October	29, do	do for blacksmith's work do	183	1	6	8
December	13, do	do J. Keller for glass and hardware for house	Part of 207	3	2	6
do	23, do	do assessment on this property.....	218	0	8	4
The above items were placed to the debit of the St. Catherine's Road Account, and on being credited that account were transferred to this account.						
July	5, do	To paid T. Doucet, N. P., notarial services, drawing deed of sale of 3 lots of ground purchased from H. Lionais, Esq.....	Part of 42	1	5	0
do	16, do	do T. Doucet, N. P., notarial services, ratification by Mrs. Lionais of said deed.....	do do	0	10	0
The above items were placed to the debit of Petty Accounts, and and on being credited that account were transferred to this account.						
February	10, 1848	To paid Mr. Plomondon, professional services in acquisition of property	40	7	10	0
				£290	10	3
				<i>Cr.</i>		
February	10, 1848	By 3 months' rent of house		3	0	0
				£287	10	3

Appendix
(L.)
13th March.

Appendix
(L.)
13th March.

PETTY ACCOUNTS, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August	30, 1847	To paid advertising in Courier	8	2	0	0
do	do do	do renewal of insurance on Toll-houses.....	35	11	0	0
do	do do	do advertising in Gazette.....	39	1	18	8
do	do do	do T. Doucet, N. P., Notarial services.....	42	3	5	0
do	do do	do advertising in Transcript.....	47	7	10	4
do	do do	do do Pilot.....	60	3	1	10
October	7, do	do Lovell & Gibson, on account of printing.....	102	0	16	3
November	4, do	do W. C. Meredith, Q. C., for legal opinions and services	Part of 143	9	3	4
do	do do	do J. Somerville, services as arbitrator	144	3	0	0
do	19, do	do advertising in Herald.....	166	2	0	0
December	16, do	do J. Keller for shovels, &c., for roads	Part of 207	9	6	0
do	28, do	do hire of carriage to convey Trustees to roads.....	212	1	5	0
January	4, 1848	do A. Laparre for iron-work to sleigh for roads	221	0	9	6
do	do do	do L. Poitras for a sleigh for winter roads.....	222	1	12	6
do	18, do	do E. C. Tuttle for check-book, &c.....	230	1	13	0
do	do do	do for pasteboard for envelopes		0	0	6
do	do do	do B. Brewster & Co. for a measuring tape	235	0	6	9
do	29, do	do hire of vehicles to visit roads, from 30th June last, for Overseer, Surveyor, and Secretary	280	9	7	11
				£67	16	7
			£	s.	d.	
January	8, 1848	By part of voucher 42, at debit of this Account, transferred to Account of House and Lots near Mile End.....	1	15	0	
do	do do	By part of voucher 42, transferred to debit account of J. Simmons, see Expense Account.....	0	15	0	
				2	10	0
				£65	6	7

INTEREST ACCOUNT, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			£	s.	d.	
February	29, 1848	To paid interest on road Debentures to 5th January last, as per interest vouchers No. 10 to 42	2987	14	1	
			£	s.	d.	
October	26, 1847	By interest from Lessee of Tolls of Upper Lachine Road	1	4	2	
January	4, 1848	do do do do	1	14	1	
				2	18	3
				£2984	15	10

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			£	s.	d.	
February	29, 1848	To Secretary's salary, eight months at £250.....	166	13	4	
do	do do	do Overseer of Roads salary, eight months at £135.....	90	0	0	
do	do do	do services of Surveyor and Clerk, eight months	6	5	0	
do	do do	do J. Simmons, Toll-gate Keeper on Lower Lachine Road, on account of wages...	14	15	0	
do	do do	do interest paid on Bonds, as per Interest Account which see	2984	15	10	
				£3262	9	2

Secretary's voucher, No. 277.
Overseer's vouchers, Nos. 27, 64, 188, 191, 220, 258, 275.
Clerk and Surveyor's voucher, No. 281.
J. Simmon's vouchers, part of vouchers 42, 154, 266.
Interest vouchers, see Interest Account.

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, RECEIPTS from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			£	s.	d.
February 29, 1848	...	By received from Lessee of Tolls of Victoria Toll-gate.....	237	8	1
do do do	...	do do do Quebec do	1067	7	2
do do do	...	do do do Long Point do	218	10	0
do do do	...	do do do Upper Lachine Toll-gate.....	1421	9	7
do do do	...	do do do Cote des Neiges do	793	9	7
do do do	...	do do do St Laurent do	1102	12	1
do do do	...	Toll-collectors on Lower Lachine Road, of which the Tolls were not sold by auction.....	423	7	5
			£5264	3	11

TURNPIKE ROADS' ACCOUNT, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

			£	s.	d.
June 30, 1847	...	To amount of this account, as per account rendered to this date, being cost of roads.....	48686	6	5
do do do	...	To disbursements on St. Laurent Road, as per account transmitted herewith, for above period.....	908	7	6
do do do	...	To disbursements on St. Catherine's Road.....	768	1	7
do do do	...	do Victoria do	456	12	11
do do do	...	do Abord à Plouffe do	600	9	10
do do do	...	do Upper Lachine do	592	3	8
do do do	...	do Lower Lachine do	368	4	3
do do do	...	do St. Antoine and St. Luc Road.....	485	9	8
do do do	...	do Quebec Road.....	165	8	8
do do do	...	do Plank do	2472	7	2
			£ 55498	11	8
			Cr.		
February 29, 1848	...	By General Toll Account, amount transferred.....	5264	3	11
			£ 50234	7	9

BALANCE SHEET of the BOOKS of the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, from 30th June, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

		Dr.			£			s.			d.		
Turnpike Roads.....	Cost of Roads and repairs.....				50234	7	9						
Cash.....	On special deposit in City Bank, bearing interest at 4½ per cent.....	306	18	5									
	In Office.....	50	15	7									
Board of Works.....	For this sum paid for plans of Bridges and surveys of River at Bout de l'Isle.....				357	14	0						
Extension of Lower Lachine Road, under Act 9 Vict., chap. 67.....	Cost of extension of Road.....				165	4	8						
House and Lots near Mile End	Cost and repairs.....				4742	1	6						
					287	10	3						
					£55786	18	2						
		Cr.											
Road Debentures.....	Issued for monies borrowed.....	50750	0	0									
Receiver General.....	Advance to pay interest on Road Debentures	4959	7	11									
Thomas Heaven.....	Balance of contract				55709	7	11						
William Kerr.....	Amount at his credit in account cash received.....				6	1	7						
P. Rutherford.....	Balance of Contracts.....				71	4	11						
					0	3	9						
					£55786	18	2						

E. E.

JAMES HOLMES,

Secretary of the Trustees

of the Montreal Turnpike Roads.

Montreal, 29th February, 1848.

Appendix
(M.)
15th March.

SCHEDULE OF CANADA DEBENTURES, in Sterling, Outstanding and Payable in England.

Acts of the Legislature.	SERVICE.	Sums: Sterling.	Rate of Interest per Annum.	WHEN REDEEMABLE.																
				In 1854.		In 1855.		In 1857.		In 1858.		In 1863.		In 1866.						
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.					
4	Will. IV., cap. 53.			200000	0 0	400000	0 0													
5	do 31.			36000	0 0															
6	do 76.			23500	0 0															
7	do 81.			74150	0 0															
7	do 92.			27000	0 0			224150	0 0	45500	0 0									
7	do 78.																			
7	do 79.																			
7	do 66.																			
7	do 80.			11000	0 0															
7	do 82.			17500	0 0															
1	Victoria, do 57.			30000	0 0															
7	do 84.																			
9	do 66.			151000	0 0															
								77725	7 8											
								121000	0 0											
								30000	0 0											
								1098875	7 8											
								200000	0 0	400000	0 0									

Exclusive of the Guaranteed Loan.

RECAPITULATION.

Redeemable in 1854.....	£	200000	s.	0	d.	0
do 1855.....	£	400000	s.	0	d.	0
do 1857.....	£	254150	s.	0	d.	0
do 1858.....	£	45500	s.	0	d.	0
	£	899650	s.	0	d.	0
	£	77725	s.	7	d.	8
	£	121000	s.	0	d.	0
	£	1098875	s.	7	d.	8
	£	899650	s.	0	d.	0
	£	77725	s.	7	d.	8
	£	121000	s.	0	d.	0
	£	1098875	s.	7	d.	8

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
4th March, 1848.

FRS. T. BRUNEAU,
Receiver General.

Appendix
(M.)
15th March.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR 1847.

PUBLIC WORKS,
Montreal, 25th February, 1848.

The HON. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—The Commissioners of Public Works have the honor to transmit their Report, to be laid before the Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.

The Accounts, as made up to accompany this Report, are to the 1st January, 1848; and a Statement, exhibiting the expenditure from that period to the present date, will be prepared and sent to you as soon as possible.

Welland Canal.

Mr. Samuel Keefer's Report on the Welland Canal (Appendix Letter A.) will shew the state of this important work, and what is still required to complete it. It is confidently hoped that it will be opened to the Trade as early in the spring as it may be found necessary, and that the work now in progress, and which is proceeding most satisfactorily, will put the Canal in a much better state than it was last year.

Great anxiety is felt by gentlemen largely interested in the Trade through the Welland Canal, residing in the United States, and others in this Province, for the re-opening the shorter route to Lake Erie by the Port Colborne Branch, from the Junction, and the Commissioners feel every confidence in being able to effect this most desirable object by the close of the present year.

It is gratifying to observe, as shewn by Mr. Keefer's Report, that the revenue of this important work is steadily increasing; and the Commissioners desire respectfully to impress upon the Government and the Legislature, the expediency of completing it in the most perfect manner, with the least possible delay. In consequence of imperfections in the navigation, many of the larger class of vessels have been withdrawn from the trade through this Canal; but the Commissioners trust, that as the most prominent obstacles will be removed during the present winter, vessels of the largest class that can pass through the Locks will be placed on this route during the next season.

The Commissioners are using every exertion to finish, during this winter, all such work as renders it necessary to keep the water out of the Canal during that season. That this should be done, is very important both to the safety and preservation of the banks of the Canal, as well as that the mills may be supplied with water during the whole year.

Williamsburg Canals.

The four short Canals below Prescott are all completed, and were in successful use last autumn. Mr.

Mills' Report (Appendix B.) will give the particulars of their cost, and other information respecting them. The Commissioners, in their Report, last year, mentioned the necessity of protecting the banks against the action of the water; and again respectfully urge the importance of this very necessary work being commenced as soon as possible. They would also mention the expediency of placing Guard Gates at the upper ends of the Point Iroquois and Farren's Point Canals, as recommended in their former Report.

The Commissioners will cause a careful examination of the channel on the north or Canadian side of Chimney Island, so that the dredge may be employed there when the dredging more immediately required in other places is finished. In the mean time, there is a good schooner channel on the south or American side of the island.

The Mill-sites at these Canals were offered for lease, by public competition, on the 19th instant; but only one of them, that at Williamsburg, was disposed of, at £100 per annum for the site and water sufficient to propel six pairs of mill-stones, or other machinery requiring a like quantity. This is the best of the four sites, having eleven and a half feet head of water, and situated in a fine country destitute of mills.

The Engineer, Mr. Mills, is now completing all the office work relating to these Canals, so that reference can be had at any time to everything connected with their construction. The Engineering Establishment has already been somewhat reduced, and will be entirely dispensed with in a short time. The Commissioners cannot close their remarks on these works, without expressing their entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Mills has discharged the duty of principal Engineer. The Canals are completed, so far as the original design for their construction contemplated, in a very creditable manner; and for this satisfactory result, it is but fair to state, that much is due also to the Assistant Engineers, Messrs. John Killaly, Dixon, and Rubidge, with whose conduct throughout Mr. Mills expresses himself perfectly satisfied.

The Commissioners regret exceedingly that all the work required to render these Canals perfect, could not have been done previous to Mr. Mills and his Assistants leaving the Canal. They allude particularly to the two Guard Gates and protecting the banks, as recommended last year.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Nothing has been done towards this important work beyond reporting the expense as estimated by the Hon. Mr. Killaly. The Commissioners would, however, repeat their recommendation of last year for the construction of a Landing Pier and Wharf, as mentioned by Mr. Killaly. Should nothing more be done at present this would afford much accommodation to an increasing business.

Appendix
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The Contractor for this work, Mr. Russell, having returned to the country, no time was lost in calling on him to make good such portions of his contract as remained incomplete.

Mr. S. Keefer accompanied Mr. Russell to Burlington Bay, and with him very carefully and minutely examined the state of the Piers, &c., and gave instructions for the performance of such work as appeared called for by the terms of the contract. Mr. Keefer states in his Report on the contract, that "Mr. Russell was induced to undertake immediately the repairs and raising of the Piers to the proper height as a part of his own contract; this he has done satisfactorily, excepting 700 feet of the north-west Pier, which, not having been founded deep enough, was left untouched. The planking of the south-west Pier, the repairing of some defects in the south-east Pier, and the removal of the remains of the old north Pier, and dredging about one thousand cubic yards are all that now remain to complete the contract."

Mr. Keefer remarks that there is every reason to believe that the current through the Canal will keep it clear to the depth of twelve feet as originally designed, "but that the influent current from the Lake on meeting the slack water within the Bay deposits the sand held in suspension, and forms a shoal extending from the end of the north-west Pier in a crescent form across the mouth of the channel. This shoal has caused much inconvenience and expense of dredging, and being without the limits of the Canal, it is all extra work; to remedy this, it is necessary to extend the Pier 90 feet to deep water within the Bay. At the east end of the Canal the water is 13 and 14 feet deep, and soon falls away to 20."

The Light-house, which had also received considerable damage from the waves dashing against it during severe storms, has been repaired, and, it is hoped, secured against further injury.

Seven hundred feet in length of the north Pier, westward of the recess, was, by permission of the Resident Engineer, (Mr. Shaw,) sunk in only nine and ten feet water instead of twelve, as required by the specification; the consequence has been that when the channel was dredged to its proper depth it caused the Piers at this place to settle unequally, and to assume a very unsatisfactory appearance.

Mr. Keefer does not apprehend any serious injury to the work, and is of opinion that no recent settlement has taken place, but as the tendency of the current is to undermine them still further, he recommends the base of the Piers being secured from the action of the water by lining the slope of the bottom on which they rest with rubble stones. The attention of the Department will be given to this suggestion at the proper time next season.

Mr. Shaw having authorized the sinking of the Pier at this place, in ten feet of water, the contractor considers he is not liable for its imperfect state, and cannot be called upon to do anything more to it. A deduction for the two feet wanting in the Pier has, however, been made.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. Keefer for sinking the 90 feet at the north-west end of the Pier, and some other repairs which are essential to the security of the work, and were authorized by the Chief Commissioner when visiting the work with Mr. Keefer in October last.

*Cornwall Canal.*Appendix
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This Canal was in successful operation during the whole of the last season; no interruption worth noticing took place, and it is satisfactory to find that the business is increasing. The want of more comfortable houses for the lock masters and laborers, (such as those on the Williamsburg and Beauharnois Canals,) was pointed out by the Commissioners in their last Report, and they respectfully repeat their recommendation that they be erected with as little delay as possible. The expense, as shewn before, will be about £1,050.

The Superintendent, Mr. Godfrey, has at an expense of £200, built a residence for himself and a workshop in a suitable situation, the house he formerly resided in being required for the use of the Collector of Tolls. The work of paving the inner slope of the banks was carried on during the past season; 1,000 yards of the sections requiring more immediate attention have been thus secured, and arrangements are now making by collecting stone for continuing this necessary repair during next summer.

Beauharnois Canal.

This Canal was open to the Trade during the whole of last season without any serious interruption, and the increase of business over the former year was very great. The banks require protecting as before pointed out, and the Department having received permission to commence work, 2,124 yards have been secured with during the past season, and it will be continued as soon as the weather will permit.

There being urgent necessity for improving the upper entrance, by removing the boulders which obstruct the channel, a double scow with suitable lifting apparatus, was built under the immediate superintendence of Mr. McIntyre, and has been at work for the last three months. Mr. McIntyre has succeeded in lifting many very large stones, and is still employed successfully in improving the worst parts of the channel.

Preparations are also making for erecting a pier on the shoal near the present block pier; the current is strong at this point, and runs nearly across the channel, so that the barges or other craft that may be in tow of a steamer are frequently driven on to the shoal. The Commissioners regret much to have to state that the fine new iron steamer "Magnet," owned by Captain Sutherland and other enterprising gentlemen in Upper Canada, was in November last very much injured by striking on a rock near this place. A large hole was made in her bows, and having, after proceeding a short distance, sunk in eight feet water, she was only got off after great exertion, and at a very considerable expense to the proprietors; every assistance was promptly given by Mr. McIntyre and others employed by this Department at that place, to Capt. Sutherland.

The Commissioners are satisfied that this entrance to the Canal will never be safe or perfect, without a Pier running from the Canal in the direction of the channel to near the Light-house; this it is believed would answer better than throwing a dam across to the Island, as was mentioned in the last year's Report; it would effectually mark out the channel, which will necessarily be narrow in many places, and guide vessels to and from the Canal with certainty, and at the same time have the desired effect of checking the current and raising the water: the operations of the present season have demonstrated very clearly the necessity of such an improvement.

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Mr. McIntyre has ascertained beyond doubt that boulders are brought by the ice from the shoals and high points in the vicinity, and deposited in the channel whenever a "shove" takes place, and as this occurs frequently, it is obvious that until the current is by some means checked, and the immense masses of ice made to descend the river in another direction, the channel, though cleared of boulders at one time, is liable and indeed certain, to be obstructed by others being brought into it. The erection of a Pier in the river would produce the same effect as at Lachine, where it is found to check the current and raise the water very considerably. The surface consequently is frozen over early, and effectually prevents the floating masses of ice from entering the harbour.

A Pier of the description which alone would be effectual will cost a large sum; an estimate of the amount will be prepared by the Engineer, in time for the consideration of the Legislature, and the Commissioners recommend that no time should be lost in making preparations for its construction.

St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Canal.

A Survey, Map, and Estimate of this important Provincial Work have been prepared by Mr. Mills, an Engineer of much talent and experience, and transmitted to His Excellency.

The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated; its construction would be the certain means of attracting, through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, an immense traffic, that now finds its way to the New York and Boston markets, from Buffalo, *via* the Erie Canal. Vessels from Chicago could, and no doubt would, go direct from that place to Burlington or Whitehall with their cargoes, and, in time, to Albany and New York; as there is little doubt the Northern Canal from Whitehall, at the foot of Lake Champlain, to the Hudson, would be enlarged to a Schooner Canal within a few years after the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal shall have been made. Of the immense amount of upward freight for supplying the rapidly-increasing wants of the populous Western States, a very small portion passes through the Welland, and none at all through the St. Lawrence Canals. Were the Canal contemplated in operation, there is no doubt this Province would benefit by the passage through it of a very large amount of merchandize, which, by the exaction of a moderate toll, would yield a considerable revenue, and go far towards repaying the cost of our principal Public Works.

But the importance of this Canal is not confined to a consideration of mere revenue, or as the means of transport for American products and merchandize. The Lumber Trade of Upper Canada generally, and of the Ottawa in particular, would be most essentially benefitted by its construction. For all sawed lumber the United States offers the best market, and it could be conveyed thither from any port on the Upper Lakes, or from the Ottawa River below Bytown, without transshipment; thus adding materially to its value.

There is little doubt but that a large number of the Emigrants who annually arrive in New York would also select this route as the cheapest and most comfortable for reaching their destination in the Western States. Propellers of 300 tons burthen would take them on board at Whitehall, or at Burlington, if from Boston, and land them, without the trouble and annoyance of transshipment, at any port on the Western Lakes between Lake Champlain and Chicago, stopping by the way at places where they could obtain all descriptions of supplies at moderate prices.

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Mr. Mills has entered fully into the particulars of the cost of constructing this Canal, to shew the utmost limit to which the amount may extend, in order to render the work complete in all respects, and his estimate, it is believed, is ample for that purpose; at the same time, there is no doubt it may be effected so far as to be in successful use for a sum considerably less. The cost of acquiring the necessary quantity of land through which the Canal would pass, and securing the banks from damage by lining them with stone, as well as the amount set down for contingencies, may, with good management, be curtailed. The total cost, as estimated by Mr. Mills, is £453,602 8s., and he has been careful to provide for every contingency that is likely to arise in the prosecution of such a work, and by so doing to avoid the very common complaint against Engineers, of making an under-estimate.

The Commissioners respectfully recommend this great work to the most favorable consideration of the Government, conceiving that its early construction is imperatively called for to complete the chain of Canals already in use, and to render them profitable, as well as a convenience to the Province.

The Commissioners are aware that a diversity of opinion exists as to the best route to be selected for this important Canal; but they are satisfied that a careful examination of Mr. Mills' line, as shewn on his Map, and a due consideration of the reasons given by him for its adoption, will convince any reasonable person that the one selected by him is the best.

The Lachine Canal.

The Commissioners are happy in being able to state that this important Work is very nearly completed; a large amount of work was done last year, particularly at the Lachine Basin and the Terminus at Montreal. The accompanying Report of Mr. Barrett (Appendix C.) will shew the present situation of the Work, and what remains to be done.

By using every means in the power of the Department, and corresponding exertion on the part of the Contractors, the Commissioners succeeded in accomplishing all that description of work which rendered it necessary to draw the water from the Canal during the summer for a period of five or six weeks. This interruption to the trade was found very injurious for the last four years, both to the commerce of the country, and the revenue of the Canal, and the Commissioners are now enabled to state, with much satisfaction, that no such interruption will be necessary for the future. It is in the intention of the Department to bring the large Locks into use at the Montreal Terminus some time in June next, if the water subsides early enough to admit of the remaining work to the gates being completed by that time; a contingency beyond the control of the Department.

Mr. Barrett and his Assistants, Messrs. McDonald and Walton, were most assiduous in their attention, and spared no exertion to advance the work to a late period in the autumn, when it was necessary to stop on account of the high water in the St. Lawrence.

In addition to the ordinary duties of the Department at this place, the providing very extensive accommodation for Emigrants was required of it, and occupied for many months a large portion of the time both of the Commissioners and the Engineers. Mr. Barrett and his subordinates were constantly aiding and assisting the efforts of the Medical Commissioners to meet, in the most efficient manner, the distressing emergency which so unexpectedly arose, and their efforts tended in no slight degree to alleviate the sufferings and misery.

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which, during the whole summer, prevailed to a frightful extent among the unfortunate Emigrants.

Warehouses at Montreal Terminus.

There is a space of 600 feet by 40 feet on the deep-water Basin between Locks Nos. 1 and 2, at the Montreal Terminus, that may be made of great value to the Trade of the Country, by leasing lots for warehouses, and there would be no difficulty in receiving and delivering produce by machinery driven by water power. Sea-going vessels could thus receive their cargoes of wheat or other produce at once, into their holds, without the trouble, expense and damage incident to carting from distant stores; the serious injury sustained by flour and pork in particular, from long exposure to the sun and weather, while lying on the open wharf above Lock No. 2, would also be avoided to a great extent.

It would conduce much to the convenience of the Forwarding Business were lots for warehouses leased along the whole wharf, from Lock No. 2 to the flour sheds, and a considerable revenue might be derived from such leases. Many of the forwarders owning warehouses near the Canal, have spoken of such accommodation as much required, and would be inclined to lease lots on the wharf opposite their own premises.

Chambly Canal.

The business on this Canal is increasing, and there is a prospect, if the ensuing season is favourable, for a still larger Trade, principally in lumber for the United States market. The tolls, however, are not sufficient to place it in such a state of repair as its present state requires. It was intended to draw off the water last summer for a short time, as mentioned in the Commissioners' Report, for the purpose of making some repairs that cannot be made to advantage in the winter season. Finding, however, that this interruption would cause considerable inconvenience to the Trade, the Commissioners deferred it, and preparations are making to do what is required the ensuing spring, before navigation commences.

The expenditure for repairs during the past year amounts to £548 15s. 8d., including £100 for erecting a building to answer the purpose of a workshop and storehouse. Many parts of the Canal banks require raising, and to put the whole in repair will require the sum of £1,536.

Port Stanley Harbour.

The Commissioners regret that they were not able, from want of funds, to complete this Harbour during the past season. The Trade is increasing, and demands that better accommodation should be afforded to it. The want of a Basin in which vessels may lie in safety during high winds, and turn in when about to put to sea, is very much felt; and the Commissioners earnestly recommend that they may be permitted to commence the work early the ensuing season. For more particular information respecting this Harbour, the Commissioners respectfully refer to the Report of Mr. Gzowski, for the past and present years.

Port Dover Harbour.

Nothing has been done at this place since the Commissioners' last Report. The small sum of £1,200 will, according to the Estimate of Mr. Gzowski, finish the East Pier, and excavate a Basin sufficiently capacious to receive vessels of the largest class, and enable them to turn when leaving Port. The want of this convenience is much felt, and as the revenue collected here is considerable, the Commissioners respectfully urge

the importance and expediency of providing the means of effecting it, and the other work remaining to be done, during the ensuing season.

Port Burwell Harbour.

Nothing having been done at this place by the Department, the Commissioners only refer to it with a view of recommending the importance of its construction whenever the circumstances of the Province will admit of it. The expense was shown in Mr. Gzowski's Report, last year, to be £17,495 12s. 6d., and the Commissioners repeat their opinion that a less sum would give such accommodation as would be most advantageous to the surrounding country, and raise a revenue to complete it in a more perfect manner.

Rondeau Harbour.

This work is nearly completed, as will appear by referring to Mr. Gzowski's Report, (Appendix C.) It is already so far finished as to admit vessels in any weather, and will be found a valuable addition to the very few secure harbours on Lake Erie.

The wharf from the main shore into deep water will be completed early in the season, and give facilities for shipping the produce of this fine section of the country that cannot but add greatly to its value and the convenience of the inhabitants.

The Road leading from Chatham to it is finished so far as contemplated by the Legislative Grant for its formation; it is a good graded road throughout, but the soil for the most part being a heavy clay, it will, when brought into use, soon be cut up and unfit for the transport of the large amount of produce and merchandize that will pass over it. Mr. Gzowski, in his Report, recommends that it should be planked, and the Commissioners respectfully do the same; the traffic will be great, and would, it is believed, pay the expense by the exaction of moderate tolls.

The road being almost a perfect level from Chatham to the Harbour, and wood abundant in its immediate vicinity, the Commissioners concur in the opinion expressed by many intelligent persons, that a Tram Road between the two places, placed on one side, leaving a sufficient width for an ordinary road, would so much lessen the expense of the transport of produce as to warrant its construction, and it is deserving of consideration whether to adopt this improvement, or planking, as mentioned above. An Estimate of such a road can be prepared, if required, in a short time.

Toronto and Cobourg Harbours.

The Commissioners refer to their last Report for information as to these Harbours, nothing having been done to them since its date, there being no appropriation for the purpose.

Goderich Harbour.

The same remarks apply to this Harbour; the Light-house has been furnished with proper lights and is in good order.

Presqu'isle Harbour.

The sum of £300 was voted during the last Session to place Range Lights to the entrance of this Harbour, but the amount not having been placed at the disposal of the Department, nothing has yet been done. The Commissioners are aware that the lights in question are much wanted, and will lose no time in having them placed when the funds are provided.

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Windsor Harbour.

The alteration made in the Pier, so as to admit of teams passing over it, has been found a great convenience, and when the warehouses are erected, for which preparations are making, a large amount of produce can be shipped from them at once into vessels for transportation, at a considerable saving of labour and expense.

A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Cotton & Rowe, to dredge out the Harbour sufficiently to admit vessels with greater safety than at present; the expense is to be paid from tolls to be collected at the Harbour.

The same parties have undertaken to plank the Windsor and Scugog Road to a point beyond Winchester, and to continue it to the Lake, if desired, either with plank or gravel; the expense to be paid from tolls to be collected on the road, when it shall have been put in such a state as to warrant their collection. When this Harbour and Road are improved, as above stated, there is every reason to expect a very great increase of business at Port Whitby.

Works in Upper Canada under the charge of Mr. Gzowski.

The following Works are in charge of Mr. Gzowski, and to his General Reports of 4th May last (see Appendix F. to last year's Annual Report,) and of 15th instant (Appendix C.), the Commissioners refer for an account of their present state, viz:

London and Port Sarnia Road.
 London and Chatham Road.
 London and Port Stanley Plank Road.
 London and Brantford Road.
 Hamilton and Ancaster Road.
 Grand River Swamp Road.
 Hamilton and Port Dover Road.
 Queenston and Grimsby Road.
 Chatham and Amherstburg and Maidstone Cross and Sandwich Road.
 Chatham and Rondeau Road.
 Owen's Sound Road.
 Main North Toronto Road.
 Bond Head and Barrie Road.
 Barrie and Nottawasaga Road.
 Road from Barrie to the Narrows of Lake Simcoe.
 West York or Toronto and Hamilton Road.
 Dundas Street and East York Toronto Road.
 Rouge Hill and Bridge.
 Kingston and Napanee Road.
 Road from Windsor to Lake Scugog and the Narrows of Lake Simcoe.
 Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.
 Peterboro' and Asphodel Road.
 Peterboro' Bridge.
 Rondeau Harbour.
 Port Stanley, Port Dover, and Port Burwell Harbours.
 Burlington Bay Canal.
 Toronto Harbour.
 Windsor Harbour.
 Goderich Light-house.

The Commissioners noticed the Works enumerated in their General Report of 21st June last, and respectfully repeat their recommendations respecting what is required upon them, so soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

The Commissioners would draw the attention of the Government and Legislature to the present state of the

London and Port Sarnia Road,
 London and Chatham Road,
 Chatham and Amherstburg Road,
 Maidstone Cross and Sandwich Road,

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A large amount of Public Money has been spent in their formation, which is of comparatively small benefit, for want of the further expenditure mentioned by Mr. Gzowski. That portion of the London and Chatham Road, between where it leaves the Plank Road to Port Stanley and Delaware, is particularly in want of repair, and if gravelled or planked, a revenue would be derived by the exaction of moderate tolls, sufficient to keep it in order and extend the improvement further.

The Commissioners would also recommend that the portion of the London and Sarnia Road, between London and where the road to Goderich branches off, should be macadamized, gravelled, or planked, in order that a gate might, with justice, be placed at or near the new bridge over the Thames, built at an expense of £1,600. The traffic on this part of the road is very great, and the exaction of a very moderate toll would yield a considerable revenue; other portions of this road, as mentioned in the last General Report, require attention, particularly near Sarnia, where, from the population being small, there is not sufficient statute labor to do all that is essentially necessary.

Queenston and Grimsby Road.

The Commissioners recommend Mr. Gzowski's Report on the state of this great thoroughfare, to the most favourable consideration of the Executive; it is now in a very bad state.

One of the Commissioners (Mr. Robinson) examined the road throughout, and particularly that part near the Village of Jordan; it is much to be regretted that a new line was taken here, which, besides causing much dissatisfaction among the people of Jordan, and the surrounding neighborhood, it is evident will cost a large sum to complete and keep in repair.

Mr. Hall, the Engineer who had charge of this road, could not probably foresee the extent of the slides that have since taken place; and so far as an easy grade is concerned the line is a good one, but as the stones which have been prepared for macadamizing it have not yet been placed, the Commissioners recommend that the line selected by Mr. Gzowski should be adopted, for the reasons which are set forth by that gentleman.

Main North Toronto Road.

The Commissioners deem it unnecessary to say more than respectfully to refer to Mr. Gzowski's Report on the state of this road; it is macadamized nearly to Holland Landing, 34 miles, and the Contractors are delivering stone, to complete it to that point. The road, in its unfinished state, has yielded a revenue of £4,000. And the amount will increase every year very considerably, shewing that it will yield a sum sufficient to keep it in good repair, and extend the improvements (as mentioned by Mr. Gzowski,) to Penetanguishene, without burthening the revenue of the Province.

The inhabitants north of Holland Landing contribute largely to the tolls, without deriving the same benefit from the macadamized part as those settlers do, who live on Yonge Street, and its vicinity; it is therefore manifestly just that the benefit of good roads should be extended to them, as speedily as possible.

The road from Barrie to Orillia, and from the same place to Nottawasaga and St. Vincent, much require improvement, and were recommended to the favorable consideration of the Government, in the Report of last year, to which reference is respectfully solicited.

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Bond Head and Barrie Road.

The Essa Swamp, and some of the other worst portions of this road, have been put in good order, and if a further sum of £1,000 could be obtained, it would accomplish all that remains to be done, to afford the inhabitants of the most populous part of the District a good road to the District Town.

Road from Narrows of Lake Simcoe to Tharrah.

The above is the northern portion of the Windsor and Scugog Road; the line, with much previous examination, has been selected in as favorable a direction as the nature of the country permits, and the Commissioners recommend a further grant of £1,250 to complete the road, as mentioned by Mr. Gzowski.

Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.

This road is an important one, and the Commissioners respectfully recommend that the tolls for two years should be appropriated for the further improvement mentioned by Mr. Gzowski; it would then yield an increased revenue, and materially serve the flourishing settlements between its termination and Peterboro'.

Tolls on Roads.

The Commissioners respectfully request the attention of the Executive to the subject of tolls, with a view to such a revision of the tariff, as may be deemed expedient, prior to leasing the Gates after June next, when most of the contracts will expire. Reference is solicited to the remarks, on this subject, in Mr. Gzowski's Reports of this and the past year.

The Commissioners believe that selling the Tolls at each Gate separately, by public auction, would be found a better and more productive system than by receiving tenders as at present. This course was pursued by the Commissioners, under whose charge the roads were previously to their being placed under this Department.

Owen's Sound Road.

Mr. Gzowski's Reports of the present and past years will show the amount required to complete this Road in a manner to be greatly useful to the rapidly increasing settlement through which it passes.

The £1,500 granted last year, and in course of expenditure, will do no more than make the road barely passable, and the Commissioners recommend a further grant being made as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit it.

Proposed Road from Kingston to the Ottawa.

The exploration of the country between Kingston and the Ottawa, was entrusted to Mr. James Lyons, who had been employed on similar duty by the late Board of Works; but from the late period of the season when he received orders to commence the survey, he was unable to complete it before the severe weather in December obliged him to abandon the work. The survey should be resumed at an early day in the spring, as it is impossible to obtain a satisfactory view of the country when the snow is on the ground. From what Mr. Lyons observed, there is no doubt, a considerable quantity of land may be found fit for settlement; and opening a Road throughout, on the most favorable route, would induce settlers to take up such of the lands as are fit for cultivation, for the Lumber Trade of the Ottawa affords a cash market for all descriptions of produce.

Bytown and Pembroke Road.

The Commissioners regret that, for want of the necessary funds, the work recommended on this Road, last year, has not been undertaken, with the exception of the Bridges over the Madawaska and Boncher Rivers. Two others are mentioned by Mr. Keefer as necessary, the cost of which he estimates at £500, and the Commissioners respectfully recommend their construction. The opening of the Road throughout to Pembroke is very much required, and the Commissioners trust the Department may be permitted to commence the work during the ensuing season.

The Hattville and Winchester Bridges, over the Nation River, Mr. Keefer reports will be finished during the present winter.

Prescott and Bytown Road.

The sum of one thousand pounds was voted last Session for the improvement of this Road, and the Department caused an examination to be made by Mr. Keefer, with a view of expending the amount on the parts most requiring repair; the money was not, however, placed at the disposal of the Department, and nothing further has yet been done. Mr. Keefer reports that the money, if laid out where he recommends, will do much good, and the Commissioners trust they may be supplied with funds to enable them to commence the work in the early part of the ensuing season.

Ottawa Works.

The Report of Mr. T. C. Keefer will shew what has been done since May last. Every attention has been given towards perfecting the different Slides on the Ottawa and Madawaska Rivers, and Mr. Keefer points out (see Appendix F.) what he considers still necessary.

Bytown and L'Orignal Road.

The sum of £500 of the grant for this Road was, late in the autumn, placed at the disposal of the Department, for the purpose of opening a winter road between Bytown and the Post Ferry in Cumberland, and £360 has been expended with that view.

The Commissioners beg leave to refer to their last year's Report, for the reasons why the appropriation for this important Road has not been expended, and to suggest that, as further legislation seems to be required, in order to allow the Department to select the best route, no time should be lost in doing what is necessary in this respect.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ROADS.

St. Athanase to Stanstead, &c.

Mr. Rigney had been obliged, from ill health, to resign for a time the charge of constructing these roads, but the Department not being in funds to do more than collect materials up to July last, he returned early in that month, and immediately commenced putting down the planks and broken stone that had been prepared previous to his arrival. Every exertion was made to complete the road from St. Athanase to Speirs' Corner before the close of the season, and although the autumn, from continued rains, was most unfavorable for such work, yet the Commissioners are enabled to state that it was finished, with the exception of about half a mile

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of planking, which will be done early in the ensuing season. Of this road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles were macadamised, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles planked.

The Sutton Mountain Road was finished early last summer.

The Potton Mountain Road is under contract, and one third of the work done; the remainder will be finished during the ensuing season.

The Broome and Bolton Mountain Road.

A new line of fourteen miles in length, avoiding the mountains, has been placed under contract late in the past season, and will be completed during the next. The estimated cost of these 14 miles, including bridges, is £2,897 19s. 6d. The bridges are yet to be placed under contract, but the amount, it is believed, will not exceed the sum mentioned.

From where the new line of road intersects the present travelled road to Georgeville, a distance of about six miles, there is nothing doing, although some improvement is much needed, as well as from Georgeville to Stanstead; but Mr. Rigney, from his instructions from the late Board of Works, was not required to survey or estimate this part of the road. From observation made while frequently passing over it, and the experience obtained in improving the other roads, Mr. Rigney thinks the sum of £3,000 would make such improvements as are most needed.

Chambly to Stanstead, via Granby.

About two miles have been macadamised, and stone will be delivered and broken ready for three miles more by May next, when no time will be lost in laying them on the road. Seven and a half miles have been planked, and the planks are in course of delivery for four miles more.

From Jackman's Corner to Granby, a distance of eleven miles, it is proposed to macadamise, and a contract on favorable terms has been made for the work.

Between Granby and Stanstead, contracts have been entered into for grading and forming twenty-two miles; about one half of which is chopped and grubbed ready for turnpiking in the spring, and the whole is to be finished by December next.

Contracts have also been entered into for grading and forming fourteen miles between Granby and the outlet of Lake Memphramagog, the work to be completed by 1st October, 1849.

Six miles in the Township of Barnston have also been placed under contract for forming and grading, and will be completed next season.

The Rock Island Bridge at Stanstead was completed last autumn, and is a substantial good bridge; cost £787 10s.

The sum of £500 was expended during the past season in improving the Mail Road to Sherbrooke.

A contract has been entered into for opening and improving a branch road from Granby through Shefford, to intersect the Main Road to Sherbrooke in the Township of Stukely, and thus enable travellers who are desirous of proceeding direct to Sherbrooke, to avoid the longer route by Waterloo Village.

Arthabaska Road.

This road was, with some exceptions and requirements by specification, completed last fall, there re-

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maintaining the bridge over Henry's mill-pond of about 400 feet in length to be covered with plank, which will be done early in April; the other exceptions are on the 15th and 16th miles, where the weather closed in so severe in November as to prevent the completion of covering the fascining found necessary along portions of the soft ground round Prospect Hill; also two bridges over the West Branch of the Nicolet River near Pope's mill. With this the contractor made some progress last fall, and will soon resume, so as to ensure the completion of the whole, early next season, the materials being in progress of delivery—the communication will then be completed throughout, as also eight miles of the Gentilly Branch, as far as the River Bécancour, where all the materials for the piers and abutments of a bridge have been delivered on the ground; in all $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road, made principally through the wilderness, and much of it swamp, at a cost, including bridges and culverts, of £15,318 6s. 8d.

The construction of this bridge over the Bécancour, is indispensable, as also the improvement of the road for eight miles beyond, or to the northward, by widening, &c., being at present impassable in spring and fall. One of the Commissioners (Mr. Robinson) examined the Gentilly Branch Road from Stanfold to the St. Lawrence, and satisfied himself, by personal observation, of the necessity of the work here mentioned. A road in this direction would enable the inhabitants of Warwick, Arthabaska, Somerset, Halifax, Chester, and Bulstrode, to reach Quebec more readily than by any other route, as a place of embarkation would doubtless be established at some point between St. Francis and St. Pierre.

The improvement of the above eight miles and the bridge will require £1,850, which is absolutely necessary to render the other portions of this route effective and available, and has been frequently prayed for by the inhabitants of that section of country.

For the future maintenance of the Arthabaska Road and Gentilly Branch, the establishment of Turnpike Gates, at suitable places to meet the traffic, and yet not to be too much a burthen to the inhabitants is required, and for the expense of which probably six gates and toll-houses, at £50 each, making £300, will be sufficient.

Kennebec Road.

A contract has been made with Mr. Calway to rebuild the superstructure and repair the piers of the Famine Bridge, and to reconstruct the bridge near his own house.

The Commissioners refer to their Report of last year respecting this road; no funds were placed at their disposal for any further improvement than repairing the bridges above mentioned, and several others in St. Joseph and St. Mary, in all amounting to £299.

Gosford Road.

The inhabitants petitioned for a grant of £2,000 to repair this road, and the Board of Works, in March, 1846, ordered Mr. Baird to examine and report on the state of the same; his Report is herewith transmitted, (Appendix G.) shewing that it will require £3,314 8s. 9d. to place the whole road from where it intersects the Craig Road, at St. Giles, to Dudswell, a distance of $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a good state of repair. The sum of £10,840 13s. 4d. was expended by the Board of Works on this road, a sum quite inadequate to do all that was necessary. The soil generally is composed of sandy loam and gravel, and if the road were well drained and formed, as intended by Mr. Baird, it could be kept in good repair at a moderate expense.

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The Chief Commissioner passed over the greater portion of this road last year, and can with confidence state the necessity of repairing it. The inhabitants generally are anxious to see Toll-gates established, and were the road put in good order, there is no doubt a sufficient revenue would be collected in this way to keep it so, by the exaction of very moderate rates.

In consequence of the road being termed a Government road, the inhabitants seem to neglect the ordinary repairs which are made by means of statute labor in other places, and as much of the travel is by persons from the United States and the Eastern Townships, the inhabitants living along the road are desirous to make them contribute something to its support.

The full benefit of the recently made Arthabaska Road will not be realized until the Gosford Road is in better order; at present, teams going to and from Quebec, cannot carry more than four or five cwt. at certain seasons of the year. The only repair in the power of the Department to effect is on the bridge over the Bécancour River, which has been contracted for. The Commissioners recommend a Toll-gate being placed on this bridge when it is repaired. It is believed the Gate could be leased for £150 per annum, which would keep the bridge and portions of the road in its vicinity in good order.

Craig's Road.

By order of the Department, Mr. Baird examined this road, from St. Giles to its junction with the Gosford Road, in the Township of Ireland, a distance of 34 miles, with a view of ascertaining whether a line could not be obtained that would avoid the many very steep hills that are met with on the one now travelled.

Mr. Baird's Report (Appendix E.) is very full and explicit of the result of a careful survey and estimate of the whole line. One of the Commissioners (Mr. Robinson) visited this road in September last, and was perfectly satisfied that such an alteration, as recommended by Mr. Baird, should be made; it is utterly impossible to improve the present road; the hills or rather mountains are numerous, very steep, and being composed of rock, cannot be cut down at any reasonable expense. The sum required, according to Mr. Baird's Report, to improve this road and make such deviations as are necessary, amounts to £5,689 5s. Od. but if sufficient were granted to locate and open the new portions of the line merely, and improve the worst parts of the old one, it would be of great benefit to the public. Were this done, and the Gosford Road improved from Ireland to Dudswell, there would be a stage placed on the road between Quebec and Sherbrooke, of a better description than the one now used, without delay, to the great convenience of the inhabitants: for this purpose about £3,000 would suffice. The bridges and culverts on the whole line of road are worn out and require renewing.

The Commissioners, in reference to this and other Public Roads in Lower Canada, on which large sums of public money have been expended, respectfully suggest the propriety of providing some more efficient means for keeping such roads in repair. The Gosford and Craig's Roads have both become (as has been stated before) almost impassable in many places for the want of a little timely labor, and attention to drainage and ordinary repair, and there is no doubt the Arthabaska Road will be in the same state in a few years, unless means are adopted to prevent it.

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One of the Commissioners (Mr. Robinson) visited all these roads in September last, and was particularly struck with the apparent absence of all means for repairing the roads where they pass through wild lands. There appears to be no statute labor or wild land tax applicable in these cases as in Upper Canada—the settlers only being obliged (as they stated to him) to repair the roads in front of their own property, thus leaving many miles totally neglected. These Roads have been opened at a large expense to the Province, through Townships owned almost altogether by private individuals, whose property is thereby increased in value more than four-fold; it is therefore but just they should be called upon to contribute to their maintenance, by the payment of a wild land tax, as in Upper Canada, where such an impost is found to give much satisfaction, and materially benefit the poor settler, whose only road to market lies through large tracts of wild land owned by absentees.

The inhabitants expressed their anxiety that those rich proprietors, who reside in Europe and the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, and other distant parts, should be made to contribute to the repair of the roads which so materially benefit them in a pecuniary point of view, and the Commissioners recommend that a tax of not less than one penny per acre, per annum, should be levied on all lands belonging to absentees, to raise a fund for keeping the roads in order.

Proposed Extension of Arthabaska Road, through Kingsey, to the Company's Road, on the River St. Francis.

The Commissioners have caused an examination of a line as above described; the distance is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the Engineer reports it will cost, to make the road in a proper manner, the sum of £2,149. The result of the survey shows that the saving in distance between the present terminus of the Arthabaska Road in Kingsey, and Melbourne Bridge, is not so great as represented by the inhabitants; the distance by the present travelled road, by Danville, being only $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and by the proposed line $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The necessity for opening this road until another bridge shall be built across the St. Francis below Melbourne, is therefore not so pressing; there being at present a road to Port St. Francis *via* Kingsey Church, which, with an expenditure of about £500, would afford access to the latter place.

It would also appear, from what the Engineer states, that a line laid out in extension of the Danville and Kingsey Road, from Wilcocks' to the Ferry at Beauvert's, on the Nicolet River, a distance of eight miles, to join the Company's Road to Port St. Francis, would cost £1,500, which, with the prospect of continuing the road from Danville, to intersect the Dudswell Road to Sherbrooke, (and much required,) would be of infinitely more benefit than the extension of the Arthabaska Road, as proposed; and these two lines the Commissioners recommend, as they do not involve a larger expenditure.

Proposed Road from the Craig's Road in Leeds, to the Lambton Road, through the Townships of Leeds, Broughton, and Tring.

A Survey for a line of road, as above mentioned, was made by Mr. Baird and his assistants, during last autumn, and his Report (Appendix O.) will explain fully the nature and extent of the contemplated improvement.

The Chief Commissioner, when in Leeds last September, was applied to by many of the inhabitants, on the subject of this road, but there being no appropriation, the Department could do no more than order a survey, which they did, being fully satisfied of the necessity

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of opening a road in the direction mentioned above, and the work is respectfully recommended to the favorable consideration of the Government, with a view to its being commenced as soon as circumstances will permit; the amount required is, according to Mr. Baird's estimate, £4,990 14s. The Commissioners believe that if the road were merely established and opened by this Department, so as to be passable even for a winter road, it would confer a great benefit on the inhabitants, and also, that the inhabitants themselves would do much towards its further improvement by voluntary labor; the amount required to do this would be about £1,500.

Proposed Road to connect the Gentilly Branch of the Arthabaska Road, from the Arthabaska Church, to the Gosford Road, near Ira Hall's, in the Township of Ireland.

Mr. Baird's Report (Appendix D.) and that of his assistant, Mr. Poudrier, will show the extent of cost of opening this new road. The land through which it passes is generally good, and would soon be settled if the road were made. It would shorten the distance to Three Rivers, from the Township of Ireland and parts adjacent, from 17 to 20 miles, and also very materially from the same places to Port St. Francis, besides affording the settlers, on Craig's and Gosford Roads an easier access to the St. Lawrence, by the Gentilly Branch, when the latter shall be completed.

The cost is stated at £3,360 19s. 3d. Another line to effect the same object was examined, as will be seen by Mr. Baird's Report, and although the cost is less (£2314 0s. 3d.) he gives his reasons for preferring the one first named.

Roads, &c., below Quebec.

The Commissioners refer to the Report of Mr. Sims, herewith transmitted, (Appendix K.) for detailed information respecting the works under his charge, viz :

Road from Metis to Mataune,
Metis Bridge,
Kempt Road,
Gaspé Road.

Mr. Sims reports the necessity of a small grant of £150 for essential repairs to the Kempt Road, and also an additional annual expenditure of £200, to pay persons to reside on the road and remove fallen timber, &c., and the Commissioners recommend the Report of Mr. Sims to the favorable consideration of the Government, so that provision should be made for the improvements recommended by him as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

Rimouski Bridge.

The erection of this bridge has been placed under contract for the sum of £1,318 8s., and to be completed in October next.

Note by the Chief Commissioner.—The Report on Works below Quebec, is not so full as was desired and intended it should be. Mr. Casgrain had given much attention to them, and from personal knowledge of many of the localities, would have been able to make suggestions and afford information of much value; but in consequence of his severe illness immediately on his return from Quebec in October last, he was quite unable to attend to any business of the kind. The Chief Commissioner, with unfeigned regret, records the fatal termination of Mr. Casgrain's illness on the 29th February, and takes this opportunity of expressing the high sense he entertained of the worth and integrity of that universally lamented gentleman. Mr. Casgrain was most assiduous in his exertions to forward by every means in his power the public interest; and the Chief Commissioner will ever remember with satisfaction the perfect harmony and good feeling which subsisted between them during the time they acted together, in conducting the arduous and varied duties of this Department of the Public Service.

ed in October next. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting any person to undertake the construction of this bridge, on terms which the Department could sanction.

Temiscouata Road.

The Department having, by an Order in Council, been directed to make certain repairs to the Temiscouata Portage Road without delay, in order that the Mail from Halifax might be brought by that route, one of the Commissioners (Mr. Casgrain) proceeded immediately to Quebec, to engage the services of a competent person to superintend the work. There being no time to be lost, and the repairs being spread over many miles, it was necessary to engage men and do what was required by day labor and not by contract; for this purpose, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Bois were furnished with tools and provisions, and with a party of men engaged at River du Loup proceeded without delay to commence operations. Two bridges, one over River aux Perches, and another over a small stream, were built, and such portions of the road between the head of Lake Temiscouata and the Dégelie on the Little Madawaska River, as most required it, were repaired. The whole expenditure, including tools, which are still on hand, amounts to £400.

From information derived from those who made the repairs, and other sources, the Commissioners are led to believe that an expenditure of £2,000 would place the whole road to the Province Line of New Brunswick in such order as to admit of stages passing over it with ease.

The bridge over the Cabaneau River is stated to be in a dangerous state, but from the late period of the season when the working party was there, and the high water, nothing could be done to it at that time. The Commissioners recommend that a new bridge should be built as early as circumstances will permit, this spring; the cost will not exceed £150.

Road from St. Agnes to Ha! Ha! Bay, on the Saguenay.

Mr. Stewart, an Assistant Engineer for some time in the employment of this Department, was sent to explore the country between the places above mentioned, in obedience to the commands of an Order in Council. The Report of Mr. Stewart, which is herewith transmitted (Appendix L.) together with a map, enters much into detail as to the facilities and expense of opening a road through a section of the country at present a perfect wilderness. The result of Mr. Stewart's exploration, which was made with much care in the months of August, September, and October last, is by no means favorable; the nature of the country is such as to prevent, except at an enormous expense, the formation of a good road. M. Stewart, however, has made an estimate for a bridle road, and which might also serve for a winter road for sleighs with light loads. This would cost, according to the estimate, £3,600, and the distance is sixty-one miles.

Proposed Bridge over the River Mailland, in the District of Huron.

Mr. Gzowski has sent a plan and estimate of a Bridge over the Mailland, in the Township of Wawanosh, and District of Huron, and reports that the best site for its construction, is a short distance from the line which divides the Crown Lands from the Canada Company's possessions.

The river, at this place, is wide, and the expense of a suitable bridge is more than the inhabitants can afford; the Crown Lands in the vicinity are rapidly settling, and the Commissioners strongly recommend

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that the sum of £1,176 11s. 4d., be granted for the erection of a substantial bridge, such as recommended by Mr. Gzowski.

Proposed Bridges from St. Ann to Vaudreuil.

The Commissioners respectfully refer to their last Report, as to the necessity of constructing these bridges as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit; the cost would be, according to Mr. Barrett's estimate, £18,262 18s.

Saint Maurice Bridge.

As intimated in the Report laid before the Legislature, at its last Session, arrangements are being made during the present winter, to raise the one arch which has undergone the greatest depression; the expense whereof is estimated at £50.

Champlain Bridge.

The Commissioners have failed hitherto in closing with the terms and demands of the proprietor of this bridge privilege. An appropriation for erecting a substantial bridge has been at their command ever since their assuming office, but owing to the difficulty alluded to, the public are in the meantime deprived of a safe means of communication, the present bridge being reported any thing but secure. In accordance with the terms of the Act granting the right to build the bridge and levy tolls, notice was served on the 18th December last, on the proprietor, to put the bridge in good repair.

Batiscan Bridge.

This work remains in good condition; it would be judicious economy, however, to cover in the sides with light boarding, so as to protect the important timbers against decay from moisture.

St. Anne la Pérade Bridges.

Since the restoration of these fine bridges, by adjustment and screwing up the tension rods, they preserve a fair outline, and the Commissioners have to report their general good condition.

BRIDGES SOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Chaudière Bridge.

Nothing has been required for this work during the past year, beyond an outlay of ten pounds, in levelling the roadway leading on to the bridge. The approach on the west bank is still exceedingly steep and objectionable, and requires improvement.

Elchemin Bridge.

This bridge was completed about fifteen months ago, and is one of the handsomest structures in the Province. The Commissioners expended £71 in improving the rocky approaches, in September last, and have also erected a Toll-house and gate at a further cost of £54.

Rivière du Chêne Bridge.

This has recently been finished, and is a substantial bridge, on the Queen-truss principle, built in three spans of ninety feet each, resting on piers and abut-

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ments of solid crib work, well elevated above the reach of ice and spring floods. Preparations are being made for putting up a Toll-house and gate, the cost not to exceed £50.

Bécancour Bridge.

This bridge is similar to the last in construction, but having four spans of 84 feet each, well lifted above the flood waters, which, in the spring, usually cover the adjacent lands. The workmanship on the two last mentioned bridges, has been creditably performed by Messrs Normand, the contractors. A Toll-house and gate will shortly be completed.

Godfroi Bridge.

The extensive flat at the mouth of the Godfroi River, overflowed at high water, is now passable by a strongly-built bridge of simple construction, about 1,300 feet in total length, having four of its widest bays spanned by King-truss frames of fifty feet each. This bridge, being in a very exposed situation, stands high above the influence of flood water and ice. At the present period, detached piers, forming ice-breakers, are being laid down, as required by the contract.

Nicolet Bridge.

A first-class bridge over the Nicolet River, opposite the Parish Church, is now passable, and will shortly be entirely completed. It is about 700 feet in total length, built in four spans of 172 feet each, on the Burr-truss principle, having ice-breakers sunk in advance of the piers. A Toll-house and gate will shortly be erected, and a considerable revenue, it is thought, will be collected at this Bridge.

Chateauguay Bridge.

This is the last work included under the appropriation for building bridges south of the St. Lawrence, and has been completed for about fifteen months, and remains in good order.

The foregoing (with the exception of the Chaudière) comprise the several Bridges mentioned in the Legislative Grant; and the Commissioners feel pleasure in stating, that (inclusive of authorised extra works on the Nicolet and Bécancour Bridges) the expenditure will not exceed the appropriation.

To complete the grand highway on the south shore, between the two last-named bridges, the Rivers Yamaska, St. Francis, and Richelieu, have to be crossed by the inconvenient and uncertain mode of scow ferriage. The Commissioners need hardly observe how desirable it would be, were funds available for the purpose, to complete this important frontier communication by throwing Bridges over these rivers also, and they would respectfully recommend that a small grant of £150 be placed at their disposal for making Surveys, Plans, and Estimates, for the information of Parliament.

Melbourne Bridge.

This much-desired connecting link between the opposite shores of the River St. Francis and the thriving villages and settlements in the neighborhood, was visited by the Engineer at the close of the month of January last, and then taken off the contractors' hands, completed as far as their engagement extended. The bridge is about 700 feet in extent, in four spans of 172 feet each, resting on wooden piers and abutments filled with stone; the truss work and roadway being also roofed and sided in.

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The waters of the St. Francis, equally with the Nicolet and Jacques Cartier, are liable to become formidable at certain seasons, and the dangerous jams which occur at the formation or breaking up of the ice, render great precaution necessary for the security of works of this class. The Melbourne Bridge accordingly is placed at a considerable height above the flood-water line. A Toll-house and gate are in course of erection.

Jacques Cartier Bridge.

This most desirable improvement on the Mail route to Quebec was expected ere the present date to have been delivered up by the Contractors complete, and in use by the public, had not difficulties attended the prosecution of the work which the Commissioners are disposed to believe could not have been altogether avoided. The masonry, which is of a massive character, has been carried on under great disadvantages, having a precipitous bank of great elevation on one side, while the centre pier from the high state of the summer water had not its foundation laid until late in the autumn, and was only completed a few days before the close of the year. On the completion of the centre pier the superstructure was immediately hurried forward, but a freshet or ice flood swept away the staging upon which the frame work was being constructed, and the loss of several valuable timbers, composing the western span, was the result; the eastern span being more advanced, stood firmly: recent reports, however, from the foreman in charge, promise a speedy completion of the work.

It would be most desirable if the Legislature would authorise the expenditure of some four or five hundred pounds in further reducing the grades of the approaches, and providing a strong protection fence.

There are three other very bad hills between Deschambault and Quebec, viz:—Chevretiere, Cote Noir, and at Cap Santé, which require improving, and the Cap Santé Road may be much improved by taking it along the flat ground near the river; the latter improvement should be undertaken by the Municipal Council, and when the line is established, a small sum, granted in aid of what the Council should be able to effect, would, it is believed, do all that is required.

Trent Works.

The work necessary to place the Slides in good working order is in progress, and will be completed in time for passing timber this season. The sum of £300 is much required for gravelling and making tight the Dams at Heeley's and Crooks' Falls; the water in the summer cannot be kept at a uniform height, and it is believed, the expenditure above named would be attended with the same beneficial results, in regard to the health of the surrounding country, as has been experienced at Bobcaygean Dam, where a similar course was pursued.

A grant was made last Session for improving the roads between the Trent Slides, and also, the road from Peterborough to Lindsay; but the amount not having been placed at the disposal of the Department, nothing has been done at either place.

Chisholm's Dam.

The Commissioners having in their last Report, suggested the propriety of an enquiry being made as to the expediency of removing a portion of the Dam at Chisholm's Rapids on the Trent, and a petition numerously signed asking for its removal, having been transmitted to the Department for Report, Mr. S. C. Keefer was

sent to examine into the subject; his Report thereon, is herewith transmitted, (See Appendix N.), to which the Commissioners refer for more particular information.

The result of Mr. Keefer's examination, leads him to object to the removal of the Dam; the chief object, however, in suggesting its removal, was the hope of being able to recover much of the land overflowed by it, and which has been paid for by the Government to a large amount, and there are still many claimants, to whom further sums will probably be awarded.

The Commissioners recommend that the Dam should be made tight before July next, which can be done at an expense of about £250, with the expectation that it will have a beneficial effect on the health of the inhabitants in the vicinity. There being mills erected, which are of much value to the surrounding country, and the proprietors of which, contending that they were induced to erect them on the assurance of being supplied with water from this dam, the Commissioners cannot recommend its removal.

Bobcaygean and Buckhorn Dams.

The work recommended to be done to these dams in the last General Report was accomplished in time, last summer, to test its utility, and it is satisfactory to find that when the leakage of the dams was stopped, and the water above them kept at a uniform height throughout the season, it had the effect anticipated of preventing to a great extent the sickness to which the inhabitants had, in former years, been subject. The work was performed in a satisfactory manner by Mr. Edmund Chamberlin, at a very moderate expense.

Peterborough Bridge.

This Bridge was finished last summer.

Trent Bridge.

The repair necessary to the swing of this bridge has been made at a trifling expense.

Shannonville Bridge.

This bridge is now in course of construction for the amount of the appropriation, £300, and will be finished early in the spring.

Proposed Improvement of Salmon River.

The attention of the Department having repeatedly been requested by the Collector of Customs and other respectable inhabitants of Dundee, to the state of the navigation of the Salmon River, Mr. McDonald, the Assistant Engineer in charge at Lachine, was sent to examine it in October last.

It appears the river is in many places obstructed by sunken logs and trees, which have the effect of checking the current, and cause a deposit of sand, which in some places has been the means of the formation of small islands; also, several boats were sunk in the river during the late war with the United States, which also obstruct the channel very injuriously.

To remove these obstructions, and deepen by dredging, some shallow places, would require the sum of £500, and the Commissioners respectfully recommend that sum being placed at the disposal of the Department, when no time will be lost in remedying an evil which is much felt by the inhabitants of that section of the country.

St. Ours Lock and Dam.

Mr. Barrett's Report, enclosing one from the Assistant Engineer (Mr. Walton), who had immediate charge (See Appendix H.), will shew the state in

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which that work is at present. Every exertion will be made to complete both the dam and lock during the present year, but much depends on the height of the water in the river. Should it be late in subsiding, as was the case last year, it would leave a very short working season, in which to accomplish all that remains to be done.

Lake St. Peter.

There being but a small balance remaining of the appropriation for this work, the Department was obliged to suspend operations on the 16th September last, after having reached the 10th buoy. The weekly returns of Mr. McKim, who was in charge, shew that 213,982 cubic yards were removed during the season, and Mr. Rubidge estimates there are 160,525 cubic yards yet to remove, in order to complete a channel throughout of 150 feet in width. To effect this, and trim up the sides of the cut where the full width has not been obtained, and put the dredges, &c. &c., in good working order, will require, according to Mr. Rubidge's Estimate, the sum of £14,213 10s. 11d.; and should it be determined to proceed with the work to that extent, no time should be lost in commencing the necessary repairs to the dredges and boats, in order that they may be ready to commence operations early in the season. Should this be done, the channel of 150 feet might be completed this year.

Frequent examination has been made by Mr. Rubidge and others, of the new cut, to ascertain whether it was filling up, and it is satisfactory to find that this is not yet the case to any perceptible extent. Mr. Rubidge took much pains to ascertain also whether the velocity of the current in the Cut was increased, and he reports, "there is no doubt a very sensible increase of current created by the operations in the New Channel, and the measurements taken shew not only the amount of this increase in the channel itself over the neighboring flats, but also bear out Capt. Bayfield's statement of a somewhat greater velocity obtaining in the New, over the Old or Ship Channel."

Montreal Emigrant Sheds and Hospitals.

The expenditure in providing accommodation for an unusually large number of sick and destitute Emigrants during the last summer, was very large. There were erected near the old Emigrant Hospital thirteen buildings, and at Point St. Charles upwards of thirty others of a better description. The cost of these was much increased by its being necessary to erect them in the shortest possible time, and without the possibility of providing materials or labor at the usual rates. The sickness among the truly unfortunate emigrants was raging at the time in the immediate vicinity of where the carpenters and other mechanics were employed, and the fear of taking the prevailing fever was so great as to make it extremely difficult to obtain the number of artizans required, even at the high rate of wages which it was found necessary to offer.

Grosse Isle Landing Pier.

This work was completed last autumn and afforded much accommodation to the emigrants; it is well and substantially built, and when recently visited by Mr. Patry (who proceeded to the Island to examine the state of the Emigrant Hospitals,) was found to have sustained no injury from the ice.

Emigrant Houses at Grosse Isle.

Twenty-two very capacious buildings, besides many smaller ones, were erected on different parts of the

Island, in situations selected by the Medical Superintendent, and sufficient, it is believed, to afford ample accommodation to any number of emigrants that may be looked for hereafter.

The Department feels under many obligations to Dr. Douglas, the Medical Superintendent, for the ready assistance given by him on all occasions to meet the pressing emergency which rendered it necessary to erect the buildings in the least possible time. The amount expended by this Department for the above work is £10,603 6s. 2d.

River St. Charles, Quebec.

The Engineer, Mr. Barrett, is preparing a Report and Plans and Estimates of such improvements as he recommends at this place, which will shortly be transmitted.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Sherbrooke Court House.

An examination of this building has lately taken place, which is much injured from wet penetrating the defective roof, and authority has been received to entirely renew the tin covering, and otherwise restore the building. The vaults are proposed to be kept dry by putting up two of Mr. Prowse's patent hot air stoves which are not only to preserve the records from perishing from moisture, but are also to heat the Court-room above. Further drainage is required, and the whole will be performed the coming season.

Montreal Court House.

Some trifling expenditures have taken place upon this unsuitable edifice, in adding new brick chimneys, sundry repairs to the interior, &c.; it is much to be hoped that Parliament will shortly provide a more befitting building for the Courts of Justice in this extensive District.

Montreal Gaol.

On an appropriation of the Legislature a plan and estimate had been prepared for extending the present very limited Prison-room in the District Gaol, founded upon the urgent representations of successive Grand Juries and the memorial of the Sheriff. A plan of a building forming a wing to the present edifice, and containing 144 cells, affording classification in some degree, and obviating the unavoidable custom of crowding several prisoners of all shades of guilt into one sleeping apartment, was submitted by the Commissioners for the approval of the Sheriff, and sanction of the Executive Government, and afterwards offered to contractors by public advertisement. The lowest tender received somewhat exceeded the Engineer's estimate; meanwhile, it was deemed advisable not only to embrace and adopt all the advantages of modern improvement in prison discipline which the penal institutions of the neighboring States and elsewhere afforded, but also to include the Penitentiary system of employing convicts in mechanical occupations by day, and confining them in separate cells by night. This mode being warmly recommended by the Sheriffs, one of these gentlemen proceeded for information to the adjoining States, and the officer of the Department visited the Military Prison here and the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston. A second plan is now in readiness,

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and to carry out the same the Commissioners will require a further grant of money. The amount sanctioned under the former plan provided materials only, the work and labour being furnished by the convicts under proper mechanics and foremen. This arrangement, however economical in execution, it was found would protract the finishing of the prison to a very indefinite period, and the pressing demands for room not admitting of delay, it has been represented as more desirable to give the whole work to some reputable builder, independent altogether of the prisoners' services, and this will account for the large additional sum now asked for.

Amount previously authorised,.....£4,205 0 0
Additional amount required..... 3,301 12 0

Public Offices, Montreal.

Many of the Departments of Public Business are carried on in inconvenient tenements, separated from each other, and held at high rents from private individuals; it has therefore long been desirable to bring these several offices into closer proximity, and authority was given to the Commissioners to attach a building or wing in rear of the Old Government House in Notre Dame Street. Accordingly this has been effected and will be ready for occupation by 1st May next; the building is one hundred and thirty six feet by thirty feet, four stories high, and contains about thirty large offices and also fire-proof vaults. It is heated by Mr. Smolenski's stoves, a modification of the Russian mode of warming interiors. It is confidently expected that when the building shall have become thoroughly dry, this system will be found fully to answer, and the heat disseminated by it in the corridors and chambers is of an agreeable temperature, free from the dry atmosphere produced by stoves; the economy of this principle is strongly insisted on, which experience alone will test. The Engineer reports that the upper back wall, from being exposed, before covering in, to the heavy rains and nightly frosts of December last, has suffered considerably, and many perished bricks will have to be replaced in spring. The outlay upon this building will be found appended.

Government House, Monklands.

The expenditure at Monklands, during the past year, for repairs and alterations, has been very great, amounting to £1,271 15s. 4d.; the house and offices are by no means calculated for the residence of the Governor General, and it is very desirable that provision should be made without delay for more suitable accommodation for His Excellency and family.

Quebec Court House.

The renovation of this building has been proceeded with during the past summer, under the charge of the superintending Architect; the total expenditure sanctioned by the Government has not however yet taken place, fully one half lying over until the ensuing spring. The sum actually disbursed is £334 0s. 6d., inclusive of £62 14s. 9d. an authorised outlay for fitting up the chamber of the Clerk of the Bankrupt Court, with fire-proof safe, office furniture, &c.; the alterations and improvements thus far effected are reported upon as satisfactory to the Judicial Authorities.

Quebec Gaol.

This building has very recently had its leaky and defective roof replaced in a thorough manner at an expense of £450; other important repairs, &c., are in progress, or have been completed, namely, recoating the front elevation with cement and paint, pointing the joints of the masonry, &c. The internal arrangements

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of the Females' Ward of the Prison have benefited by the salutary measure of removing what was an offensive nuisance outside the main walls, the accommodation being obtained by attaching a building of masonry thereto; the day rooms have thus added space given them, and the health of the inmates is better secured. A well has also been sunk on the premises for supplying wholesome water, the old well being impure from contiguous sewers, but it will remain serviceable as a reservoir in the event of fire: the amount expended, inclusive of new roof, gives the total sum of £810 5s. 10d.

Light-houses.

It was not considered necessary to send Capt. McIntyre to inspect all the Light-houses last year, he having not long before carefully examined them, and made such repairs as were then required; and others have been attended to by officers of this Department who were employed in the vicinity.

The Commissioners respectfully refer to their Report of last year, on the subject of supplying the Light-houses with oil, and to repeat the recommendation then made of obtaining the best description of that article by private purchase, to be afterwards distributed by Capt. McIntyre; this mode, it is believed, would be attended with a considerable saving, and ensure a better quality of oil.

The subject of maintaining Light-houses in the most efficient state is one of much importance, and the remarks of the Committee on Commerce in the Congress of the United States, are so applicable to the situation of this Province in respect to its Light-house management, that an extract is submitted for the serious consideration of the Government:

"In the opinion of the Committee there should be established a plan of inspection more efficient; frequent visitations, and minute examinations by competent Inspectors, would ensure vigilance, economy and order on the part of the keepers. The Inspectors should be men thoroughly acquainted with all the details of Light-house management and superintendency, with the manner of adjusting the lamps and reflectors, and of keeping them in good order.

"Frequent Reports from them to the general Superintendent would enable the latter to judge of the faithfulness and ability of the keepers, of the amount of the necessary repairs, of the quantity of the oil consumed, of the quality of the lights; in a word, with all the minutiae of the establishment.

"The Collectors acting as Superintendents cannot possess that information and practical knowledge necessary to a perfect administration of the system; the mode of conducting it has formed no part of their studies; they lack both theory and experience.

"In a Report made to the Senate from the Committee on Commerce, by Governor Davis, in 1838, he says:—The Lights should be visited by a general Inspector, who is master of the whole subject, being fully capable of estimating the character of the apparatus, its condition, the manner in which it is managed, whether the keepers are capable and faithful, and whether the oil is such as it should be: in short, this visitor should be so thoroughly skilled in every thing pertaining to the subject, as to keep the Light-houses in as perfect a condition as the arts and the progress of science will allow. We have already said certain Collectors of the Customs are the Inspectors of the Light-houses in their respective districts; it is manifest that the two offices have no natural con-

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“ nection, for they require qualifications quite different;
 “ the one should understand the laws of light as it is
 “ affected by reflectors and refractors, the other, the
 “ character and the value of merchandise; and there is
 “ no affinity between the employments: nor does it
 “ follow that one who is well qualified for a collector-
 “ ship has a particle of that information which is
 “ essential to a well conducted system of lights.

“ The number is great; the duty is merely collateral,
 “ their visits are seldom; their attention little engaged
 “ in the matter; they have no control over the system,
 “ have no knowledge beyond their districts, and the
 “ consequence is that their inspection is generally of
 “ little importance, and has little tendency to expose
 “ the faults or improve the character of the system.
 “ Indeed, so necessary is some other inspection that
 “ the Contractors who furnish oil are required to view
 “ and report upon the condition of each light; and so
 “ also are the immediate keepers. The subject was
 “ early committed to the Collectors, as a matter of con-
 “ venience, but we may well enquire now whether its
 “ importance does not call for a more skilful supervi-
 “ sion, one that will give harmony and character to the
 “ whole system, and make it not only keep pace with
 “ the progress of population and business, but with the
 “ advancement of mechanical and scientific improve-
 “ ments. In the opinion of the Committee, these views
 “ are entitled to the respectful consideration of Congress.

“ The appointment of Inspectors whose duty it
 “ should be to devote their entire time, under the
 “ direction of the general Superintendent, to frequent
 “ examinations of the Light-houses, light-boats, buoys,
 “ &c., would be attended with no great increase of
 “ expense. The amount now paid to the Collectors
 “ acting as Superintendents, is about eleven thousand
 “ dollars. There is already attached to the establish-
 “ ment a small vessel, which, with the addition of
 “ another, and the salaries of two Inspectors for the
 “ two districts on the Atlantic coast, bays, &c., (if
 “ two should be deemed necessary) the increase of
 “ expense will be inconsiderable. The frequent re-

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“ ports of these Inspectors to the general Superinten-
 “ dent would enable him at all times to know the
 “ precise condition and order of the establishment, and
 “ to increase its efficiency, usefulness, and economy.”

The Report of Capt. McIntyre (Appendix M.) will show what has been done on Lake St. Francis and other places by him during the last summer.

*Awards for Damages caused by the construction of
Public Works.*

The Commissioners have caused a statement of the awards that have already been made, to be prepared, with a view to the necessary provision being made by Parliament for their payment.

The Commissioners in their last Report noticed the necessity of avoiding the liability to such claims being made as much as possible, by settling before-hand for all damage likely to be done; for want of due attention to this heretofore the Province has been subjected to much loss, and there are still many claims undisposed of. The full extent of these claims has not yet been ascertained, as persons are constantly preferring them. The time will soon expire, when, by the recently passed Act, they can be brought forward, and the Commissioners trust no extension of it will be permitted.

A statement is herewith sent shewing the expenditure on all the works in the Province, as required by the Act regulating this Department, and one will be prepared shewing the amount required for their completion, according to the estimates of the several Engineers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. ROBINSON,
Chief Comm'r. P. W.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

16th March

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	NAME OF WORK.	Appropriations in Halifax Currency.		Amount expen- ded up to 1st January, 1848.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	Welland Canal.....	830,653	2 11	768,251	13 4		
2	St. Lawrence Canals.....			1,979	15 4		
	Lachine Canal.....			327,016	7 11	} 949,630	} 5 11
	Beauharnois Canal.....	975,460	15 8	303,847	13 5		
	Cornwall Canal.....			75,300	2 2		
	Williamsburg Canal.....			241,486	7 1		
	Lake St. Peter.....	74,500	0 0	73,306	15 8		
3	Burlington Bay Canal.....	50,000	0 0	47,320	11 5		
4	Hamilton and Dover Road.....	42,068	15 9	40,164	9 4		
6	Newcastle District, &c.....			9,356	12 0		
	Crooks' Rapids.....			10,517	1 6	} 81,308	} 15 8
	Heely's Falls.....			9,739	14 3		
	Middle Falls.....			5,223	5 2		
	Ranny Falls.....			12,209	3 11		
	Harris' Rapids.....			1,647	3 3		
	Rice Lake Road.....			7,274	9 2		
	Seymour Bridge.....			1,367	7 5		
	Buckhorn Bridge.....	83,114	19 8	477	6 7		
	Whitlaw's Rapids.....			6,275	4 9		
	Chisholm's Rapids.....			7,728	2 6		
	Seugog Rapids.....			6,723	19 9		
	Fiddler's Island.....			220	15 0		
	River Trent.....			338	14 0		
	Bobcaygean Bridge.....			221	15 8		
	Peterboro' Bridge.....			1,988	0 9		
7	Windsor Harbour.....			25,040	19 2	} 99,713	} 15 5
	Dover Harbour.....			9,671	9 5		
	Long Point Lights.....			2,275	0 7		
	Windsor and Seugog Road.....			9,184	14 2		
	Rondeau Road.....	119,148	13 10	371	4 9		
	Port Stanley Harbour.....			16,704	5 0		
	Port Stanley Road.....			24,678	3 11		
	Rondeau Harbour.....			11,787	18 5		
8	Ottawa Improvements.....	68,118	16 0	68,376	18 4		
9	Main North Toronto Road.....	39,833	6 8	39,670	11 7		
10	Bridges between Montreal and Quebec.....	37,777	15 6	31,814	0 5		
11	Brantford Road.....	61,111	2 3	49,669	11 5		
12	Chatham, Sandwich, &c, Road.....	45,077	7 7	46,584	3 1		
13	River Richelieu Improvements.....	25,953	1 7	15,413	15 8		
14	Gaols and Court Houses.....			5,695	7 10		
15	Public Buildings.....			5,030	17 5		
16	Owen's Sound Road.....	5,500	0 0	4,223	13 8		
17	Seugog and Narrows Road.....	2,000	0 0	1,112	18 10		
18	Surveys, Canada West.....	1,000	0 0	998	10 3		
19	Surveys, Canada East.....	600	0 0	605	17 4		
20	Amherstburg and Sandwich Road.....	1,000	0 0	962	8 2		
21	Cornwall and L'Orignal Road.....	900	0 0	855	8 7		
22	Toronto Custom House.....	2,560	0 0	2,537	1 1		
23	Cascades Road.....	20,322	2 1	20,322	2 1		
24	Kennebec Road.....	3,299	0 0	3,035	5 10		
25	Arthabaska Road.....	16,461	0 0	16,042	8 0		
26	Bridges, South of St. Lawrence.....	14,000	0 0	11,455	13 0		
27	Granby Road.....	32,899	0 0	11,374	6 4		
28	Grand River Swamp Road.....	10,000	0 0	9,963	6 9		
29	Rouge Hill Improvements.....	7,500	0 0	7,463	19 4		
30	L'Orignal and Bytown Road.....	5,939	0 0	1,448	19 10		
31	Belleville Bridge.....	1,500	0 0	1,446	15 7		
32	Gaspé Roads.....	9,134	0 0	7,570	8 5		
33	Chemin des Caps.....	3,500	0 0	961	0 7		
34	Champlain Bridge.....	1,000	0 0	2	0 0		
35	Jacques Cartier Bridge.....	3,750	0 0	3,261	18 9		
36	Stanstead Road.....	15,800	0 0	11,854	3 0		
37	Chatham Bridge.....	2,100	0 0	10	0 0		
38	Chats Portage Road.....	1,250	0 0	49	7 2		
39	Grosse Isle Wharf.....	3,100	0 0	3,080	0 4		
40	Cobourg Harbour.....	500	0 0	1	5 0		
41	Light Houses.....	7,900	0 0	4,460	6 3		
42	Grimsby Road.....	8,000	0 0	7,954	6 8		
43	Rondeau Road.....	1,969	1 2	1,971	4 0		
44	Dover Road (Mountain).....	5,500	0 0	4,449	15 10		
45	River Trent Booms.....	1,000	0 0	770	12 9		
46	Chambly Canal Claims.....	825	17 4	437	2 9		

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

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	NAME OF WORK.	Appropriations ^y in Halifax Currency.			Amount expen- ded up to 1st January, 1848.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
47	Buckhorn and Bobcaygean Dam,.....	400	0	0	127	0	0
48	Kingston to Ottawa Road,.....	1,500	0	0	101	11	10
49	Notawasaga Bridges and Hills,.....	1,000	0	0	65	2	6
50	Waterloo to Sherbrooke Road,.....	506	11	3	480	0	0
51	Kempt Road,.....	355	15	6	127	13	6
52	Metis and Mataune Road,.....	2,611	0	0	277	6	7
53	Survey, Missisquoi Canal, &c.,.....	76	9	0	76	9	0
54	Expenses, Arbitrators,.....	143	13	5	143	13	5
55	Tecumseth Road,.....	48	12	6	48	12	6
56	Chambly Canal,.....	330	14	9	448	15	8
57	Narrows Bridge,.....	50	16	4	50	16	4
58	Arbitrations,.....	2,500	0	0	434	14	10

Certified to be a correct Statement from the Books of the Department.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Sec. Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS,
Montreal, 25th February, 1848.

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- B.—Report of J. B. Mills, on the Williamsburg Canals.
- C.—Report of C. S. Gzowski, on the several Works under his charge.
- D.—Report of N. H. Baird, on proposed road to connect the Arthabaska and Gosford Roads.
- E.—Report of N. H. Baird, on the Craig's Road.
- F.—Report of T. C. Keefer, on Ottawa Slides and Roads.
- G.—Report of N. H. Baird, on Gosford Road.
- H.—Report of A. Barrett, on the St. Ours Lock and Dam.
- I.—Report of A. Barrett, on the Lachine Canal.
- K.—Report of A. H. Sims, on Roads, &c., below Quebec.
- L.—Report of James Stewart, on Survey for Road from St. Agnes to Ha! Ha! Bay, on the Saguenay.
- M.—Report of Capt. McIntyre, on improvements in Lake St. Francis, and management of Light-houses, &c.
- N.—Report of T. C. Keefer, as to expediency of removing Dam at Chisholm's, on the Trent.
- O.—Report of N. H. Baird, on Survey for road through the Townships of Leeds, Broughton, and Tring.

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A.

Report of Samuel Keefer, on the Welland Canal.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 15th January, 1848.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from the Department of Public Works, I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the present state of the Welland Canal, together with an estimate of the probable monthly expenditure upon all the works for the next half year, commencing from the 10th instant.

Having, in my former Reports, entered fully into every Engineering question, and touched upon every other subject connected with the works, that in my judgment appeared to be of interest to the Commissioners, and having, only in May last, furnished an estimate in detail of its total cost when completed, it is unnecessary that I should at this time revert to them again. The estimate of the monthly expenditure, called for by the Department, with a short Report on the state of the Canal, is all, therefore, that appears to be called for at the present time.

First,—With regard to the Navigation.

The navigation of the Canal has been maintained uninterrupted throughout the past season, with the exception of three days' stoppage in the early part of October, caused by a steamboat breaking one of the gates of Lock No. 5. (Most fortunately, however, we were provided with spare gates; otherwise, the delay might have been serious.) It may be said to have fairly commenced on the 14th April, and terminated on the 9th December, making 240 days of navigation.

If the water could have been suffered to remain in the Canal all winter, there would have been at least 250 days of navigation.

The tolls collected last year amounted to £30,135 6s. 2d., being an increase of £3,610 7s. 5d. over the previous year.

The tolls in 1844	amounted to	£25,513	3	10
“ 1845	“	19,086	5	9
“ 1846	“	26,524	18	9
“ 1847	“	30,135	6	2

Although the business of the past season was commenced with very encouraging prospects, under the stimulus of high prices, the re-action which followed produced a stagnation of trade, and a consequent falling off of the receipts during the latter months of the season. All the mills on the Canal were thrown idle. Hence, the increase upon the year has not been so great as was anticipated at the opening of the season, but, nevertheless, as compared with the receipts ten years ago, the increase is striking.

The tolls in the year 1837 were £5,516 4 4

Do. collected in the month
of May, 1847, . . . 6,187 12 8

or the tolls in ten years have increased more than five fold!

The improvements introduced into the line of navigation last year, by deepening the Feeder to eight and a half feet, and by bringing the new direct line between St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie into use, have been of material advantage. Two further improvements will be gained next season, which will add still further to the accommodation of the Trade: first, the deepening of the Feeder to nine and a half feet; and, the adoption of the new Harbour at Port Dalhousie, where we shall have eleven feet of water in place of eight and a half feet, as afforded by the old Harbour. Vessels drawing nine feet three inches of water may in future navigate the Canal.

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Secondly,—Repairs of Old Works.

A few laborers on different parts of the Canal have been kept constantly employed, during the past season, in raising and repairing banks; making stone walls to protect them from the surf; ditching and draining flats covered with back water, the earth from which was employed to raise and strengthen the banks; quarrying and boating stones and gravel for the protection of the banks; setting up snubbing posts along the banks, &c. &c. &c.

The old Aqueduct, which, in the early part of the season, gave us some trouble and apprehension, has been effectually repaired.

The expenditure upon the repairs of the old works during the winter will be much greater than it will be for many years, on account of the necessity of undertaking and completing everything connected with the line of navigation that might make it requisite hereafter to draw off the water, and thus make an end of a practice which has necessarily obtained for many years past, and which is not only injurious to the banks of the Canal, but also puts a stop to all the machinery upon it.

A statement of the probable monthly expenditure is submitted herewith.

Third,—State of New Works.

Beginning at Port Dalhousie, I have the pleasure of informing the Commissioners that the new Harbour here is now far advanced; that, with proper exertions, it can, though in an incomplete state, be brought into use in the spring, ready for the opening of the navigation. This will be of incalculable advantage to the Trade. The old Harbour, besides being in a very critical condition, inconvenient, and dangerous of entrance, affords only eight and a half feet depth of water; whereas the new one will give eleven feet in the spring, and, when completed, twelve feet of water,—the approach to it being easy, and the entrance safe. Old Lock No. 1 will then be cancelled.

The East Pier has been extended out from shore 1420 feet, the West Pier 1640 feet, both carried to eleven feet water, and three feet of the superstructure raised thereon. There is a good channel, of one hundred feet in breadth and twelve feet in depth, dredged out alongside of the West Pier, and a sufficient channel from the ends of the piers to the first lock. The body of the old waste weir is now the only obstacle to be removed, in order to give an easy entrance from the lake to the new lock, and there is plenty of dredging power here (four dredges) to remove it in a very short time, so soon as the weather will admit of their being brought into operation.

We are now engaged in removing all parts of it above the water, and as much of it below the water as can be got out without using the dredge; and are also laying down the pier between the waste weir and the lock. The progress of this Harbour has been very satisfactory so far; but still much remains to be done before it can be placed in such a condition as the important object it is designed to answer, would seem to demand. To complete the Harbour according to the plan, and to afford suitable protection, the Eastern Pier must be extended 580 feet, and the Western 190 feet, to reach twelve feet water outside of the bar. The entire space between the piers must be dredged out to an uniform depth of twelve feet, and the piers themselves must be raised to their intended height, six feet above the water, and a Light-house erected on the extremity of the Eastern pier. A sufficient channel to lead the discharge from the new waste weir to the piers must also be dredged out, in order to prevent deposits from taking place between the piers.

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As the season advances, however, the Harbour will gradually become safer and more commodious, and, by the time the fall gales set in, it will be in a condition to resist their utmost force, and to afford all the protection that can reasonably be desired.

Port Dalhousie to Thorold.

We are now engaged in completing some parts of the Canal between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines, denominated Sections B and C, that, for want of time, could not be finished last winter; repairing lock-gates damaged by the last year's business; and finishing up about the locks and levels between St. Catharines and Thorold.

A new road has been made on the west side of the Canal between Locks No. 1 and 2, and likewise from Lock No. 1 to the intersection of the old road leading to St. Catharines on the east side of the Canal, the expense of which has been charged against land damages. The making of these roads, besides being of great advantage to the neighborhood, has enabled us to dispense with the swing bridge formerly maintained below old Lock No. 2.

Thorold to Deep Cut.

The frequent and dangerous floods that have occurred at Marlatt's and Darr's culverts, caused by the insufficiency of discharge at these culverts, have occasioned some damage to property, and rendered the culverts themselves insecure. It, therefore, became necessary to rebuild them, without loss of time, in a more permanent manner, and to provide sufficient water-way.

The work having been duly authorised, arrangements were accordingly made for the delivery of the materials before the close of navigation, and the works are now well advanced. The pits are nearly excavated, and in another fortnight the foundations will be laid. It will require great exertion to get them built and the banks made up again before the opening of the navigation; but the work is in good hands, and no pains or exertions will be spared to forward them, so that there will be no delay on their account.

Deep Cut (Sections 15 and 16).

All the sloping of the banks for which money has been appropriated, has been completed. The worst parts have been relieved of a dangerous load, and what remains to be removed is at a place where no danger from slides is apprehended, and must therefore remain to be completed under another appropriation, although the appearance of it is very unsightly.

The dredging is well advanced, and can be completed by midsummer this year.

For the last two winters, the water in the Deep Cut has been maintained at the height of the Grand River level, by throwing dams across at both ends, and removing them again in the spring. But this winter, as we are within one year of the time when the Lake Erie level is to be adopted, it has been considered advisable to test the safety of the banks by letting down the water *gradually* to within two feet of that level.

Accordingly, the dams have not been made as before, but the lock-gates at Allenburgh and Port Robinson, and the guard-gates at the latter place, have been closed and made tight to retain the waters. The leakage through these will suffice to give a gradual descent to the surface, which has already fallen four feet since the close of the navigation. A fairer means of testing the banks could not be desired. The effect of this subsidence of the water is developed in the partial movement of the same slide that was set in motion

in the spring of 1846, on the west side of the Canal, when the water was suddenly lowered six feet by a breach in the bank at Port Robinson; and also in a slight crack and settlement of a few inches on the opposite side. These occurrences, it must be confessed, are not calculated to inspire confidence, but are not sufficient, in my opinion, to cause alarm. The banks, every where else, look firm, and this slide on the west side is one that I had made up my mind must be removed, sooner or later. If it moves no more, the expense of dredging it out will not exceed £200; and it must be admitted, that the importance of obtaining Lake Erie for a Feeder, is too great to allow us to become discouraged by an occurrence of this kind. The banks will be pretty well tested before the spring.

Port Robinson to the Aqueduct.

This portion of the Canal has given me no little anxiety, though as yet there has been no accident to the navigation on it since I have been in charge. The banks of the new Canal, upon Sections 17 and 21, have been laid too near the margin of the Welland, where the soil is of a soft and treacherous nature. In the process of building the bank on Section 17, several slides took place, which, although expensive, were rather beneficial than otherwise, because they served to form a broader base for the bank, and a terrace outside to act as a counterpoise against it. To give additional security, a double row of piles has been driven on the outside.

Intending to bring this part of the Canal into use next spring, I took the precaution, last fall, of testing this bank, by letting upon it nearly the full head of Grand River level, and allowing it to remain so for several weeks; no further subsidence was perceptible.

On Section 21, I had not the same opportunity of testing the bank, because the quantity of material to be obtained in the new line, outside of the line of navigation, was insufficient to form the bank. I am, therefore, compelled to build it in winter, and the work is now in progress. The same difficulty, with regard to slides, is also experienced upon this section; but by careful attention to the formation of the bank, I hope to be successful. It will be brought into use in the spring. Messrs. Cook & Co., the Contractors, are collecting a good force on Sections 19 and 20, and using every exertion to get those sections completed before spring. The hard parts must, at least, be accomplished, in order that if any earth should happen to remain in, it may be removed with the dredge, without making it necessary again to draw off the water.

The Contractors are providing the material for the locks at Port Robinson and the Aqueduct, which serve to restore the navigation of the Welland, interrupted by the Aqueduct. These locks can be completed this year without difficulty.

The New Aqueduct.

This structure is completed all to the coping, the concrete in the bottom, and the bottom flooring. The coping is mostly prepared, and the Aqueduct will be completed and coffer dams removed early in the spring.

Sections 23 to 26.

In consequence of the scarcity of labourers in this vicinity, and the paramount necessity of prosecuting with all vigour during winter, the sections northward of the Aqueduct, which are mixed with the old line of Canal, I have not insisted on the Contractors making a commencement on these sections until a sufficient force can be obtained for the others—all the sections from 17 to 26 having been contracted for by

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the same persons. The force now employed on the sections northward of the Aqueduct will altogether be applied, with such additional hands as can be collected in the mean time upon the sections to the southward of it, after the opening of the navigation; and it is expected that they will all be completed in good time next fall.

The new culvert at the Junction, on Section 23, is completed. The materials for the one at Sym's Creek, on Section 24, are mostly delivered and partly framed. The pit will shortly be excavated, and the culvert will be finished early in spring.

Section 27 (Rock Section).

About the middle of August last, Messrs. Wood & Co., the Contractors for this section, stopped work, under protest, claiming from the Department a large balance, which they maintained would be due them if the work were correctly measured. A measurement was therefore made, which only confirmed the correctness of our former estimates, and I, therefore, called upon the Contractors to proceed with their work, and stated, if they did not, the drawback would be forfeited. It was resumed by them again in November, but in the meantime the section became filled with water, which cannot be drawn off until the ditch is carried up from the Junction through the earth sections, (24 to 26) and which, according to the contract, is the first work to be accomplished upon those sections. The rock remaining upon this section is inconsiderable—not more than 2000 cubic yards.

A good force is now applied upon the Canal and Basin between the Guard Lock and the Harbour. The material being clay and muck, this part of the Canal, together with the earth remaining at the north end of the section, can be completed by the first of August next.

The Guard Lock (Port Colborne).

The walls of the Guard Lock have been raised to half their height, and the materials are all provided for the remainder. The Contractors for this lock, Messrs. Brown & McDonell, are bound to complete the rock excavation at the former proposed site of the Guard Lock, and which can be done simultaneously with the other works on Section 27.

Port Colborne Harbour.

The piers of the inner Harbour have been built up to surface of water, and the entire space between them has been excavated to give 11 feet water. The coffer dam will be removed early in the spring, so that vessels may use this as a Harbour the ensuing season.

Some portion of the timber for the completion of the outer Harbour is on hand, as well as some iron; but Mr. Russell having completed the part he had contracted for, and received his final estimate, it becomes necessary to make another contract for the part remaining. I have recommended a tender given by Messrs. Cotton & Rowe, and if it is accepted, the work will be resumed again vigorously in the spring, and the Harbour will be completed before next winter.

Port Maitland Harbour.

This Harbour is completed and requires no further outlay upon it, except for repairs, which for many years will be very trifling. It possesses every advantage as a Harbour that was anticipated, or can reasonably be desired, and is often used as a Harbour of Refuge by the American steamboats.

Guard Lock, (Dunnville).

The works connected with a second pair of gates are now in progress. These, with the gates now in

use, will form a lift-lock for the better accommodation of the trade, and for the preservation of a supply of water in the dry season. The Contractor has commenced laying the foundation, all the materials are on hand, and the whole will be completed in good time for the opening of the navigation.

The Feeder.

A force of 120 men is now employed in deepening the Feeder between Broad Creek and the Boulton Ditch, a distance of about four miles, to give a channel of 9½ feet draught of water. It will be completed early in March.

Materials have been provided and the pit nearly excavated for the culvert under the Feeder, between Broad Creek and Cranberry Creek, which must be completed before the 20th March. These two improvements are charged against "Old Works," and when they are accomplished, the Feeder will require no further repairs.

Spare Gates, &c. &c.

We have been admonished of the necessity of having a few spare gates on hand, for the different size locks, by the accidents that have occurred during the past season. One gate was broken and had to be replaced by another, and two others were damaged, needing repairs. I have procured the iron and have made contracts for the timber, and will have the gates framed and ready for use early in the spring.

A lifting scow, with a movable crane, is also required for raising and placing the gates, and will be generally useful for lifting heavy weights, removing stones and sunken timber from the bottom of the Canal, and for many other purposes that need not be mentioned. Mr. Chickeluna has contracted for it and will have it ready by the 1st April.

These precautions are absolutely necessary to prevent interruption to the navigation. The expenses will be charged against "Old Works."

It is proper that I should remark, in reference to the times mentioned in this Report for the probable completion of the new works, that I did not receive authority for proceeding with many of these works until the 28th October last, and, therefore, in consequence of the delay that has occurred, it cannot be expected that the period fixed in my former Reports, for the completion of all these works, should turn out to be correct. I may further observe that the change from the present Grand River level to that of Lake Erie cannot, with any degree of prudence, be made during the season of navigation. It would be most injudicious to lower the water suddenly in the Deep Cut to the Lake Erie level. The proper and prudent course will be to let down the water gradually next winter, and then to open the new route for the navigation in the spring of 1849.

All of which is respectfully submitted, for the information of the Commissioners, by,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Engineer, W. C.

THOMAS A. BEGLY, Esquire,
Secretary Public Works,
&c. &c. &c.,
Montreal.

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B.

Report of J. B. Mills, on the Williamsburg Canals.

MATILDA, 5th Feb., 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of presenting the following short Report, respecting the Williamsburg Canals. I believe it is generally known that all the Canals are open to the Trade, and have been successfully used accordingly, since they were opened.

The Galops Canal was opened in November, 1846.
The Farren's Point Canal was opened in June, 1847.
The Rapide Plat Canal was opened in September, 1847.
The Point Iroquois Canal was opened in October, 1847.

The final estimates upon all the original contracts on account of these Canals, have been returned to the Department, except the one for lock-gates and bridges. The accompanying statement shews the amount expended on contracts, as also the balance remaining unexpended, referring to the estimate of November, 1845.

The following works are in progress, viz :

Canal and Ferry Scows, 4 each,.....	£300	0	0
One Lock-house—Guard-lock, Rapide Plat,.....	180	0	0
Fencing Government ground, about Locks,	201	0	0
Pier, Head of Rapide Plat,.....	450	0	0
Repairs of Slide, Rapide Plat,.....	200	0	0
Sundry small matters unsettled,.....	150	0	0
	£1,481	0	0

I have frequently heretofore proposed and urged the construction of the following works, viz :

- 1.—Guard Gates at head of Point Iroquois and Farren's Point Canals.
- 2.—Inner Slope or Protection Walls upon all the Canals.
- 3.—Mill Flumes, passing the walls of the lift-locks.
- 4.—Dredging, opposite Chimney Island, near and below Prescott.

My Report of June, 1847, includes remarks upon said works, and an estimate for the same, to which, I beg to refer, as containing, in brief, my views on their importance. At the same time, I am constrained still to urge them on the attention of the Commissioners, and to say, that if any of them has precedence in importance, it is the "Protection Walls," which, the longer they are delayed, the more expensive will they be, and the more the Canals will be filled with earth from the banks.

With reference to the question, not unfrequently put—Are you to improve any more points between Prescott and Cornwall, where the navigation is difficult?—it may be proper to remark that though some of said points, viz:—Weaver's, Cook's, Cassleman's and Pointe-aux-Pins, occasion some difficulty, in towing with the *older class* of steamers, yet, it is believed, that as said *older class* disappears, and the new and improved class prevails, said called difficult points will be little heeded.

I am confirmed, in my opinion, that no further improvement is necessary, except it should be deemed desirable by the Department, to complete the improvements, with reference to the passage of barges, independently, in which case, "*Towing Paths*," between these Canals will be necessary; or it may be well, at least, to make them passing said points.

I hope soon to be able to hand over condensed and permanent documents, relating to these Williamsburg Canals.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,) J. B. MILLS,
Civil Engineer.

W. B. Robinson, Esq., and
C. E. Casgrain, Esq.,
Commissioners of Public Works.
&c. &c. &c.

	Estimate of November, 1845.			Amount of Work done, February, 1848.			Balance unexpended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Galops' Canal,.....	46,689	17	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	50,967	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Point Iroquois Canal,.....	44,889	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	51,980	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Rapide Plat,.....	73,510	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,903	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Farren's Point,.....	32,750	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	35,065	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Lock Gates,.....	11,940	0	0						
Turning Bridges (six),.....	2,340	0	0						
Houses for six Locks,.....	2,400	0	0						
Removing Coffer Dams,.....	3,056	0	0						
Roads and Bridges,.....	613	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$						
	218,190	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	214,916	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,273	15	11

C.

Report of C. S. Gzowski, on the several Works under his charge.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE, TORONTO,
16th February, 1848.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions to furnish the Department of Public Works with a general Report on the works under my charge, during the past year, I beg leave to submit the following :

In my general Report of the 4th May, 1847, I have reported fully on all the works under my charge, completed, in progress, and contemplated. In the present one I shall report in detail on those in progress, only; making a few general remarks on the works completed, and most respectfully referring the Commissioners for their details to my general Report of the 4th May last.

The London and Port Sarnia Road.

Nothing has been done on this road since its completion, and for want of mere ordinary repairs it is becoming in many places impassable.

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The country along the line of this road is improving, and the traffic increasing rapidly; so much so that there are portions of the road, which, if permanently improved and tolls charged on them, would yield a large revenue.

I beg leave to bring it to the notice of the Commissioners, that some steps should be taken towards ameliorating the condition of this road.

The London and Chatham Road.

This road is in the same situation as the Sarnia Road, and for want of attention since it was completed, is very rapidly approaching to destruction.

This being one of the portions of the main highway through the Province, from east to west, and one of the shortest and most convenient routes for the American travel, more particularly during the winter season, the traffic upon it has much increased, and should it be placed in a proper state of repair, it would become one of the greatest thoroughfares in that portion of the Province.

A grant of £2,000 currency was made during the last Session of Parliament, to construct a new bridge across the River Thames at Chatham. Tenders were advertised for, and Mr. C. B. Hewitt's tender, being the lowest, was accepted.

The Contractor has made arrangements for the materials required, and the work is to be proceeded with vigorously in the spring.

The amount expended on this bridge, up to the 1st January, 1848, is..... £15 0 0

The London and Port Stanley Plank Road.

This road continues to be generally in a very fair state of repair; the planks, however, in a few places are beginning to be worn to such an extent that they will have to be replaced with new material, and on sandy portions of the road they are affected in many places with dry rot.

The expense of repairing this road will be greater this year than it was last, but I am of opinion that the revenue derived from the tolls will also increase, the traffic on the road being so much greater than it was.

The London and Brantford Road.

The planked portion of this road continues to be in an excellent state of repair, and but a few spots will require to be replaced with new planks.

The stone portion of the road has suffered much more this winter, than it has done since it was completed, the constant changes in the weather preventing the repairs being performed satisfactorily.

Every preparation is, however, made to repair the road effectually on the opening of the spring.

Portion of the Hamilton and Brantford Road, called the Grand River Swamp Road.

This road is in a very fair state of repair; there are some spots of loose plank upon it, which, however, cannot be altogether avoided, more particularly in clay soil. Trifling repairs in the spring will put that road in excellent order.

At the western terminus of this road in the Town of Brantford, a new bridge is now being erected across the Grand River.

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• The details, and necessity for constructing this work, are fully explained in my general Report of 4th May last, to which I beg leave most respectfully to refer.

The work is progressing satisfactorily; a large quantity of dressed stone for the abutments and pier is delivered on the service ground; a good portion of the timber is also delivered, and being prepared. Contracts for the iron are entered into, and as soon as spring opens, no time will be lost in putting the work together.

Amount expended on this bridge up to the 1st January, 1848,..... £20 0 0

The Hamilton and Ancaster Road.

This road has suffered greatly during this winter and last fall. The enormous and heavy traffic, and the constant changes from frost to thaw, have cut up the road very much. Every preparation is, however, making to put this road in a proper state of repair in the spring. The expense of the repairs will be considerable, as on many portions of it very large quantities of metal will be necessary to give the road a proper coating.

The Hamilton and Port Dover Road.

On inspecting this road lately I found it to be in a fair state of repair; the portion macadamized will require a considerable quantity of stone in the spring.

The planked portion to Caledonia has already received a large quantity of new plank, and next spring other portions of the road will have to be replanked.

From Caledonia to Port Dover the road is in good order, and will require but trifling repairs.

I have to observe that the traffic on this road, particularly between Caledonia and Hamilton, is increasing rapidly, and the revenue derived from the tolls should increase also.

Queenston and Grimsby Road.

According to instructions received from the Department, dated 30th August, 1847, I took charge of this road, and upon examination, found it to be in a bad state of repair, and requiring a large expenditure to put it in order.

The portion from Queenston to the Ten-Mile Creek requires immediate attention; the metal in many places is worn through, and in others deep ruts are cut in the road.

From the Ten-Mile Creek to St. Catharines the road is not macadamized, and but partially formed; the soil is very favorable for a road, and by forming it properly, it could be kept, with trifling repairs, in good order without being macadamized.

The road from St. Catharines to Jordan is in a very bad state of repair, and will require a large quantity of metal to make it passable.

The construction was faulty; it is badly sloped and drained; the coating of metal put upon it does not exceed 6 inches in depth, and the stones were of very unequal size. Many portions of this road will require to be taken up bodily and re-made.

The new line at the Village of Jordan might have been located favorably enough, if proper judgment had been used in selecting the points from whence the earth for the embankments was to be obtained; as it is at present, the line is located for nearly the entire distance on a side hill, the natural surface of which is disturbed throughout to obtain material for making up the road-bed; and slides have taken place to such an extent that the road has become in places all but impassable, and

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which can only be remedied either by constructing a retaining wall, extending the entire distance of the side cutting, or timbering it up. Either method must be attended with great expense.

I have made a survey, and find that a new line through the Village of Jordan, can be constructed at very nearly the same expense, as to repair effectually the road already made; and the future repairs on the line now proposed would be much less than on the road made.

My estimates for repairing the road, and constructing a new one through the Village of Jordan, are as follows:

To repair the portion from Queenston to the Ten-Mile Creek.....	£1,440	0	0
Do. from Ten-Mile Creek to St. Catharines,.....	180	0	0
Do. from St. Catharines to Jordan...	2,762	10	0
	£4,382	10	0
Estimated cost of constructing a new line at Jordan,.....	1,898	13	8
Total,.....	£6,281	3	8

Cost of improving and repairing the line of road already constructed across the valley at Jordan..... £1,770 6 3

From the above, it will be observed that the difference in expense, between constructing a new and repairing the old road, is only £128 7s. 5d.

Taking into consideration the future repairs, which must, on the whole line, amount to a considerable sum every year, independent of the advantage that the construction of a permanent road would be to a thriving village, I am induced to give it as my opinion, that the new line should be adopted.

The amount expended on this road, since my taking charge of it, up to the 1st January, 1848, being for a survey made, is.....£18 9 6

Chatham and Amherstburg, and Maidstone Cross and Sandwich Roads.

The only work done on these roads, since my Report of 4th May last, was improving the drainage on some portions of it.

The means appropriated for the completion of these roads, were all expended.

The balance remaining on hand, last year, was paid to the Contractors, Messrs. Read & Larned, who brought a petition for losses sustained by them in carrying out the contract.

In my last Report (referred to above) I adverted to the unfinished state of these roads, and beg leave to do so again.

The portion from Chatham to Sandwich can be improved for the sum of £300, so as to make the communication uninterrupted between these two places, whereas now, during spring and fall, the road is impassable.

The portion from Maidstone Cross to Amherstburg (Branch Road) is also in an unfinished state, and what is completed is utterly useless until the whole is finished; the unfinished portion being through woods, cannot be travelled. The expense of improving it will be.....£2,200 0 0

I have to beg the Commissioners' favorable consideration of this matter, and most respectfully suggest the propriety of improving, at least, the portions of the road from Chatham to Sandwich, the expense of which will be only £300, and be of inestimable benefit to that section of the country.

Chatham and Rondeau Road.

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This road was fully completed in the month of November, 1847, at a cost of £2,222 6s. 8d. When this road was in the course of construction, I did not anticipate that it would be used to any great extent until the works at the Rondeau Harbour were fully completed. Since its completion, however, it is made use of to a much greater extent than I anticipated, by the inhabitants of Harwich and Howard.

In my Report of 4th May last, I suggested the propriety of planking or gravelling this road, according as the material could be most conveniently obtained and I beg leave to state again, that I am certain of the road becoming a very great thoroughfare, leading as it does to an excellent, commodious, and safe harbour. It is the shortest and most direct outlet for all the produce of the Western District, which, by this route, can reach Lake Erie in a distance of 17 miles, while by any other route it must be carried a distance of upwards of 140 miles before it arrives at a point parallel with the Rondeau Harbour.

The expense of constructing a permanent road, I estimate at.....£5,839 10 0

Owen's Sound Road.

During the last Session of Parliament a grant of £1,500 was made for further improving this road, and when this amount is expended, the worst portions of the road between Fergus and Owen's Sound, will be made passable for wagons at all seasons of the year.

The work was let to Mr. James Watson, on the 11th December, 1847, and will be completed by the 1st July, 1848.

The amount expended up to the 1st January, 1848, on this road, is.....£226 0 0

I beg leave, most respectfully, to refer to my Report of 4th May last, for additional information concerning this road, and for the estimates for improving the whole line of road, from Dundas to Owen's Sound, in a substantial manner.

Main North Toronto Road.

This is the line of road from Toronto to Penetanguishene, divided into three different sections—one from Toronto to Holland Landing, the second from Holland Landing to Barrie, and the third from Barrie to Penetanguishene.

It is one of the most important roads in the Upper Province; it is the shortest and most direct communication with the Upper Lakes and all the Mining districts, and passes, with but trifling exceptions, through one of the wealthiest and best settled agricultural countries in Canada.

The first 12 miles north of Toronto were constructed under the superintendence of Road Commissioners, and handed over to the Department of Public Works in October, 1846.

The remainder of the road to Penetanguishene has been and is yet in the course of being improved by the Department of Public Works.

The first section is macadamized to within 4½ miles of Holland Landing, and the remainder of the distance, with very trifling exceptions, is prepared to receive the stone.

The Contractors have been laboring under very great advantages, this winter; the stones for macadamizing the road, have to be gathered off the surface. This was done last fall, and the stone piled in the fields

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and woods, in the most convenient places for hauling them out; but the absence of snow, and the almost impassable state of the back roads, prevented the Contractors from hauling them out as rapidly as they would have done.

There is stone enough delivered already to macadamize the road for a distance of upwards of a mile, and every exertion will be made to have the whole quantity delivered on the road as soon as possible.

The entire section to Holland Landing can be completed during the next summer, if the funds requisite for it are granted.

The second section of the road, to Barrie, and the third, to Penetanguishene, have undergone but partial improvements, and far from sufficient to place those portions of the road in such a state as to cause no interruption in the communication during all seasons of the year.

The amount appropriated for the North Road, not being sufficient to improve it throughout in a permanent manner, the worst, nay, almost impassable portions of Sections 2 and 3, were alone placed under improvement, and even those portions are not fully completed, but will require considerable to be done to them, before they can be classed among ordinary Turnpike Roads.

The total expenditure upon the North Toronto Road upto 1st January, 1848, including the amount expended on the Bond Head Road (refer to Report on this road) is.....£33,529 9 7

To complete Section No. 1, to Holland Landing, by macadamizing it, 8,528 6 7

(This portion of the road is placed under contract, and the entire can be completed and have tolls levied on it, during the ensuing season.)

To improve Section No. 2, to Barrie, by macadamizing the road as far as Bradford, and grading it to Barrie, 7,650 10 8

Carried forward,.....£49,708 6 10

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Brought forward,.....£49,708 6 10

(Only the worst portions of this section have been placed under contract for improvement. The portion from Holland Landing to Bradford has been already partially improved, under the superintendence of Road Trust Commissioners, and a toll levied upon it, yielding a revenue of £145, although charging only about half the rates levied on other roads. By macadamizing it, which can be done with an expenditure of £3,164, and charging the usual tolls, it would yield the first year, a return of at least 10 per cent. on the amount expended.

The landing place for the steamer is to be changed, on the opening of the navigation, to the West Branch of the Holland River, near Bradford, which would materially increase the traffic, and add to the revenue. The remainder of the sum of £7,650 10s. 8d. asked for, to improve Section No. 2, will form, grade, and drain, the entire road to Barrie.)

To improve Section No. 3, to Penetanguishene, by forming, grading, and draining, thoroughly,..... 10,563 3 6

Total cost of improving the North Road, viz:—macadamizing 36 miles, and grading, draining, and forming 57 miles,.....£60,271 10 4

I beg leave to state that I have, independent of preparing the above estimate for improving the North Road throughout in the manner above stated, prepared an estimate, which embraces the full completion of Section No. 1, to the Holland Landing, as that is already under contract, and carrying the improvements on Sections 2 and 3 to such an extent only as to render the road passable.

In the following Statement the amounts are placed separately, showing what will be required to complete the works in full or partially.

	To complete the road by macadamizing to Holland Landing, and forming, grading, and draining the entire road to Penetanguishene.			To improve the road by macadamizing to Holland Landing, and improving only the worst portions of Sections 2 and 3, to Penetanguishene.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For Section 1, to Holland Landing.....	8,528	6	7	8,528	6	7
For Section 2, to Barrie.....	7,650	10	8	2,412	18	6
For Section 3, to Penetanguishene.....	10,563	3	6	1,468	19	9
Amount required.....	26,742	0	9	12,409	19	10
Do. expended to 1st June, 1848.....	33,529	9	7	33,529	9	7
Total.....	60,271	10	4	45,939	9	5

Before closing my Report on this important work, I deem it my duty to state that, in my opinion, no other road in the Province demands more favorable consideration, and a sufficient grant of money to complete it; neither can there be any doubt of its yielding a large revenue, as the necessity of a direct and uninterrupted communication with the North Western Districts, which are daily increasing in importance,

the country through which it passes, and the population that must avail itself of it, must always place this road amongst the most productive.

Bond Head and Barrie Road.

From the want of communication through the Townships of Tecumseh, Essa, and Innisfil, either with Barrie or Holland Landing, an expenditure for opening

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the road and improving portions already in use, was authorized out of the funds to be expended in the Simcoe District. The road is opened throughout, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants, as it enables them to bring their produce to market over places which were formerly impassable.

Total amount expended on the road is...£2,537 4 9

Barrie and Nottawasaga Road.

Since my Report of the 4th May last, a bridge across the River Nottawasaga became so dangerous that it was necessary to rebuild it. This was done, and the approaches to it improved in a permanent manner.

The expense of this work, and of making a survey of the hills on the town line between Mono and Adjala, for which a grant of £1000 was made during the last Session of Parliament, is.....£232 2 10

For further information concerning this road, I beg leave to refer to my Report of the 4th May, 1847.

Amount expended on the above work to the 1st January, 1848, is.....£90 2 6

Road from Barrie to the Narrows of Lake Simcoe.

For all the information connected with this road, I beg to refer to my general Report of 4th May, 1847.

West York or Toronto and Hamilton Road (Dundas Street), and East York or Kingston Road.

These roads form a portion of the main Provincial road from Quebec to Sandwich.

Both of these roads have suffered to a considerable extent this last winter. Every necessary arrangement, however, is made, and material prepared, to repair them effectually on the opening of the spring.

On the West York Road—Two new bridges had to be constructed—one across the Mimicoe, and the other across the River Humber.

The latter is a bridge of 100 feet span, resting on heavy stone abutments; the construction of these bridges, and the works connected with them which were unavoidable, have much increased the expenditure of repairing.

I beg leave to add that surveys and estimates have been made for improving the Twelve and Sixteen-Mile Creek hills, being a continuation of this road; and also, for improving a branch road from Cooksville to the Credit, all of which were sent in on the 10th March, 1846.

On the East York Road—There is a spot at the Highland Creek which is unimproved; it is a very bad piece of road, and I would most respectfully recommend that it be improved by macadamizing.

I estimate the expense of doing the work at.....£1094 0 0

A short distance beyond the portion of this road improved by the Road Commissioners, is the *Rouge Hill*. The improvements there are completed, all but laying down the stone, which is already prepared, and making additional improvements in draining.

The work remaining to be done, as the road is already in use, I would recommend to be paid for out of the tolls received upon the road.

The amount expended upon this work, and in improving the Dunbar's Hollow, up to the 1st January 1848, is.....£7,106 3 7

I deem it my duty to repeat, what I have stated before, that this has been one of the most difficult pieces of work I have met with, and that the difficulties

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could not have been anticipated from any outward appearance or formation. Springs and beds of quicksand were found to such an extent, that nothing but continued night and day work (which could not be done without materially increasing the expense) could keep them down, and enable the work to proceed.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department, to improve the Trent draw-bridge, and to construct a bridge across the River Salmon, at Shannonville, I beg leave to say that I have made the necessary arrangements.

The principal difficulty in the Trent Bridge, which was the impracticability of opening the draw, is now removed, and the draw made to open and shut without difficulty. Some other repairs are required, but they cannot be done advantageously until next spring.

Contracts are entered into to construct a new bridge at Shannonville, for a sum not exceeding £300.

The work is progressing satisfactorily.

Kingston and Napanee Road.

This road is now placed in a very fair state of repair, and arrangements made, such as preparing materials, and placing them on the sides of the road, for thoroughly repairing it in the spring of the year.

The worst and most dangerous portion of this road (M'Guinn's swamp) has been permanently repaired.

Road from Windsor to Lake Scugog and the Narrows of Lake Simcoe.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department of Public Works, dated 21st September, 1847, I have made arrangements with Messrs. Cotton & Rowe, Contractors, to plank the whole, or such portions of the road between Windsor and Lake Scugog, as they may be directed to do, and receive their payment from the tolls that may be levied upon it.

They are now delivering the plank, and, I am informed, have made satisfactory arrangements for any quantity of material they may require; the laying down of the plank will be commenced as soon as the season will permit. The northern portion of this road, from Talbot River to the Narrows, through the Townships of Thorah and Mara, is so far improved that it is now being made use of by the inhabitants.

I regret to state that the work did not progress satisfactorily.

The Contractor undertook it at prices too low to perform it in the manner required by the specification. He, consequently, lost money, and became indebted to many parties for labor and provisions.

Every means were taken to satisfy the claimants, and the money due to the Contractor was divided, as equally as possible, amongst the laborers and others, to whom the Contractor was indebted.

The local difficulties were also very great; the country through which the road passes is unsettled, and no roads through it. Roads had to be made to haul provisions, tools, &c., all of which increased the expense of working.

The £2000 appropriated for this road will not be sufficient to improve it in a substantial manner.

The country through which it passes is unusually level and low, and difficult to be drained; the only point for drainage is Lake Simcoe, and that is but very little lower than the surface of the country through which the road passes.

The only mode in which this road can be made permanent, would be to raise it with earth from the ridges

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(which frequently cross it), to such a height as will render it safe from injury by water.

I am of opinion, that with an additional expenditure of £1,250, this portion of the road could be thoroughly improved.

Amount expended on this portion of the road, to 1st January, 1848,.....	£1,098	11	5
Amount remaining from the appropriation, and required to complete the opening of the road,.....	863	0	0
Amount required to improve the road in an efficient manner,.....	1,250	0	0
	<u>£3,211</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

Nothing has been done to the other portions of the road; and for further particulars and estimates of the cost, I beg leave to refer to my Report of 4th May last.

Port Hope and Rice Lake Road.

This road is now placed in a good state of repair. In addition to repairing the macadamized portion, it was necessary to raise that portion of it near Rice Lake, which was originally made too low, and subject every spring and fall, to be overflowed. The work is not yet fully completed. Two new Toll-houses were also constructed.

The cost of repairing the road, raising in part the low portion near Rice Lake, and building two new Toll-houses, has already amounted to the sum of £618 10s. 9d.

I beg leave to bring to the notice of the Commissioners, that if this road was continued for a distance of about 2½ miles (to the junction of the old with the new roads), a much greater revenue could be derived from it, and the benefit to those who use the road would be much greater, the portion from the terminus of the new to its junction with the old road being much the worst.

Not having made an accurate survey, I cannot state definitely the cost of improving it, but I am under the impression that if the tolls derived from this road could be appropriated for the purpose of extending it, in two years it could be carried to the junction of the old and new roads, and leave a sufficient amount to keep the road already made in repair; for though it was in a very bad state when taken in hand, and had to be almost re-made, it is now in very good order, and a very small amount will keep it so.

Peterboro' and Asphodel Road.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department, dated 17th July, 1847, I have examined this road, being the boundary line between the Townships of Douro, Otonabee, Asphodel, and Dummer, and advertised for tenders to improve the worst portions of it.

No tenders were offered for the road, and but one for a bridge across the Indian River, which was accepted.

The work of improving the road is being done by days' labour, and has so far progressed satisfactorily, and at as low a rate as it could have been done for by competition.

The amount which I am authorised to expend, according to instructions of 17th July, 1847, is £1,172 18s. 11d., and will not be sufficient to improve the road throughout, but will improve the worst portions of it, and open it to such an extent as to be available for wagons at all seasons.

The amount expended on this road, up to the 1st January, 1848, is.....£290 0 0

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Peterboro' Bridge.

This bridge was fully completed in the month of November, 1847. It is substantial, and all the work well put together. The expense of constructing it was.....£1,930 2 1

I beg leave to state, that in my last Report (4th May, 1847), I made some remarks relative to the collection of tolls on the works which are now under lease, and on such others as the Government may deem it proper to collect tolls upon, and as, since the date of that Report, numerous complaints have been made concerning the collection of tolls, I conceive it my duty to bring the matter again to the notice of the Commissioners, being satisfied that, by carrying out the arrangements I propose, there will be no just cause of complaint, and that the revenue will be materially increased.

I would respectfully suggest the adoption of the following rates of toll, to be uniform throughout the Upper Province:

Wagon drawn by 4 horses, or other beasts,.....	9d.
“ “ 2 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	6d.
Spring pleasure wagon drawn by 2 horses, or other beasts,.....	7½d.
Spring pleasure wagon drawn by 1 horse, or other beast,.....	5d.
Wagon drawn by 1 horse, or other beast,.....	4d.
Horse and rider,.....	2d.
For each extra horse,.....	1d.
Cow, ox, mule, &c.,.....	½d.
Sheep, goat, swine, &c.,.....	¼d.

I would suggest the propriety of charging one toll each trip of going and returning; the plan of allowing persons the use of the road for the 24 hours, does not affect equally all who use it, as those nearest a city or town, wear the road to the same, nay, to a greater extent, than those living at a distance, for they are able to draw many more and much greater loads, and pay but one toll, while a party living at a distance, and using 20 miles of road (the distance travelled during the day by the party near the city, over the same ground), pays 4 tolls.

I would suggest, that no distinction should be made between teams drawing loads for hire or not for hire. Now, every description of deception is practised by those who carry loads for hire, and which the toll-collectors cannot detect; every person drawing iron is a blacksmith, and those drawing goods call themselves country-storekeepers, and by that means save the increased toll, charged on teams drawing for hire.

I would beg leave to suggest, that no difference should be made in the rate of tolls collected in the winter, from those collected in the summer. The rates, in my opinion, should be made as low as possible, and should be the same throughout the year. The winter season is the only time when the travel is increased, and during which the road should yield an increased revenue to meet the repairs required in the spring, which are always the most extensive and most necessary.

Rondeau Harbour (Lake Erie).

Since my Report of 4th May last, all the outer works have been brought to such a state of completion as to be fully available to the trade.

All the piers forming the entrance of the Harbour are sunk, and the greater portion of the superstructure is raised upon them.

The Landing Wharf, which, at this place, is a work of great extent (upwards of 47 chains in length), is now in progress of being constructed. This winter has been very unfavorable for work of that description.

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The wharf is to be constructed on piles; the want of ice sufficiently strong prevented the piles being driven off it; the quantity formed was sufficient to render the working of screws from which piles could be driven, impracticable.

I have visited the work lately, and have every reason to believe, that, unless some unanticipated difficulties occur, the whole will be finished ready for the use of the spring trade.

*Expended on this work, to January,
1848,..... £7,986 18 9
Required to complete the work,..... 3,618 7 3
£11,605 6 0

Port Stanley, Port Burwell, and Port Dover Harbours.

Nothing has been done on these works since the date of my General Report of 4th May last; I beg leave, therefore, to refer to it for the estimates and details connected with these works. I have to add, however, that the trade and business at these places is steadily increasing, and the works demand attention.

The amounts required to improve them are small, and the revenue that would be derived from them would not only pay a large per-centage on the amount laid out, but, at no distant day, would liquidate the original expenditure.

Burlington Bay Canal.

Since the date of my last Report, the original Contractor (Mr. James Russell) has returned. All the papers connected with this work have been transmitted for settlement, to Mr. Samuel Keefer, Engineer, Welland Canal, who was, at the time the contract was taken by Mr. Russell, Engineer to the Board of Works, and who is fully acquainted with all the details of that work from its commencement.

* The sum of £3,238 12s. was expended on this work, from the appropriation for Harbours and Roads leading thereto.

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For further particulars relative to that work, I beg leave to refer to my Report of 4th May, 1847.

Toronto Harbour.

I have had the honor of reporting on this work, and on the necessity of some steps being taken to secure the permanency of the channel, and beg leave to refer for the particulars to my Report of 4th May last.

Windsor Harbour.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department, dated 6th August, and 21st September, 1847, I have made arrangements with Messrs. Cotton & Rowe, to dredge out the inner Harbour, to the extent recommended in my last general Report. They are to be paid out of the tolls levied at the Harbour. The work is to be commenced as soon as the season will admit of doing so, and no time will be lost in bringing it to a completion. The amount of work proposed to be done at this Harbour is £3,416 18s. 9d.

Goderich Light-house.

Since the date of my last Report, this Light-house has been furnished with permanent fixtures for the lights, and is now in perfect working order.

This light is of great use to those navigating Lake Huron, and is the only guide for vessels on the entire length of that coast.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) C. S. GZOWSKI.

Thos. A. BEGLY, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works,
Montreal.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS required monthly on the undermentioned Works, for six months, from 1st January, 1848.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Yonge Street Road.....	1,042 0 0	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	If an additional grant is made, as recommended, £500 per month will be required; the expenditure can be lessened as may be considered necessary.
Bradford and Barrie Road.....	475 7 11						
Barrie and Penetanguishene Road,...	558 4 0						
Bond Head and Barrie Road,	500 4 9						
Mara and Thorah Road.....	146 0 0	40 0 0	.....	100 0 0	300 0 0	403 0 0	Should be completed by July.
Rouge Hill,.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro' and Norwood Road,.....	260 0 0	.....	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	I recommend that the expenditure on this should, in future, come out of the tolls. I will embrace the most favorable time to complete it fully.
Dundas and Owen's Sound Road,....	236 0 0	175 0 0	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	
Rondeau Harbour,.....	278 0 0	.....	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	1,000 0 0	
							In July should be taken off Contractors' hands.

On all the other works embraced in the Report, I cannot mention the expenditure, as I am not aware what arrangements will be made to proceed with them, but, if necessary, arrangements can be made at the entering into contract, that the expenditure should not exceed a certain stated sum per month.

(Signed,) C. S. GZOWSKI,
Engineer.

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D.

Report of N. H. Baird, on proposed Road to connect the Arthabaska and Gosford Roads.

MONTREAL, 21st February, 1848.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith, plan and estimates of the proposed Junction Road from the Arthabaska Church to the Gosford Road, in Halifax, founded upon Mr. Poudrière's field-notes, in which I have every confidence.

The sum required to complete this important link in the chain of communication (£3,360 19s. 3d.), and open up an outlet for the rear of Halifax, Chester, &c., to Three Rivers, and, on completion of the St. Lawrence Rail-road, to connect with that work by the Arthabaska Road; the benefit of this connecting link will be considerable to the settlements along Craig's Road, through Ireland, Inverness, Leeds, Broughton, and Tring, as affording an outlet and communication with the Arthabaska Road, for Three Rivers or Melbourne, which Mr. Poudrière has so very clearly explained in his Report, which I beg herewith to submit for the information of the Commissioners. There is also appended his remarks on the line prayed for from the Arthabaska Road to St. Croix.

On completion of the main line, I instructed Mr. Poudrière to examine the line from Halifax Church to the Church in Somerset, a line much in favour with the inhabitants in that section of country, and two miles shorter, an estimate of which is also submitted, —11 miles, £2,314 0s. 3½d. It is argued that this line may serve all the purposes of the other, and better accommodate the settlements in Halifax, &c., in their communications with Somerset, &c.; but still I do not consider it would so well serve the general interest along the Craig's Road as the other. In order that the comparative merits of each may be seen, they are both laid down on the map.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,
C. E.

T. A. BEGLY, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

16th January, 1848.

Memorandum of Field Notes, by Wm. T. L. Poudrière, D.P.S., on the Survey of the Arthabaska and Halifax Junction Road.

In compliance with instructions received the 20th November last, viz., to trace the best line of road from the Arthabaska Church, at the junction of the Arthabaska Road with the Gentilly Branch, to the Craig's or Gosford Roads in Ireland or Halifax, I proceeded, on Saturday, 4th December last, with my men, to the point of departure from the Arthabaska Church, and found that the hill in the direct line of the Gentilly Branch was too high to be able to pass the road. It was therefore necessary to make a deviation from said line, in passing a little to the north, as shewn on the Plan.

From this point, I had to run the line obliquely, to avoid a great number of hills in this locality, and in order to cross the Rivière du Loup at the place marked on the Plan, being the only proper place to cross the river, for a distance of two miles up and down. And this I have determined on, after having explored and traced other lines in order to fall on the point men-

tioned in my original instructions. But to cross the river on the line separating or between the 4th and 3rd Range of Halifax, at the point between the 8th and 9th Lot, is impossible, on account of the great mountains which prevail in that direction, as shewn on the Plan.

I considered it necessary to trace a line from the last-mentioned point to the Church in Halifax, which is the point, under all circumstances, where the road should terminate, as affording great facility to the inhabitants settled north of the line, and who have occasion to communicate with Arthabaska and Three Rivers; while the inhabitants of Ireland and other Townships adjoining have the opportunity of getting to this terminus by the Gosford Road, which, for the short distance, one and a half miles, from Craig's Road, or Mr. Ira Hall's, is very good.

Distance, 12½ miles; Estimate, £3,360 19s. 3d.

After having completed this Survey, in virtue of my instructions, I traced a line of road from the Gosford Road, near Halifax Church, to join the Arthabaska Road in Somerset. It will be found that this road will be much shorter and much more convenient than the other.

Distance, 11 miles; Estimate, £2,314 0s. 3d.

SOMERSET, 15th January, 1848.

SIR,—I beg to transmit Report, Plan and Estimate of the lines of road which I recently ran from the Arthabaska Church, to that in Halifax, and for another line leaving the Gosford Road, and following into the Arthabaska Road, in the Township of Somerset. From the estimate and plans, it will be seen that the latter is much the cheaper, shorter, and likely to be more useful.

But, before finishing, I have to recommend to you that it would be truly useful, and for the advantage of a great portion of the country, that another road should be traced from the lower part of the Township of Somerset, falling into the high road, in the Parish of Lotbinière, which leads to a place called "Le Platan," between the Seignories of Le Pruse and Lotbinière; this is a fine place, and has many advantages,—already the steam-boats stop, and the road being made direct, would afford immense advantages to this County, and the County of Drummond also.

I have further to state, that there will not be more than from 16 to 17 miles of new road to make, the other being already very good.

I hope, Sir, you will recommend this road to the Department, and after the estimate and surveys are made, the Department will see that this line is the most central for the public.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) F. L. POUDRIÈRE,
D. P. S.

N. H. BAIRD, Esq.
Civil Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.

E.

Report of N. H. Baird, on the Craig's Road.

LEEDS, 17th January, 1848.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from the Department, to examine the Craig's Road, with the

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view to estimating the improving the same from its uncton with the Gosford Road in St. Giles, to the same in Ireland, (33m. 72c. 11l.), by avoiding the numerous and very formidable hills that now exist on the present road, and the replacing of bridges and culverts now in a very dilapidated state, with the several deviations necessary to avoid the overflowing of the road in spring and fall, I proceeded to the necessary preliminary inspection on the 18th October, having been prevented by my engagements on the Arthabaska Road, and circumstances over which I had no control, attending to this service sooner, the result of which I have the honor to submit for the Commissioners, accompanied by a plan (A,) of the road as it now exists, with the several deviations necessary, with detailed estimate (B), with abstract estimate (C), abstract of deviations (D), and abstract of items composing the estimate (E), from which it would appear, to render the roads efficient, (the soil being generally throughout of suitable quality for an ordinary road,)

The sum of..... £4,947 2 11
Contingencies..... 742 2 1

Making in all,..... £5,689 5 0

will be required, and which I am satisfied will do the work, and in which I feel myself borne out by the opinion of practical men I had engaged on this service, particularly that of Mr. John Hume, who facilitated my operations on this, as well as the Broughton, and Ting Survey.

It is next to impossible to conceive how the road could have been laid out over the tops of all the mountains and hills, when such favorable opportunities everywhere exist of avoiding them with easy grades, and without increasing the aggregate lengths of the road, in several instances the deviations actually shortening the road, the elevations of the existing hills being so great as one in four and one in five, and frequently to be met with.

The total length of the present road from the Gosford Road in St. Giles, to the same in Ireland,

	M.	C.	L.
Is.....	34	63	50
Distance per deviations,.....	33	72	11

Difference in favor of deviations,.... 71 39

From the plan (A), will be seen the situation of all the deviations, and from abstract (D), the respective lengths compared with the present road, and the causes of each.

The minor deviations are chiefly confined to St. Giles, the principal ones in Leeds, Ireland, and on Inverness Town-line. The most essential are, Goff's Hill, Chaffie's Hill, and Boulland Brook Hills, and to the Town line between Inverness and Ireland, and Halifax and Ireland.

These deviations, with the others in Leeds and St. Giles, will render the Craig's Road fit for a Stage route, and doubtless, when the extension is carried out to Dannville and Melbourne Bridge, will become the direct line of communication between Quebec and Boston, meeting the Portland and St. Lawrence Railroad at Melbourne.

During my prolonged stay here, from bad weather, and circumstances retarding materially my operations, I have had an excellent opportunity of witnessing and appreciating the inconveniences and hardships the settlers through this otherwise fine section of country are subjected to,—in many instances, half the value of the load taken to market, going to defray the expenses by the detentions from the state of the road, as, from the very rough and impassable state in which it is left by frost after wet weather, it requires at least six inches

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of snow to make it passable—whereas, were it remodelled, a couple of inches (as now witnessed on the Arthabaska Road) would suffice; but, independent of the very frequent transitions from frost to thaw, the state of the road in the fall and spring, for wheels, is such, with the bridges carried off, and broken down culverts, as to render five or six cwt. an average load, and that, sometimes requiring two horses. The overflowing the road in several places so as to cause the horses to swim, is a very serious inconvenience, and, on a late occasion, during my stay here, a family of young children were upset crossing the Osgoode River, on the nineteenth mile, which is very rapid; the approaches to the bridge having been swept off and impassable, and which ought to be attended to, irrespective of the general improvement of the whole, as the mail is sometimes detained a whole night in consequence.

In the foregoing but feeble description of the state of the Craig's Road, I have said enough to enable some idea to be formed of its present state, and the sufferings and inconveniences to settlers and travellers, and the necessity that exists for repairs, and considering the length of the road (33m. 72c. 11l.) compared with the estimate and the incalculable advantage that must arise to all the townships bordering on the road, as well as beyond the terminus of the present proposed improvements, viz: St. Giles, St. Sylvester, St. Croix, Leeds, Broughton, Inverness, Halifax, and Chester, and even at times, (on account of the inundations on the Chaudière River), St. Joseph and Ste. Marie.

In framing the estimate I have subdivided the line into three sections.

1st. From Gosford Road in St. Giles to the Town-line of Megantic, Leeds, and Sylvester,.....	12 miles,	£1,413	8	2
2nd. From Megantic line to line between Leeds and Ireland,	13 "	2,034	0	9
3rd. From said line to the Gosford Road in Ireland, 9 "		1,499	14	0
		£4,947	2	11
Contingencies,		742	2	1
		£5,689	5	0

I have been induced to adopt this subdivision, with the view that the whole or any portion may be adopted as circumstances may admit, although the advantage of carrying on the whole under nearly the same superintendence must be obvious.

In giving out the work I would strongly recommend that the sections do not exceed three miles, or as near thereto as the deviations and circumstances will admit, as affording a better opportunity to the inhabitants to undertake the work, having experienced the inconvenience, on the Arthabaska Road, of giving out too large sections, at the same time affording an opportunity to responsible contractors to take one or more.

The bridges can be given out separately, as the case may be, and the culverts may be included in the contracts, as it would interfere too much with the Contractor for formation, to separate them.

The relative amounts of each description of work can be seen from Schedule E.

Unquestionably, the deviations in Leeds and Ireland ought to be the first work to be done, with the bridge and deviations at Osgoode River, included in division No. 2.

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In connection with the Leeds, Broughton and Tring Road, the improvement of the Craig's Road assumes an important character, as without it, that road would not be so efficiently useful as it otherwise would be, and still the more so, when at some future period the Lambton Road may be improved and extended, from the present terminus of which (head of Lake St. Francis) there would remain only 15 or 18 miles to connect with an existing road made by the British American Land Company, leading direct to Sherbrooke, and consequently affording another contributory to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail-road, and which link would complete a grand chain of road from Sherbrooke by Melbourne, Arthabaska, with a short link from that road to the commencement of the Broughton and Tring, and thence to Sherbrooke, of upwards of 200 miles, of which 135 are now opened and in use, thereby opening up a vast extent of country at present comparatively sealed up and land-locked.

I beg to assure the Commissioners that, with a due regard to the proper estimating of the work, and taking into account the unparalleled changes of weather and almost constant rains since the commencement of the survey, the expenses have been kept within as reasonable bounds as possible, the necessity of having an accurate plan of the whole no doubt contributing essentially to increase the expense; but without which the report and estimates would not have been satisfactory or explicit.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,
C. E.

Thomas A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works,
Montreal.

F.

Report of T. C. Keefer, on Ottawa Slides and Roads.

BYTOWN, 20th Jan., 1848.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th ult., calling for a full report on the works under my charge for the past year, and a statement of the probable expenditure for the six months ending in June next, I have the honor to enclose the statements required. As several of the works constructed in 1847 were commenced in 1846, I have thought it more advisable to shew the whole expenditure under each authority, in every case where any portion of the work (done under that authority) extended into the year 1847. As all the work now authorised will be completed before June next. I have only extended the expenditure on each to the time when the sums authorised will be expended. Any additional expenditure, before June, will depend upon the contingency of any of the roads or other works being undertaken in the interval.

I have also appended a statement, shewing the unexpended appropriations, and balances on works which have been placed under my charge, and some of which have not yet been commenced.

In my Report of 1st June last, I explained that the unavoidable repairs and improvements at the High Falls of the Madawaska and the Calumet and Mountain Slides (which had been supposed completed and for which no further provision had been made), had absorbed the most of that portion of the general appropriation for the Ottawa Works, which had been intended for Main and Portage Roads.

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On the 1st July, 1846, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Ottawa Works," was about £5,000. More than this sum has since been expended (or ordered for expenditure) on works of the class included in that appropriation, and as I was informed by your letter of 5th June last, that only £420 remained of the appropriation for Ottawa Works, I presume all the expenditure upon slides and river works, since July, 1846, have been charged against the original appropriation, as far as it went. As the slides were available and efficient on the 1st July, 1846, (and have paid about £13,000 in tolls since that period), I understood that all subsequent repairs or improvements would be done by the tolls, leaving the remainder of the appropriation for the road. The £2,500 authorised for the Joachim and Calumet, on the 12th Oct. 1846, and the £275 for Madawaska works, on January 25th, 1847, I believe were asked for, and granted from the tolls. If the remainder of the Slide expenditure, since July, 1846, be defrayed from the tolls, there would still be a sum sufficient to open out and bridge a good winter road, at least, from Bytown to Pembroke, and it is on this account, I have alluded to the appropriations.

The expenditure for establishment and contingencies is made general, to avoid a multiplicity of accounts and pay-lists.

Slides and River Works.

Joachim.—It is expected that the expenditure about to be made at this place, will make the works efficient, and when the success of the plan is thereby established, there remains to be done, simply the re-construction of the Old Slide, and such further improvements to facilitate an entrance at this rather difficult place, as the increase of business there will warrant. Little benefit can be derived from the old work, for the reasons stated in my Report of 14th October last. The new work, constructed the past year, has answered every expectation formed upon it, and has been executed in the most substantial manner.

Calumet.—It may be advisable to take advantage of the first very low water season, to expend a small sum (say £50) in the rapids at the foot of these works; nothing further is here required. The level of the water fluctuates so much at the foot, as occasionally to leave the last cribs which come down in low water, with an insufficient supply to pass down without breaking up.

High Falls (Madawaska).

The expenditure about to be made here, will (with proper care and management of the works) complete them, from the mouth of the river, as high up as the "Chain Rapids," the highest point to which any of the Government works extend.

Chaudière Slides.

The old Buchanan Pier, which guards the entrance to these Slides from the draught of the "Big Kettle" will, before long, require some repair, and should, at the same time, be extended. This extension is more a work of expediency than of necessity. The small sum in the "Statements" will put these works in perfect order for the spring.

A substantial dam, with sufficient water-way, has been constructed at *Landon's Chute*. The small sum retained for this place, is to remove a few rocks, which will complete the work.

The pier at the "Little Chaudière" is completed, and will be of much use. As any further improvement proposed here might affect the access to

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"*Wright's Slide*," at Hull, it may be advisable to defer it, in the contingency of the purchase of that slide by Government.

I have, in a late communication, brought under your notice, the subject of slide management. It is not my desire to interfere with the interests of any of the parties to whom the management of the slides is entrusted—but while I am, to a certain extent, held responsible for the safe-keeping of the works, it is obviously my duty to report what I deem to be mismanagement, and relieve myself from responsibility. I enclosed my letter to the slide master, on this subject, in November last. The ground he has taken on this question, leaves me no alternative, but to refer the matter to the Department.

The deputy slide masters should, in my opinion, be persons practically acquainted with lumbering, accustomed to timber and water, and competent to undertake and superintend the ordinary slide repairs. The slide master should be similarly qualified, and to a greater degree. This is not the case at present.

Roads and Bridges.

Bytown and L'Orignal Road.—The Hatfield Bridge will be completed in about a fortnight. The raising of the main truss has been delayed a month by the open winter and high water, preventing the formation of ice. The Aux Atocas Bridge is completed. The contracts under the £500 expenditure, between Green's Creek and the Post Ferry, will be completed in about ten days, with the exception of the contract for the suspended work on the new line. It is highly desirable that authority be obtained for securing the timber for the remaining bridges on that portion of the route not in dispute, before the snow and ice are gone.

Bytown and Pembroke Road.

The abutments and framing of the Madawaska Bridge are completed, and the raising is now in hand. Here also delay has been experienced from high water and want of ice. The Boncher Bridge has been completed. Since the commencement of these bridges, one of those over the Mississippi has been carried off, which obstruction, together with the passage of the "Big Gully" in Horton, are the only obstacles to a land winter road from Bytown to Pembroke. All other minor ones would at once be overcome by the settlers. The cost of the passage of these two places would not exceed £500; and it is very desirable at least that the timber be secured (if the bridges be not made) before the ice breaks up. I think there would be time to complete this communication, if commenced before the 15th proximo.

In my letter of the 8th August last, I urged these works, as also a sum for opening the winter road. The construction of the bridges alone, however, would enable teams returning from the shanties to get safely to Bytown, by land, after the ice has failed.

The *Winchester Bridge* is under contract, and will be completed in March next. The sum appropriated, £300, will cover all cost.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. C. KEEFER.

Eng., Ottawa Works.

Thos. A. Begly, Esq.,
Sec'y., Public Works, Montreal.

G.

Report of N. H. Baird, on Gosford Road.

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GOSFORD ROAD, 19th May, 1846.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of date 26th March last, No. 7797, wherein I am called upon for an immediate estimate of the repairs necessary to the Gosford Road, with such information as may be within my power, I beg to state that on the 24th ulto. I commenced with a small party, consisting of two chainmen and assistant, &c., and on the 15th instant, completed the field-work.

In the accompanying estimate I have considered it advisable to divide the road into four sections, viz:

1. From Richard-on's to Devany's, 18 miles.....
2. " Devany's to Ireland,.....15 "33
3. " Hall's to the 50th Mile-post, 17 "50
4. " 50th Mile-post to Terminus
in Dudswell.....12½ "62½

Amounting to the sums stated opposite respectively, and in all to £3,314 8s. 9d., a sum certainly considerably beyond what is prayed for in the petition, viz: £2,000, but under which I would not recommend the work to be undertaken; the Board, however adopting such sections in the meantime as would be immediately the most available, viz: Nos. 1 and 2, and as I understand from those heading the petition, was the object prayed for, as on inquiry, I found the people even in Ireland knew nothing about it; and certainly when the character of the road beyond Ireland is considered, and the comparative travel thereon, arising however, I have no doubt, from the miserable state of the road, as I shall endeavour to shew in abstract, proving as it must considerably the shortest route between Boston and Quebec, as shewn by the winter travel taking this road by Hereford in place of Sherbrooke, although the Arthabaska Road, when completed, will be a close tie, it may be worthy of after consideration, the extension of the repairs to those sections 3 and 4.

Of the general character of the road, I shall endeavour to give an outline in the following:—With the exception of the first six miles, averaging 21 feet within ditches, four miles in Ireland, from Hall's, westward, averaging 14ft. 1in. and three miles at the extreme end averaging 14ft. 6in. the whole intermediates are far too narrow, in much of the way not exceeding 10, and even 9 feet between the ditches, with a total disregard otherwise of the specification. In much of the road only one ditch, and that imperfect, and where the old road was followed in the 3rd section, there is one continuous extent of 9 miles, where but little has been done, as all the old crossways, culverts, and bridges, are left decayed, in many instances broken down, and on the long hills the water in a great body, in heavy rains, has washed out the drains to such a depth and width as to render it dangerous, particularly at night; and where some regard may have otherwise been paid to the specifications, many roots and stumps are to be found in the middle of the road, rendering anything like a repair to those portions, as will be seen by the estimates, expensive and troublesome.

In No. 3 section, from Hall's to the 50th mile, the old road has been followed, comprising the nine miles stated, over very bad hills, in the 40th and 41st, in the 43rd and 44th, and in the 48th miles, thereby considerably lengthening the road, instead of following direct routes, as originally laid out, and avoiding these bad ascents, one in 4 and 5, from which portions (these *detours*) it would be well to consider the propriety of deviating, and chiefly through favourable ground, although partly through swamp and soft timbered land.

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But as I consider my instructions carry me only to the repair of the present road, I have not taken these deviations into account.

I annex a Schedule. shewing the average width of each mile, as abstractly conveying a clearer idea of the work. After maturely weighing the whole matter, I have arrived at the conclusion to recommend a thorough repair of the road, by widening where required and practicable, that is, except through swamp or rock, where, in the first instance, fascining can be covered, and answer all the purposes required. The inconvenience arising from the very restricted breadth of the road, not admitting of two carts passing without the wheels of each forcing the shoulders into the ditches, and thereby stopping them up, in many instances causing the road (now, in such instances, perfectly flat, and even concave) to be considerably under water, and which the shoulders tend to retain, renders it absolutely necessary that they be rounded off, as on the Arthabaska Road; and should the repairs go on, specifications suited to the different cases must of necessity be prepared. In the meantime, I would remark, that the general features of repair will consist of widening the road to eighteen feet within the ditches, or twenty-four over all, and rounding the same to two feet six inches above the bottom of the ditches. Where there is command of gravel or sandy loam (and in scarcely any instance is it more than a quarter of a mile to draw), to round the same with this, having previously thrown as much of the shoulders on as may be suitable, and in like manner covering the low parts which have been fascined, and now exposed. Under these heads, and replacing the old culverts and bridges in Sections Nos. 3 and 4, the others being good, will comprise the general outline of repairs. In much of the road, particularly in Nos. 3 and 4, little regard has been paid to the slashing in the skirtings, trees standing immediately contiguous to the road.

The accompanying dimensions, taken at every five hundred feet in length, will shew the character of the road throughout, in the absence of a regular plan of the whole, which would involve more time and expense than I considered myself warranted in incurring; from which it will be seen, that in many places the road has been limited to ten, and even nine feet; and, had more frequent measurements been taken, the average, in my opinion, would have appeared even lower.

Taking into account sections Nos. 1 and 2 may fairly be considered as integral portions of the Arthabaska Road, in their separate directions respectively, I would strongly recommend that the expenditure be in the meantime confined to those exclusively, as certainly No. 1 has three-fourths of the travel of any of the others; in consequence of the transport from Somersset, Stamford, Arthabaska, and adjoining Townships, to Quebec, and, when the Arthabaska Road shall be completed, will embrace all the thorough travel from Melbourne, &c. The amount of those sections, Nos. 1 and 2, as per abstract, with their proportion of contingencies, amounts to £1,864 8s. 6d.

Should it be decided that any portion of the road is to be repaired, it will be well that such should be commenced, certainly not later than the 1st July.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,
C.E.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works,
&c &c. &c.

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16th March.

H.

Report of A. Barrett, on the St. Ours Lock and Dam.

MONTREAL, 21st February, 1848.

During the low water in the months of January, February, and March last, the coffer dams enclosing the site of the lock-pit were thoroughly repaired and raised about four feet, in order to facilitate an early commencement of the work. An unusually long continuance of high water, however, rendered it impracticable to commence the unwatering of the site of the lock-pit earlier than the 14th June, and, from the same cause, this was not completed fully until the 15th July. The excavation of the lock-pit was then rapidly proceeded with. The bottom of the pit, however, proved to be quicksand, and it was judged necessary to found the whole extent of the lock walls on bearing piles (instead of the upper and lower recess walls only, as was contemplated by the modified plan of 1846). This added, though unavoidably, another and unforeseen cause of delay in the prosecution of the work. The work of driving the bearing piles, putting down the foundation timbers on to them, and following with the lock masonry, was rapidly carried forward by working night and day.

Great difficulty from extensive springs was encountered in the progress of laying the foundation timbers and driving the piles; but the whole foundation was completed, and the walls of the lock raised to about ten feet high, at the close of the season.

Dam.

The east abutment of the dam is completed. The foundation of the west one is also in, and about three feet of masonry laid upon it. It is not intended to close the dam until after the Lock shall have been completed.

The materials for the lock and dam are mostly prepared, and the entire work will be completed during the present season. The total value of work done up to Dec. 31, 1847, is £14,994 3 6
Do. remaining to be done, is 7,836 12 6

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,) D. S. WALTON,
Asst. Engineer.

Alfred Barrett, Esq.

MONTREAL, 29th February, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the Report of Mr. Walton, Assistant Engineer, on the St. Ours lock and dam.

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

(Signed,) A. BARRETT,
Engineer.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I.

Report of A. Barrett, on the Lachine Canal.

MONTREAL, March 20th, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting the following Report, for the information of the Department of Pub-

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lic Works, on the state of the works on the Lachine Canal, up to the 1st day of March, 1848.

Since the Report submitted to the Department, on the 4th June, 1847, much of the difficult portions of work then remaining to be completed, embracing work which had to be done under many embarrassments likely to interfere with the working of the canal, and its use for the largest draught of water, has been completed.

One of the principal works about which we then entertained fears of a successful termination to our efforts, was the Lachine Basin, where a heavy amount of rock excavation remained to be removed, and where a portion of the River St. Lawrence, half a mile in length, had been enclosed by a "Coffer Dam," (which had not then been brought into trial.) This length of basin, averaging 100 yards wide, had to be unwatered, and the work done, while the "Coffer Dam" sustained the pressure of water next the river, which was 12 feet above the bottom of the canal, for nearly two months. Our whole success was made to depend on this dam. The experiment proved entirely successful, and by the great efficiency and skill of the contractors, the whole excavation was removed, as also a portion of the head "Coffer Dam," that extended from the pier to the main shore, so that there is a perfect entrance from Lake St. Louis into the basin, and down to the guard-lock, affording nowhere less than 10 to 11 feet depth of water at the lowest range of the lake or river, 120 feet wide.

The rock sections, in connection with that part of the canal below the guard-lock, which at the time of resuming the navigation last fall, (after the summer suspension) from their imperfect state, gave but an indifferent channel for a short distance, have, during this winter, been opened to the full width and depth; at least this is now nearly done, and will be wholly out by the 1st day of April, or earlier, so that there will then remain no obstruction to the free passage of vessels of large draught.

Another very difficult work on hand, at the date of the last Report, was the lower lock at the Montreal Terminus. The unparalleled continuance of high water in the St. Lawrence, last year, prevented the early completion of this work, and we were compelled to delay the laying of stone masonry, until the surface of the river fell below the "Coffer Dams."

This work was, as soon as it could be approached, commenced and pushed through with great zeal and perseverance, so far, at least, as to admit of the hanging of the gates, which was accomplished in the fall.

The lock is now in a condition that it may be early employed for passing vessels.

The Coffer Dam, at the foot of this Lock, was partly removed during the past fall, and the dredge has been brought down from the St. Lawrence Canals to Montreal, that it may be applied in removing the remainder of the dam, as early as the season will admit.

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There is now, in consequence of high water in the river, 8 to 10 feet depth of water over the dam, and the lock is several feet under water, rendering it impossible to remove the dam in the winter.

Although much trouble has been experienced in securing the prompt and satisfactory advancement of the lock-gates, and the machinery for working them in, yet they are now in such condition as to present no barrier, or cause any delay in the early passage of vessels throughout all the canal. Every gate is placed, as also much of the working machinery; the remainder is in a good state of forwardness, getting ready to be applied as soon as the season opens.

Three, out of the five locks on this canal, were used last year, and are in condition for immediate use; the others are nearly so. With reference to the lower lock, at Montreal, I beg to state that, I believe, but little more delay will occur in preparing for opening the gates, and using the lock this spring, than must annually occur, for it will be observed that all the crabs and machinery above, or on the lock-coping, must be annually removed, to secure them against certain destruction, from shoves of ice in the river, against which we have made no certain protection, and it is doubtful if it be possible to form a safe barrier against the ice.

Relative to the opening of the canal this season, I beg leave to say, that the canal may be opened at as early a date as the trade shall demand, or the lakes above, be cleared of ice; and should there be a few days' delay in bringing the lower lock, in this City, into use, such vessels as descend the river or canal may pass as usual through the old system of locks, at this terminus, and ascend into the canal. These are all in good repair, and the head-lock is raised to suit the full depth of the enlarged canal in basin No. 2.

By the accompanying Schedule, it will be seen that the total cost of work, not including contingencies, will be.....	£264,850 10 9
Contingencies,.....	20,600 0 0
Total not including land damages and cost of lands,.....	£285,450 10 9
There has been work done up to the 1st March, 1848,.....	270,629 14 11½
Leaving work to be done of.....	£14,820 15 9½

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. BARRETT,
Engineer.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
Sec. Dept. Pub. Works.

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LACHINE CANAL ENLARGEMENT—continued.

WORKS.	TOTAL OF CONTRACTS.																	
	Total cost.			Value done.			Value remaining.			Total cost.			Value done.			Value remaining.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Section No. 10,	19,951	13	10	19,951	13	10	1,277	11	11	46,650	8	8½	46,650	8	8½			
Lock No. 4,	20,500	3	11½	20,500	3	11½	2,587	8	4	51,997	2	10	47,532	2	7	3,865	0	3
Intermediate and Bridge Walls,	4,207	6	1	4,207	6	1												
Open Sheds,	1,991	4	10	1,991	4	10												
Section No. 11,	18,515	10	7	17,237	18	8												
Lock No. 5,	32,881	12	3	30,294	3	11												
Bridge abutments, Sections 8 and 10,	5,697	5	1½	5,697	5	1½	67	1	8									
Docks, Section 10,	5,194	5	10	5,127	4	2												
Raising old St. Gabriel Lock,	189	17	6	189	17	6												
Wood work of Bridges,	2,884	5	0	2,595	15	7	238	9	5									
Lock Gates,	6,512	0	0	6,216	11	10	295	8	2									
Gates to old Locks,	366	10	6	351	10	6	15	0	0									
Gates to Weirs, Sections 7 and 8,	129	12	9	129	12	9												
Fencing,	666	11	11	666	11	11												
Basins above Wellington Street,	2,625	14	10	1,486	4	2	1,139	10	8									
Basin in front water lots,	497	6	7	422	6	7	75	0	0									
To which add Contingencies required, and already expended, up to 1st March, 1848, not including lands, or land damages, &c.,										264,850	10	9	250,473	13	7½	14,376	17	1½
										20,600	0	0	20,156	1	4	1,443	18	8
										285,450	10	9	270,629	14	11½	15,820	15	9½

Certified,

(Signed,)

A. BARRETT,
Engineer.

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(N.)

16th March.

K.

*Report of A. H. Sims, on Roads, &c., below
Quebec.*

BYTOWN, 22d February, 1848.

SIR,—I have to submit the following Report on the works under my charge. As they are nearly all included in the Report of last season, I beg to refer to it for particulars not recapitulated in this.

The works for which appropriations were made last Session are,

For the opening of a Road from Metis to Matane,	£2,611	2	9
For work connected with the Metis Bridge,	65	0	0
For the partial repair of the Kempt Road,	355	15	6
For the Gaspé Road, viz. :			
To complete work under contract, and towards opening a Bridle Road from Gaspé Bay to L'Anse au Griffon, on the St. Lawrence,	570	0	0

A suitable site for the road from Metis to Matane has been selected on the flat bordering the shore, the soil of which is generally compact coarse sand and gravel, and, though in places rocky, is calculated to form a very level road, dry and equally available in all weathers, and firm enough for the traffic that will be on it (the same description of soil making some of the best roads in the Eastern part of the Province), with the advantage of requiring few culverts, and being very easy to maintain when completed. The opening of this road will much facilitate the settling of this tract of the coast, on twenty miles of which, four years ago, there was no resident population, though there are at present two saw-mills and about forty families.

The distance from Metis to the mouth of the River Matane, where it is desirable the road should extend to, is nearly twenty-three miles.

The sum expended on the survey, and on account of timber for the abutments, piers, and flooring of Zartigouche Bridge, is	£149	3	7
In addition to which, there is timber contracted for to the value of	35	5	4

In consequence of a jam of rubbish from the saw-mill on the River Metis, an alteration in the bed of the stream has taken place, thereby occasioning a slight settling in one of the piers of the bridge. To prevent further injury, and to recompense the occupant of the saw-mill for the expense incurred by him in removing a portion of the Dalle, to give access to the bridge, and including incidental charges, there has been expended on this work, £38 4 4

On the Kempt Road, the replacing of two bridges destroyed by fire, and repair of work damaged by the same cause, and a payment on account of rebuilding Little Restigouche Bridge, have cost	£127	13	6
Besides leaving due on the completion of the Little River Restigouche Bridge,	24	0	0

It would be desirable that £150, in addition to the sum granted last Session, should be appropriated for repairs; as part of the money expended this season has been for work, the necessity of which did not exist when the former estimate was made.

To maintain this road in its present state of usefulness, would require the expenditure, annually, of about £200.

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At present, there are two persons who receive £25 each annually, for assisting travellers and facilitating the conveyance of the mails. An allowance should be made for two others, to reside near the Matapedia and Assemetquagan Bridges. A settler by the name of Thomas Evans has been residing for some time past at the latter-named place, which is the most desolate, and where travellers require the assistance that a house offers, more than at any other part of the route. This person was induced to take up his residence here, by the prospect of receiving the same allowance as the others. He has been the means of preventing much suffering to destitute travellers, and even the loss of life. I would respectfully suggest that for his services to the communication generally, and to reimburse him in part for his expenditure in the cause of humanity, he should get the allowance for the past year.

Some other condition besides actual residence ought to be attached to the grants,—removing the trees that may fall into the road for a stated distance on each side of their houses,—or, should the Post Office authorities be disposed to withdraw part of the allowance made for maintaining posts on the Temiscouata Road, (now, in a great measure, no longer necessary), and transfer it to the Kempt Road, much might be done to keep the road open for carriages during winter. The increasing weight of the mails, and the general communication, renders this very desirable to the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé, and also to the adjoining portion of New Brunswick.

It would also be desirable that some more efficient system of settling this road should be adopted than the present one of offering grants of fifty acres each. During the three years this has been in force, not one settler has been obtained. A small sum expended annually for a few years, besides giving free grants, would effect the object desired, and be the means, in a short time afterwards, of disposing of lands at present unsaleable, and also of transferring the cost of maintaining the road from the public to the inhabitants.

For an estimate of the cost of completing this road to an uniform scale, and also for details of alterations that could be advantageously made on it, I beg leave to refer to the Report of last season, and also to the Schedule annexed to this.

The most objectionable part of the road from Quebec to Gaspé Basin, a distance of 484 miles, is between Grand River and Percé, the site of which could, in many places, be altered to great advantage.

The proposed alterations and their importance are fully detailed in the Report of last year.

To make one and three quarters miles of new road, which would avoid the most objectionable parts, would cost	£269	19	0
And to replace the present rotten and unsafe bridges, and to effect some other alterations, a further sum would be required of about	480	0	0

Making together, £749 19 0

On the Gaspé Road, the work left unfinished last season, on the road from Percé to Gaspé Basin, has been completed, and also the removal of the remainder of the wood from Mosher's Mill to Little Gaspé, on the proposed road on the north side of Gaspé Bay, at a cost of £158 13s. 6d. This road, and its continuation to L'Anse au Griffon, is the one most required in the District; as at present the inhabitants of this peninsula have no means of communicating with any other part of the Province, except by water, or proceeding on foot along the beach or through the woods.

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To complete the making of the road from White Brook to Indian Cove, a distance of sixteen miles, would cost £1,608 4 2

The survey of the road from Gaspé Bay to L'Anse au Griffon has been effected for £67 0s. 2d., and a very favorable site selected, considering the nature of the country. The distance is rather more than seven and a half miles, making a reduction of nearly one mile on this route, as explored and estimated for by Mr. Russell in 1845.

The probable cost, to make a suitable road for the locality, would be about £1,512 5 6

The extension of this road to Fox River, a distance of about six and a half miles, would be very desirable, at a cost of about 969 14 2

And also from L'Anse au Griffon to near Cap de Rosier, about ten miles, at a probable cost of 1,131 13 6

The expenditure during the past season, on the several works, as before detailed, is £540 15 1
Amount of my salary as Superintendent, 59 4 0
Postages, £4 15 6
Stationery and office rent, 2 5 6
Other contingencies, 15 17 6

Total charge against the grants from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1847, £622 17 7

The following Schedule of Works is a recapitulation nearly of that annexed to last season's Report, and the works first named stand in the order of their comparative utility :

1. For repairs on the Kempt Road, £150 0 0
2. Completing the Road from White Brook to Indian Cove, mouth of Gaspé Bay, 1,608 4 2
3. Road from Gaspé Bay to L'Anse au Griffon, 1,512 5 6
4. Do. to Fox River, 969 14 2
5. Do. to Cap de Rosier, 1,131 13 6
6. Repair and improvement of road from Percé to Grand River, 269 19 0
480 0 0
7. The opening of a road from the N.W. arm to the S.W. arm of Gaspé Basin, 165 0 0
8. Do. making road in rear of the flat lands, Restigouche, 353 15 0
9. Do. further improvement of Kempt Road, 1,224 6 0
10. Opening of a road from the Grand Nouvelle Road to near Cross Point, on the Indian Mission, 85 0 0
11. Making a road from the mouth of the Matapedia to the River Cascapescal, 5,100 0 0
12. Bridge over Grand Cascapedia River, 2,160 0 0
13. Bridge over Little do. do. 2,040 0 0
14. Do. Grand Bonaventure do. 1,514 1 0
15. Do. Great Port Dame! do. 840 0 0
16. Do. Grand River do. 660 0 0

Several of the works last enumerated are introduced for the purpose of shewing that, though desirable, they are of much less importance to the general communication than the others preceding them, should they be made subjects of consideration.

I remain, &c.
(Signed,) A. H. SIMS.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(N.)
16th March.

L.

Report of James Stewart, on Survey for Road from St. Agnes to Ha! Ha! Bay, on the Saguenay.

MONTREAL, 20th January, 1848.

SIR,—The exploration of that portion of the County of Saguenay, lying between the Parish of St. Agnes, behind Malbaie, and the Bay of Ha! Ha! or Grand Bay, on the River Saguenay, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and expense of making a road between the two places, having been assigned to me by the Commissioners of Public Works, was carried on during the months of August, September, and October last, and finished early in November.

The intermediate country was almost unknown previous to this expedition. Up to the River Murray, it had indeed been occasionally travelled from St. Agnes; and beyond that, the Indians, in passing to the hunting grounds of Little Lake St. John, and the Saguenay, had crossed my route at several points,—various old indications of their visits being met with on the banks of the small lakes and streams. But they seem to have communicated little information; and that given by the only other persons who are known to have been in the district, and who traversed it on the snow in the spring of 1847, turned out so erroneous, that it might as well have been withheld. Through the greater part of the distance, the country is mountainous, and through the whole, thickly wooded. The hills are of granite rock with very little soil on them, often rough and craggy, and in places rise to a great height in almost perpendicular precipices. There are numerous valleys, generally winding and narrow, while the whole country has a bottom of large stones and rocks, with a very thin covering of soil.

Grand Bay is an Inlet of the River Saguenay, about 50 miles from its mouth, extending in a westerly direction 7 or 8 miles, with a breadth of from 1 to 4 miles. At its south west extremity lies the Village of Bagot, chosen as the termination of the present Survey; and the Town of Bagot, or as it is commonly called Cinq-Mars, is situated at the western extremity, 2½ miles from the former. The settlement of Chicoutimi is 15 or 20 miles farther up the Saguenay than Grand Bay, and is reckoned 27 miles from the Village of Bagot by water, and 13 miles by land. At each of those places there are saw-mills, with the necessary buildings and wharves, belonging to Messrs. William Price & Co., of Quebec, which establishments have indeed created the villages, and gathered the whole population around them. The mills have been in operation for several years, and were lately so much improved and enlarged, that those at the Village of Bagot and Chicoutimi are now perhaps the most extensive and perfect in British America. There are about 1500 persons in and around the Village of Bagot; 3000 at Cinq-Mars, and 3000 at Chicoutimi, while settlers are still arriving in such numbers, that parties well informed on the subject, estimate an increase of 1000 during the last year. Although there has not as yet been time to bring much ground fully into cultivation, considerable preparation has been made for doing so; and from the great tract of fertile land in the neighbourhood of Cinq-Mars, the mildness of the climate, and the general desire shewn by persons to settle there, it is probable that this will soon become an important agricultural district. It is far from unlikely, also, that when the extensive country around Large Lake St. John is peopled, the surplus produce of that region will find its way either to Chicoutimi or Grand Bay, to be from thence carried by water to Quebec. In the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, the number of vessels loaded with sawn timber for the British market, at Bagot Village and Cinq-Mars, was

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14 in the first, and 7 in each of the two latter years; their tonnage, 5,426, 2,148, and 3,164; and the value of their cargoes, £14,478, £5,626, and £7,508. In the same years there loaded at Chicoutimi, 15, 21, and 12 vessels; their tonnage amounting to 4,155, 7,766, and 5,562; and the value of the cargoes to £12,017, £18,288, and £13,684. The sum of the two values, representing the export timber trade of the district, for only sawn timber is manufactured, amounts to £26,495, for the year 1845; £23,914, for '46; and £21,192, for '47: while the timber duties paid to Government in these years were £1,982, £1,957, and £1,728. The decrease in the shipments for 1846 and '47, arose from a destructive fire having occurred at the Village of Bagot, in the spring of the former year, which consumed not less than eight cargoes of deals then lying on the wharf ready for loading, together with the saw-mills, grist-mill, and much other valuable property, and the mills were not completely re-built until the month of September, 1847. The supplies for this shipping and population have hitherto been almost entirely imported, much of the agricultural portion going from the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and from Malbaie and St. Paul's Bay on the north shore, and the other articles from Quebec. This traffic must, at present, be all performed in summer, and is carried on in small coasting vessels, which seem to answer the purpose well enough, although, from the peculiar nature of the winds on the Saguenay, the passages are sometimes very long, and horses and cattle are thus often landed in poor condition. One passage from Malbaie to Grand Bay, a distance of about 100 miles, is on record which occupied three weeks; several are known to have taken two weeks, and from six to eight days is not uncommon. One steamer, belonging to Mr. Price, is at present a good deal employed on the Saguenay, not so much in the general traffic, however, as in towing large vessels up and down the stream. But as the population and trade increases, the coasting vessels now in use will, no doubt, be in a great measure superseded by steam-boats—a change of much convenience and value to the inhabitants, during the summer months, and which would greatly aid in opening and settling the whole country of the Upper Saguenay. In winter, the communication is down the river on the ice to the mouth of the stream called the "Little Saguenay," then up that stream, and over various small lakes and tracts lately cleared in the forest, at the instance of Mr. Price, to where the River Noir enters the St. Lawrence, from which there is a road to Malbaie. This route has been traversed by sleighs, and is no doubt of service, but some portions of it are said to be always bad, and others very stormy; and from much being on ice, which is late in forming and early in breaking up, it cannot be safely used more than three months in the year. The navigation is generally open from the beginning of May to the middle of November, and the winter road from the beginning of January to the end of March; but in the intermediate periods, extending altogether to ten or eleven weeks, travelling in any way is impossible, and the district is therefore wholly cut off from all external communication. This, of course, is felt to be a great inconvenience, and a hindrance to the settlement and improvement of the country; and a strong and general desire has, for some time, been manifested, to obtain a land communication with the northern shore of the St. Lawrence and Quebec, that would be open through the whole year. Such a communication would be most employed when the navigation was closed, but it is not unlikely that, at other times, it might be useful for the transportation of horses and cattle, or even for passengers until steam-boats are established. There seems to be only three ways of accomplishing this object. *First*, By connecting Grand Bay with the Parish of Ste. Agnes, as proposed in the present exploration, and proceeding from thence to the River St. Lawrence, either along

the road now used to Malbaie, or by new routes to Les Eboulements or St. Paul's Bay. *Second*, By connecting Grand Bay with the Parish of St. Urbain, for which an examination was made some years ago, and reaching the river at St. Paul's Bay by a road already formed. *Third*, By connecting Grand Bay directly with Quebec, by way of the Large Lake St. John—the country between that lake and Quebec being just now under exploration. The distance from Grand Bay to the St. Lawrence, by Mr. Price's route, is about 70 miles; to Malbaie, about 90; and to Quebec, 180 miles. By the Ste. Agnes route, the distance from Grand Bay to Lake Nairne, in the Parish of Ste. Agnes, is 63 miles; to Malbaie, 72 miles, and to Quebec, 162 miles; to Les Eboulements, about 80 miles, and to Quebec, 150 miles; to St. Paul's Bay, 85 miles, and to Quebec, 145 miles. By the second or St. Urbain route, the distance from Grand Bay to St. Urbain is 61 miles; to St. Paul's Bay, 75 miles, and to Quebec, 135 miles. By the third route, the distance to Quebec is much more uncertain, but it cannot be under 200 miles. The Ste. Agnes and St. Urbain routes have these advantages over that by Lake St. John, that they would not only be shorter to Quebec, and that the land travelling during the summer might stop at the first point reached on the St. Lawrence, to be from thence continued by water, but that they would be much more serviceable to the population on the lower part of the river, whether on the northern or southern shores. Of the ease, or even the practicability, of forming a road to St. Urbain, or by Lake St. John, I cannot give an opinion, having been unable to obtain the Report on the first route, and little being known of the country which the second would traverse; and I have, therefore, mentioned them, more for the purpose of shewing, roughly, the different distances, than with any other obj. ct.

Before commencing the present work, several documents, prepared from the information of the party already mentioned, who had crossed the country, in March, 1847, were furnished to me, on which I understood considerable reliance might be placed. These papers gave a general description of the country travelled over, and included a hand-sketch of it. The distance is therein stated to be about 45 miles; the country described as generally well adapted for agriculture and settlement; an obstacle to the opening of a communication, understood to exist at one point, is mentioned as having been overcome; while on the sketch, a line is traced, said to represent the tract followed by the party, and to afford good ground and an easy route for a road. Now it turned out that these statements were so inaccurate as to be only calculated to mislead. The distance was found to be actually 63 miles; the country is not generally, nor in any place extensively, adapted for agriculture or settlement; the supposed objectionable part was neither avoided nor overcome, but the matter left just as it was before; the ground is not favourable for a road; and the route marked is neither the one traversed by the individuals in question, of whom three were engaged under me, nor that along which I found it suitable to proceed, and which differs from both,—but an imaginary line, passing, in many places, through a country of which not one of the party knew anything at all,—which had never been travelled by a white man, and perhaps not even by the Indian hunter. These errors shew with what caution and abatement such testimony should be received; and it is hoped that this detection and exposure of them may favorably influence future statements of the kind, which, when so erroneous, not only injure the cause they are designed to serve, but the improvement of the Province generally.

Notwithstanding of the wrong impression under which the examination was commenced, the cost, per mile, has not materially exceeded what was anticipated. This arises partly from an Assistant having been dis-

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pensed with, and partly from a more vigorous prosecution of the field-work than seems to be usual in such operations. The distance originally reckoned and provided for, was 50 miles, and the supposed expense, including Plan, Report, and Estimate of Road, £295, or £5 18s. per mile. The distance measured was very nearly 63 miles, and the expense £391, or about £6 4s. per mile. The number of days spent in the woods was 93; from which, if 13 are deducted for Sundays, 14 for wet days, and 11 for the loss caused by running out of provisions, there will remain 55 as the number of actual working days.

In detailing, more particularly, the results of this expedition, a general description will be first given of the country through which the lines of survey were run, with the view of explaining what advantages it affords for cultivation and settlement; second, a description of the operations, and of the ground as adapted for a road; and third, a rough estimate of the probable expense of opening a track along which sleighs could travel in winter, and horses and cattle at any time of the year.

1st.—General Description of Country.

The survey began at the house of Simon Gagné, in the parish of Ste. Agnes, about three fourths of a mile south east of Lake Nairne, and perhaps a league to the west of the River Murray. There is a tolerably good country road for carriages, 9 miles long, from the village of Malbaie up to this point, and a tract pretty well made in some places, extends to the northwest, about 1½ miles further. From the village to Gagné's, the country is chiefly under cultivation, the greater portion of it having been settled for many years. Beyond Gagné's there are one or two houses, and a few fields recently reclaimed from the forest, but in less than a mile, all traces of cultivation or of inhabitants disappear; and in less than two miles, or about half a mile from Lake Nairne, the lines enter the thick woods, through which they continue all the way to Grand Bay. At a point, five miles from this entrance, the first view of the River Murray is obtained, and up to about the 7th mile, where the lines reach the banks of that stream, the ground is undulating, but neither steep nor high; while the hills on each side, covered with trees to their summits, rise in gentle slopes to a height of two or three hundred feet above the valleys. The wood, up to the 5th mile, (beyond which, for two miles, it has been burned) is generally small, and of no value in commerce. It consists of common spruce, with a little white birch, willow, alder, maple, and cedar, growing on a thin sandy soil, having, in some spots, a few inches of vegetable mould on the top. The soil, in many places, lies on a stony bottom,—in some, on rock; and at several points large stones, and even boulders are found on the surface. Between the 7th and 8th miles, the lines pass close to the river, from the margin of which, the hills rise immediately on both sides, and are steep and rocky. From the 8th to about the 14th mile, where the lines cross the Murray, the hills fall back from the stream, leaving a tract of land, more than a mile broad, at some points, and generally low and level, although broken towards the northern extremity, by a few small rocky hills. Over nearly the whole of this 6 miles, the timber has been lately burned; and the high dreary looking mountains, beyond the Murray, come fully into view. In a few spots, a sandy soil, perhaps six or eight inches deep, lying on a stony bottom, is found; but, in general, there is scarcely any soil at all, the surface being covered with small stones; and the whole tract seems to have formed, at perhaps no very distant period, either the bed of the river or the bottom of a lake. Throughout the whole of the fourteen miles, there is no great extent of good ground in any one place, and although the country might be settled generally, were the land disposed of on liberal terms, I do not think any revenue of importance can be derived from the sale of it.

At the crossing of the Murray, and for a considerable way both above and below it, the ground is low and flat on the western side, for a mile back from the stream; while on the other side, particularly towards the north west, the hills approach quite near, and rise to a great height, always steep, and often bare and craggy. Immediately after crossing the river, the lines run a short way over ascending ground, and then enter the valley, forming the pass through a chain of lofty mountains, which extend, both to the east and west, a distance of many leagues. This valley is narrow in the bottom, through its whole extent. At first, the tops of the hills may be two miles apart, but they gradually close in, as we proceed northwards; and from the 17th to the 19th miles, where they reach their greatest height, rise on the west side, at least 1,000 feet from the base, in some places entirely covered with wood, and in others, presenting a bare and nearly perpendicular face of rock. There is an almost constant, but not steep ascent, to the 21st mile, where the summit level of the valley is attained, the waters flowing, in one direction, to the River Murray, and in the other, finding their way to the Saguenay, through the stream called the Little Saguenay. In this tract of 7 miles, the wood is chiefly spruce of various kinds, with some white and black birch, hazel, maple, and mountain ash. A portion of the spruce is large enough for the saw-mill; and large trees of white birch occasionally occur also; but the hazel, mountain ash, black birch, and maple, are quite small. The bottom is invariably of large stones, and fragments of rock. In some spots, generally near the sources of the streams, these are covered with a few inches of rich alluvial soil; in others, with a thin stratum of vegetable mould; but in many parts, the only covering is the roots of plants and moss, with a little earth lodged in the hollows; and, with trifling exceptions, this description applies to the country all the way to Grand Bay. There is no experience, and therefore, no testimony, as to the climate in this tract, but from the height and great extent of the mountain ranges, and the elevation of even the bottom of the valleys, it cannot be good; and frosts, very unfavorable to vegetation, may be expected both late in spring and early in the autumn. The ground is such as to be quite unfit for continuous settlement; and although I do not doubt that a sufficient number of individuals for the wants of travellers, might, at a small outlay, be induced to reside here, I am sure that nothing farther need be anticipated.

Between the 21st and 22nd miles, the lines cross a ridge, which, however, for a mountainous country, is neither steep nor high. Here the surrounding hills become rather lower, and are again almost entirely covered with wood. From a small lake, a little beyond the 22nd mile, the route is through a valley for about a mile and a half, which, although narrow and elevated, is not very rough or uneven on the surface. A long and steep hill is then descended to the shore of a considerable lake, discharging into the Little Saguenay, around the west or upper end of which, a circuit of nearly a mile is made, when the track passes between high hills, through another narrow valley, and shortly after the 26th mile, reaches a smaller lake, which discharges from its north west extremity into Lake Ha! Ha! On the shore of this lake, I experienced four days of snow and rain, in the middle of September. To the south west, and very near, are two other lakes which discharge into the River Murray. At the 28th mile, a lake is approached, and passed along the east side, which, at the 30th mile, discharges by a stream joining the River St. John, a short distance below the outlet of Little Lake St. John; and the route lies, in the valley traversed by this circuitous stream, to between the 35th and 36th miles. At the 34th mile, the hills become lower, the valley broader, and the country altogether more open. The great chain of mountains may now be considered

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passed; and although in leaving the level bottom of the valley, a little beyond the 35th mile, for a more direct course, the ground grows rough and undulating in many places, still the general features of the country are softer. Between the 38th and 39th miles the valley is regained, and kept until near the 41st mile, where the lines leave it, reaching in 20 chains, the banks of the River St. John, and at 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the commencement, the southern extremity of Little Lake St. John. The timber, in this 21 miles of country, is much the same as in the 21 preceding miles, and therefore of no value. From about the 38th mile onwards, indeed, some trees of large white pine are occasionally seen, but not in a sufficient quantity to give them any commercial importance. A description of the soil, in this distance, would be almost a repetition of what has been already stated. There is no large tract fit for agriculture, and few small ones desirable; while the ground, even in the best valleys, is little more than a few inches of mould on a stony bottom. There is, however, much more level land than in the tract immediately to the north-east of the River Murray, and as the climate is probably better, there would be less difficulty in partially settling the country.

Little Lake St. John is eight or nine miles long in a direction from south to north, and of very irregular shape, spreading into many bays and deep inlets amongst the hills. Its breadth is thus exceedingly variable, ranging from a few chains, at a point two miles from the bottom of the Lake, to perhaps upwards of a mile in other places. The River St. John, forming its discharge, flows from the southern extremity, and not from the northern, as shewn on even the best maps. On the south, the east, and the north, it is surrounded by high, mountainous, wooded ground; while on the west, although the land is generally much lower, and thickly wooded, there are two high hills, separated by a space of from two to three miles, which rise abruptly from the shore of the lake in bare rocky precipices. The lines of survey keep near the western side of the lake up to the 42nd mile. Here they leave it, pass through a valley beyond the most southerly of the two rocky hills, and do not again approach the lake until near the 45th mile. For about a quarter of a mile, at this point, the lines run along a low, narrow strip of ground, leaving the waters of the lake close on one hand, and a smooth, perpendicular rock, five or six hundred feet high, on the other. The track does not again approach Lake St. John; but, a little beyond the 16th mile, it passes near a small lake communicating with the larger one by a stream navigable for canoes, and about half a mile long. From this small lake to the village of Bagot, a distance of fifteen miles, there are no mountains, but a constant succession of narrow valleys running in all directions, with, very often, rocky banks and ridges, and many small lakes in the hollows. About Lake St. John there is a considerable quantity of small birch, and occasionally a few spruce trees fit for sawing; but the timber of marketable value is chiefly white pine, of which there are many large trees on the surrounding hills. In the country between the lake and Grand Bay, a good many large white pines are also scattered over the ridges, and, at a distance of three miles from the bay, cedar of good size becomes common; but hardwood is neither plentiful nor large. There is no doubt that, in a few years, the useful timber of all this district will be sought out and made available for the extensive sawing establishment on Grand Bay and in the neighborhood. Even now a wood road of about three miles long, running towards the northern end of Lake St. John, from a point on the bay four and a half miles below the village of Bagot, is going to be carried some miles further; and Mr. Price will soon extend his present roads from the Lake of the Cedars towards the middle and southern extremity of the former lake. This tract of country, being

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without mountains, and lower than that between the River Murray and Lake St. John, has a milder climate, and is so far more favorable for agriculture and settlement; but the general character of the soil and the bottom is the same, and much revenue cannot therefore be expected from the sale of land. Around the village of Bagot, and in the valley of the Rivière à Mars, the soil is better adapted for cultivation than on the route to Lake St. John; and all that need be anticipated in this latter direction, is an occasional settlement in some of the more favorable valleys.

It is thus evident that neither the wealth nor revenue of the Province will be much benefited by opening the country from Ste. Agnes to the Bay of Ha! Ha! The propriety of forming a road between the two places must be decided solely on other grounds, chiefly, indeed, on the ground of its value to the works and settlers on the River Saguenay; and on this, as the only fair and honest foundation, I accordingly leave it.

2nd.—Description of Operations, and of the Ground as adapted for a Road.

The measurement was commenced at a picket marked A., driven on the west side of the road, in a line with the front of Simon Gagné's house, and carried over a carriage track, lately formed, for a distance of a 1 mile and 65 chains, to another picket marked B., perhaps half a mile north from Lake Nairne, near the supposed boundary of the Seignory of Murray Bay and the beginning of the thick wood. At this latter picket, numbered 1, the measurement carried on to Grand Bay commences—the miles being reckoned from it as a starting point.

The guide lines were cleared out just enough to allow of a chain passing along them, and were kept straight by planting rough poles at the necessary distances, the trees on each side being well blazed. On a change of course, a picket was driven at the proper point and numbered, and at the end of every mile, a larger picket was driven and numbered. In close wood the route will be easily followed, and may probably remain distinct for years; but in those rare spots where the wood is open, and few trees cut down, or where the lines pass through burned wood, there will be more difficulty in following them, the blazed timber then forming the chief guide. Although, for various reasons, this mode was adopted as the most suitable to the present case, it is not recommended as the best for a rough, hilly, thickly wooded and unknown district, unless when a plan of the country is wanted. Other modes of operation, perhaps less tedious and expensive, by which a full exploration and marking out of the route, and a rough measurement of the distance, could be obtained, are considered sufficient or even preferable.

In many places the line of road would deviate a little from the survey lines, and in one or two it would do so greatly; but generally, where a hasty examination in passing rendered such a deviation apparently advisable, it was noted down at the time, and is shewn on the plan, so that no person of ordinary care and intelligence need have any difficulty in marking out the route. This was thought quite sufficient in the circumstances, and saved the delay and expense of going back and doing the work anew. In three instances, at least, which will be afterwards mentioned, a shorter or better route might be found by pursuing an entirely different track for some miles; and if it is contemplated to form a good road, either now or hereafter, those portions of the country ought to be examined before the work is begun. This I left unaccomplished, as, being quite unprepared for such extensive operations, the expense would have been greater at first than it would be now.

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From the commencement to near the 5th mile, the ground is favorable, both in bottom and grade. A rather steep hill, with a good surface, is then descended for nearly half a mile, at the bottom of which a stream is crossed, requiring a bridge of about 30 feet, with some light cutting and embankment. At 5½ miles, a steep hill is ascended for nearly a quarter of a mile, where there would be a little heavy side cutting, impeded, I am afraid, by large stones and rocks. The ground then continues pretty level, but rocky, up to the 8th mile; and about half a mile of this portion, lying beyond the 7th mile, in a spot where the hills rise abruptly from the River Murray, will be rather expensive in forming. From the 8th mile, up to the crossing of the Murray at 14½ miles, there are no greater difficulties than a general stony bottom, with a deficiency of soil; two bridges under 30 feet, and two under 20, and a deep but short cutting in a loose stony bank near the river. If the crossing of the stream is made where the lines pass, a bridge of 110 feet will be necessary, with some embankment on the west side, and a little rock cutting on the east. Should the more direct line, marked on the plan as a deviation, be preferred, a longer bridge will be required, with embankment on both sides, but no rock cutting. As, perhaps, no one ever saw the ice going down at this point of the river, its influence cannot be stated, but, from the appearance of the banks and trees, the action does not seem to be violent. On the first mile from the Murray, there will be some side cutting in a steep bank, the surface of which is overspread with large loose pieces of rock; and beyond this, the ground still rising, loose rocks are common. From the 15th to the 17th mile, there is no heavy work. One bridge, of about 40 feet, will be required, between the 16th and 17th miles, over a stream running to the Murray in a south-east direction. As it is quite possible that a good route might be found up this stream, from its junction with the Murray, I would have returned and explored the valley had time permitted, and in any future operations it had better be examined. From the 17th mile to a little beyond the 21st, the road will often run along the steep sides of rocky hills, frequently affording no room at their base, unless for the passage of the mountain streams. In such places the work would be expensive, but in others there is enough soil lodged in the narrow level bottoms to render the formation of a road easy. Various streams would be crossed, and as many as twelve or fourteen bridges and culverts necessary, but generally so small as to be unworthy of particular notice.

Up to the 21st mile, my route had been nearly along that pursued by the party of March, 1847. I had, indeed, wished to depart from that route, at the River Murray, in the more westerly direction, which a red line drawn on their sketch, purporting to represent their route, (which it did not,) indicated as the best; but after spending two or three days in exploring the mountain passes, I found that this imaginary line was quite impracticable. Near the 21st mile, however, I was obliged either to depart from their track, in a course more westerly, or to abandon the work altogether; for at a distance of 2 or 3 miles onward, the great obstacle occurred which this party was erroneously said to overcome. The obstacle proved quite worthy of its reputation, being nothing less than a rocky precipice, more than a quarter of a mile long, on the shore of a lake, which it was impossible to pass unless by forming the road in the waters of the lake. Here, therefore, proceeding in a more westerly course, I left their route, and did not go near it again for 13 miles.

At 21½ miles, the ascent of a steep hill commences, and continues for quarter of a mile. There is, however, no great difficulty in this ascent, nor in the descent of the opposite side, which terminates at a small lake, a little beyond the 22nd mile. From this, the ground is rather flat and good, with an occasional interruption

from large stones, to 23¾ miles, where the descent of the worst hill on the whole line, begins. It is steep and nearly half a mile long, but generally clear of rocks on the surface; while the lake is situated at its base, which farther east has such a precipitous shore. I spent some time here, endeavouring to find a good descent of the hill, but did not succeed farther than is shewn by the dotted lines on the plan, and neither of these tracks is an easy one. Although several small streams are crossed since the 21st mile, no bridging of importance occurs, until, at 24½ miles, a narrow inlet from the lake, forming the mouth of a stream, is passed, requiring a bridge 60 feet long, but very easy to make. Continuing round the head or western shore of this Lake, the lines, at the 25th mile, enter a valley, and without meeting any new difficulty, reach, at 26½ miles, a lake which has been already mentioned, as discharging from the north-west extremity into the Lake Ha! Ha!

In a south-west direction, from this point, at a distance of quarter of a mile, there is a small lake, which after receiving the water of another small lake, lying near it, to the north-west, discharges through a valley into the River Murray. From certain indications, this valley had evidently been formerly used by the Indians in their journeys across the country, and some of my party remembered to have heard favourably of it, although its position was hitherto altogether unknown. In these circumstances, and with a hope that it might afford a better route from the Murray than the one already traced, I had it explored by Etienne Pedeneau, one of the guides, on whose statements I can rely. Proceeding downwards, he found the River Murray at an estimated distance of 5 miles, to the south-west, the whole of his route lying through the valley, and excepting the last quarter of a mile, over good ground for a road. It would, however, seem, that the general level of the bottom of this lateral valley, is much above that of the valley of the Murray, for at a very short distance from the river, a sudden descent is made from the one valley to the other, over a ledge of rock described as several hundred feet high, and so steep and rough as only to be descended with difficulty. If then this is the only way by which the mouth of the valley can be gained, the route is, of course, impracticable for a road; but a more minute and lengthened search might discover an easier entrance, and is probably advisable. In this part, the valley of the Murray is level; and Pedeneau saw enough to convince him that he had, once before, ascended the river to the very same spot, on which occasion an Indian stated that the lateral valley was often used by hunters, in travelling towards Little Lake St. John. Pedeneau's recollection was that for about 6 miles down the eastern bank of the River Murray, the ground was flat, but whether favorable or not for a road, he was unable to say, having passed over it only once, and in winter. The route must then cross the Murray to the west bank, down which it would proceed over good ground, well known to him, a distance of about 3 miles, joining the present survey lines at a point 13 miles from their commencement. If the serious obstruction caused by the rocky precipice at the entrance of the valley, can be overcome, this route is probably the best. The distance, as estimated by Pedeneau, is indeed, not less than the other, but the difficulties seem fewer. Should such a deviation prove advisable, it will thus take place about the 13th mile, the line proceeding greatly to the westward of that now traced out, and joining it again between the 26th and 27th miles.

In passing along the eastern shore of the lake situated at 26½ miles, the lines run, for more than half a mile, chiefly over the steep and craggy slope of a hill, which rises immediately from the water, where the work would be expensive. They then pass over fa-

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avorable ground to a little beyond the 28th mile, where they reach the head of a lake, discharging into the River St. John, along the east bank of which, still on favorable ground, the route lies, gaining the bottom of the lake at the 30th mile. Although many small streams are crossed in this distance, nothing deserving the name of a bridge is necessary. Proceeding down the valley through which this lake discharges, on good table land, considerably elevated above the stream, the hills on the west side, become so much lower, just opposite to station 207, or very near the 32nd mile, that it is probable a better, or, at least, a more direct route, for the next few miles, might be found in that way. The Indian guide, however, knew nothing of the country in this direction, which he pretended to do in the one I took; and the provisions being nearly exhausted, it was thought inexpedient to spend time in examining it. If it be found preferable to make such a deviation, the best point of departure would likely be a little beyond the 31st mile, perhaps at station 206; the hills on the western side would be crossed, and the valley left altogether, opposite station 207; while a junction might be looked for either between the 35th and 36th or between the 38th and 39th miles. Should the present route be followed a deviation to the eastward, from near station 206, will be advantageous, and some others, soon afterwards, are marked on the plan as necessary. After the 32nd mile, the lines nearly follow the course of the stream, which turns very much to the eastward, and the ground is generally far from favorable. About 33½ miles, a branch stream, coming from the east, is crossed, requiring a bridge of 50 feet; while immediately afterwards a steep rocky hill rises suddenly from the main stream, and for half a mile the ground becomes decidedly bad. About 34½ miles, this stream will be passed by a bridge of 55 feet, in the neighbourhood of the track pursued by the party of March, 1847; beyond which, for upwards of half a mile, the ground is level, with a stony bottom and little soil. The stream is then crossed again at a place rather narrower, and for the next half mile the ground continues level and stony as before. At 35½ miles, the western bank of a small lake is reached, on which the ground is less favorable; but a little beyond the 36th mile, the track gains the head of the lake and enters a narrow valley where the surface improves. The summit level of this valley is almost at the 37th mile, from whence the ground for the next 10 miles is undulating but not difficult, though traversed by many small streams. Nearly at 38½ miles, the stream flowing into the River St. John is passed for the last time, where it has a breadth of from 50 to 60 feet, and the lines continue along its western bank almost to the 41st mile, there crossing a branch stream requiring a bridge of 50 feet. A quarter of a mile beyond the 41st, the River St. John is in sight, close to the east, and in less than half a mile further the bottom of the lake is gained. The route, however, does not keep long by the lake, the ground on the shore being generally rugged and impracticable. Just at the 44th mile, a stream is crossed, about 30 feet broad, and at the 47th mile, another is crossed of the same breadth.

The remaining fourteen miles to Grand Bay is over a country presenting a constant succession of narrow, winding valleys, and low, rocky ridges, running in all directions, with numerous small lakes in the hollows, but no high hills or considerable streams. The ground on which the lines run is, in point of difficulty, pretty nearly an average of that already passed; and, as a very minute examination of this tract of country, particularly to the eastward, may give a better route than the one I followed, a detailed explanation of the features is unnecessary. It is enough to say, that at 49½, 50, 51½, 52, 53½, and 55½ miles, small lakes are passed, of which those near the 51st and 52nd miles

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were said to be branches of the Lake of the Cedars; that at 57½ miles I crossed the discharge from Lake La-Poche, and at 59½ struck an old wood road, which was kept nearly to the village of Bagot. At 55½ miles the lines enter burnt wood, which continues, with little interruption, more than three and a half miles. Three bridges are wanted, of 30, 25, and 60 feet; all easy and cheap of construction.

The last picket, numbered 401, is placed in the southern boundary line of the village of Bagot, where the street leading from the Church meets that line, and is 61 miles and 1310 links north, 12° 23' 23" west (magnetic) from picket B. or No. 1, at the entrance of the thick wood. I selected the village of Bagot as the termination, not because it was the nearest point on Grand Bay that could be reached, or even because the best ground led in that direction. I had indeed reason to believe that a point on Grand Bay, four and a half or five miles below the church, was somewhat nearer, and could be reached over ground at least as good; while, of these four and a half miles, the first three from the village are already opened by a rough road, and the present settlers can be called upon at any time to open the remainder, at their own expense. But then the principal traffic along any road to the St. Lawrence will be from the country around the head of Grand Bay; from the valley of the Rivière à Mars, running from the Bay in a westerly direction; and from the neighborhood of Chicoutimi, and the upper part of the Saguenay, towards Great Lake St. John, on the north-west; to all which districts the village of Bagot is the nearest and best termination.

On the whole, therefore, it appears that the great disadvantage attending this route is the stony and rocky bottom prevailing throughout its whole extent, which would be an expensive material to work in, whether on level or inclined ground; and where side cutting occurs on steep hills, it is quite impossible to calculate the quantity that must be removed for any given breadth of track, before the mass above came to a settlement. Even after a settlement is obtained, it would be liable to disturbance by the thaw of every spring; and any extensive burning in such places, consuming the roots of trees and underbrush, which at present in some measure bind the stones and rocks together, would cause a further disturbance; so that the road might be expensive to maintain after it was made. Another disadvantage is that the route is winding in many parts, and its distance therefore long when compared with that of a straight line; but in mountainous countries this is generally unavoidable, and might have been anticipated. The advantages, if not great, are more numerous. If the line does not traverse any large tract of land favorable for cultivation, neither does it traverse any large tract unfit for cultivation, so that there would be little difficulty in establishing a sufficient number of settlements throughout the whole route, both for the accommodation of travellers and for keeping the road open and in repair. There is close wood all the way, affording a complete shelter (unless where burned down), which, in a high country, is at least of some importance for winter travelling. The fall of snow is also supposed to be moderate; there are no very steep or long hills to be travelled over; no swamps or wet ground of any extent; and the bottom is generally so open as to ensure a dry road.

It was originally intended to give an estimate of the cost of forming a good summer road for vehicles, but the difficulties and expense would be so much greater than expected, that it is thought better to confine the calculation to the probable cost of a track for sleighs in winter, and for horses and cattle at any season. It should, however, be remembered, that even in opening a bridle track, it may be important to have it carried over the best ground, that if, at any future period, a

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summer road for vehicles is undertaken, the necessary alterations shall be small and easily performed; and that, therefore, the farther examinations previously mentioned ought not to be lost sight of. It should also be understood, as applicable to the whole of this district, that little or no advantage can be derived from the lakes in winter travelling, the ice generally forming on them late and breaking up early; while, even at the best part of the year, roads over them, when much used, very soon become bad and dangerous. Of so small service are the lakes indeed considered, that in drawing timber during winter, it is only taken along them when unavoidable.

3rd.—Rough Estimate of the expense of a track for sleighs in winter, and for horses and cattle at any time of the year.

It is proposed to clear away the wood to a breadth of 12 feet, and to grub and level the ground for a road to the breadth of 6 feet. The bridges are calculated at 12 feet wide, and reckoned for all the streams, to ensure a certain and safe passage at even the worst periods of the season. No cutting or embankment is contemplated, except what is absolutely necessary; and it is not meant, and should not be supposed, that anything beyond a rough, safe bridle-track in summer, would probably be got at the expense put down.

Clearing and forming 61 miles of road, at £35 per mile.....	£2,135	0	0
Bridge over River Murray, with ap- proaches, 110 feet long.....	500	0	0
Bridges over smaller streams, 30 in number, extending to about 850 feet in length, at 10s. per foot	425	0	0
	£3,060	0	0
Add, for management and contingen- cies, about 17½ per cent.....	540	0	0
Making altogether.....	£3,600	0	0

When compared with what the timber roads, in the vicinity of Grand Bay, have cost, this sum may appear large; but it should be considered that these are generally carried over good ground, and that they are roughly constructed, particularly as regards bridges, because, being designed for only temporary purposes, and lying in the neighbourhood of settlements, any necessary repairs can be made cheaply, and at once. Nor is it expected that labor will be got so low, for this road, as for those within a few miles of a village, and the carriage of supplies will, undoubtedly, be much more expensive.

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

JAMES STEWART.

Thomas A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department Public Works.

M.

Report of Captain McIntyre, on improvements in Lake St. Francis, and management of Light-houses, &c.

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1848.

SIR,—In accordance with your verbal instructions to report on the present condition of the Light-houses, under the charge of the Department of Public Works,

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I beg leave to state that the repairs enumerated and estimated for in my last general Report on this subject, are nearly all completed. The new lamp frames that were ordered are all made, and the lamps for the Mohawk and Long Point Light-houses are in progress, and will be ready by the opening of the navigation. The machinery for the revolving light at the former place has also been ordered from England, and will be out by the first spring vessels.

On the River St. Lawrence, Lake St. Francis has received the greatest attention, and the channel through this lake has been so accurately indicated, by the lights which have been established since the opening of the navigation, that vessels, which heretofore had to lay by at nights, can now pass through at all hours with perfect ease and safety. The lights which have been established on that lake consist of a small light on Briggs' Store, at the Coteau Landing—one at Point McLee, another on Cherry Island, and a floating light on the north-east end of the bar below Lancaster. These Light-houses have been made in a temporary manner, and at small cost, (the whole amount not exceeding £200); but they are of such a nature as will be sufficient to meet the immediate wants of the trade, and will answer all *practical* purposes for some time to come, until the revenue will admit of more substantial and *ornamental* buildings being erected.

Before leaving the subject of the lights on Lake St. Francis, I would take the liberty of bringing under your notice the great drawback of the efficiency of the floating light off Lancaster, which is caused by the number of fishing lights which are always to be seen in that vicinity. It is very desirable to have this remedied, and two plans present themselves for so doing. The first (but rather an objectionable one) would be to pass a law, similar to the one which, I believe, is now in existence with reference to the light on the beach at the Burlington Bay Canal, prohibiting all fishing within a certain distance of the light. The other, and more simple and efficient plan, which presents itself to me, would be to place the light on piles or a crib, some 30 or 40 feet above the water, distinguishing it by elevation and colour from the other lights.

As to the general state of the lights, they have been much improved this year, but not having been required to make a tour of inspection, I am unable to give a very accurate estimate of the repairs that will be necessary for the ensuing season. As the towers, however, are generally in good order, the only repairs that will be required for 1848, will be of an ordinary description, to the lamps and lanterns, which will every year require repairs to a greater or less extent.

My last Report embraced all matters that I considered absolutely necessary at present for the better maintenance of the lights, and until these plans are carried out, I can only again refer to them, respectfully, urging their adoption on the favorable consideration of the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most humble and obed't. serv't.

(Signed,) JOHN McINTYRE,
Capt. Sup. of Light-houses.

The Hon. W. B. Robinson,
Chief Com. Public Works,
&c. &c. &c.

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Report of T. C. Keefer, as to the expediency of removing Dam at Chisholm's, on the Trent.

MONTREAL, 4th March, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that, in obedience to my instructions of the 10th ultimo, I proceeded to the River Trent for the purpose of examining the Dam at Chisholm's Rapids, and enquiring into the expediency of removing a sufficient portion of it to reduce the water at that place to its original level.

From the best information I was able to obtain, it appears that the dam has been no improvement to the lumber trade. Larger "drums" of timber were run with less delay before the dam was raised than can be passed at present. The lumbermen, therefore, believe that the removal of the dam would cheapen and facilitate the passage of timber at this point. It is to be remembered, however, that this dam was constructed upwards of eight years since; that timber, before that time, probably passed this point earlier in the season and with higher water, than is to be expected for the future; that the Trent being nearly exhausted, the future supply of timber will come from the Otonabee, and arrive at Chisholm's when the water is low; and that it may be found necessary to complete the timber navigation of the Trent, so as to pass timber as late in the summer as possible. With these prospects, and having no certain knowledge of the state of the river in *low water* previous to the erection of the dam (beyond the recollections of individuals as to its condition during the *then* season of navigation), it is possible that the destruction of the dam may unfavorably affect even the timber navigation of the river. Both this dam and the one at Crooks' Rapids are unpopular with the lumbermen. They complain, with apparent reason, that neither of these works are required for, or constructed in reference to, the timber trade, but in connection with the locks and the Trent steamboat navigation, and that, while they have hitherto impeded the timber, the same slidage is exacted at each of these points (neither of which has a fall exceeding ten feet) as is charged at Heeley's, Middle, and Ranney's Falls, though the cost of these latter works, and the difficulties they surmount, greatly exceed the first mentioned. It appears that the slidage on the Trent is uniform, without reference to the cost of particular works or the business done by them. On the Ottawa, the slidage is regulated by the cost of the works and business done by them; those works which are lowest down on the river, and consequently which pass the most "cribs," paying an equal interest with a lower charge per "crib." A more discriminating regulation of the slide tolls would probably go far towards removing the prejudice of the lumbermen with regard to these works.

The removal of the dam, would of course render useless the lock and canal at Chisholm's. There is 116 feet of lockage between this point and the Bay of Quinté yet to be constructed, and 150 feet of lockage still required between Chisholm's and Rice Lake. It is not probable, therefore, that this consideration will have much weight in determining the fate of the dam.

The mill privilege at present occupied by Morgan would also be destroyed. The fall at the dam is at present about six feet, and the head and fall at the mill seven feet. To reduce the water above the dam to its original level, would lower it six feet, thus destroying this privilege. There is a good double mill here, which the proprietor informed me has cost £1,200. It is intended to saw for the American market, and will consume about 20,000 logs per annum. The owner says this amount is now contracted for,

and further, that the present privilege was granted in lieu of the old one, and as an offset to land taken for the canal. As the mill race has been constructed by the Government (with dressed stone walls forming one side of the flume), it is probable that the right to the privilege has at least been recognized.

To reduce the water to its former level, it will be necessary wholly to remove that portion of the dam across the main channel, leaving nothing to obstruct the passage of timber. The proper season for effecting this would be September and October, while the water is low and warm. The cost will depend on the opportunity to do it effectually. I am of opinion that it will not cost short of £250.

With regard to the "*expediency*" of the removal of the dam, its influence on the timber navigation of the river, and its immediate effect in the destruction of the mill-site, one of slight importance when compared with its alleged bearing on the health of the country,—the petition for its removal originated in the belief of certain parties (in the neighborhood of lands drowned by the dam) that this dam was the cause of the severe sickness which has prevailed on that part of the Trent for the last two years. It is generally admitted that no unusual extent of sickness was remarked before the summer of 1846, although the dam was raised, I believe, in 1839. They account for the non-appearance of disease until these seven years had elapsed, on the supposition that the decomposition of the water-killed timber only commenced two years since; and though they expect the sickness to be greatly increased for the first year of the removal of the dam, they believe the health of the country will thereby be soon restored.

How far the late sickness on this part of the Trent is to be attributed to this dam, and how far it will be alleviated by a removal, are, in my opinion, the only considerations on which a proposition for its destruction should be entertained. This would be more properly the duty of a Medical Commission. I can, therefore, only offer some general considerations, from which the Commissioners will see the grounds on which I feel compelled to discourage a course, which seems so generally desired and expected in that neighborhood.

If the standing dead timber be the cause of the sickness complained of, it is not likely to become less so when fallen and strewed over the unwatered lands. The exhalations may become more dense, and be *more within reach*, than those from the trees standing at present. Many of these lands have reverted to the Government, and many others may not be occupied for years to come. The Government, therefore, will probably be called upon to remove the dead timber after the dam has been destroyed. It becomes then a question whether the deleterious matter will sooner be got rid of, with the dam up or down. At present, much of the dead timber which falls annually is floated out of the river.

I am informed, by our Superintendent, that most of the dams on the Trent are imperfectly gravelled, so that at the time of the lowest water, there is none passing over them, (the river finding its way through and under the works). I ascertained that this had occurred at Chisholm's, where, from the great length of the dam, (and consequent increased chances of the leakage,) I would suppose it most likely to occur. The effect of this leakage, by reducing the river far below the level which it ordinarily occupies, (for 10 months at least in the year,) and thereby exposing lands so long flooded to the heat of summer, must prove highly injurious to the health of the neighborhood. This has been experienced on the Welland and Rideau Canals, when portions of those works have been unwatered for summer repairs. For the preser-

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vation of the dam and planking, as well as for the health of the locality, it is important that they should be staunched.

The dams at Middle Falls, Heeley's, and Crook's, also flood more or less land, and being (with Chisholm's) all within a circle of 20 miles diameter, there is some reason to doubt whether the removal of Chisholm's dam alone would restore the health of the country. It is the more important, therefore, that the effect of this dam, as also of its proposed removal, should be, as much as possible, a matter of certainty, unless the Government are prepared to give up the others also to similar future requisitions. While many honestly entertain and confidently express the opinion, that, to the dam, and to the dam alone, is to be attributed the late sickness; it must not be forgotten that unusual sickness prevailed in many parts of the Trent country, in the last season, the origin of which could hardly be traced to this or any particular dam, and that it was then generally unhealthy throughout the Province. It is to be feared, therefore, that, should the Government yield to the present excitement and prejudices (however honest) of the petitioners in this case, they may not only fall short of obtaining the desired result, but establish a most dangerous precedent—one which would threaten the existence of the most important dams in the Province, and one which, in a country where water power is so general, would be almost unlimited in its effects.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. C. KEEFER,
Engineer, Ottawa Works.

T. A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary, Public Works.

O.

Report of N. H. Baird on Survey, for road through the Townships of Leeds, Broughton, and Tring.

MONTREAL, 16th Feb., 1848.

SIR—In compliance with instructions to examine the country lying between the Craig's Road in Leeds and the Lambton Road in Tring, with the view of connecting these two roads through the Townships of Leeds, Broughton, and Tring, and to afford the inhabitants of the latter an outlet to the District Court, and settlements on Craig's Road, in a distance of 27 miles, in place of nearly 60 miles by the present very circuitous and at times (as I have experienced) impracticable route by St. Francis, St. Mary's and St. Sylvester, I made the preliminary arrangements about the middle of October, and engaged the services of Mr. John Hume and Mr. Hall to assist me, they being intimately acquainted with the lie of the land, a matter of much consequence through such a hill and dale and mountainous country, and after considerable exploration, found the line, as laid down on the accompanying plan, as the most feasible, guided in the general direction by several circumstances. The commencement from Craig's Road, regulated by the point most convenient for the public, and most suitable to meet the connecting link with the Arthabaska Road, by a line of seven miles intersecting the Gosford Road, four miles below or east of the Arthabaska Road terminus, and in the general run of the road through Leeds and Broughton, with a view to meet (without materially leaving the direct course) the convenience of the settlers, in which I am glad to say I have generally succeeded, although in

leaving the present *mere* path, in some places (impassable from swamps and hills) has entailed some dissatisfaction in particular localities.

The particular and practicable sites to cross the Rivers Palmer, Mill Brooks, and Bras, also influenced me in selecting the route, together with the *fixed* terminus *as near Tring Church as possible*.

On the whole, although there are many unavoidable bends and crooks, the line is as favorable as could have been expected, and in fact even more so, particularly through part of Tring, where there are such intervening mountains, over which the present path passes, following the concession line, avoiding these ascents of 1 in 4 and 1 in 5, giving rise to the deviations marked on the plan, the general grades over the worst hills not exceeding 1 in 10 and 1 in 12.

From the abstract of estimate will be seen the comparative amount of different descriptions of work, viz :

General formation and embankments, ..	£3,426	3	4
Bridges and Culverts,	732	15	0
	£4,158	18	4
Contingencies,	831	15	8
Total,	£4,990	14	0

and which amount (under proper management) and division of the sections into suitable lengths to meet competition among the settlers, I am satisfied will complete the work.

In the examination of the route from Leeds to Broughton, it was not considered necessary to make any material deviations from the present travelled road, those marked in the plan being chiefly to avoid hills. Where the Palmer River crosses the road between the 13th and 14th ranges, there are two deviations marked, as the river near the old road has two banks and a great extent of intervale or alluvial flat. It may be necessary, in order to procure a better site for a bridge, and better meet the views and convenience of the settlers on the 14th range, to take the lower site, although it will have the effect of lengthening the road a little, but not materially increasing the expense; following the deviations marked out, there will only be one short rise, which could not be avoided, between Leeds and the settlement in Broughton, that will be greater than 1 in 10 or 1 in 12, and through the whole distance will make an excellent line of road.

In exploring for a line between Broughton and Tring, more difficulty was experienced, the old road having been so injudiciously laid out, that it had to be nearly entirely abandoned, only following the line for a short distance, as will be seen by the accompanying plan.

The first 5 miles of the road in Broughton, being mostly swamp, and for 2 miles in Tring passing over a range of rocky mountains, after passing over the ground in the settlements in Broughton and Tring several times, the line, as now marked out, was considered the most advantageous, will make a very level route, there being no greater rise than 1 in 12, until reaching the River Bras in Tring, near the Church, between the 2nd and 3rd concessions, and will make the most direct route, and consequently most convenient, between the two settlements, and no doubt, when completed, will rapidly settle, passing through only *one* mile unfit for settlement. The distance over the old road will however be considerably increased, say upwards of a mile, passing for about 3 miles through the settlements in Broughton, and on the line of the present travelled road.

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The River Bras, in Tring, is 100 feet in width, and very formidable in spring and fall; the banks on the Tring church side are low, and the intervale extends to a width of one-third of a mile, which is overflowed, in spring, to the depth of 3 or 4 feet, and which is evident from the effects of the ice, &c., on the trees, on one of which I have marked with an axe the supposed rise of freshets.

From this to the church and the Lambton Road, the present road is opened on the concessions line, from the intervale to the church, remarkably steep and hilly, 1 in 3 and 1 in 4, which I have resolved to diminish by passing round and across those hills, still involving a rise of not less than 1 in 8 and 1 in 10, which, in the meantime, must be submitted to, unless the road should be carried along the 1st and 2nd range on favorable easy ascent, but, in my opinion, not likely to meet the views of the settlers, and materially deviating from the *grand* ultimate object of connecting with the Lambton Road, and by *that*, with the Land Company's Road by the head of Lake St. Francis to Sherbrooke, there being only 18 miles of a connecting link required from the head of the lake to the Company's Road, completing the distance from Tring to Sherbrooke, in about 45 miles, (not having been over the ground, I go by report,) and the grand circle of communication by Melbourne and Arthabaska Road, of upwards of 200 miles, as stated in my Report on the Craig's Road.

Should the work be proceeded with, it will be necessary, previous to any (even preliminary) steps, to obtain a renunciation to *all* land required, in which, from what I can learn, there will be little difficulty.

The same applies to the Craig's Road; in fact, even more necessary, as several of the deviations are through clearances and improvements.

From the very untoward state of the weather during the progress of the Survey, much longer time was occupied than otherwise would have been necessary, and the expense, consequently, materially increased, although, as I stated in an interim Report, as much attention has been had to economy, as a due regard to the service would admit; although the distance is only 27 miles, yet it may be fairly computed that three times that distance has been traversed.

I would remark, in conclusion, that when the road is constructed, and a connecting link to the Arthabaska, a direct communication will be afforded to Three Rivers or Port St. Francis, in a distance of 60 miles to the former from Craig's Road, and about 100 miles to the latter; although, on completion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail-road, Melbourne and Sherbrooke will become the *foci*. I will only further add that nowhere have I traversed in either Province, have I seen localities so much in want of the means of communication, in a country so likely to be benefited by improving the roads.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) N. H. BAIRD,
Civil Engineer.

Thos. A. Begly, Esq.,
Secretary Public Works,
&c. &c. &c.

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Montreal:

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R E T U R N

To TWO ADDRESSES from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated, respectively, the 30th of June, 1847, and the 1st of March, 1848; one praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House the following documents, or copies of the same, as well as the information hereinafter demanded, that is say:—

1st. The Petition of Casimir Valiquet, Robert Monet and others, inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne; praying for the dismissal of André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Small Causes in the said Parish, on account of his opposition to the School Law; with the affidavits or depositions on oath of Joseph Pariseau, François Pariseau, Joseph Gratton, Louis Bélanger, and W. O. Stephens, in support of the said Petition.

2nd. The date of the receipt of the said Petition, and of the said other documents, in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, or in the Office of any other Officer of Government to which this Petition and the said other documents may have been addressed.

3rd. The reference of the said Petition and of the said other documents, either to the Attorney General for Lower Canada, or to any other Government Officer, and the date of this reference.

4th. The Reports made on the said Petition and the said other documents, either by the said Attorney General or any other Officer of the Government, either by the Executive Council or by any other Committee of the same, and the date of these Reports.

5th. All letters or communications written by order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in consequence of the said Petition, to the said André Benjamin Papineau, and the answer of the latter to the said letters or communications.

6th. The nomination of Commissioners, if such nomination has taken place, for inquiring into and reporting on the complaints set forth in the said Petition against the said André Benjamin Papineau, with the date of such nomination, the names of the Commissioners, and the instructions given to these latter.

7th. The Report of these Commissioners.

8th. Letters of Lieutenant Colonel Bélanger, addressed to the said Provincial Secretary, or to any other Government Officer, complaining of the conduct of the said André Benjamin Papineau, either as Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of small causes, School Commissioner, or Officer of Militia; and the answers to these letters.

9th. All complaints or Reports made against the said André Benjamin Papineau, by the Superintendent of Schools.

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And the other, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, the documents, copies of documents, and information already asked for by an Address unanimously adopted by the House on the 30th of June last, relative to André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, of the Parish of St. Martin; and at the same time praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House:

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1st. All Petitions and complaints which, since the adoption of the said Address, have been presented to the Executive Government, against the said André Benjamin Papineau, by reason of his opposition to the Common School Act.

2nd. The dates at which the said Petitions and complaints were received in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, or in the Office of any other Officer of the Government, to whom the said Petitions or complaints may have been addressed.

3rd. The reference made of the said Petitions or complaints, to the Attorney General for Lower Canada, or to any other Officer of the Government, and the date of such reference.

4th. The Reports made on the said Petitions or complaints, either by the said Attorney General, or any other Officer of the Government, or by the Executive Council, or by any Committee of the said Council, and the dates of such Reports.

5th. All letters or written communications, addressed by His Excellency's order, and in consequence of such Petitions or Complaints, to the said André Benjamin Papineau, and the answers of the latter to the said letters or communications; and among others, the Petition or letter of the said André Benjamin Papineau, which contains "the expression of Mr. Papineau's regret on the subject of his conduct with regard to the Education Act," as mentioned in a letter of Mr. Assistant Secretary Parent, written by order of His Excellency the Governor General, to the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Martin, and dated 11th November, 1847.

6th. The appointment of William Ermatinger, Esquire, to enquire into and report upon the conduct of the said André Benjamin Papineau, upon the subjects of complaints or grievances mentioned in the said Address of the 30th of June last, with the date of the said appointment, and the instructions given in this behalf to the said W. Ermatinger.

7th. The Report or Reports made by the said W. Ermatinger, with the evidence taken by him in the course of his enquiry.

8th. All correspondence which has taken place between the Executive Government, the said André Benjamin Papineau, and the signers of the Petitions or Complaints aforesaid, and of those mentioned in the said Address of the 30th of June last, relative to the payment of the expenses of said enquiry.

9th. All correspondence which has taken place since the adoption of the said Address of the 30th June last, between the Attorney General for Lower Canada, or any other Officer of the Government, and the said André Benjamin Papineau, in his capacity of Justice of the Peace, or of Commissioner for the trial of Small Causes.

10th. All correspondence which has taken place between the Government and W. O. Stephens, Esquire, of the Parish of St. Martin, relative to the said André Benjamin Papineau, and to the removal or resignation of the said W. O. Stephens as a Justice of the Peace.

By Command.

R. B. SULLIVAN,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Montreal, 14th March, 1848.

Appendix
(O.)

16th March.

[Translation.]

St. Martin, 17th February, 1847.

Sir,

I have to request you to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my resignation as Commissioner of small causes; and the reasons I have to adduce for resigning this charge are as follows:—That the opposition which ever exists here to the working of the new Education Law compels me to abandon my efforts to do good; from the little confidence which seems to be reposed in me from my being in favour of Education, and of putting the law into execution. Thus you must perceive that it would be painful for me to administer justice in the presence of those who do not repose the slightest confidence in me.

Let me inform you, Sir, that those who oppose the Education Law cannot fail to succeed with ignorant persons who allow themselves to be easily duped by that word 'tax,' which is constantly made use of by our *éteignoirs*; and it is by this means also that they have succeeded in casting odium on me, from the circumstance of my being in favor of education, and wishing to see that excellent law in operation. Those who in this Parish are opposed to the Education Law are those who have at all times stood in opposition to the Government, and more especially in 1837 and 1838. Moreover, I would take the great liberty of remarking, that Government has acted unwisely in conferring places and offices of honor on many of those individuals who in the years above mentioned were at the head of the rebellion; and I can assure you that this Parish is at present in a worse state than in 1837. What encourages our uninformed farmers to oppose the law, and therefore the Government, is the fact of their having seen that very Government confer places of honor on Rebels; and thus they are led to believe that there is no great harm in opposing the laws. I must also inform you that if matters do not improve, I shall also resign my Commission of Justice of the Peace; and I fear much that we shall see renewed here the scenes that have taken place at *St. Gervais* and *LaBeauce* in the District of Quebec.

In conclusion I have to request you to submit to His Excellency my resignation as Commissioner of small causes, praying him to accept thereof.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER, J. P.

The Honorable D. Daly,
&c. &c. &c.

[Translation.]

St. Martin, 18th February, 1847.

Sir,

In writing yesterday to the Honorable D. Daly, I omitted to mention in my letter that steps were taken and intrigues on foot for the purpose of getting up a meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish to elect a Councillor in my place, inasmuch as my office of Mayor is contested, although I was duly and lawfully elected in the same manner as in a great number of Parishes. And even should my office of Mayor be justly contested, it is for a Superior Court, and not a meeting of inhabitants illegally convened,

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to decide thereon. I am sorry to inform you that Mr. A. B. Papineau, a Justice of the Peace of this Parish, and one of our Municipal Councillors, brought together, by dint of invitations, at the last Session of the Municipal Council, held on Monday last, a considerable number of inhabitants, partizans of his, with the intention of depriving me of the Mayoralty, and even of turning me out! At that meeting of the Council, Mr. Papineau took the liberty of insulting the whole body of School Commissioners of this Parish, the majority of whom were present, by stating that they had not acted honorably in their proceedings as Commissioners. I was myself also grossly insulted by him, and was afraid to command silence on observing the crowd assembled in the Council Hall, who from their appearance seemed ready at any instant to proceed to acts of violence. I must not forget to mention also that at a former meeting of inhabitants, Mr. Papineau told them that the new Education Law was tyrannical and vexatious, and that it must be set aside, as the Sleigh Law had been; thus giving to understand that no law was in existence for the regulation of winter vehicles. By these various means, Mr. Papineau has succeeded in creating disturbances in this Parish, thereby becoming guilty of conduct unworthy of a Magistrate and Commissioner of small causes!!!

I consider the present, Sir, as a letter addressed solely to yourself; you are, however, at liberty to communicate it to the bearer and to the Honorable D. Daly.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER, J. P.

Christopher Dunkin, Esq.

[Translation.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, residing in the Parish of St. Martin, have the honor to submit to Your Excellency,—

That the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin have always lived together in the most respectful submission to the authorities, and in perfect concord and harmony.

That the undersigned have viewed with satisfaction the passing of a law on elementary instruction in Lower Canada, that is, the 9 Vic. c. 27: That a law so beneficial, and so well adapted for promoting the interests of the population, would have worked with the greatest facility in the Parish of St. Martin, had it not been for the systematic opposition made to it by André Benjamin Papineau, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and one of the Commissioners for the summary trial of small causes.

That the said André Benjamin Papineau, instead of setting an example of obedience to the law, did publicly, at the church door of the Parish of St. Martin, advise his co-parishioners not to obey the Education Law, and not to nominate school commissioners or assessors, alleging that the Education Law

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was an unjust and vexatious law, which must be resisted.

That to the regret of the undersigned, a great number of the Parishioners have unfortunately followed the counsels and example of the said Papineau.

That the said André B. Papineau having refused to act as Commissioner, and having by his conduct prevented the other Commissioners from doing so, it became necessary for the Executive to appoint School Commissioners and Assessors.

That the said André B. Papineau was sued with several others for non-payment of his assessment; and that, at the moment of the opening of the Court, the said Papineau, having paid his assessment, took his seat on the Bench to give judgment in causes absolutely similar to his own, and this in spite of the exceptions taken by the advocates employed by the School Commissioners.

That if the said André B. Papineau continues to act as a Magistrate and Commissioner of small causes in the Parish of St. Martin, the undersigned regret to say that the cause of Education is lost at St. Martin, and peace among the citizens of this parish forever destroyed.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that it may please Your Excellency to suspend the said André B. Papineau from the functions of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of small causes, and you will do justice.

(Signed) His
CASIMIRE VALIQUET.
Mark.
ROBERT MONET.
HILAIRE PICOT.
FRANCOIS PESANT.
FELIX LAVOIE.
REGIS PREVOST.
JOSEPH PARISEAU, Fils.
PHILIPPE GRAVEL.
And Forty others.

The undermentioned have read the above Petition, and being duly sworn, declare that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the facts therein set forth are true and well founded.

(Signed) JOSEPH GRATTON.
JOSEPH PARISEAU, Senior.
FRANCOIS PARISEAU.

Sworn before me, a Justice of the Peace at St. Martin, this 13th May, 1847.

(Signed) WM. OL. STEPHENS, J.P.

District of }
Montreal. }

Wm. Ol. Stephens, J. P., of the Parish of St. Martin, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, after having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposes and saith, that Mr. André B. Papineau, of the same place, and one of the Commissioners for small causes, is notoriously known to be opposed to the law of education, and counsels the parishioners to resist the law; that on Saturday, the eighth of May, instant, the said Papineau was sued before the deponent, with seventeen others, for not

having paid their assessments; when his case was called, he reported it was paid, with the costs, and then sat upon the Bench as Judge for the other causes, against the "recusations" of the School Commissioners, represented by their Attorneys. And that notwithstanding the deponent's judgment, that the recusation was valid, the said deponent seeing that the said Papineau persisted to act as Judge in these cases, the said deponent left the Bench, having decided to relinquish his commission, if the said Papineau be allowed to exercise his powers as Judge, and cause trouble in the parish—a parish known for its submission to the authorities and to the laws, though he was busily agitating it these ten years past. The said deponent verily believeth that the said Papineau hath contributed by his counsel and advice, mainly to excite the inhabitants not to pay.

And the deponent having read the present deposition, which he says, contains the truth to the best of his belief and knowledge, and has sworn before me at St. Martin, this 14th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER, J. P.

[Translation.]

District of }
Montreal. }

Louis Bélanger, of the Parish of St. Martin, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say,—That the peace and concord which have always existed in the Parish of St. Martin are now utterly destroyed, since A. B. Papineau, a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of small causes, has commenced opposing the working of the present Education Law, as well as the constitution of the Municipal Council of St. Martin.

That the said A. B. Papineau has publicly declared at the church door, in presence of the crowd who surrounded him, "That the Education Law "must not be obeyed—that it was unjust, tyrannical, vexatious, and must be resisted like the "Sleigh Law—and that no School Commissioners "must be appointed."

That the counsels of the said A. B. Papineau have had an unfortunate result in the parish, and have introduced trouble and discord, and forced the Government to appoint School Commissioners and Assessors for the Parish of St. Martin.

That the School Commissioners sued many of the individuals who had not paid their part of the assessment; and that, among the individuals sued, was the said A. B. Papineau, who, although sued, took his seat as a Judge over those who, following his example, would not pay without being sued.

That deponent has already been under the necessity of giving up his seat as Commissioner of small causes, to avoid getting into difficulty with the said A. B. Papineau.

That deponent will be compelled to resign his Commission as a Justice of the Peace, if the said A. B. Papineau continues to act as a Magistrate, and to obstruct the proceedings of the School Commissioners as he did on Saturday last.

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That deponent refused quite lately to hear and judge suits for the repairing of the public Roads, inasmuch as the said A. B. Papineau pretends that there are neither Road Inspectors nor Road Surveyors for the Parish of St. Martin, inasmuch as in his opinion the Municipal Council of this Parish is not legally constituted :

That deponent in his quality of Magistrate, having requested order and silence at a general meeting of the inhabitants of this Parish, convened for the purpose of naming School Commissioners, the said A. B. Papineau told him that he had no right to call the meeting to order :

That in fine, deponent is of opinion, that for the advantage of the public the said A. B. Papineau should be suspended from his functions, until he shews more submission to the laws, as every Magistrate ought.

And deponent having read the present affidavit, declares it to contain the truth, persists therein, and hath signed.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER, J. P.

Sworn before me at St. Martin, the 4th May, 1847.

(Signed,) WM. OL. STEPHENS, J. P.

NOTE.—This Memorial was received in the Office of the Provincial Secretary on the 19th of May, 1847, and with Mr. Papineau's explanation, referred to the Attorney General for Lower Canada, for report thereon the 14th of June following.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Asst. Secy.

Montreal, 21st May, 1847.

Sir,

Having in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, with which I have been honored, attentively perused and considered the charges preferred by certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, against André Benjamin Papineau, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and Commissioner of small causes for that Parish ; I have now the honor of reporting, for His Excellency's information, that assuming those charges to be well founded, I am of opinion that Mr. Papineau should be removed from the Commission of the Peace.

It would be well, however, before finally determining upon the matter, that an opportunity should be afforded Mr. Papineau to disprove those charges, if in his power so to do.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. BADGLEY,
Atty. Genl.

[Translation.]

Montreal, 4th June, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the accompanying copies of a Petition of certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, and other papers annexed, so as to give you an opportunity of submitting to His Excellency any explanation which you may think necessary in relation to the allegations and complaints therein contained.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) E. PARENT,
Assist. Secy.

A. B. Papineau, Esquire,
St. Martin.

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[Translation.]

St. Martin, 8th June, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant by yesterday's mail, by which you inform me that you have been commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to transmit to me copies of sundry documents concerning myself, so as to give me the opportunity of offering His Excellency any explanation which I may deem necessary.

I am already busied, Sir, in preparing that explanation for the information of His Excellency, and will transmit it as soon as possible.

Believe me to remain, Sir, with profound respect,
Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) A. B. PAPINEAU.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary.

[Translation.]

Montreal, 10th June, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith enclosed, for the information of His Excellency, certain explanations required from me, and other documents having reference to the same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your &c. &c.
(Signed) A. B. PAPINEAU.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary.

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[Translation.]

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

Explanations given to His Excellency the Governor General, by A. B. Papineau, Justice of the Peace.

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, requiring explanations on my part in relation to a petition and other accompanying documents;

I have the honour to submit to His Excellency that to 'disobey' or 'resist' the Education Law are expressions which I have never used; that, on the contrary, my own expressions are: that it was a law which we could not otherwise than obey, but that having the right of expressing my opinions for or against the advantage to be more or less derived from that law, and especially on the necessity of rescinding the clause compelling a monthly taxation, I may have said that we should not ourselves make the nominations, because that would be a consent on our part to all its enactments; and that if we wished to have it changed, and to adopt a measure which would content every one, it was better to leave to the Governor the exercise of the power vested in him by law, of making the nominations.

And if the Chairman of the meeting, held for the purpose of choosing the School Commissioners, did not proceed to the election with those who desired to do so; that is not a fault, it appears to me, for which I should be considered responsible.

When I ceased to act, it was because I was discharged by lot; I had nevertheless insisted on continuing to proceed, solely to take cognizance of the accounts of the past year, which was refused to me under the pretext that there were in the Session-hall ten or twelve other persons, none of whom, however, said a word to disturb the meeting; and on being required by the Chairman of the Commissioners to follow them elsewhere, in order that they might proceed with closed doors, I refused to do so, stating that it was beneficial for the people to look after their affairs, that it was even the object of the law; besides, far from having hindered my colleagues from acting, they only redoubled their activity thereafter, and increased the number of their meetings, as the register itself will prove. That register might serve to establish something more than the commission of an illegality to my disadvantage by the Secretary in relation to all those meetings, the evident object whereof was to furnish materials for so many suits against me for not being present, although I was never the cause of there being no quorum. In that very assembly I had expressed the opinion that the School Commissioners should aid the carrying out of the law; that for my own part, not believing myself competent to pass regulations binding on my successors, I would only act in reference to the accounts of the past year, and that I only asked them for tranquillity; and when the assessors were named by the Governor, I told them to acquit themselves faithfully of their duty; these two allegations can be proved verbally, the first by witnesses present at the meeting, the second by the assessors themselves.

The action brought against me for assessments having been settled before the return of the Writ, could not make me incompetent to sit on other actions for non-payment of assessments; and I do not see why the School Commissioners, as well as their friends and partisans, should have had so many ob-

jections to my sitting, since the School Commissioners themselves, the plaintiffs in these suits, had specially invited me to sit, as may be seen by the letter hereto annexed, bearing date the 21st April, 1847.

As to peace, concord, and fraternity, I am not aware that they have lost their vigor more at St. Martin's than elsewhere.

I may here be permitted to observe, that the people having at present in their hands the administration of their affairs, in virtue of the Municipal system, a diversity of opinions must arise, leading to debates and discussion, the result of which is often to cool for a moment the good understanding which might have previously reigned: this is nothing more than a somewhat different order of things, necessarily produced by the Municipal system, but which, however, tends most efficaciously to instruct the people in their affairs, forces them to take interest therein, and thus preserves their constitutional rights.

Respecting this Petition, I have only to say, that many of those who have signed it are persons who did not receive my support before the Municipal Council in matters wherein they were personally interested, and who, in consequence, became ill-disposed towards me.

Passing to the affidavit of Louis Bélanger, Esquire, it must be remarked, that the observations I have already made will answer the four first paragraphs.

In the fifth, he declares that he has been under the necessity of resigning his seat as Commissioner of small causes, to avoid being in difficulty with me.

To this I have to reply, that there have never been any difficulties between us on the Bench of the Commissioners of small causes; it is only necessary to look at the register to become convinced that our judgments have always been given unanimously; and if it has happened that some difference of opinion has arisen in our deliberations, as in every Court of Justice, it has been set at rest by the unanimity of our decisions: the motive which has suggested that part of the complaint is therefore imaginary.

I do not know what the deponent means in the sixth paragraph, where he states that I obstructed the proceedings of the School Commissioners, since it was at their special invitation that I took my seat, as will appear by the letter written by their Secretary-Treasurer, who now makes a deposition against my proceedings in this case. [See his letter above referred to, a copy of which is produced with these presents.] Perhaps the deponent understands by obstruction, the delay in rendering judgments in the actions then instituted by the Commissioners, but that delay did not occur through my fault.

Mr. Stephens, the Magistrate who had come to take his seat with me on Saturday the eighth of May last, withdrew before the causes were called, so that I found myself alone on the Bench on that day. I ought therefore to have had the conducting of the proceedings; but nevertheless from that day forth, the person employed as Clerk on that occasion, thought fit to transmit the records of the different proceedings to the Magistrate who had withdrawn, on being demanded to do so, which appears to me somewhat contrary to the enactments of the 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 25, sec. 25.

The same actions having been called on the Saturday following, with the exception of one only, before

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Mr. Stephens and myself, the records are still in the hands of the former, and I have not been able, up to this day, to obtain communication thereof; it is to this circumstance that are to be attributed the delays in question.

With reference to my opinions as to the defects of a law in itself, I have a right to exercise my free judgment, and to have my own opinions. But as a Magistrate, when I am called upon to carry that law into execution, I am to consider only what it requires or forbids, and to take it as a rule for my decisions. Such is the opinion which I expressed on Saturday the eighth of May last, at the time when the actions brought by the School Commissioners were called.

Neither has the deponent any right to complain of a pretended refusal on my part to hear complaints against the Road Inspectors. It is a rule at St. Martin that the line-roads or cross-roads (*montées*) are given out to competition; and it happened that after the heaviest fall of snow last winter, one Jacques Brien on coming through one of the cross-roads the day after, at about eight o'clock in the morning, found only some parts of the road shovelled, and immediately came to me to submit his complaint against the bad state of the roads. I advised him not to be so hasty in prosecuting after so violent a storm; that it was impossible all the roads could be shovelled in the morning, but that he should ask the Inspector to set more hands to work. Besides, as the said Jacques Brien had just brought an action before me against the contractor for the cross-road, in which judgment had been given against the said Jacques Brien, I presume that he was actuated by some spirit of animosity, which it was better to soften down, rather than get up a new law-suit, the probable result of which would have been adverse to the plaintiff.

I told him, moreover, that I did not believe the Inspectors legally named, because Louis Bélanger, Esquire, the Mayor of the Council, had not taken the oath required by law, a defect which rendered null those appointments, and that even should he obtain judgment before a Justice of the Peace, it might be reversed by the Circuit Court of Terrebonne. And I expressed this opinion to him in conformity with a judgment of the said Court hereto annexed; declaring null the proceedings of a delegation of Councillors presided over by the said Louis Bélanger, because he had not taken the oath by law.

I explained, moreover, to the said Brien, that inasmuch as he had just seen Mr. Bélanger on this subject, he ought to have insisted on making his complaint before him and Mr. Stephens, as they might probably differ in opinion from myself, and might be able to give him satisfaction. It will be readily admitted that this opinion on my part could not prevent those two Magistrates from acting in this matter, since I had never had the power of obstructing the School Commissioners in their proceedings.

I do not see why Mr. Bélanger should consider it a fault in me that I did not hear a complaint which he should have been the first to hear and judge, inasmuch as he believed himself authorized to do so; first, because he was the first who took cognizance of it, and secondly, because he was nearest to the locality. Besides the road was repaired with more expedition than if it had been necessary to bring an action; every thing was done in a few hours. I am always in favor of avoiding law-suits whenever it is possible to do without them.

The deponent then sets forth that he wished to command order and silence at a public meeting, and that I told him that he had not the power to do so.

To command order to the extent of imposing silence on those who are called to give their opinion, is to overstep the bounds of the law—it is even a contradiction; but that is not all, for the said Bélanger even threatened to send to prison those who should infringe his orders to preserve peace and silence; it was thereupon that I replied that he had not that power, inasmuch as the meeting was not under the protection of the 7th Vic. c. 7; such language belonged only to the Chairman, who was Joseph Brien. That language, therefore, might have led to an infraction of the law, but on the part of the deponent only.

Besides, the register which I cite, being the principal proof in support of the allegations contained in my letter, I cannot do better than request His Excellency to demand that they be produced, should he think it necessary.

In conclusion, I cannot avoid saying, that if the law has suffered in its execution from the want of activity among some, it has not less suffered through the excess of zeal displayed by others.

(Signed) A. B. PAPINEAU.

St. Martin, 10th June, 1847.

[Translation.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General, &c. &c.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, have the honor to represent to Your Excellency,—

1st. That without wishing to declare ourselves as satisfied with the last Education Law, as some of our co-parishioners appear to be, we believe we may still say that this law might have worked with facility, if the School Commissioners had commenced by fulfilling the duties which it prescribes; as, for instance, of imposing the assessment at the time required by law; and had they attempted to satisfy the desire of the parish by shewing their accounts and holding their proceedings in public, in place of losing their time in fomenting lawsuits against two of the School Commissioners, because these latter did not assist any longer at their meetings, believing themselves discharged by lot, and feeling moreover disinclined to proceed with closed doors at these meetings, which their colleagues were pleased to multiply, to furnish more grounds of prosecution against them.

2ndly. That we believe it to be incumbent on us to testify our approbation of the conduct of A. B. Papineau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in refusing to proceed with closed doors, and in his reiterated demands for rendering an account before the public of the monies which the parish had last year generously subscribed; persuaded as we are that, for the purpose of instructing us in our affairs, and of rendering us capable of discharging the different duties we are each in our turn called by law to fulfil, it is proper to commence by enabling us to see and hear the proceedings and discussions of our predecessors.

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3rdly. That in our opinion, several suits, whereof five were thrown out, were most unjustly brought during the last autumn against the said A. B. Papineau, for non-assistance at those secret meetings, although he was never the cause of their being no quorum, and more especially as the other Commissioners considered themselves capable of executing the law without his co-operation, but wished solely to oblige him to submit to their will.

4thly. That we are far from thinking that we can be considered as guilty of resisting the law, from our having been of opinion not to elect School Commissioners, and for having left those appointments to the Governor, who was empowered by law to make them. And we must declare that that opinion had been entertained and given out by several of us during the preceding year, when the 8th Vic. c. 41 was put into execution; and that it was only last year that Mr. Papineau adopted that opinion; but that, in sustaining it, we never heard him advise any one to resist the law; on the contrary, he has told us in plain words that it was impossible to prevent the law from taking its course, and that we could only leave the appointments to the Governor.

5thly. We trust we will not be blamed if we express our approbation of the conduct of the said A. B. Papineau, Justice of the Peace, in taking his seat on the Bench at the hearing of the actions brought by the School Commissioners against several of our co-parishioners, who otherwise would have found themselves, to their sorrow, obliged to plead before a Magistrate who does not at all understand our language.

6thly. In fine, knowing as we do that the said A. B. Papineau has always discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of small causes with punctuality, impartiality, and to the universal satisfaction of the parish, we pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to maintain the said A. B. Papineau in his offices of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of small causes.

7thly. It is also our duty to express to Your Excellency our deep gratitude for the opportunity offered to Mr. Papineau to defend himself against the pressing demands made for his dismissal—a proceeding which speaks highly for the sentiments of justice by which Your Excellency is animated in the administration of the Government; and cannot fail to secure our sincere respect for your person and our submission to your Government.

And we will ever pray for Your Excellency.

(Signed) ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
JAMES HIREN.
GEORGE TH. HIREN.
GEORGE CLUNIE.
HENRY CLUNIE, and 385 others.

St. Martin, June, 1847.

We, the undersigned, certify that the signatures above written, were received by us, and in our presence.

(Signed) ELIE MIGNERON.
JOSEPH BIGRAS.
DAMASE CHAURET.
HILAIRE POUTAS.
LOUIS PARE.
OVIDE LAVOIE.
FRANÇOIS CHARBONNEAU, Fils.
NICOLAS CLEROUX.
LOUIS LAVOIE, Fils.
JEAN BAPTISTE CHARTRAND.

St. Martin, 21st June, 1847.

[Translation.]

St. Martin, 21st April, 1847.

Sir,

I am authorized by a general meeting of the School Commissioners of the Municipality of this Parish, conformably to a resolution passed by them at their sitting this day, to ask you in your capacity of Justice of the Peace, to hear and determine the suits brought by the Commissioners against those who have neglected to pay their portion of the assessment for the education of the children of this Parish, under the provisions of the 9th Victoria, chap. 27; and to be kind enough to tell me, for the information of the Commissioners, on what day, at what hour, and at what place you will be pleased to hear and determine upon those suits.

Have the kindness, Sir, if you please, to give me an answer as shortly as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,
(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. B. Papineau, Esquire.

[Translation.]

Terrebonne Circuit Court,
7th February, 1847.

Present:—The Honorable C. Mondelet.

Alexander M'Kenzie, Plaintiff,

vs.

Toussaint Limoges, Défendeur.

The Court after hearing the parties *en droit* by their respective Counsel, on the *fins de non recevoir* and the peremptory exception set forth by the defendant, together with the answers of the plaintiff thereto, having examined the record as well as the admissions therein contained, and on the whole maturely deliberated;

Considering that by the Provincial Act of 1796, chapter 9, commonly called the Road Act, the provisions whereof, in so far as they relate to the object of the present suit or action, are still in force and effect unless the same be repugnant to those of the Municipal Act, 8 Victoria, chap. 40, the right of action as exercised in the present case, appertains to the Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the Parish of Terrebonne, against the defendant, one of the sub-Inspectors of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish;

Considering that the pretended orders which had been given by the Municipal Council of Terrebonne, in order to restrain the said Inspector in the accomplishment of the duties prescribed to him by the said Act of 1796, c. 9, are not within the power or prerogative of the said Municipal Council of Terrebonne;

Considering that the proceedings of the delegation of Municipal Councillors, as alleged and set forth by the defendant, cannot, in so far as they relate to the quashing of the *procès verbaux* of the road inspector in question, be acknowledged by this Court, inasmuch as the body by whom the said proceedings are alleged to have been adopted, is not the body required by the Municipal Act 8 Vic. chap. 40, sections 13 and 14, and that, moreover, they are not the proceedings of the majority of the Members who

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should constitute the meeting of delegates under the 21st and 46th sections of the said Municipal Act;

But considering that the Municipal Councils, when duly constituted and organized, have authority and jurisdiction in relation to the closing of public roads;

Considering, in fine, that the said Municipal Councils, when only constituted and organized, and on which the powers of the late road inspectors are conferred by the 30th section of the said Act 8th Vic. chap. 40, are not subject to the formalities prescribed by the 9th and 20th sections of the said Act of 1796, chapter 9, although they ought to be guided to certain regulations, which they have a right to establish, in conformity with the authority conferred upon them by the 28th section of the said Municipal Act;

Dismisses the *finis de non recevoir* and temporary exception of the said defendant; maintains the first count of the special answer made by the plaintiff to the peremptory exception of the defendant; dismisses the second and third counts of the said special answer, the whole with costs against the said defendant, and orders that the *enquête* be proceeded upon.

(True copy.)

(Signed) G. RABY,
Clerk of the Terrebonne
Circuit Court.

[Translation.]

St. Martin, 17th June, 1847.

Sir,

As I had not taken time to provide myself with the affidavit of the Assessors, or with the petition in support of my letter of the 20th instant, I have the honor to state that, should His Excellency require it, it will be in my power to transmit you, for the information of His Excellency, that further evidence of the proof of my assertions, together with more ample explanations, particularly touching an illegal alteration made over an erasure in the register of the School Commissioners, by the Secretary-Treasurer, Louis Bélanger, Justice of the Peace, subjecting me to a prosecution for non-attendance at a pretended meeting which had not taken place.

It is the injustice of such prosecutions, of proceeding with closed doors, and refusing to render an account of the monies subscribed, which have caused dissatisfaction.

Receive the assurance of the respect with which I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most humble and
Most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. B. PAPINEAU.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

[Translation.]

District of }
Montreal. }

Augustin Valiquet and Felix Charbonneau, two of the Assessors for the Parish of St. Martin, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, declare that on being notified of their appointment, they proceeded with their colleague, Louis Brien, to the residence of Mr. A. B. Papineau, Justice of the Peace, to ascertain whether they were strictly obliged to act, and how they should proceed; that his answer was that the law must take its course; that the Assessors could not do otherwise than proceed, and that they must discharge their duties as well as they could; that property should be estimated at its actual value, as if it were otherwise some inconvenience might result, which could not be seen at the moment, but which would not fail to prevent the working of the law; that moreover, as he was no more a School Commissioner, he had no right to direct them how to proceed.

And deponents having read the present deposition, declare the same to contain the truth, persist therein, and state that they cannot sign.

His
AUGUSTIN VALIQUET.
Mark.

His
FELIX CHARBONNEAU.
Mark.

Sworn before me at St. Martin, this 23rd June, 1847.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER, J. P.

Montreal, 15th June, 1847.

Sir,

Having, in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, with which I have been honoured, attentively perused and considered the explanations transmitted by Mr. A. B. Papineau, J. P., in relation to the charges preferred against him by certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin; I have now the honor of reporting, for His Excellency's information, that, as Mr. Papineau calls in question the correctness of those charges, and as it will be a matter of some difficulty to arrive at the true merits of the case, except by means of an investigation to be had on the spot; I am of opinion, that His Excellency should, in virtue of the power conferred on him by the statute of Canada, of the 9th Victoria, c. 38, appoint a commission to examine into the matter, and report the result of such examination, after which such proceedings may be adopted, in relation thereto, as to His Excellency may seem expedient.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) WM. BADGLEY,
Attorney General.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

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Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, on Land Applications, dated 26th June, 1847, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the Petition of certain of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, in the District of Montreal; complaining of the conduct of A. B. Papineau, Esquire, in his capacity of Justice of the Peace, and Commissioner of Small Causes, and praying his dismissal from those offices;—

This Memorial has been referred to the consideration of the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada; and that officer states, that, as it would be difficult to ascertain the truth of the charges preferred against Mr. Papineau, except by means of an investigation of the case in the City of Montreal, he is of opinion that Your Excellency should, in virtue of the power conferred by the Act 9th Victoria, cap. 38, appoint a Commissioner to examine into and report on the matter, and thereupon to adopt such proceedings as your Excellency may deem expedient.

The Committee humbly advise Your Excellency to pursue the course recommended by the Honorable the Attorney General of Lower Canada.

Certified,

(Signed,)

J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

To the Provincial Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
30th June, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honour, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to request that you will be pleased to prepare and furnish this department at your earliest convenience, with the draft of a Commission, appointing Wm. Ermatinger, Esquire, to investigate certain charges preferred by the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin against André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

[Immediate.]

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 2nd July, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you the accompanying instrument, by which it has pleased His Excellency to appoint you to be a Commissioner under the provisions of the Act 9th Vic. c. 38, to investigate certain charges preferred against Mr. A. B. Papineau, J.P. of St. Martin, the tenor of which you will learn from the accompanying papers. His Excel-

lency is desirous to be enabled by your report to arrive at as early a decision on the subject as possible.

I am to add that Mr. Papineau has been informed of your appointment, and requested to place himself in communication with you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Wm. Ermatinger, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

[Translation.]

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 2nd July, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has appointed William Ermatinger, Esquire, a Commissioner under the provisions of the Act 9 Vict. chap. 38, to investigate the charges preferred against you by certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin.

You will in consequence communicate with Mr. Ermatinger on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

A. B. Papineau, Esquire, J. P.,
St. Martin.

Peace Office, 3rd July, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and received this day, enclosing me a Commission for the investigation of certain charges preferred against Mr. A. B. Papineau, J.P. of St. Martin, "with instructions to hold the enquiry at the City of Montreal, and authorizing me to summon witnesses touching the same." I beg leave respectfully to request to be informed whether I am authorized to take an office or room for the sittings of the Commission, as there is no room in the Court House at this moment, as all the Courts are now in session, and to whom I am to refer the witnesses for payment of their disbursements.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,)

W. ERMATINGER,
Commissioner.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary.

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Province of }
Canada.

By His Excellency The Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Governor General of British North America; and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward; and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.—

To all to whom these Presents shall come:—

Greeting:

Whereas in and by an Act of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, made and passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to empower Commissioners for enquiring into matters connected with the public business to take evidence on oath," it is among other things enacted, that whenever the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the said Province, acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, shall cause enquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of the said Province, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of justice therein, and such enquiry shall not be regulated by any special act, it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government as aforesaid, by the Commission, to confer upon the Commissioners, or persons by whom such enquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, (or on solemn affirmation, if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such documents and things, as such Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and the Commissioners shall then have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence, as is vested in any court of law in civil cases, as in and by the said Act, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear: And whereas certain charges have been preferred against André Benjamin Papineau, of the Parish of St. Martin, Esquire, in his capacity of Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, by certain inhabitants of the said parish, and it is expedient to appoint a Commissioner to investigate these charges: Now know ye, that reposing trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of William Ermatinger, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, I have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint, the said William Ermatinger to be a Commissioner to investigate, at the City of Montreal, the charges so as aforesaid preferred against the said André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, with full power to summon before him any party or witnesses, and to require them to give evidence upon oath, which oath he is hereby authorized to administer, or on solemn affirmation, and to compel such witnesses to produce such documents and things as he the said William Ermatinger may deem requisite to the full investigation of the said charges.

And it is my will and pleasure that the said William Ermatinger do report the result of the said investigation with all convenient speed to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering

the Government of the said Province for the time being.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Montreal, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

By command.

(Signed) D. DALY,
Secretary.

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Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 7th July, 1847.

Sir,

With reference to my letter to you of the 2nd instant, transmitting a Commission appointing you to investigate certain charges preferred by the inhabitants of St. Martin against A. B. Papineau, Esquire, J. P. for the District of Montreal, I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to convey to you, as a further instruction, that the Executive Government will not hold itself responsible for any cost or expense of proceedings in support of the complaint or in defence.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. PARENT,
Asst. Secretary.

Wm. Ermatinger, Esquire,
Montreal.

Montreal, 24th July, 1847.

Sir,

In obedience to your letter and instructions of the 2nd July, and enclosing me a Commission to investigate certain charges preferred against A. B. Papineau, J. P., of the Parish of St. Martin, Esquire, in his capacity of Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, by certain inhabitants of the said Parish; I have now the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the proceedings of the Commission, and to add a few remarks in reference to the charges brought against, and the defence of Mr. Papineau.

The charges brought against Mr. Papineau, as I understand them, are the following:—"That, whilst holding the Commissions of a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and of Commissioner for the trial of small causes, for the Parish of St. Martin, he has at the latter place obstructed the operations of a most important law of the Province, viz.: the Education Bill, by example, precept, and an open acknowledgment at the church door of St. Martin, in the most public manner, of his determination to resist it and to pay his assessments with 'pelotes de neige' (snow balls.)" That in fact he had refused to pay his assessment, and was in consequence sued with seventeen others; that on the day of trial he, a little before the opening of the Court, paid the assessment and costs of suit, and

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immediately after mounted the Bench to adjudicate upon the other cases.

That the Justice before whom these cases were to have been argued, left the Bench in consequence of the protests of the parties interested. These facts the Commissioner regrets to say have been, he humbly conceives, substantiated by the evidence produced before the Commission, and which he has the honor to forward for consideration, and by the admission of the only witness produced by Mr. Papineau, viz.: Louis Brien dit Desrochers, who was present last spring when Mr. Papineau publicly stated at the church door, viz.:—*"Pour ma part je payerai mes taxes avec des pelotes de neige, pour les autres ils feront comme ils voudront;"* it is evident that Mr. Papineau, by example and by public addresses, infused a spirit of resistance into the people, to the operations of a Law commonly known as the "Education Bill." Mr. Papineau has not brought forward any matter to counteract the general tenor of the evidence produced before the Commission, but rests his defence more by the fact of his having acted altogether in his private capacity as an individual citizen, divested of all official authority and influence. It is for His Excellency to determine whether Mr. Papineau, whilst holding Her Majesty's Commissions of Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and of Commissioner for the trial of small causes for his Parish, two offices calculated to give him the most weight and influence in his County and Parish, had a right as a private individual, in the most public manner to express himself to the people in a way calculated to infuse a spirit of resistance to the laws, and by example to lead them to the infraction of any particular law, which he might not have been disposed to carry into effect. All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) WILLIAM ERMATINGER,
Commissioner.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary.

[Translation.]

St. Martin, this 25th April, 1847.

Sir,

I have just received a letter from W. O. Stephens, Esquire, the senior Magistrate of this Parish, accompanied with the New Municipal Counties Bill, together with another letter addressed to him from the Executive, drawing his attention to the 4th section of the said Bill, whereby he is called upon as the senior Magistrate to preside over the meeting to be held on the second Monday in September next, for the purpose of appointing two County Councillors.

I have the honour, Sir, to inform you, that Mr. Stephens refuses to preside at the said meeting for reasons best known to him, and has in consequence placed in my hands, as the senior Magistrate after himself, the papers received from the Executive.

As for me, Sir, I beg leave to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that, in my capacity of a Magistrate, I will not be able to preside at the meeting for the appointment of two Councillors; as in the present state of things here, it would be exposing myself to be publicly insulted, if unfortunately any thing were done in op-

position to the Papineau party, who have already taken their steps for the next meeting.

Was not a meeting held on Monday last, at the church door, in defiance of the laws, for the election of a new Councillor to replace the Mayor of the Corporation, who, it was stated, is not qualified, and who nevertheless has acted as Mayor for the last three years.

(Bear in mind that Mr. Papineau was present at that meeting.)

As you perceive, Sir, when things are in such a state, I had rather allow our rebels to go on than expose myself to insult from them; I shall, therefore, unless you order otherwise, transmit the papers to Mr. A. B. Papineau, who is the senior Magistrate after myself, and will not refuse to preside at the said meeting. The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble and most
obedient Servant,

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER, J. P.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley.

[Translation.]

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of André Benjamin Papineau, of the Parish of St. Martin de l'Isle Jésus, in this District, who takes the liberty of exposing that there is a Petition before Your Excellency from a portion of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, denouncing Your Petitioner as having advised resistance to the Education Law.

That Your Petitioner has never had the intention of obstructing the operation of that law, but that in consequence of the diversity of opinions and of the divisions which existed on this subject in the Parish, he thought it better to leave the appointment of the Commissioners to the Governor, and by that means allow the law to work, as, under the provisions of that law, such a course could be adopted.

That Your Petitioner does not in the least pretend, however, to deny the imprudence which he has been guilty of in making use of hasty expressions, which he cannot otherwise than regret, and which may have been interpreted as intended to advise resistance to that law.

At the same time, Your Petitioner begs of Your Excellency to permit him to remark, that those expressions had reference to the irregularity in the valuation of property made after the time prescribed by law, and which has even been established by the evidence; and also to the irregular manner in which the assessment roll was drawn up, and which Your Petitioner may through error have considered as justifying those expressions.

That being sued, however, for his portion of assessment on his property in the Parish, he paid it at once, instead of taking an exception on those very points, thereby shewing an example more of obedience than of resistance.

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Besides it is notorious in the Parish, that no one has shown more zeal, or contributed more effectually to the establishment of schools, and to hasten the progress of education, than Your Petitioner.

Your Petitioner thinks it right to remark that he has always discharged his duties as a Commissioner and a Magistrate with the greatest exactness, and in such a manner as not to deserve the slightest reproach.

Your Petitioner thinks he may add, that if he had not been deprived of the means of exercising his jurisdiction as a magistrate in matters relating to that law, he would have proved by his conduct that he had no other reasons for his decisions than the provisions of that law.

In fine, Your Petitioner craves the indulgence of Your Excellency for faults caused through error, and arising from circumstances, while the whole tenor of his conduct as a Commissioner and a Magistrate can prove his constant obedience to the laws, and his firm determination to cause them to be respected.

And in return, Your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) A. B. PAPINEAU.

Montreal, 24th August 1847.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

Commission, appointed under the provisions of the Act 9 Vic., ch. 38, to investigate certain charges preferred against Mr. A. B. Papineau, J. P., of St. Martin, in the said District, and for the said District, in his capacity of such Justice of the Peace.

The Commission having met this day, the ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, at eleven o'clock, A. M., proceeds with the enquiry; and the Clerk appointed by the Commissioner, John Goddard, Esquire, Advocate, is ordered to read to the parties interested all the documents touching the same.

The Clerk having read the Commission appointing William Ermatinger, Esquire, Commissioner to investigate at the City of Montreal, the charges aforesaid; as also instructions from the Government respecting the same, as well as all the charges and allegations against the said A. B. Papineau, proceeds to enquire into the allegations contained in the affidavit No. 1, filed by Wm. Ol. Stephens, J. P., for the District of Montreal.

William Olivier Stephens, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the District of Montreal, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for the said District, being duly sworn, deposes and saith:—I am a Magistrate since ten or twelve years, residing in the Parish of St. Martin, where I have resided since the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one. Mr. A. B. Papineau has acted as a Magistrate in this District during, to the best of my knowledge, two or three years. The said André Benjamin Papineau is reputed generally in the Parish of St. Martin to be opposed to the Bill intituled, "Education Bill." I issued summons against Mr. Papineau and seventeen others, for their assessment in the month of May last. On the morning of the return of the s^{ts} aforesaid, the said Mr. Papineau before the opening of the Court, paid his assessment

and costs of suit, and afterwards, when the Court opened, presided as Magistrate to try the other causes. Mr. Papineau was recused by the Attorneys of the parties sued as aforesaid, but notwithstanding their recusation, and also the objection of witnesses, he continued to preside. My reason for opposing the sitting of Mr. Papineau was, because I thought he was interested. I heard Mr. Papineau say on the Bench that he would not allow his countrymen to be judged by an Irishman. In consequence of Mr. Papineau's presuming to sit, I wished to adjourn the Court, and was prevented by Mr. Papineau. I accordingly left the Bench. Mr. Papineau on the Saturday following, to wit, the fifteenth May last, presided again with me to adjudge upon the seventeen causes for assessment aforesaid, notwithstanding my objection to his sitting. No judgment has yet been rendered by either Mr. Papineau or myself in any of the said causes. If Mr. Papineau is continued as a Magistrate, I will throw up my Commission. Mr. Papineau is at the head of a large party who refuse to recognise the School Act. This is my opinion.

Before the last two or three years, the parishioners of St. Martin were undivided in their political or other feelings; but that, since the School Act has come into operation, there has been great division, and in my opinion Mr. Papineau is the cause of the division, but I cannot swear to it. Mr. Papineau nor the Clerk of the Court never asked me for any of the seventeen records or causes aforesaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I never wished to interfere with the Canadian party of St. Martin, unless my duty as Magistrate obliged to do so, and this happened repeatedly.

I never interfered with the difficulties arising out of the School Act, except in my official capacity, and this occurred, to the best of my recollection, on the two occasions aforesaid. I cannot recollect any particular occasion upon which Mr. Papineau was represented to me as opposed to the School Act, but it is generally understood that he is opposed to the said Act.

On the 8th May last, before the Magistrates' Court was opened, and when I took my seat upon the Bench, I stated that I would not sit in the said seventeen causes with Mr. Papineau, because I was of opinion that he was an interested party, and I added that it was discreditable and dishonest in him to sit in the said causes.

As soon as the first of the said causes was called, the attorneys employed by the Commissioners (plaintiffs) recused the said Mr. Papineau on the ground that he was opposed to the School Act, and interested in the event of the said suits, he having been sued with others, but had paid before the return of the cause into court, with a view as I suppose to sit in the other causes. I was of opinion that the recusation was well founded, and I left the Bench.

It was in French that Mr. Papineau stated that he would not allow his countrymen to be judged by an Irishman. I understand a little of French. I cannot repeat the words he used on this occasion, but I understood him. I was often under the necessity of calling upon the Clerk to interpret for me.

Question. Were these the words used by Mr. Papineau on the occasion above referred to, "*Je ne veux pas que mes enfans et mon épouse soient jugés par des Canadiens.*" I do not understand French when spoken grammatically, but I understand the

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habitants a little. I do not read French. On the second occasion above stated, I repeated, on the opening of the Court, that it was a disgrace for Mr. Papineau to sit on that occasion, and it is still my opinion. I never requested Mr. Papineau since the fifteenth May last, to join with me in deliberating on the said causes, because I considered I was not obliged to do so, and that it was useless. I have all the papers connected with the said suits in my possession since the said fifteenth May last, and Mr. Papineau never asked me for them. I have no personal knowledge of Mr. Papineau's ever having advised any one to resist the School Act, but it was a public rumour. I never had any difficulty with Mr. Papineau.

Commission adjourned till to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

At eleven, A. M., the 10th July, 1847, the Commission met.

Louis Bélanger, of St. Martin, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, was sworn and answered as follows, to interrogatories proposed to him, this tenth day of July, 1847:—

[Translation.]

I have been a resident magistrate at St. Martin for the last ten or eleven years. I am also a colonel of Militia. Perfect peace and union had always reigned in the Parish of St. Martin up to the last two years; from that time trouble and discord exist in the parish. I consider the magistrate A. B. Papineau to be the cause of the trouble and discord which have reigned, and which now reign in the parish. He is well known to be opposed to the Education Law. On the 4th of July, 1846, the day before that on which the election of School Commissioners was to take place, Mr. A. B. Papineau spoke to the people after mass, and after I had stated that on the following day an election would be held for the purpose of choosing two Commissioners to replace those who had gone out of office. He said to the crowd, "That no Commissioners should be appointed; that the Education Law was a tyrannical, vexatious, and unjust law, and must be resisted as the Sleigh Law was." I then perceived that the people, as well as Mr. Papineau, were very much excited. I then said to the people, "You cannot avoid the law; you have but two courses to adopt; you must either appoint your Commissioners, or let the Government appoint them." Mr. Papineau then said, "Very well; let us not chastise ourselves; let the Government chastise us;" and then stated, that the meeting was premature, and that they had the whole of July to make the appointments. On the following day, the meeting took place, Mr. Joseph Brien, the senior School Commissioner, being in the chair; and Mr. Papineau repeated almost all he had said against the Education Law on the day previous, and for my part, I made use of nearly the same words as I had used on that day. A division then ensued; some wanted Commissioners, others did not. I told the people I would not oblige them to proceed; that I would leave them at liberty to act as they thought proper; and my intention in so doing was to avoid trouble and discord, as I saw the people were very much excited. Seeing how matters stood, I did not wish to have recourse to the means pointed out by the law, that is, to open a poll.

Among Mr. Papineau's party some were making a great noise; I then told them to keep the peace, and if they would not, I would find means to make them do so—I was then speaking as a Magistrate. Mr. Papineau then said to his party; "he has no

"right to order you to preserve peace, his meeting is not a legal one;" in consequence of which advice his partisans continued their noise. The meeting then dispersed; during the whole day, however, some conversation and noise occurred, relative to the meeting—but there was no fighting. I state positively that it was Mr. Papineau who prevented the election of School Commissioners last year; without him, I am certain the people would have peaceably submitted to the law. At a later period, Mr. Papineau acted with me as a Commissioner of Small Causes. Mr. Papineau was also sued with several others for not having paid his assessment; he then took his seat on the bench to judge persons who were sued for the same cause as himself. Mr. Stephens, the Magistrate, before whom alone the parties sued were to appear, objected to Mr. Papineau's presence on the Bench, although he had been objected to by the advocates employed by the Commissioners. Mr. Stephens seeing that Mr. Papineau persisted in remaining on the Bench, retired. On the Saturday following, as Mr. Stephens had adjourned the Court to that day, he went there, and so did Mr. Papineau; they both took their seats on the Bench. I think that if Mr. Papineau's partisans had been aware that he had paid his assessment before the cause had been called, a great number of them would have paid also; my reason for saying so, is, that I heard some people saying: "it is very strange, Mr. Papineau, who was to have paid in snow-balls, has paid in money." In 1845, I consented to act as Secretary-Treasurer, at the request of Mr. Papineau, who was then a School Commissioner. Since that period we have had difficulties and disputes on the subject of the Schools during the space of about one month. The difficulty arose from the fact, that the majority of the School Commissioners, thought with me, that the assessment should be voluntary; Mr. Papineau refused at first, but afterwards towards the end of July, 1845, consented. It was only after a visit, that I paid him, with Dr. Smallwood, another School Commissioner, that he consented, on our asking him, to advise the people to assess themselves voluntarily, and he in fact advised them to do so at a public meeting held for that purpose at the church door of the Parish of St. Martin, after mass.

Since my appointment as Secretary-Treasurer, I have often wished to resign; I even told Mr. Papineau once, that if my resignation were accepted, I would demand nothing for my past services; this was in October, 1845. It was at a meeting of the School Commissioners; my resignation was refused, and Mr. Papineau offered me a salary of five hundred *livres* old currency, saying that it was not too much. At our Municipal meetings, Mr. Papineau has annoyed me for more than a year, and once threatened to do all in his power to hurt me and get me turned out of the Municipal Council, of which I was then and still am the Mayor; I was several times informed that Mr. Papineau's party intended to come and turn me out of the Municipal Council Chamber; I was informed of the fact by some of my acquaintances who were not partizans of Mr. Papineau.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council held in February last, Mr. Papineau came and filed a protest dated the 15th of February last, and signed by himself and one François X. Moncion, then one of the Municipal Councillors. I produce that protest, marked A.

In the present state of things I prefer throwing up my Commission as a Justice of the Peace, if Mr. Papineau continues to disturb the peace. All that I have asked for is, that Mr. Papineau be suspended

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until he has shewn more submission to the law ; if he does, I would have no objections to his being continued as such.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau :—

I am the Louis Bélanger whose affidavit is annexed to the papers filed in support of the Petition in this cause, in relation to which this Commission has been appointed.

When the Petition against Mr. Papineau was presented to me, I offered my affidavit in support of the allegations therein contained.

I came to see Mr. Badgley the Attorney General, with several others, to speak to him on this matter. I told Mr. Ouimet, the Advocate employed in this matter, very nearly the same things as are contained in my affidavit. I was then with W. O. Stephens, Esquire, the witness already heard in this cause, and who has also fyled an affidavit therein. I was a witness for the School Commissioners in the actions brought against Mr. Papineau before the Magistrates' Court at Terrebonne, for having refused to act as a School Commissioner. I always wished that Mr. Papineau should not be elected a Municipal Councillor last year, because I was afraid he would cause trouble in that capacity as in every other. Last year Mr. Papineau succeeded in persuading the Executive to throw out seven tavern licenses for which I had granted certificates to the individuals requiring them. For that reason I was not pleased with Mr. Papineau. I think he only succeeded on that occasion because he had protectors among the Executive.

I have no knowledge that Mr. Papineau ever advised people to adopt means for obstructing the appointments of School Commissioners by the Executive. The names were taken down by one Joseph Pariseau and one Elie Hottes. The latter told me so at a meeting of the said School Commissioners, held in the public room, for the purpose of submitting to the Superintendent of Education the names of persons to be elected School Commissioners, on the 5th July, 1846 ; the Chairman then said, " the situation in which I am placed prevents me from assisting at a public meeting ; I will retire, if the public do not." There were several noisy persons in the room, especially those who had created the disturbance in the morning. I think that on that occasion Mr. Papineau also spoke of the rendering of the accounts by the Secretary-Treasurer. I am inclined to believe that the Chairman thereupon asked leave to retire to some other place in order to proceed with all the officers recognized by law, and that the public then retired, whereupon Mr. Papineau said to the Chairman, " If you had anything good to do, you would not hide it." Mr. Papineau added, that as the public monies were under consideration, all who had paid their taxes had a right to know how their money was disposed of. The Chairman thereupon retired, and was followed by the others, and the meeting was dissolved. At another meeting of the said School Commissioners, held in the public hall, the Chairman, with the majority of the Commissioners, asked to retire elsewhere, in order to proceed with closed doors, as there were several tax-payers present, who wanted to attend at the meeting. Mr. Papineau pretended they had a right to attend, as the accounts were to be taken into consideration on that occasion. Mr. Papineau, with Joseph Bigras, another School Commissioner, then formed part of the minority who were in favor of the tax-payers being present, and they both considered themselves discharged from their duties as School Commissioners, except as regards the receiv-

ing of the old accounts, having gone out of office by the drawing of lots which had taken place ; they had in fact been both discharged by lot. The majority then proceeded elsewhere. Whenever Mr. Papineau has spoken to me of accounts, I have told him that I had already rendered them. At each of the two meetings in question, the persons present had the same appearance which they had had at the church door—that is, a sinister one ; they made no noise, however ; I do not remember that any of them spoke at that time. It was one Brien who presided at the meeting of the 5th July, 1846, for the appointment of School Commissioners, and who was by law authorized as such to maintain order. That meeting had not been announced as being under the protection of the 7th Vic. c. 7, which provides for the maintenance of order at public meetings.

I was ordering the people to be silent and keep the peace, when I was interrupted by Mr. Papineau as aforesaid. I was then fulfilling no particular duty.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock, P. M., until Monday the twelfth July, instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The Commission met according to adjournment, and proceeded with the examination of the witness Louis Bélanger.

I do not remember that Mr. Papineau made use of the following words at the meetings of the 4th and 5th July, 1846 :—" That the Education Law " must not be obeyed," but he made use of these words, " that the Education Law must be resisted, " as it was an unjust, vexatious, and tyrannical law." From a conversation which I have had with Mr. Papineau, and from the opinions expressed by his partisans, I understood that Mr. Papineau's reason for making use of these words was, that he considered the law vexatious and defective, inasmuch as it imposed a forced instead of a voluntary assessment, and that he, Mr. Papineau, disapproved of a forced assessment, alleging that it would, at a later period, give rise to other taxes.

At first I preferred a voluntary assessment ; but I afterwards preferred a forced one, because then every body paid, which was not the case under the voluntary system, under which, however, all who promised generally paid, with the exception of about thirty. I am even aware that Mr. Papineau went in 1845, with Joseph Bigras, another of the School Commissioners, who was opposed to forced assessment, to collect voluntary subscriptions at Côte St. Antoine at St. Martin, and that on that occasion he collected subscriptions from almost all the Côte ; after that, and after Mr. Papineau had ceased his opposition, things went on well. I was present at the two sittings of the Magistrates' Court, at St. Martin, on the 8th and 15th of May last, when the suits in question were called in Court. When I stated that these suits were to be brought before Mr. Stephens alone, I meant to say that it was he who had signed the writs returnable to himself alone ; the writs did not contain the words " before me or any other Magistrate of the District." It was Pierre Crevier the Clerk, who had drawn up those writs at the request of the School Commissioners, under my instructions. The paper marked B, fyled this day by the said Mr. Papineau, is in my own hand-writing, and the signature " Louis Bélanger" at the foot thereof, is my own signature. That document is a letter which the School Commissioners in Council assembled, ordered me to write to Mr. Papineau, on the part of the Board, asking him to try the suits in question, before they had been brought, which letter was for that purpose sent to Mr. Papineau.

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Question. As the School Commissioners in Council assembled had ordered you, as their Secretary-Treasurer, to ask Mr. Papineau to hear and determine the said suits, why did you instruct the Clerk to make those suits returnable to Mr. Stephens alone?

Answer. Because Mr. Papineau had refused to receive my letter, and Mr. Stephens had consented to act. I say that he had refused to receive it, because the bearer, who was a sworn constable, brought it back to me; it was brought back unopened. The letter was again sent by the Commissioners; it was a Bailiff named J. Bte. Chartrand who brought it then; he informed me that he had left it at the house of one Elie Mignerón. The School Commissioners were convinced that Mr. Papineau was not competent to try suits in which he was himself interested, from the active part which he had taken against the Education Law, and that Mr. Stephens was not acquainted with our French laws, and did not sufficiently understand the French language; it is for this reason that they had sent the invitation to Messrs. Papineau and Stephens. The reason why the Commissioners wrote to Messrs. Papineau and Stephens, although the former was incompetent and the latter did not understand French, is, that the Education Law provides that the suits shall be brought before the Justices of the Peace within the Municipality. If Mr. Papineau had declared himself incompetent, the Commissioners would have had to sue in another Municipality, and they were obliged to establish whether Mr. Papineau were or were not competent. They added that if Mr. Papineau paid, it would be the means of making the others pay. The said School Commissioners formally stated before me, that if Mr. Papineau had accepted the said invitation, they would have objected to him when he took his seat. When the cases were called on the 8th of May last, Mr. Stephens had some difficulties with Mr. Papineau on the Bench, and stated that he refused to sit with him. Mr. Papineau was then objected to by the Counsel for the Plaintiffs, on account of his opposition to the Education Act. Mr. Cherrier, the Attorney for the Defendants, thereupon objected to Mr. Stephens, because he had stated before Court that Mr. Papineau was incompetent to sit on account of his opposition to the Education Act.

I understood that Mr. Stephens then decided that the objection made by the School Commissioners to Mr. Papineau was valid, and that he should leave the Bench. Mr. Papineau thereupon insisted on retaining his seat and hearing the causes, the evidence whereof was taken before him. Immediately after having decided on the said objection, Mr. Stephens retired, and did not take cognizance of the said causes. To the best of my knowledge, however, the records and evidence taken in the said causes, remained in the possession of Mr. Stephens from the eighth to the fifteenth of May last, after he had demanded them from the Clerk. I was a witness on the part of the School Commissioners in those suits. I saw on the original of the Writ issued against Mr. Papineau, that he had paid the amount for which he was sued, with the costs. I have stated that Mr. Papineau had been the means of preventing the election of School Commissioners on the 5th of July, 1846; if, however, the Chairman of the meeting, Joseph Brien, had ordered a poll to be held, as by law he was authorised to do, an election would have taken place, but then some disturbance might have occurred at the church door; I myself then thought that it was better to leave the appointments to the Government. The reason why I stated that Mr. Papineau would not act at the meetings of the 4th July, and 4th September, 1846, is that Mr. Papineau objected to proceeding with closed doors, and

wished the public to be present. On that occasion, Mr. Papineau asked me to produce my accounts as Secretary-Treasurer, which I refused to do at the meeting of public Commissioners, alleging that the law could not oblige me to do so, and that I had rendered my accounts to the Commissioners. Joseph Bigras, also, another of the said Commissioners, wanted me to produce my accounts; this Joseph Bigras was one of Mr. Papineau's most zealous partisans. Mr. Papineau told the other School Commissioners on that occasion that they must act as they thought proper, that he had no advice to give them. At a meeting of the Municipality in February last, on the day of the protest filed in this cause, Mr. Papineau said in the Council that if the Commissioners levied money, it would be by extortion, because their proceedings were informal, and that they had no right to tax on that account. Mr. Papineau made use of the same language against the School Commissioners at another meeting of the Council. To my knowledge there was always a quorum at the meetings of the said Commissioners held after the said fourth of September last, at which meetings Mr. Papineau was not present, having been discharged by lot about the thirtieth of June then last. The Board proceeded at those meetings in the ordinary manner, and determined to prosecute Mr. Papineau for non-attendance at the meetings held on the seventh, eighth, eleventh, fifteenth, and twenty-first of September last; four actions to that effect were brought before the Magistrates of Terrebonne, three of which were I believe thrown out for want of form, and in the fourth, judgment was rendered against Mr. Papineau, condemning him to a fine of \$5. I was a witness on the part of the Commissioners in those actions. Joseph Bigras, the other Commissioner, was also sued at Terrebonne for non-attendance at the meetings held on the seventh and eighth of September last; I understood those two actions to have been dismissed. I have no knowledge that the said Papineau has ever prevented the School Commissioners from acting at their meetings; I do not remember either having said so; but if I have, my assertion was based on Mr. Papineau's opposition to the Education Law. I know of nothing wrong against Mr. Papineau's private character, but in public matters he is very violent—Mr. Papineau is a gentleman in every other respect. Joseph Cantin, who signed the petition against Mr. Papineau, signed the petition in his favour also; but I believe he was led into error, and that he, as well as several others, were given to understand that either Mr. Papineau or Mr. Stephens must be dismissed, and that it was better to retain a Canadian than an Englishman. I only state this from hearsay. I think that Joseph Pariseau, senior, who signed and swore to the petition against Mr. Papineau, is the same person who sued him; I took the oath as a Parish Councillor before Mr. Papineau in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace. It is not Mr. Papineau who presided at the election of Councillors. I have had difficulties in the Municipal Council with Mr. Papineau, with reference to a certain *procès-verbal* in which one of my brothers and another individual were concerned, and which Mr. Papineau wished to alter, in a manner contrary to the pretensions of the latter; Mr. Papineau stood alone in his opinion. In 1845, Mr. Papineau stated at the church door that he would accept the office of School Commissioner only on condition that no money should be levied. Mr. Papineau was then elected, and a voluntary contribution was levied that year.

Joseph Coté, of the Parish of St. Martin, Blacksmith, after being sworn, deposeth and saith as follows, to wit:—

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I know Mr. A. B. Papineau; I have heard a great many persons in the Parish say that he is opposed to the Education Law. I have several times seen Mr. Papineau speaking to the crowd at the church door, but I never heard him say any thing against the Education Law, at that time, as I never spoke to him on the subject. Towards the end of March or the beginning of April last, I was instructed by Mr. Louis Bélanger to take a letter to Mr. Papineau, but I do not know what its contents were. Mr. Louis Bélanger was then the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners.

It was the Commissioners themselves who had sent for me with regard to that letter. I took the letter to Mr. Papineau, who refused to receive it.

I presented it to him twice, but he would not take it. I then told Mr. Papineau that the Commissioners had instructed me to demand of him the amount of his assessment, otherwise he should be sued. Mr. Papineau thereupon answered that I ought not to go about for them, meaning the School Commissioners, because it was degrading; he then added, "let them send me a summons and I will answer it." In the course of the conversation he made use of the expressions, "they are a set of rogues." I understood him to mean the School Commissioners.

From what I have heard about the opposition made by Mr. Papineau to the Education Law, I think that opposition was the cause of the trouble and discord which reigned in the Parish of St. Martin. I was born at St. Martin and I reside there. I think that if Mr. Papineau had not opposed the Education Law, no trouble or discord would have taken place in the Parish. Mr. Papineau is a Magistrate. I brought back with me the letter above mentioned, and returned it to the Secretary-Treasurer. I cannot say that Mr. Papineau ever showed any opposition to the Education Law in my presence, but I have heard that he showed a great deal of opposition to that law.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I signed no petition against or in favor of Mr. Papineau. I was asked to sign a Petition against Mr. Papineau, but I refused to do so. I was requested by Mr. Louis Bélanger, a witness heard in this cause, to come and give my evidence here. The reason why Mr. Papineau told me that I ought not to go round for those matters, was, that I was only a Sergeant of Militia, and that I ought to leave the service of those summons to the Bailiff, Jean Bte. Chartrand, who had only that means of earning his livelihood, while I was well off.

Mr. Papineau told me that if he were not convinced that I was acting in obedience to the orders of the School Commissioners, he would have the right of putting me out of doors, and that he would have the right of putting out a bailiff who would serve him with such a summons. He told me also that they had no right to send me from door to door on such matters. I said nothing to Mr. Papineau on the subject of the letter in question. He was not acting as a Magistrate when he spoke to me as above mentioned. I attended as a special constable at the poll held on the fifth of July last, for the election of Municipal Councillors. Mr. Papineau was present, and I heard him say nothing against the Education Law.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock, P. M., until to-morrow the thirteenth instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

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The Commission met according to adjournment, when,

Joseph Pariseau, of the Parish of St. Martin, Carpenter, was sworn, and answered as follows:—

[Translation.]

I have resided at St. Martin for about the last fifty-six years. I have known Mr. Papineau for several years. Until the last two years, peace and union have always reigned in the Parish of St. Martin, but since that period there is nothing but trouble and discord in that Parish. I think that Mr. Papineau, a Magistrate of St. Martin, is the cause of it. He is known to be opposed to the Education Law, and to my knowledge, has obstructed the working of that law in many ways. I was present twice at the church door when Mr. Papineau addressed the crowd after mass. In July, 1846, I think it was on the fourth to the best of my knowledge, I heard Mr. Papineau addressing the crowd after mass; Mr. Bélanger, a Justice of the Peace at St. Martin, gave notice, on that occasion, that the election of School Commissioners would take place on the 6th July, 1846. Mr. Papineau then said to the crowd: "there is no necessity of appointing School Commissioners, because if we do so, we expose ourselves to the danger of assisting the operation of a law disadvantageous to us. That the Education Law was a vexatious, unjust, and tyrannical law; that it was better to allow ourselves to be chastised by the Government, by leaving the appointment of the Commissioners to the Government, than to chastise ourselves.

"That when he (Mr. Papineau) had accepted the office of School Commissioner, he had done so on condition that no tax should be imposed. That the Education Law must be rejected, as the Steigh Ordinance had been. That by rejecting the Education Law, means would be found to instruct the children by voluntary subscriptions."

When Mr. Papineau had ceased speaking, his partisans, or those who, to the best of my knowledge, were against the Education Law, and seemed to partake of Mr. Papineau's opinions, began to cheer, and to call out that what Mr. Papineau had stated was right, whereupon, seeing that they appeared resolved to insult me, I left them.

On the following day, which was to the best of my knowledge, the 5th of July, 1846, the election of School Commissioners took place; I was present thereat, and Mr. Papineau repeated almost the same expressions against the Education Act, as he had made use of on the day previous.

It was one Joseph Brien who presided at the election, as the senior School Commissioner; at the commencement of the election, some of Mr. Papineau's partisans, I believe, began to cry out that no appointment of School Commissioners should take place, as Mr. Papineau had stated that the notices were informal. Mr. Bélanger, in his quality of Justice of the Peace, wished to prevent the noise which was just beginning, by commanding those I have just mentioned, to keep silence; Mr. Papineau answered that he had no right to impose silence, that every one had a right to speak, and that there was no law to prevent speaking on that occasion: Mr. Bélanger then observed to those who were making a noise, and to Mr. Papineau, that he was a Magistrate, that he had a right to prevent noise, and that the law he held in his hand authorized him to maintain the peace. As the noise continued, I left, and as I was leaving, several of those who were opposed to us, and to the School Act, struck me with their

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elbows; I then went away. I have no knowledge of any noise or trouble among the electors in the course of the day, and I left almost immediately to go home, that is, in the early part of the afternoon.

There was no election of School Commissioners for the year 1846 in the Parish of St. Martin. I really think that if Mr. Papineau had shown no opposition to the School Act, there would have been an election of School Commissioners, and the people would have peaceably submitted to the law. I sued Mr. Papineau myself before the Magistrates of Terrebonne, for not acting as a School Commissioner. I saw Mr. Papineau several times after mass, surrounded by a great number of persons, but I never heard him, being too far from him. I know that Mr. Papineau was sued for his assessment; and I know that, on the eighth and fifteenth of May last, Mr. Papineau took his seat on the bench to judge those who were sued for their assessment. Mr. Papineau, through his opposition to the School Act, has created partisans to the number of about three-fourths of the inhabitants; and the influence he has acquired over his partisans arises from his having said to them that it would be advantageous to oppose the School Act, which would at a later period weigh on them as a tax. I have heard him myself make these reflections, which are the cause of his partisans not paying their assessment, and of the trouble which reigns in the parish.

One Julien Plouf told me that when the petition in favour of Mr. Papineau was presented to him for his signature, he was asked, "Which of the two he preferred as a magistrate in the parish—a Canadian or an Englishman;" and that he had signed the petition for that reason. One Louis Alexandre Lahaise, who also signed the petition in favor of Mr. Papineau, told me that it was better to have a Canadian than an Englishman for a magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I understood that Mr. Papineau's reason for telling the people that it was unnecessary to appoint School Commissioners, was, that by leaving those appointments to the Government, he did not wish to appear as approving of the law which he thought defective, from its imposing a forced tax; for Mr. Papineau was opposed to forced taxation or assessment, but was in favor of voluntary assessment; and to that effect, had even subscribed one pound currency as his share. Mr. Papineau wanted amendments to the School Act by substituting voluntary to forced assessment, although he detested the law in that respect. I do not remember Mr. Papineau's having imposed silence in the Queen's name on the fifth July last; but he said he had a right to do so as a magistrate.

I do not remember that the Chairman, Joseph Brien, opened a poll on the occasion in question.

At a meeting held at the church door, Mr. Papineau advised the people to assess themselves voluntarily, so as to let the law work; and notwithstanding his advice on that subject, one party wanted voluntary assessment, the other did not, stating that some would pay and others would not, which, in fact, was the case. I am one of those who signed the petition against Mr. Papineau, and who swore to it before Mr. Stephens. It is I who procured the signatures at the foot of that petition. It is I also who sued Mr. Papineau three times before the Magistrates' Court at Terrebonne, for not being present at the meetings of School Commissioners; Mr. Papineau pretended that he was not obliged to

attend at those meetings in September last, being, as he said, discharged by lot. He was, in fact, discharged by a drawing of lots which had taken place, but after the drawing of lots, Mr. Papineau attended several meetings in his capacity of School Commissioner. I was not present at those meetings, but I know that he was present, having heard the register of the School Commissioners read. Out of three suits, two were thrown out for want of form. Mr. Papineau's partisans, and among them his lawyer, laughed at me for having lost those suits. I told Mr. Papineau's partisans, when the actions had been thrown out for want of form, that I had no ill-will towards Mr. Papineau, but that I would, if necessary, bring the same actions ten times over, so as to see how the matter would end.

When I obtained the signatures to the said petition, I told the persons signing it that it was to obtain peace, and I at the same time communicated to them the contents of the said petition; I did not read it to them, as I cannot read; but Elie Hottes read it to them. The petition was read to all those who wished to hear it read; but there were a few who would not have it read. I came of my own free-will to give evidence here, without being asked to do so by any one, and without receiving any order to that effect. I came to Montreal to see André Ouimet, Esquire, advocate, on the subject of the said actions for assessment. It was admitted, on the eighth of May last, that Mr. Papineau had paid his assessment before taking his seat on the Magistrates' Bench to try and hear similar causes; he was then objected to. Mr. Bélanger, when speaking to me of my evidence, told me that I must say the whole truth, and that it was not for him that I was to give evidence. I have no knowledge of Mr. Papineau's ever having, in my presence, prevented the other School Commissioners from acting at their meetings.

Question. How is it, then, that you have sworn to the contrary in the petition which you made, and to which you obtained signatures against Mr. Papineau, and which is annexed to the papers forming the present Commission?

The witness objects to this question, and refuses to answer it as being calculated to cast odium on his character.

Joseph Gratton, of the Parish of St. Martin, being sworn, doth depose and say:—

[Translation.]

I reside at St. Martin, and I have known Mr. Papineau for a long while. He is considered to be opposed to the School Act. At a meeting held after mass, at the church door of St. Martin, last spring, Mr. Papineau addressed the crowd and said, "We must not assess ourselves; but let the Government go on; that by assessing ourselves we would place our necks in the yoke like the old countrymen, that is, the Irish, who were obliged to abandon their property." On another occasion after mass, Mr. Papineau told the crowd that he would pay his assessment with snow-balls, and that if he were called upon for payment he would pay with mud. Mr. Papineau has some partisans in the parish. Mr. Papineau's public speeches and his opposition to the Law of Education have created trouble and discord in the parish. For the last two or three years, or perhaps more, Mr. Papineau has opposed the School Act.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I have heard Mr. Papineau say that the Education Act must be thrown out, and I think he said it was an unjust law.

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I signed and swore to the Petition against Mr. Papineau. The Petition was read to me before swearing to it, by Mr. Stephens, on the 13th of May last. I came to give evidence here of my own free will, because our party must sustain itself as well as Mr. Papineau's party. I have no personal knowledge of Mr. Papineau's having been sued for his assessment, or of his having paid it, or of his having taken his seat on the Bench as a Magistrate to try cases similar to his own; but I have often heard it mentioned.

Question:—How is it then that you have sworn to the contrary in your affidavit at the foot of the said Petition against Mr. Papineau?

The witness objects to this question and refuses to answer it, as being calculated to cast odium on his character.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock, P. M., until to-morrow, the 14th instant, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.

The fourteenth July, 1846, the Commission met according to adjournment, when Jean Baptiste Lavoie of St. Martin, farmer, was sworn, and answered as follows:—

[Translation.]

I know Mr. Papineau, a Magistrate at St. Martin. About a fortnight or three weeks ago, one Cousineau, of St. Martin, asked me on the part of Mr. Papineau if I would sign a Petition in his favor, making use of the following words—"do you prefer a Canadian or an Englishman;" to which I answered that I would not sign. The contents of the Petition were not read to me before I was asked for my signature. There are a great many persons in the Parish of St. Martin who say that Mr. Papineau is opposed to the Education Act. I have often seen Mr. Papineau addressing the crowd after mass, but I have never heard what he said, from the distance at which I stood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

The said Cousineau, when he spoke to me in that manner, had no paper or petition in his hand, and showed none to me; it was on a Sunday evening that I met him on the road; I was then going out to spend the evening.

Casimir Valiquet, of the Parish of St. Martin, farmer, being sworn, doth depose and say:—

[Translation.]

I have known Mr. Papineau, a Magistrate at St. Martin, for a length of time—I know that for the last two years Mr. Papineau has been opposed to the Education Act, and I know that his opposition has caused trouble and discord in the Parish, which had until then enjoyed peace and tranquillity. I was present on the fourth of July last, when Mr. Papineau addressed the people after mass: He spoke against the Education Act, and said "that no Commissioners should be appointed; that the Education Bill must be opposed as the Sleigh Bill had been; that the bill was worth nothing, and the law was unjust." I think he said something else, but I do not remember. I was present at a meeting held on the 5th of July, for the election of School Commissioners; Mr. Papineau there repeated to the crowd the expressions he had made use of on the day previous. Some noise was got up at that time by Mr. Papineau's partisans, and I think it was that which prevented the opening of the Poll. Last spring, I was present when Mr. Papineau said, after mass was over, "that he would not pay his assessment, that if it must be paid, he would do so with snow-balls, if there were any at the time. That

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"the Superintendent of Education had been bought and sold, and that he must not be trusted;" and I understood him to mean by those last words, that we should not trust to the advice given by the Superintendent on the subject of the Education Act. I have often heard Mr. Papineau making speeches at the church door, and, as far as I can remember, they were against the Education Act; and he has done so for almost the last two years. Mr. Papineau has a great many partisans in the Parish.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

Mr. Louis Bélanger, a Magistrate at St. Martin, asked me if I remembered the speeches which Mr. Papineau had made at the church door—I answered, that I remembered something of them. It is some time since that he asked me that question. I signed the petition for Mr. Papineau's dismissal. It was not read to me. It is Joseph Pariseau, senior, who made me sign it. I have never had any difficulty with Mr. Papineau.

Mr. Papineau when speaking of the Education Act said that he was opposed to forced taxation. I swear positively, that on the fifth of July last, Mr. Papineau repeated, "that no appointment of School Commissioners should take place; that the Education Bill must be opposed as the Sleigh Bill had been—that the Bill was good for nothing, and the law was unjust." He was then speaking from the steps of the church, and made use of similar expressions. I have no knowledge of any noise having then been made by Mr. Louis Bélanger's partisans. I have no knowledge that when Mr. Papineau said last spring that he would pay his assessment with snow-balls, he said that he would pay them with mud; perhaps he said something else, but I did not hear him. As to the "little speeches" which I have above mentioned, I remember nothing of what he said on those occasions.

Ten of us were speaking on these matters, and I said that I would come here as a witness, as I had heard some of Mr. Papineau's speeches.

Romuald Hottes, of the Parish of St. Martin, farmer, being sworn, doth depose and say:—

[Translation.]

I have long known Mr. Papineau, a Magistrate at St. Martin, and I know that he has opposed the law of Education. I know that the opposition shewn by him has caused trouble and discord in the Parish, which had until then enjoyed peace and tranquillity. On the 4th of July, 1846, I was present after mass when Mr. Papineau addressed the people. He said: "that the Education Bill must be rejected as the Sleigh law had been." On the 5th of July, 1846, I was present at the meeting held for the election of School Commissioners, and Mr. Papineau repeated to the people almost the same words as he had used on the day previous; and moreover, that no Commissioners should be appointed. That we ought to do as they had done at l'Île Bizarre, that is, not to appoint any, and we would not be troubled by them. In the month of March last, Mr. Papineau made another speech, in which he said, "that he could not imagine where the Commissioners had found out that they could enforce the payment of the assessment; that he supposed it was from the Superintendent of Schools, who had sold himself and thought nothing of selling others; that if he were called upon for payment of his assessment, he would pay it with snow-balls. You perceive, added he, what taxation has produced in Ireland; they now ask us for bread." I know that Mr. Papineau made other speeches at the church door after mass, but I did not hear what he said.

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Mr. Papineau has a great many partisans in the parish.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I signed the petition for Mr. Papineau's dismissal. The petition was not read to me, nor did any one offer to read it to me, and I did not ask to hear it read.

I am positive in swearing that on the 5th of July, 1846, Mr. Papineau said at the meeting for the election of School Commissioners, "That the Education Bill must be rejected as the Sleigh Law had been; that no Commissioners should be appointed; that we ought to do as they had done at l'Île Bizarre—that is, not appoint any, and we would not be troubled by them." Mr. Papineau was then speaking from the church steps.

It is Louis Bélanger, magistrate of St. Martin, who sent for me yesterday evening to give my evidence here, and I received no summons to that effect.

The Commission adjourned at one o'clock P.M., until to-morrow, the fifteenth instant, at ten o'clock A.M.

On the fifteenth day of July, 1847, the Commission met according to adjournment.—Charles Smallwood, of the Parish of St. Martin, physician and surgeon, was sworn, and answered as follows:—

I know Mr. Papineau, magistrate of St. Martin, since many years. I was a School Commissioner during two years at St. Martin, and ceased to be a Commissioner, and was discharged as such by a *tirage au sort*, in July instant, to the best of my knowledge.

I was present at a meeting of the Municipal Council, when a certain protest, reflecting upon the proceedings of the School Commissioners, was read. On that occasion, Mr. Papineau stated nothing more to my knowledge than what is stated in the said protest fyled, and marked A. I know of no particular instance when Mr. Papineau opposed the School Bill, unless it was on the fifth of July, 1846, at the assembly for the election of the School Commissioners. The objection then made by Mr. Papineau to the best of my recollection was made in these terms, "*Que la loi des Ecoles était une Loi vexatoire, et qu'il ne fallait pas se châtier soi même et qu'il valait mieux se laisser châtier par le Gouvernement, et qu'il fallait repousser cette Loi comme celle des Sleighs!*" Mr. Papineau, together with the other Magistrates and Commissioners for the trial of small causes, were requested by the Secretary-Treasurer, acting on behalf of the School Commissioners at one of their assemblies, to sit and try certain cases which were intended to be instituted by them against several parties, for the payment of their *cotisation*. This assembly was held subsequent to a notice given at the church door, that the time for the payment of the assessments was expired. One Commissioner, at least, reported then that Mr. Papineau had publicly said at the church door that he intended paying his assessments with snow balls. A motion was then carried that all parties in default should be sued; and I proposed that no difference should be made with Mr. Papineau, as far as invitation went; that we were not to presume that Mr. Papineau would not pay until duly required to do so; a Collector, Joseph Côté, having been named for that purpose. The Secretary-Treasurer not knowing the English language, I was requested to ask Mr. Stephens if he would act as a magistrate; he answered me that he had no wish to mix in the business, but that he

would not flinch from his duty. I saw a letter from Mr. Mercier, one of the Commissioners for the trial of small causes, declining to act, alleging that he was unable to act. The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to deliver the letter to the Collector, with instructions to deliver the same to Mr. Papineau, before asking him for the payment of his assessment; the Commissioners hoping that Mr. Papineau would pay his assessment, and in that case might be the cause of preventing many suits. The Collector, through the Secretary, communicated and reported that Mr. Papineau had refused to receive the said letter, and also to pay his assessment. Another Collector (Jean Bte. Chartrand) was subsequently named, who told me, without being required so to do, that he intended dropping the letter out of his hat in Mr. Papineau's presence, he having a little before refused to receive the said letter from him. And Chartrand told me that his wife had delivered the said letter to one Jeremie Ladouceur, innkeeper, after the first sitting of the magistrates at their Court in the month of May last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I have no personal knowledge that Mr. Papineau obstructed in any way the proceedings of the School Commissioners, nor the carrying out the School Act, except in the way I have already stated. Mr. Papineau acted cordially as School Commissioner with the others in 1845, except at the beginning, when he manifested some repugnance to do so, Captain Louis Bélanger and myself having waited upon him to solicit his co-operation. Mr. Papineau was in favor of the voluntary subscription and against the assessment, and this, in my opinion, was the foundation of his opposition to the Bill, with the view to its being amended in that respect. The object of the Commissioners in writing to and asking the Magistrates and Commissioners to sit, was, to enable them, in case of a refusal on their part, to carry their proceedings to the neighbouring municipality, which they were authorized to do by law. Neither of the said Collectors told me that the letter they had taken to Mr. Papineau had been opened by him. I never saw the said letter in the possession of either of the said Collectors.

Louis Lavoie, of the Parish of St. Martin, merchant, was sworn, and answered as follows:—

I know Mr. Papineau, Magistrate of St. Martin, since many years. Chartrand told me that he had taken a letter to Mr. Papineau, and that he had brought it back again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I do not know what the letter was about.

Louis Lahaise of St. Martin, gentleman, was sworn, and examined as follows:—

I know Mr. Papineau since many years. I was a School Commissioner for the two last years. I have no knowledge that Mr. Papineau read a protest; but I recollect that Mr. Papineau said, that if the Commissioners levied money, they would be guilty of extortion; this was at a meeting of the Municipal Council. Mr. Papineau never told me that he was opposed to the School Act. On the fifth of July, 1846, Mr. Papineau stated at the meeting that it was unnecessary to name Commissioners; that the law was defective, and that there were omissions in it, and did not merit to be executed. Corroborates the fact of the letter having been carried by Côté to Mr. Papineau and refused. Mr. Papineau told me that he would not pay his assessment, but that he would not

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prevent others from paying. On the fifth July, 1846, Mr. Papineau appeared to me by the manner in which he acted, to be the chief of the opposition made to the School Bill, and that a great number present appeared to be of his opinion. The School Commissioners were prevented from acting in consequence of the opposition made to the School Bill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

I do not know that Mr. Papineau was, or acted as the chief of the opposition to that Act, except on the occasion above mentioned. The reason why Mr. Papineau objected to the Bill was, as I understood from him, because the Bill was full of omissions, and he wished the voluntary subscription instead of the assessment, and that the law should be resisted, and it was better not to make use of it. This was said publicly.

Elie Mignerou, of the Parish of St. Martin, blacksmith, was sworn, and answered as follows:—

[Translation.]

I have known Mr. Papineau, Magistrate at St. Martin, for several years. I was present on the 5th of July, 1846, at the meeting in question, and heard Mr. Papineau speak, but I do not remember what he said then, having understood nothing. I did not hear Mr. Papineau make use on that occasion of any expressions against the law of education.

I went round to get the Petition signed in favor of Mr. Papineau. The Petition was read before me by Joseph Bigras, one of the Commissioners, and I read it myself. It was read to Jean Bte. Cousineau and Augustin Viau, who went round with me.

When I asked people to sign the Petition in favor of Mr. Papineau, I told them that it was to maintain Mr. Papineau in his situation as a Magistrate. I said nothing else to those who signed the Petition.

I swear that I was never present at the house of one Champagne at the same time as Mr. Papineau, and I never heard him read a newspaper there.

I swear that Chartrand never left a letter addressed to Mr. Papineau at my house. Mr. Papineau told me himself that if the law had been put into execution as it ought to be, it should be obeyed.

I have not paid my assessment, and I voted at the last election. I have been sued for the payment of my assessment. I acted according to my own judgment when I did not pay my assessments. Mr. Papineau never advised me not to pay them; Mr. Papineau told me the tax was not a favorable one, but that as it was imposed, it must be paid.

Question. Do you partake of Mr. Papineau's opinions on the Education Law, from what you have heard him state on the fifth of July, 1846?

Answer. I do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

When I state that I partake of Mr. Papineau's opinions, I mean that I prefer a voluntary assessment to a forced tax. I do not know what he said with reference to the Education Act on the 5th of July, but he told me privately, one day, on my asking him whether I should pay my assessment or not, that he had no opinion to give me, and that I ought to act for the best. I signed the Petition in favor of Mr. Papineau because I was and still am desirous that he should be continued as a Magistrate, as well as

the others, Messrs. Stephens and Bélanger, because they all do their duty equally well as Magistrates.

Jean Baptiste Chartrand, of St. Martin, Bailiff, was called—

The witness declined being sworn and examined until he was taxed and paid.

Pierre Andegrave dit Champagne, of St. Martin, Innkeeper, was sworn, and answered as follows:—

[Translation.]

I have known Mr. Papineau, Magistrate at St. Martin, for several years.

I swear that I never stated to any one that Mr. Papineau had said that the School-houses must be set on fire, as had been done down below. I have been told that Mr. Papineau had spoken against the Education Act, but I have no personal knowledge thereof.

Cross-examined by Mr. Papineau:—

Mr. Papineau never told me that the School-houses must be set on fire, as had been done down below. Mr. Bélanger never spoke to me about the Education Act. I signed neither of the Petitions for or against Mr. Papineau. I am one of those who paid their assessment without being sued.

The Enquête against Mr. Papineau is declared closed by the Counsel for the Petitioners.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock, P. M. until to-morrow the sixteenth instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

The Commission met according to adjournment this sixteenth day of July, 1847.

Mr. Papineau files paper writing marked C., purporting to be an Extract from the Register of the proceedings of the School Commissioners, and the signature "Louis Bélanger, Sec. Tres." thereto subscribed is admitted by the Petitioners against Mr. Papineau, and by the said Louis Bélanger himself to be the proper handwriting and signature of Louis Bélanger, Magistrate of St. Martin, in his capacity of Secretary-Treasurer to the said School Commissioners, and that the said paper writing is a true Extract from the said Register.

Louis Brien dit Desrochers, of St. Martin, farmer, was sworn and examined as follows:—

[Translation.]

I was appointed by the Executive last autumn, with two others, to estimate the value of the landed property at St. Martin, according to the School Act. Before commencing, I went to ask Mr. Papineau's advice on what I had to do on that occasion. He told me at first that I must do as I thought proper, and that he would do the same when called upon. He told me afterwards that if we did not proceed to work we would be obliged to pay a fine, and perhaps five dollars for every day we did not proceed to work; that, as we were appointed by the Executive, we would perhaps be obliged to go round. I am one of those who paid their assessment. I know that the cause of the division which has existed among the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, was, that some of the School Commissioners gave remunerations to the School mistresses in addition to their regular salaries. I also know that a portion of the inhabitants wished the public accounts to be rendered in public, and that another portion were of a contrary opinion. It appears that the majority wished the

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accounts to be rendered in public, and that also caused trouble and division in the Parish. Mr. Papineau was one of the latter.

Cross-examined:

Some say in the Parish that Mr. Papineau is opposed to the Education Act. It is Mr. Papineau who said at the church door that the accounts must be publicly rendered, and it appears that the majority were of that opinion. I do not remember that Mr. Papineau told me that the law must be put into execution. When I spoke of remunerations given to School mistresses; I meant that I had heard it stated. I also heard a person say that Mr. Papineau was in favor of granting remunerations to the School mistresses—Mr. Papineau, I have been told, was a Commissioner at that time. I am one of Mr. Papineau's partisans, that is, I want no taxation; there are more against it than in favor of it. I was present when Mr. Papineau said at the church door last spring: "for my part I will pay my taxes with snow-balls; the others may do as they think proper." I think the forced assessment is one of the causes of the trouble which exists in the Parish. I was asked to give my signature to maintain Mr. Papineau as a Justice of the Peace, and I consented. I was also told that it was better to keep a Canadian than an Englishman; and I said so myself, as I do not understand English. These are my reasons for signing the Petition.

Enquête closed.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow the 17th instant, to hear the parties.

The Commission met according to adjournment this 17th July, 1847, and the parties were heard, and the said A. B. Papineau filed observations in writing.

[Translation.]

Relying upon the maxim of law that no one can be a judge in his own cause, and considering that Louis Bélanger, Esquire, is the Treasurer of the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Martin, with a salary as such, and that he also pretends to be the Mayor of the Council of the said Parish, the undersigned Councillors are perfectly justified in asserting that the said Louis Bélanger ought not, and cannot take his seat as Mayor in the present circumstance, as a money measure is to be taken into consideration, wherein the said Louis Bélanger is personally interested, having to retain a portion thereof for himself.

Certain as they are also, that the authority of the Council which receives its power from the law, can only be recognized when that Council is constituted as the law requires; and considering that the said Louis Bélanger, who pretends to be the Mayor of the said Council of St. Martin, has not taken the oath by law required, the said undersigned Councillors are again fully justified in stating that the said Council cannot proceed in any matter, in consequence of the incapacity of the said Louis Bélanger, from his not having taken the oath, thereby rendering the whole of the regulations null and void.

Wherefore the said undersigned Councillors think it their duty to express their opinion that not only the said Louis Bélanger ought to abstain from taking his seat, being an interested party, but also, that as all the other Councillors do not form the body required by law, they cannot legally authorize the levying of any money for the advantage of the Schools, nor proceed on any other measure, in consequence of the incapacity of the President. As it

behoves us, before proceeding to examine the documents submitted to us, to inquire if those who drew them up were or were not authorised to act, we must say that neither the Commissioners nor the Assessors had a right to act. In the first place, the School Commissioners are also illegally constituted, the *Curé* their President, and the Church Warden in office not being School Commissioners within the extent of the law, thereby rendering all their proceedings null and void. In the second place, the Assessors were illegally appointed, and could not therefore legally establish the assessment, inasmuch as they were notified by Commissioners without power, and are not qualified according to law.

Wherefore the undersigned Councillors are again fully justified in declaring, that this want of power of the School Commissioners and the Assessors is quite sufficient to render all their proceedings in reference to the schools, null, of no effect, and useless.

They do not wish to notice the obstinate refusal on the part of the School Commissioners to render an account to the Parish of the application of the moneys it has generously furnished, although it is the undoubted right of every one who subscribes a halfpenny, to know how it has been expended, the said Commissioners having preferred proceeding secretly, thereby losing the confidence they require, and even giving to understand that the moneys are not fairly applied, so that even supposing they had authority, and had even acted according to form, and their books were correct, the citizens in their turn would still have a right to refuse all further contribution, for the sole reason that the said School Commissioners do not wish to make known the manner in which the money already paid has been applied.

But it is not only the want of power that renders useless all the proceedings of the Commissioners. The Commissioners have not acted according to the law; they have neglected to proceed according to the terms of the Act (section 39) which requires that the assessment for the year, commencing from the month of July last, may be levied in the months of July, August, September and October only, whereas the Commissioners waited until the 26th of December last, to establish and levy the assessment.

The School Commissioners forgot also to give public notice eight days in advance, that the assessment roll was ready, thereby advancing the thirty days eight days sooner than intended by the law.

As to the assessment roll itself, which the law expressly requires to be made and published for inspection, and altered by the Municipality, it has not yet appeared before the Council, although formally demanded by that body, and although it is in some sort the only document the law submits to inspection.

All these informalities and each of them are sufficient to set aside the proceedings of the School Commissioners; for every thing that is not according to the law, is not within the intent of the law, and is therefore of no effect or value.

In consequence, therefore, of the want of power and authority of the School Commissioners, the Assessors, and the Councillors, and in consequence also of the informalities in the proceedings of the School Commissioners, the undersigned Councillors are justified in declaring that nothing valid has been done, and that there is nothing left but a blank, and they therefore protest against all proceedings, measures, and regulations made and to be made, as being null and of no effect, and in their own name, forbid the

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said Commissioners to levy, or cause to be levied, any sum of money in any form, or under any pretext whatever, and even notify them, that by doing so they will be considered guilty of extortion.

(Signed,) FRANÇOIS XAVIER ^{his} MONCION, mark.

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU, N. P.

True copy,

(Signed,) P. CREVIER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

15th February, 1847.

[Translation.]

St. Martin, 21st April, 1847.

Sir,

I am authorized by a general meeting of the School Commissioners of the Municipality of this Parish, conformably to a resolution passed by them at their sitting this day, to ask you, in your capacity of Justice of the Peace, to hear and determine the suits brought by the Commissioners against those who have neglected to pay their portion of the assessment, for the education of the children of this Parish, under the provisions of the 9th Victoria, chap. 27; and to be kind enough to tell me, for the information of the Commissioners, on what day, at what hour, and at what place you will be pleased to hear and determine upon those suits.

Have the kindness, Sir, if you please, to give me an answer as shortly as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most humble Servant,
(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A. B. Papineau, Esquire.

[Translation.]

Extract from the Register of the Corporation of School Commissioners for the Parish of St. Martin.

Sitting of the Commissioners held on the 30th of June, 1846.

Present:
Messire Caron, Priest, Chairman,
Joseph Brien,
Louis Lahaise,
Charles Smallwood,
Joseph Pariseau,
Joseph Bigras,
Jean Baptiste St. Aubain.

Whereas, it is enacted by the ninth section of the 9th Vic., chap. 27, that only three School Commissioners shall remain in office, and that out of seven in the parish, four must retire by lot.

The drawing of lots took place as follows, to wit: Seven tickets having been put into a hat, whereof three were numbered 1, 2, 3, and the others blank; it was resolved that whoever drew a blank would be discharged. Jean Baptiste Saint Aubain was authorised to draw a ticket for Pierre Lorrain, who was absent.

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Pierre Lorrain draws a blank.
Charles Smallwood, No. 2.
Joseph Pariseau, a blank.
Joseph Brien, No. 3.
Louis Lahaise, No. 1.

The Curé draws for Mr. Papineau—a blank.
Joseph Bigras, a blank.

In consequence of the said drawing of lots, Joseph Brien, Charles Smallwood, and Louis Lahaise will remain in office for the next year.

(Signed,) C. H. CARON, Priest,
President.

LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A true extract from the original.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

[Translation.]

Joseph Pariseau, senr., et al., Petitioners,

vs.

André Benjamin Papineau, Respondent.

Observations submitted by the said André B. Papineau to His Excellency the Governor General, and to the Commissioner appointed to preside at the enquiry into his conduct as a Magistrate, relative to the School Act, and resulting from the proof adduced in support of the said enquiry.

The undersigned has the honor to observe: That the proof resulting from the enquiry in question is almost all founded on reports and rumours which have spread through the Parish of St. Martin, and the public in general; that he, Mr. Papineau, is generally known to have been opposed to the Education Act; which rumours the newspapers have not a little contributed to circulate against him, and upon which as well as upon the private opinions of the witnesses heard in this enquiry, it would be unjust to dismiss a public functionary, who, from the evidence even of those who now ask for his dismissal, has always enjoyed an irreproachable character with respect to his conduct in general.

All that would appear proved by the said enquiry, (if we can call proof the tissue of contradictions, the personal enmity, and, it may be even said, the perjury with which are infected, as shall be hereafter established, the depositions of several of the witnesses who offered themselves, of their own accord, to become the instruments of the measures taken by a small minority of the Parish of St. Martin against Mr. Papineau,) is,

That for several years the Parish of St. Martin has been, with respect to public affairs, composed of two parties; one whereof is headed by Mr. Papineau, and the other by Louis Bélanger, Esquire, a Magistrate of St. Martin; that about a year ago, (the 4th or 5th July, 1846,) at a period when he no more held the office of School Commissioner, having been discharged therefrom by a drawing of lots which had taken place on the 30th of June previous, and which is produced at the said enquiry. Mr. Papineau, not in his quality as a Magistrate, but in his individual capacity, as a citizen, expressed before the electors of the said parish, an opinion, from which it results that he, Mr. Papineau, found the School Act, which had just been passed (9th Vic. chap. 27) defective, espe-

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cially with reference to the forced assessment which it imposes, and for which he, Mr. Papineau, thought that voluntary assessment should be substituted, as, under the former Act, (8 Vic. chap. 41), under which Mr. Papineau had, in concert with his brother Commissioners, acted cordially, as you have been told by the only impartial and disinterested witness produced by the Petitioners against Mr. Papineau; I allude to Dr. Smallwood, (see papers marked C.) That he, Mr. Papineau, said (and this fact is fortunately established by a protest which he made together with one of his colleagues, one François Moncion, another Municipal Councillor, and which has been produced at the said enquiry by his adversaries,) on the 15th of February last, at a meeting of the said Council, at which he was regularly called upon to state his opinion as to the legality of the proceedings of the School Commissioners relatively to the assessment then made by them, and at which he was by law obliged to state his opinion on that subject, that the Municipal Council, by reason of the illegalities in the proceedings of the Board of School Commissioners, with respect to the said assessments, could not, in his opinion, and that of his said colleague, sanction such informalities by supporting measures which were absolutely contrary to the law. That besides, the said Louis Bélanger who united the office of Secretary-Treasurer to the School Commissioners to that of Mayor of the said Municipal Council, and as such was interested in the discussion of those proceedings, inasmuch as upon their being approved or disapproved of, the losing or drawing of the amount allowed to him on the levying of the said assessments depended, should have abstained from taking his seat on that occasion, and was obliged in honor and in law to allow one of his colleagues to take the Chair, (which however he did not do.) Mr. Papineau's opinions, as set forth in the protest which his adversaries have themselves produced, and which consequently acts as proof against them, will show the substance and foundation of all the opposition to the Law of Education attributed to him by his adversaries, if we can call opposition the opinion which every public functionary has a right to express when he is called upon to do so by an imperative law, and which every citizen has also a right of expressing when he is called upon to exercise the elective franchise, fortunately secured to us by the laws of the government under which we have the happiness to exist. (See paper marked A.)

It may be here observed, if one is allowed to take as a rule for his conduct the deliberations of the tribunal from which we have received that very law, that it was not considered an act of disobedience to the School Act to have expressed, in terms as energetic as those attributed to Mr. Papineau, the opinion entertained by some of our representatives on the defects of that law. Why, then, on the one hand, should Mr. Papineau, as a citizen, be refused the right of publicly expressing to his co-electors his opinion on the merits or demerits of a law with the working of which he had nothing further to do, and, as a municipal councillor, the right of expressing his opinion also on the illegal proceedings which the Council wished to sanction, contrary to the provisions of that very law which had thus been violated; while, on the other hand, they dare not tax with resistance or disobedience to the law the expressions made use of in our Parliamentary Commons to point out its defects?

A very important fact established by the enquiry, and which I hope His Excellency will not lose sight of, is, that the magistrate, Louis Bélanger, Esquire, (the principal witness produced against Mr. Papineau, and who may be considered as the principal

mover of the Petition against him,) identified himself with what he calls "Mr. Papineau's party" at the meeting of the 5th of July last, by telling us that he had first partaken of the opinions of that party, and preferred voluntary assessment to forced assessment; that he, Bélanger, would not force the electors to appoint School Commissioners, but that he would leave them at liberty to do as they pleased; and that he himself thought it was better to leave the appointment of School Commissioners to the Government. It may certainly be observed here, that if Mr. Papineau succeeded, through the words he used on that occasion, in inducing a portion of the electors to refrain from appointing School Commissioners, (which he, however, altogether denies,) the said Louis Bélanger, by not causing a poll to be opened by the Chairman, Joseph Brien, whom he was conducting and assisting on that occasion, as he said, and the said Joseph Brien himself, as the Chairman of the meeting, have both become guilty of a serious contravention of the 4th section of the 9th Vic., chap. 27, which strictly obliges them to open a poll. It may be perceived, therefore, that the most serious of all the accusations brought against Mr. Papineau by his adversaries, (and it may be said, the only one,) that of having prevented the election of the 5th day of July last, ought to fall upon the said Joseph Brien and Louis Bélanger themselves, who should be held accountable therefor. It is in vain that the said Louis Bélanger states in his deposition, as an excuse for his conduct on that occasion, the pretext that several of the electors present at the meeting appeared turbulent, and had a sinister appearance, as he tells us almost at the same time, that he had, as a Magistrate, all the necessary power to oblige the people to keep silence and preserve the peace, and that if a poll had been held, an election would have taken place. This method of judging people by their appearance, especially when speaking of a party not his own, is a little suspicious when employed by a witness like Mr. Bélanger. Noise at public elections, especially when only consisting of words, is, I think, a very ordinary thing; and Mr. Bélanger, himself, obedient to the Education Law, as he states himself to be, ought I think to have shown the first example of obedience, by taking no notice of the appearance of noise and disturbance which, in the excess of his zeal, he imagined to exist, and proceeded to something more real, that is, the putting the law into execution.

There is another circumstance which shews that Mr. Papineau's pretended opposition was also founded on the illegalities in the proceedings of his adversaries, which is, that it is proved at this enquiry that Mr. Papineau had complained that the meeting was not regularly convened, notice thereof having only been given on the preceding day, instead of eight days in advance.

Let us now turn to the evidence, and see how far it is proved that Mr. Papineau has disobeyed the Education Law. It must be remarked, that the only important proof which his adversaries pretend to have established on that subject, consists of the expressions he made use of on the 4th and 5th of July last, when he was called upon as a citizen to exercise a right which the law allowed him; besides those expressions are only repeated by witnesses, who have contradicted or perjured themselves, or whose evidence has only revealed the animosity and private resentment they have long entertained against Mr. Papineau, because he has had the misfortune of differing in opinion with them in many cases. Now those expressions made use of under such circumstances, and explained as they have been in the course of the present enquiry, cannot constitute that open disobedience, nor that

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effective resistance to the law complained of in the Petition, especially if we take into consideration the explanation given by almost all the witnesses, and among others by Dr. Smallwood, who tells us that the whole foundation of that pretended opposition consisted in Mr. Papineau's wanting voluntary assessment to be substituted to forced assessment, and wishing the law to be amended in that respect.

The fact that Mr. Papineau made no opposition to the working of the law, is sufficiently established by the evidence of the witness Louis Brien, and by the affidavits of Félix Charbonneau and Augustin Valiquet, the three assessors, to whom Mr. Papineau had said that the Law of Education must be executed, and that they would even be subject to a fine if they did not execute it.

The steps taken by Mr. Papineau in relation to voluntary assessment, also prove the sincerity of the opinion expressed by him on that subject.

As to the merits of the evidence itself, that of William Stephens, Esquire, proves nothing, but the resentment which he still retains against Mr. Papineau for not having thought proper to submit to the judgment by which he, Mr. Stephens, had decided, before even taking his seat on the Bench, that Mr. Papineau was not competent to sit and try certain actions for assessment, and after he, Mr. Stephens, had been himself objected to for having pronounced his opinion too soon on the merits of the exception taken against Mr. Papineau. There is no doubt that the latter had a right to sit and try those cases, after paying his assessment as he had done, and the objection made by the School Commissioners, after the invitation they had sent to him to that effect, is something more than unbecoming on their part. (See paper marked B.)

One can judge of the veracity of Mr. Bélanger's evidence by comparing that part of his affidavit of the 14th May, 1847, where he swears that Mr. Papineau said to the crowd at the Church door, "that the Education Law must not be obeyed," with that part of his cross-examination on the 12th July, 1847, where he swears, that Mr. Papineau did not say, to his knowledge, that the law must be disobeyed.

Besides, in order to appreciate Mr. Bélanger's evidence at its just value, it is only necessary to consider that he has himself acknowledged to us, that for more than a year he has had difficulties in the Council with Mr. Papineau; that the latter had threatened several times to get him turned out of it; that they have both quarrelled for more than a month; that he did not want Mr. Papineau in the Municipal Council; that they have had continual disputes with each other on the subject of the accounts of public moneys which he, Mr. Bélanger, had to render as the Secretary-Treasurer, and which Mr. Papineau and Commissioner Joseph Bigras accused him of having badly administered, and with reference also to the *procès-verbal* of a road in which his brother was interested, and which Mr. Papineau had opposed in the Council.

If we add to this the fact, that the said Louis Bélanger offered himself, as he states, to give evidence in this enquiry which has been conducted throughout according to his instructions; that he, with the Magistrate Stephens, took the first steps with the authorities to obtain that enquiry, and that he was also a witness against Mr. Papineau in every action for fines, brought against Mr. Papineau at Terrebonne, by different individuals under his instruc-

tions; if, I say, we consider all these facts which are brought out in the *enquête*, we will then, perhaps, be able to explain how Mr. Bélanger, who appears to have taken no notes at the time, has been able to repeat word for word the identical expressions made use of by Mr. Papineau, more than a year ago, at public meetings where the people were making such a noise that he had to order silence, although he did not succeed in doing so.

Mr. Bélanger, no doubt, has by his exemplary submission to the law, and his respect for the authorities from which that law emanates, been induced to believe, as he swears in his cross-examination, that Mr. Papineau had "protectors among the Executive," and that it is for that reason that he had succeeded in getting the authorities to set aside seven certificates which Mr. Bélanger had been pleased to grant to different individuals for tavern licenses, and with reference to which refusal, Mr. Bélanger himself tells us, that his ire has been so much roused against Mr. Papineau! Such an insinuation would be sufficient to give the finishing stroke to the witness Bélanger's deposition, if any thing were wanting to complete the picture. There is, however, something almost as ridiculous in that deposition, which is Mr. Bélanger's threatening to resign his Commission as a Justice of the Peace, if Mr. Papineau retains his; he generously adds, however, that he is willing that the Executive should merely suspend him temporarily from his functions.

The third witness (Coté) proves nothing that can bear on the accusation, and the unflattering manner in which he was received while prosecuting the mission he had undertaken, seems to have guided him in his deposition, which is after all very insignificant; besides, the manner of summoning was irregular, in so far as relates to the demand of payment of the assessments, because by the 39th section of the Act 9th Victoria, chap. 27, that demand should have been made by notice at the Church door; and it may be perceived that Mr. Papineau made this a subject of complaint.

The same observations as those made on Bélanger's evidence, are applicable, with very few exceptions, to the evidence of the fourth witness, Joseph Pariseau, senior.

This witness acknowledges to have signed the Petition for Mr. Papineau's dismissal, and is consequently at the same time a party and a witness in his own cause. He has done more; he has carried it about and obtained signatures to it, and sworn to its contents; when, however, at the end of his deposition, and just after stating "that he had no knowledge of Mr. Papineau's ever having prevented the School Commissioners from acting at their meetings," he is asked how it happens that he has sworn to the contrary in his affidavit at the foot of the said Petition, what does he say? "That he refuses to answer the question, as being calculated to cast odium upon his character." I understand his silence and embarrassment; and I leave to the authorities to judge of the whole of his evidence, by this latter part of his deposition.

Besides, if we reflect that this witness swears that he was insulted and struck by people whom he calls "Mr. Papineau's partisans;" that he himself sued Mr. Papineau and Commissioner Bigras, at Terrebonne, for fines, &c., five times; that of those five suits, four were thrown out, thereby exposing him to public ridicule; that Mr. Papineau voted in the Municipal Council against a petition in which he prayed for a road in which he was interested, and

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that he acknowledges that he came here as a witness of his own free will, without any order to that effect, it will then immediately be understood how he also remembers the very words made use of by a man more than a year ago, at public meetings, from which the witness says he was obliged to retire almost immediately, on account of the abuse and blows he received.

Next comes Mr. Gratton, who is in the same position as the last witness. He has signed and sworn to, after having duly read the petition against Mr. Papineau, and he has voluntarily come forward to give his evidence at this enquiry, "because," says he, "our party must sustain itself as well as Mr. Papineau's party." And, when asked at the end of his deposition, how it happens that he has sworn in the said petition to the contrary of what he now swears to relative to the suits for assessment, he also refuses to answer, for the same reason as Mr. Pariseau. Witnesses like these should be left to their own conscience. Jean Baptiste Lavoie, the sixth witness, proves absolutely nothing bearing on the accusation.

The two witnesses Casimir Valiquet and Romuald Hottes, are also witnesses in their own cause; they have prayed in the petition for Mr. Papineau's dismissal. One of them came here at Mr. Bélanger's request, and the other (Valiquet) had a conversation with Mr. Bélanger, on the subject of this enquiry, and with ten other persons of his party, before whom he offered himself as a witness.

Dr. Smallwood, the only witness for the Petitioners who has given his evidence with impartiality, (doubtless on account of the neutral position which he has maintained) explains to Mr. Papineau's advantage the views and opinions manifested by him on the law of education, and renders to the latter the justice which he expected for the justification of his conduct at the meeting of the 5th July, 1846. He knows of no circumstance in which Mr. Papineau has obstructed the proceedings of the School Commissioners, or prevented their acting. (Bélanger and Pariseau have both been obliged to admit that themselves.) On the contrary he swears, that they have both proceeded cordially together, &c.

The five last witnesses have either proved nothing, or given evidence in favor of Mr. Papineau.

This is in a few words, the proof on which fifty-five of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, who have almost all had difficulties with Mr. Papineau, now pray for his dismissal from the office of Justice of the Peace, while three hundred and twenty-seven others pray that he may be maintained in that office, on account of the impartial manner in which he has fulfilled his duties, and the many services he has rendered to the public. And Mr. Bélanger, no doubt to thank Mr. Papineau for having obtained for him the office of Secretary-Treasurer, and voted five hundred livres, old currency, for his annual salary, as he himself tells us, now places himself at the head of Mr. Papineau's enemies, to pray for the dismissal of a brother Magistrate.

It has been said that I have delayed in rendering judgments. How can I be accused of such a thing, when Mr. Stephens himself admits that he still has the records in his possession? It has been insinuated that I had prejudged the cases in question; the delicate position in which I am placed, and my duty as a judge, oblige me to refrain from speaking on that subject at present; but when I shall be called upon to render my judgments, I understand too well the

importance of the oath I have taken, not to know that that oath alone must guide me in my deliberations. It will also be remarked, that not a word has been proved against my conduct as a Commissioner for the summary trial of small causes, although the said Louis Bélanger, in his affidavit in support of the petition, complains severely against me on this subject, and although the said petition itself contains serious grievances in relation thereto.

To resume, I expressed my opinion on the merits of the School Act at a period when I was not a School Commissioner. I did so as a citizen and an elector; it was, in my opinion, a right which I had; I can answer for myself, that I did all in my power to promote voluntary contribution and the working of the Act 8th Victoria, chap. 41, under which I acted as a School Commissioner; I pronounced my opinion against the illegalities contained in certain proceedings of the School Commissioners, when I was called upon to do so as a Municipal Councillor. Finding defects in the law, it was my duty, as a citizen, to remedy them, and as a Magistrate and a Municipal Councillor, not to allow the illegalities committed in executing the law to be sanctioned. If, on the contrary, I had supported or overlooked those informalities, by obliging the citizens to submit thereto, ought not my conduct to be a subject of censure and of complaint to the Executive? I have therefore only done my duty in protesting against the proceedings of the School Commissioners, as will appear by the protest of the 15th January last, in which the irregularities are mentioned; there is nothing now left to me but to expect from His Excellency the Governor General, that justice which I am convinced he is determined to render to every public functionary who has no other interest in retaining the office which it is sought to deprive him of, than that of acquitting himself with honor and impartiality of the high functions appertaining thereto.

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU.

Montreal, 17th July, 1847.

Office of Education,
Montreal, 5th December, 1846.C. Smallwood, Esquire,
St. Martin, County of Terrebonne.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General, the 2nd of December instant, in virtue of the 3rd and 38th clauses of the Common School Law 9 Vic. ch. 27, to name you conjointly with L. Lahaise, Joseph Brien, Louis Lorrain, and Felix Charron, School Commissioners for the Municipality of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, and you are in consequence authorized by the present, with the above named gentlemen, to whom you will communicate the present, to act as such for all the purposes of the said Act.

It has also pleased His Excellency at the same time, and in virtue of the same clauses of the said Act, to name Assessors to valuate the property in the said Municipality of St. Martin, viz.: Augustin Valiquet, Louis Brien, and Felix Charbonneau, and also Louis Bélanger, to be Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners, and the School Commis-

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sioners will notify immediately the said Assessors and Secretary-Treasurer that they may proceed immediately to the valuation of the property, and to the rating and payment of the assessments.

These nominations are published in the Canada Gazette of this day, a copy of which is sent herewith.

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

[Translation.]

Extract from the proceedings of the School Commissioners, at the meeting of the 6th December, 1847 :

Present :

Messire Caron, Priest, Chairman.
Charles Smallwood.
Louis Lahaise.
Felix Charron.
Joseph Brien.
Louis Lorrain.

Whereas doubts may exist with reference to the *acte* which unites the Schools of the *Fabrique* to the Commissioners' Schools, as to the appointment of the said Commissioners, they the said Commissioners do approve of the said *acte* passed in the vestry-room on the 1st of November last, and consented to in the books and registers by the Churchwardens and Commissioners then in office ; and the said Commissioners do declare and determine that the said *acte* shall have full force and effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

(Signed,) CHARLES T. CARON, Priest,
Chairman.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

True Copy.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

[Translation.]

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada ; came and appeared Messire Charles Thomas Caron, Priest, and *Curé* of the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus ; and Messrs. Jean Baptiste St. Aubin, Churchwarden in office of the *Fabrique* of the said Parish, for the present year ; Louis Sauriol, Pierre Lorrain, J. Bte. Hottes, Charles Hottes, Antoine Prévost, Julien Sauriol, Joseph Bibaud, Antoine Brien, Joseph Plouf, Pierre Giroux, Louis Brien, Charles Paquette, Louis Bélanger, senior, Louis Bélanger, junior, Jacques Chartrand, and Philibert Hottes, Past Churchwardens of the said *Fabrique*, who have voluntarily made over and abandoned for the space of one year from the 1st of July last, to Messieurs Charles Smallwood, Joseph Brien, Felix Charron, and Louis Lorrain, all School Commissioners for the said Parish of St. Martin, hereunto present and accepting thereof, for the purpose of uniting the same to the Schools under their jurisdiction, according to the Act 9th Victoria, Chapter 27, to wit :—

1st. The School house of the said *Fabrique* now occupied as a boys' School, and erected on the lot of

land situate in the Village of this Parish, containing from five to six arpents in superficies ; bounded on the south west by the Queen's Highway, on the south by the land of Amable Pige, on the north east by the lands of Joseph Leblanc, and by those of Louis Lavoie, of Michel Couvrette, of Jean Bte. Chartrand, of widow François Huberdeau, and others, and on the north by Joseph Mercier, Esquire.

2ndly. The Stone House opposite the Church of this Parish, now occupied as a girls' School, erected on a lot of land containing one half arpent in superficies ; bounded in front by the King's Highway, in depth and on the south west by the lands of Jean Baptiste Bergeron, and on the north east by the lands of the representatives of the late Messire Michel Brunet.

The said lots of land and houses being well known to the said Commissioners ; and to be by them held and enjoyed, and the two Schools of the said *Fabrique* to be under their control for the space of one year from the first of July last, by consent of the said *Curé* and Churchwardens.

The said *Curé* and Churchwardens have voluntarily abandoned and placed at the disposal of the said Commissioners, the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings currency, out of the funds belonging to the said *Fabrique*, to be laid out and expended for educational purposes ; wherefore, and by virtue and according to the intent and meaning of the said Act 9th Victoria, chap. 27, the said Messire Caron, *Curé*, and the Churchwarden in office of the said *Fabrique* shall form part of the said School Commissioners, in consideration of the payment of the said sum of twelve pounds ten shillings, which the said *Curé* and Churchwardens shall pay to the said School Commissioners for the present School year only.

Such is the agreement between the parties, whereof *acte* was made and passed at St. Martin, in the vestry-room, on the first day of November, 1846. The parties appearing declare they cannot sign their names, with the exception of the said Messire Caron, Louis Bélanger, and Charles Smallwood, who have signed with us, Notaries, these presents having first been duly read.

(Signed,) CHARLES THOS. CARON.
CHARLES SMALLWOOD.
P. CREVIER, N. P.
LOUIS BELANGER.
P. J. FILIATRAULT, N. P.

True Copy of the Minutes in my Office.

(Signed,) P. J. FILIATRAULT, N. P.

[Translation.]

Bail-Bond of the Secretary-Treasurer :

Before the undersigned School Commissioners of the Municipality of St. Martin, came and appeared Louis Bélanger, Esquire, Secretary-Treasurer, and Philibert Hottes, and François Bélanger, of the Parish of St. Martin, Farmers, the two Securities for the discharge of the duties of his office of Secretary-Treasurer, according to the Act 9th Vict. c. 27. The said Louis Bélanger doth by these presents bind himself to the said Commissioners in the following security, to wit : himself in the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, current money of this Province ; and the said Philibert Hottes and François Bélanger, in the sum of seventy-five pounds

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said currency each; the said sums to be jointly and severally levied of and from the goods and chattels which they may now or hereafter have, in case the said Louis Bélanger, Secretary-Treasurer of the Commissioners of the said Municipality of St. Martin, shall be guilty of malversation in the said office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Done and acknowledged before us at St. Martin, this 26th day of December, 1846.

(Signed,) CHARLES THOS. CARON, Priest,
Chairman.

CHARLES SMALLWOOD.

LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

his

LOUIS X LAHAISE.
mark.

his

JOSEPH X BRIEN.
mark.

his

LOUIS X LORRAIN.
mark.

his

F. X CHARRON.
mark.

his

JEAN BTE. X ST. AUBIN.
mark.

(True Copy.) C. TH. CARON,
Priest.

[Translation.]

Sitting of the School Commissioners on the 6th December, 1847.

Present :

Messire Caron, Priest.
Charles Smallwood.
Louis Lahaise.
Felix Charron.
Joseph Brien.
Louis Lorrain.

Dr. Smallwood reports that he has received from the Superintendent of Education a letter, informing him of his appointment, by the Governor General, on the 2nd instant, as a School Commissioner, together with that of Joseph Brien, Louis Lahaise, Louis Lorrain, and Felix Charron, as School Commissioners, and of Louis Bélanger, Secretary-Treasurer to the Commissioners; and of Augustin Valiquet, Louis Brien, and Felix Charbonneau, as Assessors or Appraisers for the Municipality of St. Martin, for Educational purposes.

The above mentioned Commissioners acknowledge and accept of the said appointments.

And whereas doubts may exist as to the appointment of the Curé as Chairman of the Commissioners,

the said Commissioners do renew the appointment of Messire Caron, Priest and Curé, as Chairman.

(Signed,) CHARLES THOS. CARON, Priest,
Chairman.

LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

True Copy.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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[Translation.]

Sitting of the School Commissioners at St. Martin, on the 29th April, 1847, at two, p. m.

Present :

Messire Caron, Priest, Chairman.
Messrs. Charles Smallwood.
Joseph Brien.
Julien Sauriol.
Louis Lahaise.
Louis Lorrain.

Felix Charron, one of the Commissioners, being absent through illness, is excused by the Commissioners present.

The Secretary-Treasurer produces the Assessment Roll containing the names of the proprietors in this Parish who have neglected to pay their share of the assessment, and informs the Commissioners that a great number have not yet paid; it is therefore moved by Julien Sauriol, seconded by Joseph Brien, that the following persons be sued as soon as possible for the payment of their assessment, to wit: A. B. Papineau, Louis Moncion, Julien Champeau, François Xavier Bélanger, Jérémie Vernier, Joseph Tassé, Joseph Mercier, Elie Mignerou, Jean Bte. Bergeron, André Lorrain, Simon Cavalier, Joseph Bigras, Joseph Lorrain, Watchmaker, Jacques Chartrand, François Xavier Moncion dit Lamouche, Louis Taillefer, Alexis Taillefer, Louis Cléroux, et Félix Charbonneau.

Louis Lorrain also votes for Julien Sauriol's motion.

Against the motion: Charles Smallwood, Louis Lahaise; the motion is therefore carried by a majority of one.

It was then moved in amendment by Charles Smallwood, that one only of the farmers who have not paid, be sued; the amendment not being seconded, is negatived. It was then again moved by Louis Lahaise, in amendment to the original motion, that every one whose assessment has not been paid, be sued without distinction; this amendment, like the former, is not seconded, and is therefore negatived.

In consequence thereof, the Commissioners present maintain Julien Sauriol's first motion, and unanimously authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to sue the persons above named before William O. Stephens, Esquire, the only Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in the Municipality of St. Martin, and to take out writs in the name of the Corporation of the said Commissioners, and moreover to procure the services of an advocate to support and

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argue the said causes against the aforesaid debtors, in the name and at the cost of the said Corporation.

(Signed,) CHAS. THOS. CARON, Priest,
Chairman.

LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

True Copy.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

[Translation.]

I, the undersigned Justice of the Peace of the Parish of St. Martin, do certify, that on Sunday the twentieth day of June last, and on Sunday the fourth day of June last, I publicly announced at the door of the Church of the Parish of St. Martin, after morning service, that on the fifth of the said month of July, a general meeting of the freeholders of this Parish would be held at the Church door, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing two School Commissioners, under the provisions of the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER, J. P.

Dated at St. Martin, this 5th May, 1847.

I, the undersigned, Joseph Brien, the senior School Commissioner of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, do certify in favor of the undersigned witnesses, that on the 5th of July last, I presided in my said capacity of School Commissioner, at a general meeting of the freeholders of the Parish, called together at the Church door for the purpose of appointing two School Commissioners, in the place and stead of those who had been discharged by lot, in conformity with the 9th Vict., c. 27; and that the freeholders who were then and there present and sufficiently numerous, or at least the majority of them, refused to proceed to elect any School Commissioners.

his
(Signed,) JOSEPH ~~M~~ BRIEN.
mark.
JOSEPH MERCIER.
HILAIRE PONTAS.

Done at St. Martin.

[Translation.]

District of }
Montreal. } Special Session of the Peace.
No. 2.

The School Commissioners for the Parish of St. Martin,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Louis Monceau dit Decormeau,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs, for *exception declinatoire*, say that André Benjamin Papineau, Esquire, alone, hath not

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the right of trying the merits of this cause, for the following reasons:—

1st. Because the writ of summons issued by William Oliver Stephens, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, was returnable before himself alone, and the Defendant is ordered to appear before him, and not before the said André Benjamin Papineau:

2nd. Because the said André Benjamin Papineau having been objected to, and the objection having been maintained by the said William Oliver Stephens, had not, nor hath he any right to sit and hear this cause.

3rd. Because the said William Oliver Stephens, on the refusal of the said André Benjamin Papineau to withdraw and obey the judgment maintaining the objection against the said A. B. Papineau, having withdrawn from the Bench and ordered the Court to be adjourned, the said A. B. Papineau hath no right to try the merits of the said cause.

Wherefore the said Defendants pray that the proceedings be suspended until the Bench is organized and constituted as the law requires.

(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

St. Martin, May, 1847.

[Translation.]

Parish of }
St. Martin. } Special Session.
No. 3.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Julien Champeau dit Lanneville,

Defendant.

The Defendant, for plea to this action, saith, that he denies the quality of the Plaintiffs, their right of action, and all the allegations in the declaration contained.

Wherefore he prays the dismissal of the said action, with costs.

St. Martin, 15th May, 1847.

[Translation.]

Corporation of School Commissioners, Municipality of St. Martin, County of Terrebonne.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the freeholders of the said Municipality of St. Martin, that they must pay the amount of their School rates, respectively, between the 10th and 20th of April instant, at the Office of Louis Bélanger, Esquire, Secretary-Treasurer of the said Corporation, as required by the 9 Vict. ch. 27, for the purposes of education; and

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that the payment is to be made in money current in the Province.

St. Martin, the 2nd March, 1847.

(Signed,) C. T. CARON,
President.
LOUIS BELANGER,
Sec.-Treas.

True Copy.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Sec.-Treas.

I, the undersigned, do certify that I announced with a loud voice the above notice at the Church door after the Mass of this day.

(Signed,) LEANDRE DESCOTES,
Captain.

St. Martin, 7th March, 1847.

[Translation.]

Public Notice is hereby given that the roll of assessments on real property in the Municipality of St. Martin, is deposited for examination in the hands of Louis Bélanger, Esquire, Secretary-Treasurer to the Corporation of School Commissioners for the Municipality aforesaid, from this date, and that all persons having any complaints or oppositions to make in reference thereto, are required to file them in writing in the hands of the said Louis Bélanger, within thirty days.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

True Copy.

(Signed,) LOUIS BELANGER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at St. Martin, 26th December, 1846.

I, the undersigned, do certify that I read and announced with a loud voice the above notice, at the Church door, after Mass; in testimony whereof I have signed at St. Martin the 26th December, 1846.

(Signed,) LEANDRE DESCOTES,
Captain.

[Translation.]

Special sitting of the Peace held at St. Martin the 8th May, 1847.

Present:

W. O. Stephens and A. B. Papineau, Esquires,
Justices of the Peace.

No. 3.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Julien Champeau dit Lanneville, of the Parish of St. Martin, farmer and butcher,

Defendant.

Thomas J. J. Loranger, Esquire, Counsel for the Plaintiffs—André Romuald Cherrier, Esquire, Counsel for the Defendant.

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The Plaintiffs sue the Defendant for the sum of four shillings and one penny halfpenny currency, due to the said Commissioners *esqualité*. The Court after hearing the parties, adjourns the cause to the fifteenth instant.

True copy of the Register; what is above was done by the Clerk alone.

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU, J. P.

[Translation.]

Sitting of the 15th of May, 1847.

Present:

W. O. Stephens and A. B. Papineau, Esquires,
Justices of the Peace.

No. 3.

The said School Commissioners,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Julien Champeau dit Lanneville,

Defendant.

Louis Bélanger, Esquire, Secretary-Treasurer of the Plaintiffs, and produced by them, being sworn, doth depose: That according to the roll of assessment on real property in the Municipality of St. Martin, which he now produces, the Defendant is indebted in the sum of four shillings and one penny halfpenny currency. He proves the signatures at the foot of the several documents produced by the Plaintiffs.

Cross-examined by the Defendant: he adds that the assessment roll has been in his possession since the twenty-sixth of December last, but that the assessments were only imposed in January last.

The Plaintiffs declare their *enquête* closed.

Felix Charbonneau, witness for the Defendant, being sworn, doth depose:—That he, together with his colleagues, made the valuation of the said property in the commencement of December last, only, and that they deposited the assessment roll with the Secretary-Treasurer on the twenty-sixth of the same month.

The Defendant declares his *enquête* closed.

DEFENCE.

This action must be dismissed for want of sufficient proof. There is no proof that the Defendant is owner of the two lots in the declaration in this cause described—no proof of the quality of the Plaintiffs—no proof of the two notices required by the 39th section of the 9th Victoria, chap. 27. The signature of Léandre Descôtes, at the foot of his certificate, is proved by one witness only, and if it had even been by two, it would have proved nothing.

Descôtes has not been called as a witness to prove the notice produced.

The certificate of an individual is not authentic. The certificate of a physician must be supported by affidavits to prove its contents. The assessment is null and void, having been imposed too late, to wit, after the month of October last.

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REPLY.

The proof is sufficient. Judgment should be rendered in favor of the Plaintiffs.

(True extract from the register.)

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU, J. P.

[Translation.]

No. 4.

The same,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

François Xavier Bélanger, of the same place,
Farmer,

Defendant.

The Defendant files the same defence as in the preceding cause.

Descôtes, witness for the Plaintiffs, proves his own signature at the foot of a notice produced. The notice was published by him on Sunday the seventh of March last, at the door of the Church of St. Martin.

Cross-examined by the Defendant:—The notice was only published on one Sunday—on that occasion only.

The parties consent that the proof in the preceding cause, under No. 3, be admitted in this cause, with the evidence of the said witness Descôtes.

All the causes remaining from No. 5 to No. 18 inclusively, are submitted with the same proof, proceedings and observations as in No. 3, by consent of the respective parties thereto.

The Court adjourns *sine die*.

True Copy.

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU, J. P.

[Translation.]

Special Sitting, 22nd November, 1847.

Present :

A. B. Papineau, Esquire, Justice of the Peace.

No. 3.

The School Commissioners,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Julien Champeau dit Lanneville,

Defendant.

No. 5, and the remaining causes up to No. 18.

The undersigned Justice of the Peace, sitting in the above causes, after having examined the proceedings, evidence and documents produced in the said causes, and on the whole maturely deliberated, is of opinion that the said actions from No. 3 to No. 18,

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inclusively, and each of them, must be dismissed with costs, inasmuch as it does not appear by the evidence therein made that the two notices required by the 39th section of the 9th Victoria, chap. 27, have been regularly given in conformity with the said 39th section, nor that the Plaintiffs are qualified, according to the evidence, to act or bring any action, as alleged by the Defendants.

Costs £1 8s.

(True extract from the register.)

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU, J. P.

[Translation.]

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Julien Champeau dit Lanneville, farmer and butcher, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District.

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of two lots of land in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, described under the Nos. 37 and 533, which said lots of land have been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of four livres nineteen sols old currency, equal to four shillings and one penny halfpenny currency, for the support of the Schools of the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27, and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of four shillings and one penny halfpenny, said currency, with costs.

[Translation.]

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Julien Champeau dit Lanneville, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, farmer and butcher—

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of

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Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of four shillings and one penny halfpenny, current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is three miles, and from my residence three miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

François Xavier Bélanger, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land described in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, under the No. 508, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of three livres, seventeen sols, old currency, equal to three shillings and

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two pence and one halfpenny currency, for the support of the Schools of the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27, and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of three shillings and two pence and one halfpenny, said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To François Xavier Bélanger, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, farmer,

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of three shillings and two pence and one halfpenny, current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

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I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is three miles, and from my residence three miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

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pality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the 8th day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of one pound eleven shillings and three-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Jérémie Vernier dit Ladouceur, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Tavern-keeper,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of three lots of land in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, described under the Nos. 31, 98 and 315, which said lots of land have been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of 37 livres, 17 sols, old currency, equal to one pound eleven shillings and three pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27, and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of one pound eleven shillings and three-pence said currency, with costs.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the 6th day of May instant, at seven o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is one mile, and from my residence one mile.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Joseph Mercier, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of three lots of land in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, described under the Nos. 6, 91 and 202, which said lots of land have been duly assessed according to law by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of fifty-nine livres, ten sols, old currency, equal to two pounds nine shillings and seven-pence currency,

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Jérémie Vernier dit Ladouceur, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Tavern-keeper.

Greeting:

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipi-

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for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of two pounds nine shillings and seven pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Joseph Mercier, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting:

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of two pounds nine shillings and seven-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at seven o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies

thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is one mile, and from my residence one mile.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs.

vs.

Elie Mignerou, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Blacksmith,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land described in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of three sols and seven deniers, old currency, equal to one penny and seven-twelfths currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of one penny and seven-twelfths said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal } Municipality of St. Martin,

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

To Elie Mignerou, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Blacksmith.

Greeting:

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of

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Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of one penny and seven-twelfths current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at seven o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is two miles, and from my residence two miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Jean Baptiste Bergeron, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, described under the No. 149, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum

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of nineteen livres and two sols, old currency, equal to fifteen shillings and eleven-pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the cause aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of fifteen shillings and eleven-pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Jean Baptiste Bergeron, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of fifteen shillings and eleven-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at seven o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant,

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by leaving copies thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is two miles, and from my residence two miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

André Lorrain, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, described under the No. 119, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of seventeen livres, ten sols, old currency, equal to fourteen shillings and seven-pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the cause aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of fourteen shillings and seven pence, said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To André Lorrain of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of

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Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of fourteen shillings and seven-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is four miles, and from my residence four miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Simon Cavalier, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of two lots of land in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, described under the Nos. 133 and 458, which said lots of land have been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum

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of twenty-one livres ten sols, old currency, equal to seventeen shillings and eleven-pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of seventeen shillings and eleven-pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Simon Cavalier, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting:

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of seventeen shillings and eleven-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at twelve o'clock, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed,

upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to his daughter.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is three miles, and from my residence three miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Joseph Bigras, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of two lots of land, in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin described under the Nos. 544 and 625, which said lots of land have been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of fourteen livres seventeen sols old currency, equal to twelve shillings and four-pence halfpenny currency, for the support of the Schools of the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27, and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of twelve shillings and four-pence halfpenny, said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Joseph Bigras, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting:

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of

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Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of twelve shillings and four-pence halfpenny, current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is three miles, and from my residence three miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Joseph Lorrain, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer and Watch-maker,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of two lots of land described in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, under the Nos. 260 and 577, which said lots of land have been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valua-

tion by them made, at the sum of fifteen livres, old currency, equal to twelve shillings and six-pence currency, for the support of the Schools of the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27, and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of twelve shillings and six-pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Joseph Lorrain, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer and Watch-maker.

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of twelve shillings and six-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at half-past ten o'clock, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed,

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upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is seven miles, and from my residence seven miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 4s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Jacques Chartrand, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land, in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin described under the No. 567, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of eight livres, old currency, equal to six shillings and eight-pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Victoria, chap. 27, and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of six shillings and eight-pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Jacques Chartrand, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of

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Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the 8th day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of six shillings and eight-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the 6th day of May instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is seven miles, and from my residence seven miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 4s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

François-Xavier Moncion dit Lamouche, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land, in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin described under the No. 242, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valua-

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tion by them made, at the sum of ten livres, old currency, equal to seven shillings and eleven-pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin ; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27 ; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of seven shillings and eleven-pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To François-Xavier Moncion dit Lamouche, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of seven shillings and eleven-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies

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thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is seven miles, and from my residence seven miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 4s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs.

vs.

Louis Taillefer, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land, in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin described under the No. 269, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of sixteen livres, four sols, old currency, equal to thirteen shillings and sixpence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin ; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27 ; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of thirteen shillings and sixpence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin,

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

To Louis Taillefer, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of

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Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of thirteen shillings and six-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action; otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is five miles, and from my residence five miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 3s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Alexis Taillefer, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land, in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin described under the No. 283, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the

sum of thirteen livres, old currency, equal to ten shillings and ten-pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Victoria, chapter 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of ten shillings and ten-pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Alexis Taillefer, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting :

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of ten shillings and ten-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action—otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at twelve o'clock, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies

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thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is four miles, and from my residence four miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Louis Clairoux, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land, in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin described under the No. 528, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum of three livres, fifteen sols, old currency, equal to three shillings and one penny halfpenny current, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Viet. chap. 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the cause aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of three shillings and one penny halfpenny said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Louis Clairoux, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting:

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of

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Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of three shillings and one penny halfpenny current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action; otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies thereof at his domicile at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court house, is one mile, and from my residence one mile.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

The School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Félix Charbonneau, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the said County and District, Farmer,

Defendant.

The Plaintiffs in their above quality, declare that the Defendant is possessed as proprietor in the Parish or Municipality of St. Martin, and has been possessed as such since and before the first of July last, of a lot of land, in the assessment roll for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin described under the No. 520, which said lot of land has been duly assessed according to law, by the assessors appointed for that purpose, according to the valuation by them made, at the sum

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of twenty-one livres, ten sols, old currency, equal to seventeen shillings and eleven-pence currency, for the support of the Schools for the said Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin; which said sum is due to the Plaintiffs in their said quality, and which they have a right of demanding and recovering from the Defendant in their said quality, for the present year, to wit, the present School year, in conformity with the Act 9th Vict. chap. 27; and which sum the Defendant, although often requested, and by law held and obliged, doth refuse and neglect to pay.

The Plaintiffs in their said quality, pray that for the causes aforesaid, the said Defendant be condemned to pay the said sum of seventeen shillings and eleven-pence said currency, with costs.

District of } County of Terrebonne,
Montreal. } Municipality of St. Martin.

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

To Félix Charbonneau, of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County of Terrebonne, in the District of Montreal, Farmer.

Greeting:

You are ordered to appear in person or by Attorney, before me, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal having jurisdiction in the said Municipality, at the house of François Pariseau, of the said Parish of St. Martin, joiner, on the eighth day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the complaint which shall be made against you by the School Commissioners for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Martin, in the County and District aforesaid, in consequence of your having neglected and refused, and still neglecting and refusing, although duly requested, to pay to the said School Commissioners the sum of seventeen shillings and eleven-pence current money of this Province, due to the said School Commissioners in their said quality, according to the declaration hereunto annexed, and to which they specially refer, and then and there to state your reasons, if you have any, why you should not be condemned to pay the said sum, together with the costs of the present action; otherwise judgment may be rendered against you by default.

Witness, Wm. Ol. Stephens, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the said Parish of St. Martin, the fourth day of May, 1847, in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Signed,) W. O. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, the undersigned Bailiff, do certify, on my oath of office, that on the sixth day of May instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I did serve the present writ, together with the declaration thereunto annexed, upon the said Defendant, by leaving copies

thereof at his domicile, at St. Martin, speaking to himself in person.

I do moreover certify, that the distance from the residence of the Defendant to the Court House, is three miles, and from my residence three miles.

(Signed,) J. B. CHARTRAND,
Bailiff.

Fees, 2s. 3d.

St. Martin, 6th May, 1847.

[Translation.]

Education Office,

Montreal, 20th August, 1847.

I have the honor to state, that after having attentively examined the Petition of certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, against A. B. Papineau, Esq., of the same Parish, together with the evidence in support of the accusations contained in the said Petition, and the evidence and documents fyled at the Court of Enquiry, in favour of Mr. A. B. Papineau, I am of opinion that the accusations brought against that Magistrate, are founded. Fifteen witnesses give evidence in favour of the allegations of the Petition, and one only, Louis Brien dit Des Rochers, appears against it; at the same time, however, admitting the grounds of the accusation against Mr. A. B. Papineau, to wit, that he has opposed and still does oppose the School Act, by exhorting the inhabitants not to obey it. This witness admits that Mr. Papineau stated publicly at the church door, that the school assessments ought to be paid with snow-balls.

The copy of the proceedings of the Municipal Council of St. Martin, on the subject of the Assessment Roll for the Schools, which proceedings are signed by Mr. Papineau only, with another Councillor, proves nothing in favour of the accused; on the contrary, it proves that he had already judged and condemned the School Commissioners in their suit for the recovery of School Assessments. Yet he wished to try the action brought by them against the parties who had failed to pay, when he was himself sued for his assessment.

It is certain that if Mr. Papineau had had a better defence to offer, he would not have failed to lay it before the Commissioner, who, for his part, does not hesitate to consider him guilty. The fact is, that Mr. Papineau has not been able to weaken the proof brought against him. I think, therefore, that the Government, in order to respond to the public opinion on the subject, to protect Her Majesty's faithful subjects in their efforts to put into execution a law so important as that which has for its object to give to youth the benefit of education, ought to dismiss Mr. Papineau from the Commission of the Peace.

It would be a lesson for several other Magistrates, his accomplices in the systematic opposition carried on by them against the School Act; it would also be a good lesson for the poor farmers, who have been led astray by their perverse insinuations, and even by their insidious counsels, and for the youth of this

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country, in whose minds the respect and obedience due to the laws cannot be too deeply impressed.

The whole humbly submitted.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley,
Attorney General,
&c. &c. &c.

Montreal, 21st August, 1847.

Sir,

A careful examination of the case of Mr. A. B. Papineau, and of the documents and evidence submitted, establishes the correctness of the charges brought against him. It is much to be regretted that a person so intelligent and capable of fitly discharging the Magisterial duties, should have personally mixed himself up with an opposition to the enforcement of a law of the importance of that of the education of the people in Lower Canada. His example, in this respect, appears to have been mischievous in a high degree among his fellow parishioners of St. Martin, causing dissensions and differences where none had previously existed. I have been unable to discover any extenuating circumstances in this case, nor can I conceive that the excuse offered by him of having opposed the law as an individual, should protect him from censure for misconduct in a public capacity. Under these circumstances but one course remains, viz., to recommend Mr. Papineau's removal from the Commission of the Peace.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. BADGLEY,
Attorney General.

The Honble. D. Daly,
Secretary.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated 31st August, 1847, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st September following.

On the Petition (dated 24th August) of A. B. Papineau, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, on the subject of the charge brought against him by certain of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, of having excited resistance against the Education Law,—

The charges preferred against Mr. Papineau by the inhabitants of the Parish in which he resides were of so grave a character that the Committee deemed it right to advise Your Excellency to appoint a Commissioner specially to investigate them. The result of the enquiry was reported by the Commissioner on the 27th July last, and was by Your Excellency's command referred to the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada, for his opinion and advice. That officer, in his report, states as follows:—
“ A careful examination of the case of Mr. A. B.

Papineau, and of the documents and evidence submitted, establishes the correctness of the charges brought against him. It is much to be regretted that a person so intelligent and capable of fitly discharging the Magisterial duties, should have personally mixed himself up with an opposition to the enforcement of a law of the importance of that of the education of the people in Lower Canada. His example, in this respect, appears to have been mischievous in a high degree among his fellow parishioners of St. Martin, causing dissensions and differences where none had previously existed. I have been unable to discover any extenuating circumstance in this case, nor can I conceive that the excuse offered by him of having opposed the law as an individual, should protect him from censure for misconduct in a public capacity. Under these circumstances but one course remains, namely, to recommend Mr. Papineau's removal from the Commission of the Peace.”

Mr. Papineau, however, has, since this Report was made, transmitted to Your Excellency an explanation of the circumstances connected with the charge; in which he states that the opposition he made, was not to the law itself, but to the irregularity with which the assessments had been made in carrying the law into operation, and which, he conceived at the time, justified the course he pursued. Mr. Papineau acknowledges, however, with regret, the extreme imprudence of the language he employed, which he admits might lead to the inference of his having intended to provoke resistance to the law itself; and he solicits Your Excellency's indulgence for conduct which he trusts may be regarded as the result of mistaken judgment.

The Committee, on consideration of the circumstances of the case, cannot refrain from conveying to Your Excellency the expression of their reprobation of the conduct pursued by Mr. Papineau, which would have fully justified his immediate removal from the Commission of the Peace: but adverting to the Petition submitted by that gentleman, in which he humbly acknowledges his error and expresses his regret on the extreme imprudence of his conduct, the Committee are induced to forbear from advising the removal of Mr. Papineau from his office of Justice of the Peace, and humbly submit to Your Excellency that Mr. Papineau be informed that Your Excellency cannot but disapprove of the course he adopted with respect to the operation of the School Act, but being willing to believe that his conduct may have been the result of a mistaken judgment, and in consideration of his acknowledgment of his error and expression of his regret for his imprudence, Your Excellency will be disposed to extend to him your indulgence upon this occasion.

Certified,

(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

[Translation.]

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 2d October, 1847.

Gentlemen,

With reference to the complaints brought against A. B. Papineau, Esquire, by certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, with respect to his conduct relative to the Education Act or its being put into execution, and with respect to a Petition of the said A. B. Papineau, dated the 24th August last, I am

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ordered by His Excellency the Governor General to state to you, for the information of the complainants, that Mr. Papineau has been informed that His Excellency cannot but disapprove of his conduct in relation to the operation of the Education Act, but as His Excellency believes that Mr. Papineau's conduct has arisen through an error of judgment, and seeing that Mr. Papineau acknowledges his error, and that he regrets the imprudence of which he has been guilty, His Excellency is disposed to be indulgent on this occasion.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Messrs. Drummond and Loranger,
Advocates, Montreal.

[Translation.]

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 2d October, 1847.

Sir,

With reference to the complaints brought against you by certain inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin, with respect to your conduct in relation to the Education Act, or its execution, and with respect to your Petition of the 24th of August last, I am ordered by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General cannot but disapprove of your conduct in relation to the operation of the Education Act; but as His Excellency believes that your conduct has arisen through an error of judgment, and seeing that you acknowledge your error and regret the imprudence of which you have been guilty, His Excellency is disposed to be indulgent on this occasion.

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

A. B. Papineau, Esq.,
St. Martin.

[Translation.]

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Elgin,
Governor General of the Province of United
Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Messieurs Joseph Brien, Louis Lorrain, and Felix Charron, all three School Commissioners for the Parish of St. Martin, Ile Jésus, in the said District, have the honor to expose to Your Excellency that they have received through Etienne Parent, Esquire, Assistant Secretary, a letter on the part of Your Excellency, dated the eleventh of November instant, informing them that Your Excellency will not accept of their resignation as School Commissioners.

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That the above-named Commissioners would never have asked Your Excellency to accept of their resignation if, in that capacity, it had been in their power to put the law into execution without difficulty: it has always been their desire to promote the inestimable advantages to be derived from that law. But, notwithstanding their earnest wish to put the law into execution, they are obliged to inform Your Excellency that they will not for the future be better able to act or aid the working of the law, and will perhaps find more difficulty than formerly, inasmuch as after the accepted resignation of W. O. Stephens, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Mr. A. B. Papineau, also a Justice of the Peace, (and who, notwithstanding the well-founded objection against him, acted as a judge in the actions brought by the said Commissioners,) and to the great surprise of the said Commissioners, on the twenty-second instant, dismissed the actions brought by them against a great number of inhabitants of this Parish who had refused to pay their assessment.

That in consequence of such a judgment dismissing their action, the said Commissioners are really determined to do nothing;—and even should they wish to do anything, it would be out of their power, because the parties who have not paid their assessment (and their number is great) are more opposed than ever; and Mr. Papineau being the only competent judge in this locality, it would be useless to bring any further actions before him: and what embarrasses the Commissioners much more, is, that those who have willingly paid their assessment in obedience to the law, threaten the said Commissioners with an action for the reimbursement of the amount paid by them for their assessment.

After this statement, the said Commissioners again pray Your Excellency to be pleased to accept their resignation, persuaded as they are that as long as Your Excellency maintains in office, as a Magistrate, and as a Commissioner of Small Causes in this Parish, an individual such as Mr. A. B. Papineau, their efforts to put the law into execution will be null and of no effect; and they are surprised that a Magistrate who has been found guilty, and whom Your Excellency has generously pardoned, does not render more assistance to the law of Education after having promised Your Excellency to do better for the future.

And the said Commissioners conclude by stating, that they will ever pray for the preservation of Your Excellency's valuable life.

For the said Commissioners,

P. J. FILIATRAULT,
N. P.

St. Martin, this 29th November, 1847.

[Translation.]

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 29th November, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, by order of the Governor General, a copy of the Memorial of

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the School Commissioners for the Parish of St. Martin, in order to furnish you with an opportunity of addressing me such remarks, for His Excellency's information, as you may think proper to make thereon. I have at the same time received orders from His Excellency, to request you to transmit to this Office, as soon as possible, duly certified copies of all proceedings, orders, judgments, writings, pleas and documents, filed in certain actions lately brought before you in your quality of Justice of the Peace, and in which

The School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Martin were

Plaintiffs;

and

Julien Champeau dit Lanneville, and others,

Defendants.

As it appears that the proceedings were the same in all the actions, copies of the proceedings in one action will be sufficient.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

A. B. Papineau, Esq.,
St. Martin.

[Translation.]

Montreal, 30th November, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, informing me that His Excellency requires me to transmit to you, as soon as possible, duly certified copies of all proceedings, orders, judgments, writings, pleas and documents, filed in certain actions lately brought before me in my quality of Justice of the Peace, in which

The School Commissioners of St. Martin were

Plaintiffs;

and

Julien Champeau, and others,

Defendants.

All the documents and papers having reference to those actions are so lengthy that it would require a considerable time to make them.

Being anxious to obey His Excellency's order without delay, I think it my duty to transmit to you herewith the reasons given by me in Court for my judgments, together with the papers and documents relating to those actions, and placed in my hands. If it should appear desirable I will have them copied,

on your returning the originals I now confide to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

With respect, your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU.

The Hon. D. Daly, Esq.
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

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The School Commissioners of the Parish of Saint Martin,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Julien Champeau and several others,

Defendants.

Reasons given by Mr. Papineau, the sitting Magistrate, on pronouncing judgment dismissing the actions:—

1st. Because the public notice given on the 26th December, 1846, announcing that the Assessment Roll was deposited for inspection during thirty days from that date, is not conformable to the law by which it is provided that notice shall be given eight days in advance. (See Section 39, referred to in the 4th reason.)

2d. Because, as it is required that notice shall be given on a Sunday, it must be said that the Certificate of Léandre Descôtes, at the foot of that notice, declaring that he read it on the said 26th day of December, which was a week day, is an unfavourable circumstance, the notice ought therefore to be considered as not given.

3d. Because the said notice is not correct, inasmuch as it announces that the Assessment Roll is deposited for inspection in the hands of the Secretary, while the Assessments were not then yet imposed, nor were they imposed until January following, according to the declaration made on oath before the Court in May last by the said Secretary.

4th. Because the second notice given on the 7th of March is also imperfect, inasmuch as it only calls for the payment of the Assessments, without mentioning that the Assessment Roll is deposited for inspection; and because that double notice cannot be omitted, being prescribed by the 39th Section, and the first notice being considered as not given, and moreover premature, cannot make up for the absence of this one.

5th. Because, as the *acte* of agreement entered into on the 1st of November, 1846, between the Churchwardens and the School Commissioners before Mtre. P. J. Filiatrault, Notary, was not valid, inasmuch as Dr. Smallwood and Joseph Brien, who were parties thereto, could not, under the 53d Section, consent to that *acte* without the authority of their colleagues, or at least of the majority of them, and inasmuch as Louis Lorrain and Felix Charron, also parties to that *acte*, although they had assumed the quality of

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School Commissioners, could not be considered as such, having only been appointed on the second and gazetted on the fifth of December last, as appears by Dr. Meilleur's letter of the same day, it is evident that the schools of the *fabrique* could not, under the 25th Section, be united to the schools of the Commissioners, nor could Messire Caron, the Curé, or Mr. Julien Sauriol, Churchwarden, act as School Commissioners.

6th. Because Messire Caron, not being a School Commissioner, could not, *à fortiori*, be elected or act as Chairman.

7th. Because the *acte* continuing him in office as Chairman, is not valid, being dated on the 6th of December, 1847.

8th. Because the ratification of the *acte* of agreement on the part of the Commissioners alone, probably after their appointment on the 5th, is not sufficient to give it force and effect, as it was necessary that the agreement should be renewed as well by the Churchwardens as by the School Commissioners, it being provided by the 25th Section that the agreement shall be mutual and in due form.

9th. Because, moreover, the said ratification is worth nothing, being dated on the 6th December, 1847.

10th. Because the said ratification being of no more value than the agreement itself, Messire Caron and Mr. Julien Sauriol were just as incapable of acting as before; the Commissioners, therefore, had no right to bring any action, or even to adopt any proceeding within the meaning of the law, in consequence of their not having a legally appointed Chairman.

11th. Because, if we take into consideration the *acte* authorizing the Secretary to sue, dated on the 29th of April, 1847, we find that it was Julien Sauriol who brought forward the question, seconded by Joseph Brien, and Louis Lorrain, Dr. Smallwood, and Louis Lahaise having voted against it, and Félix Charron being absent; so that the question was only carried by a majority of one vote, that of Julien Sauriol; the authorization to sue becomes therefore null, from the sole fact that his vote is of no value.

12th. Because the Assessment was imposed too late, that is in January, while by the 39th Section it ought to have been imposed for that year in the months of July, August, September and October preceding.

(Signed,) A. B. PAPINEAU.

NOTE:—The Memorial of the School Commissioners for the Parish of St. Martin, dated 29th November, 1847, was received in the Office of the Provincial Secretary on the day of its date, and, with the explanation of Mr. Papineau, referred to the Attorney General for Lower Canada for report on the 4th of December following.

E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

St. Martin, October 6, 1847.

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Sir,

I have the honor to request of you to state to His Excellency the Governor General, that I have no wish any longer to hold my commission of Magistrate under His Excellency's Administration, and begging His Excellency to accept this as my resignation of the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. OL. STEPHENS.

Hon. D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
Canada East.

Secretary's Office, Montreal,

3d November, 1847.

Sir,

Having had the honor to lay before the Governor General your letter to Mr. Secretary Daly of the 6th October ultimo, I am commanded by His Excellency to inform you in reply, that he is pleased to accept the resignation which you therein tender of your appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assistant Secretary.

W. O. Stephens, Esq.,
St. Martin.

[Translation.]

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

To His Excellency Lord Elgin, Governor General
of the Province of United Canada.

The humble Petition of Messieurs Joseph Brien, Louis Lorrain, and Félix Charron, the majority of the School Commissioners for the Parish of St. Martin, Isle Jésus, in the said District, respectfully represents to Your Excellency:—

That since their appointment as Commissioners, they have done all in their power to fulfil that office

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with zeal, and to promote the cause of Education in this Province,—

That their generous efforts to bring the Common School Act into operation have constantly been thwarted by the systematic opposition to the working of the Act, manifested by A. B. Papineau, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace of this Parish, who, in order to prevent the people from paying their assessments, condemned the Education Bill in presence of the crowd assembled at the church door, adding that he himself would only pay his assessment with snow balls; and what is still worse, stated that the Education Law would do as much harm to the country as rum.

That these words spoken by a magistrate have, unfortunately, found an echo in the parish, and made an impression on the inhabitants, the great majority of whom are uneducated.

That your petitioners finding themselves obliged to sue a certain number of inhabitants who refused to pay their assessment, included among them the said A. B. Papineau, who, to their surprise, on the day of the return of the actions, paid his assessment and then took his seat on the bench as a judge and a party, and notwithstanding the objection taken by your petitioners' counsel, and the objections of W. O. Stephens, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, persisted in hearing and judging the causes against the defaulters.

That since the well known resignation of W. O. Stephens, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, your petitioners begged of the said A. B. Papineau, some time ago, to give judgments in the actions above mentioned, and that at last the said A. B. Papineau rendered his judgment dismissing the actions and absolving the debtors, under pretence of want of form: and not content therewith, from the bench where he was sitting as a magistrate, abused the commissioners, and particularly your petitioners.

That since their actions have been unfortunately set aside by the said A. B. Papineau, your petitioners have not been able to act or to cause the assessments to be paid; and that, at present, all the Schools in the parish are closed with the exception of the two Schools of the *Fabrique*, in the village.

That in their quality of School Commissioners your petitioners are liable to be sued for neglect of duty, for not putting into operation the Education Act; and although a certain number of inhabitants are calling out for the establishment of Schools, your petitioners dare not establish any, persuaded as they are that their efforts will be thwarted by the said A. B. Papineau.

Having made the above statement, your petitioners, finding it impossible to bring the School Act into operation as long as the said A. B. Papineau is continued as a Magistrate and Commissioner of Small Causes, again entreat your Excellency to accept of the resignation of their office as School Commissioners.

For the Petitioners.

(Signed,) P. J. FILIATRAULT,
N. P.

St. Martin, 3rd March, 1848.

NOTE.—This Memorial was received in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, on the 9th March last, and transferred to the Superintendent of Education, for Lower Canada, on the day following.

(Signed,) E. PARENT,
Assist. Sec.

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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1846-7.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th March, 1848.To the HON. R. B. SULLIVAN,
Prov. Sec., &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my Report on Elementary Education in Lower Canada, for the Scholastic Year 1846-7, and to request that you will be pleased to take the first favorable opportunity of submitting it to His Excellency the Governor General, in order that it may be thereafter laid before the other branches of the Provincial Legislature.

In drawing up this Report, I have not allowed myself to dwell for an instant upon the cogent reasons we have for ensuring to the people the benefit of an education adapted to their position and to their peculiar wants, nor upon the great advantages which must necessarily arise from such education, if it be sound and well directed, in its triple relation to morality, religion and physical well being.

I have therefore had to deal only with the means of successfully diffusing education; but unhappily there is, with regard to these means, a great diversity of opinions, upon which the Legislature will have to decide, and will doubtless do so in enacting a permanent law upon the subject.

It is for these reasons, that I have dwelt only upon the several systems proposed as so many modes of diffusing Elementary Education among the people, and upon the opinions which I have to offer with regard to them, supported by facts, by general observation and by the experience we have now had of the means hitherto adopted for the purpose in question. I have described and discussed these several systems, and stated my opinions respecting them rather fully, in order that their nature may be the better appreciated; but I have done this much less for the Legislature than for the people, who require a little more detail in order to comprehend the subject better. I have tried to adapt my Report to them, in order that it may thus become more useful to the cause of education, in the success of which they are in the highest degree interested. I only regret that I have not been able to give to the work all the care it required.

I trust, however, that my Report will have the effect of drawing the willing attention of the Legislature to the amendments to be made in the present School Law, in order to render its working more easy, certain and efficient. It only remains for me to express my wish, that the Law may be amended solely in the way that I propose, that is, without changing its principles; and that, for the present at least, any proposition for a new system of public instruction entirely different from that now adopted, may be declined; because I regard all such systems as only calculated to give rise to new difficulties and to create new embarrassments in the practical working of the means of procuring the benefits of education to the children of the people.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th March, 1848.To the HON. R. B. SULLIVAN,
Prov. Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—In compliance with the 6th article of the 35th section of the present Common School Act, I have the honor to transmit to you, with this letter, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and the other branches of the Legislature:

1st. A General Report upon Elementary Education in Lower Canada, setting forth the causes which have embarrassed and retarded and, in some localities, even prevented the proper working of the present School Law, and the amendments which it has, perhaps, become necessary to make to that Law, in order to obtain from it more perfect and satisfactory results.

2nd. A Statistical Table of the Schools which have, under the said Act, been held under the control of the School Commissioners and Trustees; with the number of children who have attended them, and

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the amount of the legislative grant which has been awarded, to each Municipality (as constituted for School purposes) during the school period between the 1st of July, 1846, when the present Act came into force, and the 1st of July, 1847, shewing also the Municipalities to which no part of the legislative grant has been awarded, for the reasons mentioned in the Report.

3rd. A Table shewing the amount awarded to each County, out of the unappropriated balance of the legislative grant, for the Scholastic Years 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1845, under the provisions made in that behalf by previous Acts and in the 49th section of the present School Act, as an aid towards building or repairing School-houses; with the number of School-houses built or repaired under the control of School Commissioners, and the amount of the valuation of these School-houses, made, in every case, by three Arbitrators appointed for the purpose.

4th: The Circulars which I have issued under the operation of the present law; because it may be deemed expedient that their tenor should be known.

I.

R E P O R T .

In addition to a Special Act, passed on the 9th December, 1843, authorising the employment of the balance from 1842 and 1843, in aid of the construction of School-houses, I have had to administer, since I came into office, no less than three Elementary Education Acts, viz: the 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 18, passed on the 18th September, 1841,—the 8 Vict. cap. 41, passed on the 29th of March, 1845,—and the 9 Vict. cap. 27, now in force, passed on the 9th June, 1846. I have made general and digested Reports upon Education under the operation of each of the Acts first named, to His Excellency the Governor of this Province; the first bearing date the 31st December, 1842, and the other the 15th April, 1846. The first was followed by a Special Report, accompanied by a Table of the Schools which had been kept in good faith by persons wishing to carry the Law into operation, and had the effect of obtaining for them a portion of the legislative grant, by way of recompense.

With the same view, I presented to His Excellency several other and similar reports, one of which dated 30th January, 1845, had the same result under the operation of the Act of 1841.

The general and digested Report which I made on the 15th April, 1846, under the law of 1845, was followed by another Report upon Education for the Scholastic Year 1845-6, dated 16th June, 1847, under the operation of the present Law. This Report is accompanied by several Statistical Tables; the contents of which it explains, and contains an Abstract shewing the amount of all the sums paid out of legislative grants for Elementary Education, from the commencement of the Act of 1841 to that time; shewing also the number of localities in favor whereof such grants have been made, for how many Schools in each of them, and the number of children who have attended them during each year. Of all these Reports a great number of copies have been printed by order of the Provincial Parliament, and distributed throughout the whole country.

I remarked, however, in my last Report, that several Municipalities had not yet received their shares of the legislative grant for the Scholastic Year 1845-6, nor for the last six months of the Civil Year 1846, either because the local authorities having the

management of the Schools had not yet returned to this office the number of Schools kept under their control, or because the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners of the localities had not been able to certify, as by law required, that a sum equal to the portion coming to the Municipality out of the £50,000, had been raised by the inhabitants. But I observed at the same time, that I knew that the School Commissioners of several Municipalities were waiting for the end of the scholastic year, that is for the 1st of July then next, to make a Return for the whole year, and consequently to receive their share of the legislative grant for twelve months, and that even then yearly Reports began to come into the office.

These facts, and the absence of some particular information, gave me occasion to remark to His Excellency, that I was not in possession of the data requisite to enable me to judge fully of the comparative working of the two last Common School Laws. For these reasons, I necessarily abstained from pronouncing a final opinion on the present School Law, of the working of which we had not yet had an experience sufficiently general, long, fair and enlightened, and above all, sufficiently independent of the influence of prejudices, and of the spirit of opposition which unfortunately then prevailed among the inhabitants, of whatever origin, in certain portions of the country. I was therefore sincerely of opinion that no amendments ought to be made to the Act, in the last session of the Provincial Parliament.

Moreover, the Act of 1845, being, with very little difference, the same in principle as the present Law, the Report I made upon the former might well supply the place of that which I had to make upon the latter in June last. Both encountered the same opposition at the hands of the same parties, who raised the same difficulties and for the same reasons: so that now, as at the date of my first Report under the present School Act, I might refer to that which I had made in April, 1846, upon the Act of 1845, then in force, and point to the same causes for the difficulties which have been experienced in working it in certain localities. It would, therefore, be superfluous and useless to mention them again now, because this would only be to enter upon the same considerations, and to repeat the same things.

As, however, it is important that the principles of the existing law be well understood, and preserved intact; after mature consideration, we are convinced that they are those best calculated to ensure the welfare of popular education, which has for some years past so much occupied the attention of the true friends of the country, it becomes my duty now to set these principles in their clearest light.

Principles of the present Law.

The fundamental principles of the present School Act, like those of the Acts which have been passed for Lower Canada since 1841, those of the present law in force in Upper Canada, and those of the other Education Laws which preceded it, are divisible into two main classes, viz: those of which the immediate object is the creation of the necessary means of support, and those of which the object is the local or general government and management of the Schools. But, to generalize less and to descend a little more into the practical detail of the principles of the present Law, they may be divided into four classes, namely: 1st. Those relating to the means of support. 2nd. Those under which the inhabitants contributing to such support are invested by the Law with the power of electing School Commissioners. 3rd. Those

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under which the Boards of Examiners are constituted. 4th. Those under which His Excellency the Governor General has the power of appointing, under the Great Seal of the Province, a Superintendent of Education.

1st. The principles of the present Law, of which the object is to provide the pecuniary means requisite for the working of the law in the several localities, consist in the establishment of a compulsory contribution, by means of an assessment upon real property, according to the value thereof as determined by valuers themselves subject to assessment, appointed by the Municipal Councils or by the School Commissioners, such contribution forming a sum at least equal to the portion of the legislative grant coming to each Scholastic Municipality, according to its population, and being applicable to the support of the Schools under control, and being over and above a monthly contribution of so much per head, for eight months in the year, for the resident children of an age to attend School, varying from three pence to two shillings a month, according to the means of the parents and the degree of progress made by the children. In Upper Canada, the sum to be thus raised by assessment must be at least double that offered by the Government.

These principles, which form the basis of the whole Law, are those which have been most wilfully misrepresented and held up to the people of the country parts as unjust, tyrannical and vexatious. It is against these that fickle and inconsiderate men, men of prejudice and without education, egotistical, and interested in keeping the people in a humiliating state of ignorance and incapacity, have the most bitterly inveighed.

Yet these very principles form the basis of all good laws relative to Elementary Education in those countries where it is necessary that the people contribute their share to the work, as in Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Upper Canada, &c. They have been every where attended with a success which has admirably contributed to the prosperity and happiness of the people. And this result, so honorable and so desirable, is due to the regularity, the certainty and the facility with which these principles operate, exciting an interest in those who are bound to contribute towards the funds, and thereby tending to ensure the well working of the Law.

The inhabitants of one only of the New England States in the American Union, provided for the education of their children by voluntary contributions. But in spite of their zeal, and of the sacrifices they made for this object, they felt that this system, in addition to all its other inconveniences, had also that of an insufficiency of funds; and the local Legislature has lately enacted an Elementary Education Law for the State, based as far as regards the pecuniary means of support, on the principle of compulsory contribution; and there, as elsewhere, this system is already working most successfully, under the able superintendence of the Honorable H. Barnard.

2nd. The principles by virtue whereof the inhabitants liable to contribution are by law empowered to elect a Corporation of School Commissioners, are democratic provisions of a most important nature of the highest value in ensuring the maintenance of popular rights and a direct and responsible local administration. The inhabitants, and more especially the parents, are thus by law invested with the right of creating the authority charged with the entire management of the Schools under its control, and with the whole local working of the Law. The people have thus, in fact, the foremost share in the

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management of the Schools, and are enabled to exercise a most wholesome control over the persons who, by virtue of their election, are immediately entrusted with that management. By virtue of these provisions the School Commissioners are in effect exclusively entrusted with the whole local operation of the School Law, and are responsible for their doings to their constituents, who are the very persons most interested in the well working of any Education Law.

There is not in the School Law one provision more intimately connected with the constitutional rights of a free people and with their elective franchise, or one which ought to be more dear to the fathers of families, or which they ought more jealously to use wisely, honestly and conscientiously, than that by which they are legally called upon to choose fit persons to be School Commissioners; and I am able to say, that this provision is generally appreciated, and its exercise claimed with a degree of interest and feeling which do honor to the people.

This provision, however, so liberal and so highly to be valued, is unfortunately accompanied by two grand defects, namely: that of not restricting the electors to the election of educated men only as School Commissioners; and that of requiring in them a qualification in property instead of knowledge.

It would have been impossible to insert a provision more unjust and more contrary to the very spirit of the Act, than this property qualification required by its 51st Section, which has, in fact, often deprived the country of the co-operation of the men best disposed to carry out the Law, and most able to contribute to its well working. This qualification, by depriving the people of a portion of their elective franchise, has frequently been the cause of the election of men very ill fitted to be School Commissioners, and sometimes even morally incapable of performing, with any advantage to the children, the important duties of this most high and honorable post. This property qualification has, in fact, excluded from among the School Commissioners, many of the Clergy of every profession, and a number of men of worth and education, whom the law has made ineligible, to make room for men, otherwise, it is true, highly respectable, but whose want of education and experience in public business, and in some cases their prejudices and spirit of opposition, made them absolute impediments to the successful operation of the law.

Loud complaints have been made against the bad selections which have been made of School Commissioners; and the inhabitants have been openly taxed as having being wilfully culpable in making these bad selections. Yet, in very many cases, the property qualification required left them no alternative; no liberty to choose educated and zealous men as School Commissioners; they were forced to elect men without education and without any decided wish to encourage education, or to elect none. I am even acquainted with a number of localities, new settlements especially, where it is impossible to find a sufficient number of men qualified, according to the requirements of the Law, to be School Commissioners. Sometimes there is not even one.

The want of educational qualification, and the necessity of property qualification in the School Commissioners, under the present Law, have been the cause of innumerable obstacles and difficulties, requiring an amount of trouble, labour, efforts and sacrifices to overcome them, which it would be impossible to describe. I have, therefore, no amendments of the Law to recommend as more important

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or necessary than those required to remove the qualification in property, and to substitute qualification in education, the only one which ought to be required in School Commissioners, supposing always that they are men well-disposed and of good morals. I have always urged, and still urge, the necessity of this qualification in School Commissioners. These two amendments are more pressing in their nature than all others which can be proposed to the existing Law.

3dly. The present Act contains principles by virtue whereof Boards of Examiners are established, and are in effective operation for the examination of Teachers, and for their admission as such. These Boards are composed of titular and honorary members, and the Clergy, the People, the Government, and the Teachers themselves, find their representatives there, since two members of the Clergy and two Teachers form part of each Board, as titular members. The titular members of the Board of Examiners are the active members thereof, and the honorary members are *de facto* the School Visitors, constituted by the 33rd Section, who have, by law, the right of taking part in the examination of Teachers, without being specially bound so to do.

These Boards of Examiners are formed by the intervention of the Superintendent of Education, who is for this purpose the adviser and the organ of the Governor. The Superintendent furnishes the Boards with the seals and forms of certificates they require, and he is the official channel whereby publicity is given to the admission of Teachers, without subjecting the Boards of Examiners to one farthing of cost; the expenses incurred for this purpose being charged to the contingencies of his office.

Nevertheless, these Boards are, in their action, independent of the local and governmental authorities; and by the nature of their composition, and by that of the powers entrusted to them and of the duties imposed upon them by the Act, they afford a guarantee for a degree of integrity, uniformity and impartiality, in their proceedings, and of ability and moral character in the Teachers admitted, to which the systems of popular education in practice elsewhere offer nothing comparable.

These Boards confer upon the candidates admitted, a character, a permanence, and a title to the respect and confidence of parents and of the School Commissioners, which is not possessed by the Teachers in Upper Canada, in the Lower Provinces, or even in the United States, in France, or in Prussia. The certificates of admission, which, after a satisfactory examination, are granted to candidates as Teachers, are granted for life, and entitle them to act as such, under the control of the School Commissioners, throughout the whole of Lower Canada, without, however, forcing any individual upon the School Commissioners, who, in their choice of Teachers, are only confined to such as have certificates of qualification. Teachers are in this respect placed upon the same footing as the members of the other liberal professions, and will consequently enjoy the same confidence and the same respect in society, where they cannot fail to be appreciated according to their merits.

Indeed, the candidate for the office of Teacher cannot be admitted to examination without in the first place producing to the Board of Examiners, a certificate of his age, place of birth, and moral character, signed (as regards the last item) by the Minister of his religious persuasion, or at least by three School Commissioners of the place where he has resided during the then last six months. This for-

mality being imperative, the candidate cannot, without complying with it, be admitted to examination, however well qualified he may be with regard to the requisite acquirements. The Clergy and School Commissioners have therefore the initiative in the admission of Teachers, and hold in their hands the power of promoting the admission of all whose acquirements or character may be such as are not inconsistent with the well-understood interests of education, morality, and religion.

There are, besides, very honorable exceptions in the 50th section, in favor of persons invested with a sacred character, who may be disposed to devote themselves to the instruction of youth. They are not for this purpose bound to submit to the examination required of other persons. Members of the Clergy may therefore, without impediment or previous formality, take charge of Schools under the control of Commissioners, without undergoing any previous examination before either of the Boards. I know many young Ministers who thus act as School Teachers; and though the nature of the ministry of a Catholic Priest will scarcely allow him to do so; there are cases where he might be able to take charge of a School with an assistant. Under a very different system in France, Curates have offered themselves as candidates for obtaining certificates as Teachers of Elementary Schools; in Brittany, for instance, and more especially in the Diocese of Rennes. There is nothing therefore in the letter of the law of Lower Canada to prevent a Priest from assuming the charge of an Elementary School, if other circumstances allow him to do so.

Moreover, the acquirements required by law of Teachers passing their examination, are graduated according to the class to which they belong, and are so elevated in the scale of useful knowledge, that the popular education must necessarily, in this respect, rest upon a solid and durable basis. We have only to oblige Teachers sooner to avail themselves of the provisions of the law in this behalf, by ensuring them fitting means of subsistence, and easy means of perfecting themselves in the art of Teaching, by the establishment of Normal Schools or otherwise, and I am convinced that they will in a few years make teaching what it ought to be, that is, a distinct profession, influential and respected, and an estate as honorable as it is useful. Provided each with a certificate of ability and moral character, available for life, the educated, wise and zealous Teacher, understanding the nature and importance of his mission, and the high place he ought to hold in society, will know how to give to his profession a character, dignity and efficiency, which will make teaching less the office of a pedagogue, than a kind of magistracy, a species of priesthood surrounded by respect and veneration.

A certificate of moral character is impliedly included in that of fitness obtained from either of the said boards, because a certificate of moral character must have been previously produced to the Board. And, from the enumeration of the several branches of education, it is evident that Primary Instruction is divided into two classes, namely, Elementary and Superior, the latter of which is to be given in the Model Schools.

I ought not to forget here to mention, that the Boards of Examiners are of two separate and distinct kinds; that is to say, one of them is Catholic, for the admission of Catholic Teachers, and the other Protestant, for the admission of Protestant Teachers.

The Boards of Examiners have power to prescribe what books are to be used in the Schools which are

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under the control of the Law; and the School Commissioners being confined to one or other of the classes of Teachers mentioned in the 50th section, and having no power to allow any books not approved by the Boards of Examiners to be used in the Schools under their control, it follows that the course of instruction to be pursued in each Elementary or Model School, and the kind of books to be used therein, are designated by the Law; excepting always such books as relate to morality or religion, the selection of which is the exclusive province of the Priest or Minister of the locality, as regards the children of his own religious persuasion. This right, with that of being a School Visitor, which the Law confers upon him *de facto*, gives him in the School as in the Church, that control which he ought to exercise over the moral and religious instruction of the children of his persuasion.

Ally. The present School Law contains principles by virtue whereof the Governor in Council has the power of appointing, for the general direction of the Common Schools under the control of the law, a Superintendent of Education, having certain administrative powers conferred upon him by the Law, such as (among others) that of naming School Commissioners, in case of default to elect them, &c., with the obligation to render yearly an account of his administration to the Executive Government and the Provincial Parliament.

In the exercise of his powers and the performance of his important duties, the Superintendent of Education has, by law, no right to interfere in the local management of Schools, except by way of advice, and generally at the special instance of the parties interested, unless they have themselves neglected or refused to perform, within the time prescribed by the Act, the duties which, in their turn, the law has imposed upon them for educational purposes; for it is necessary that the law should be carried into effect. With this exception, the Superintendent is, by his position, only the adviser of the School Commissioners and of the Government, and the ostensible interpreter of the law, whether it be for the general or for the local direction of the Common Schools.

The Superintendent of Education is, further, a medium of communication between the Government and the School Commissioners, and, in case of necessity, a mediator for the latter with the Government, but, nevertheless, without being a political character, or subject to the action of the many influences of those considerations which agitate and occupy so many other public functionaries.

I am, indeed, of opinion, that the Superintendent of Education ought not to be a political character, so that he may be able to devote himself entirely to the department entrusted to him. I have, therefore, made it a point always to conduct myself in such a manner as not to allow my attention to be drawn from my duties by any considerations foreign to the important object to the attainment whereof the law has charged me to contribute; and I have constantly endeavoured to do this with a view to the general good of all, without distinction of origin, party or religious belief. So that, according to my view of the subject, if the existing law is defective in its provisions relative to the Superintendent of Education, the effect consists only in the omission of enactments which should confer on him greater powers, empowering him to interfere more directly and absolutely in the local working of the law, whenever the School Commissioners should neglect or refuse to perform the duties assigned to them.

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The Superintendent is moreover a guide, by his opinion and advice, in the proceedings of the School Commissioners; and in case of certain difficulties a judge, or more properly a friendly mediator, rather than a master arbitrarily governing everything by his orders. This is at least the view I have hitherto taken of the position of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and that according to which I have likewise endeavoured to perform my duties as such, in the well understood interest of popular education; and I believe that I have been fortunate enough to obtain in this respect the entire approbation of my fellow subjects of every origin. I owe it, therefore, to the feeling of lively gratitude by which I am animated, to state in this place, that on all occasions the numerous friends of education have given me the most flattering proofs of their confidence in me, and of their satisfaction with my conduct as a public functionary. Their kindness towards me has only been equalled in generosity by their co-operation in sacrifices of every kind, for the purpose of giving to the courage which it was indispensable that I should have, and the efforts it was imperative that I should make, the efficiency necessary to surmount, jointly with them, the innumerable difficulties which the enemies of the two last Education Acts have raised up to oppose us. Well, therefore, may our amiable youth, who for so many consecutive years have been the immediate object of so much combined solicitude and sacrifice, join their voices with mine to testify, with one accord, their never-ending gratitude to their parents, to the clergy of every religious persuasion, and to the local authorities.

It is not unimportant to remark in this place, that the salary of the Superintendent, and all the contingent expenses of his office, are paid out of the public chest and not out of the legislative grant for education, as certain enemies of the Act have stated and published. Not one penny is taken out of the fund last named, the destination whereof is special and sacred. It is employed solely in aiding the people to give their children the instruction of which they stand in need.

The 27th section of the Act contains all the conditions upon which the share of the legislative grant coming to each Municipality, according to its population, is awarded to the School Commissioners. The latter, in order to obtain their share of the grant, are bound to transmit to the Education Office, every six months, a Return of the Schools under their control; and if, after examination, this Report is found by the Superintendent to be in accordance with the requirements of the Act, their share of the grant is sent, in the shape of a check, to their Secretary-Treasurer, by the post and in a post-paid letter. The amount of these checks is drawn from School Funds which the Superintendent places in the chartered Banks, as he receives them under warrants of His Excellency the Governor General, on his special application in favor of the localities whom he reports to have conformed to the requirements of the Act. So that the School Commissioners have nothing to pay in order to obtain these checks, which are negotiable throughout Lower Canada. Neither have they anything to pay for the conveyance of their School Returns, or upon their correspondence with the Superintendent upon the subject of Education. All these charges are borne upon the contingent expenses of the Education Office.

The legislative grant in aid of Schools under control in Lower Canada, is a share of £50,000, according to its population as compared with that of Upper Canada, which receives yearly the other portion for the same object. The portion coming to Lower

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Canada upon this principle, has varied from £29,000 to £30,000 per annum, since 1842, according to the first sections of the Act of 1841, continued in force by the 57th section of the present School Act.

The balance of the portion coming to Lower Canada is appropriated as an aid towards building School-houses, and is distributed upon the conditions mentioned in my Circular No. 9, page 9. The inhabitants and the School Commissioners generally have made efforts and sacrifices worthy of all praise, in order to obtain this aid; and one hundred and five School-houses have already been built or repaired.

Such are the principles and provisions of the present School Act.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The principles above mentioned are the fundamental principles of the present Common School Law; and these principles are so tempered in their operation, by a counterpoise of rights and privileges, of powers and duties, as to necessitate the simultaneous and active co-operation of the clergy, the people and the Government, in order to ensure to the youth of the country the benefits of education. Such are, in very fact, the principles which, although not sufficiently known, nor their nature and bearing sufficiently understood, are nevertheless, those which constitute this Law as it now stands, and those which the enlightened experience of several centuries has proved elsewhere to be most conducive to the interests of society, and more especially to the attainment of the immediate object of the Legislature. Such, also, are the principles which I wish to have preserved intact by permanent legislation, independent of every foreign consideration, with some amendments in the details of the Law, which shall render its working more certain and more generally useful.

It is my wish that the Law should not be subjected to extensive changes, which would have the effect of turning the people and the local authorities from the course which they are now generally following, with results than which we could scarcely hope for better under the operation of a new Law, considering more especially the short time during which it has been actually carried into effect. Extensive changes would moreover have the effect of creating a distaste for education in the inhabitants and local authorities, which would end in their losing all faith in Education Laws. A new Education Law, or extensive changes in the present Act, would occasion new difficulties and new obstacles, perhaps more difficult to overcome than those which the friends of education have, for the most part, had the pleasure of so successfully removing. Success, by means of the existing Law, is now certain, while it would be anything but certain under a new Law based upon principles entirely new and different. It would be better then to preserve the principles of the present Law, (although, perhaps, a little imperfect,) after having made some slight amendments, than to give the country even a more perfect one, the working of which would not so certainly effect the same amount of good.

In contending for the maintenance of the present Law and the conservation of its principles, I feel that I am performing a difficult but an honorable task. It is difficult, because a number of persons have leagued together against this Law, and because, in certain localities, the inhabitants are violently opposed to it; but honorable, because I perform it from an honest and conscientious conviction, based upon observation and experience, and upon a mass of facts which no other person than myself has, by his position, the means of becoming so intimately acquainted

with as I am. And the task of defending the principles of the present Law is honorable, also, because, in defending them, I work earnestly for the success of the fairest cause in which the true friends of the prosperity and happiness of the country can now be engaged. I do not despair, therefore, of carrying with me, in this work, the best wishes not only of the fathers of families and legislators, but also of every disinterested, independent, honest and sensible man in the country. For who does not now feel how important it is not to turn the people aside from their course, not to make them lose (and for a long time perhaps) all confidence in every kind of Education Law, and not to revive in the hearts of those egotists who are ready to oppose everything, the irrational and cruel hope of seeing every system of public instruction annihilated.

Our efforts in the great work must be continued with ardour, and we must apply ourselves with new zeal to secure the success of those means which have been so generally successful in willing hands. As to those who bear no good will to the work and are determined to oppose everything, it is useless to endeavour to legislate to their tastes, unless we intend our legislation to be anomalous and monstrous, and to enact that henceforth nothing shall be done for the education of the people. Unless such were its character, no Education Law, though it should be sent down from heaven, would obtain their frank and sincere co-operation. For the rest, the present Law being generally known, liked and appreciated, and working generally well, changes in it which would please the inhabitants of certain localities would assuredly displease those who approve and support it, and would therefore constitute an act of exceptional legislation, for the pleasure of the minority of the people of the country.

It is moreover to be hoped that when the evil-disposed persons who wish to oppose everything, shall have sufficiently pleaded and been impleaded, they will think fit, for their own sakes, to submit to the Law of the land and to remain quiet. God grant it! But, whatever may be said or done, it will not be possible to obtain, in a short time, a perfect Education Law, and if we did obtain it, it could not, in a short time, be made to work perfectly.

Out of 339 Scholastic Municipalities recognized by law, the inhabitants of 32 petitioned the late Parliament, at its last Session, on the subject of the present School Act. Of these petitions, 22 prayed for the repeal of the Law, without (except in one case) asking the substitution of anything in its place, and 10 prayed that the Act might undergo certain amendments, which were, for the most part, of a nature to strengthen its principles. These petitions, of which 18 were presented to the House by Mr. J. Laurin, came chiefly from the Districts of Quebec and Three Rivers; 11 bear the names of 274 persons in all, of which 34 only are signed, or supposed to be signed, by the petitioners, for there are names which are written by the same hand. Among the remaining petitions, there are some which have not one real signature! These are facts officially recorded. And it is upon the act of this number of Municipalities, upon the strength of this number of apparent petitioners, that so much theorizing has, more especially during some months past, been indulged in, that so many different and discordant plans of education have been broached, and that, reasoning from particular cases to general propositions, some parties have come to the conclusion, so humiliating to the country, that the Law is opposed everywhere and works well nowhere.

It has been said and written, the public and the Government have been told, that where the Law did

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work the teaching has had no appreciable result, because the Schools are too few, and the Teachers too incompetent and too ill paid. In one particular case, in order to prove this triple assertion, the Parishes of St. Gervais and Point Levy, in the District of Québec, have been cited as examples, and it has been alleged that the whole funds at the disposal of the School Commissioners of the former, for the support of 18 Schools under their control, was £325 4s., and that those of Point Levy had only £365 1s. 10d. for 13 Schools; these sums arising from their respective shares of the legislative grant and from the assessments raised for the same purpose.

Yet, according to the last School Return for each of the said Parishes, upon which the amount coming to them out of the legislative grant was calculated, it appears that the former Parish had only 12 Schools, and the latter 10, in operation; whence it follows that the School Commissioners of St. Gervais had, out of the sum above mentioned, a much larger amount than £18 per annum for each of the Teachers in the Schools under their control, and that the same proposition obtains with regard to the School Commissioners and Teachers of Point Levy.

Moreover, the School Commissioners have, by virtue of the Law, other means of support at their disposal, as, among others, the monthly rates eligible for each resident child of an age to attend the Schools, &c. These range from three pence to two shillings during at least eight Scholastic months, and are even higher for the Model Schools.

Now, according to the last census, the number of children in the Parish of St. Gervais, of an age to attend the Schools (that is, between five years and sixteen years), is 985. The School Commissioners, by using the power conferred on them by the Act, may require at least one half of the monthly rates fixed by the 21st section, that is, one shilling per month during eight months, for each child, which would yield them an additional sum of £394 for the support of the Teachers of the Schools under their control. The number of children between the same ages, residing in Point Levy, is 1120, which, at one shilling per month for eight months, would give an additional sum of £448 for the support of the Teachers.

The School Commissioners of these two Parishes, then, (and the same is true in proportion in all others,) have, or may have, at their disposal, for the support of the Schools under their control, a sum more than double that which is represented as being the whole amount which they can use for this purpose. But this is not all: by virtue of the 25th section, the School Commissioners may also obtain for the same purpose a portion of the annual revenue of the *Fabrique*, a provision of which advantage has been wisely taken in several parishes. The legislative grant is therefore more than equalled by the local funds which may be raised for School purposes.

This is a sample of the mode in which erroneous or partial data have been used for the purpose of destroying all confidence in the present Common School Law; and this in the face of a statistical table shewing the Schools which obtained their share of the grant for the last six months of 1846, and which proves exactly the reverse. This is the way in which, in despite of facts and figures, the decriers of the Law, deceiving or deceived, make all kinds of statements to its disadvantage, in order to render it unpopular and useless.

And if, in reply to these observations, I am told that the School Commissioners in the two parishes in

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question did not levy the monthly rate fixed and intended by the 12th article of the 21st section of the School Act,—I answer, that it was in their power, and was even their duty so to do, for the sake of the children of those liable to contribution; and this is all that I at present need to refute the allegation made: for the duty thus imposed upon the School Commissioners is a fact apparent from the provisions of the Act, which on this point at least are clear and explicit; and one fact is worth any number of arguments. The fault, therefore, must be in the School Commissioners, and not in the Law, if the monthly rate has not, in some localities, been levied for the support of Schools. I know parishes where, after previously consulting the inhabitants, the School Commissioners levied the *maximum* monthly rate, that is, two shillings a month for each resident child of an age to attend school, except as regards the children of indigent parents, who pay generally, and, I must say to their credit, very cheerfully, the *minimum* monthly rate, that is to say, three pence per month, when required.

But there are yet two other means of providing for the support of Teachers: the first is within their own power, and the second is within the power of the greater number of parents.

1st. Teachers may cultivate land or gardens as a source of profit. This employment would contribute greatly towards their support, and would set the children an example of industry, and give them an opportunity of taking part in the work, and so of learning, with much advantage to themselves, the art of cultivation upon scientific principles. It is to be hoped that School Commissioners may, as much as possible, put the Teachers in possession of ground for this double purpose.

2ndly. The parents may generally take the Teachers to board with them; each inhabitant of the School District for a few days, or sometimes for a few weeks, according to their means.

The practice of boarding the Teachers, which is the custom in the United States and in some of the Eastern Townships, would be a great help to the Teachers, without causing much restraint either upon them or upon the parents, who might take the opportunity of inducing them to give their children some explanations or special lessons,—and to read in the evening to the family some useful work adapted to their situation in life, or to impart to them practical knowledge from good periodical works such as the *Agricultural Journal*, &c. How much good might a good Teacher thus do among the inhabitants contributing to his support, among whom he would exercise a species of priesthood, by teaching them to appreciate the law, the advantages of education, and the practice of good principles. Let parents and teachers then make use of the means from which they will mutually derive support and instruction; the plan might be easily carried into effect in the villages and in some parts of the country.

I admit, however, that the Act has defects which it is of the utmost importance to remedy, by means of amendments easily made,—and that the Teachers are not all as well qualified as they should be, nor generally so well paid as Teachers possessing the requisite qualifications ought to be. But these facts, like many others, have been exaggerated by those who, from egotism or for the sake of forwarding their personal views and interests, have not scrupled to say or do anything against the Common School Law. They have perverted its true meaning and misrepresented its provisions, paralyzed its means and

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impeded its action, which would have been easy but for their interference.

And perhaps the best-intentioned people have expected a little too much from the present School Law, seeing the short time during which it has been in force and operation. They expect it to be perfect, and that it should all at once effect all the good which under similar laws in other countries has been the work only of time and of calm and persevering efforts. Where indeed is the law which is without defects of which interested talent and genius cannot sometimes take advantage? Where is the School Law, of which the working has never been impeded in any place or by any party? Where is the School Law which has effected more good in the same time than the present School Act? And how much more good would it not have effected, if misguided ambition had not, for the sake of a political triumph, induced a systematic and constant opposition and an unpromising resistance to its operation?

Besides, it cannot be concealed that it is impossible that any general law, made for the purpose of ensuring the benefits of education to the children of a heterogeneous population, should be adapted to and should please every individual member of the society, meeting every taste and accommodating itself to every exigency: to do this would require hundreds of special and exceptional Acts. And such legislation would be a mere chaos, in which every possible system relative to popular instruction would meet and paralyze each other.

An Education Law is not like many other laws, which often apply only to those who come willfully under their operation on rare and special occasions, or to those who sin against the rules which society has laid down for the protection and common welfare of its members. An Education Law is constantly in action, and touches and comes home, in a certain degree, to the notions of origin and nationality, principles and customs, religious and political feelings, and to the physical and moral constitution of every family and of every individual. It is not to be wondered at then, that the present School Act, which is a general law, and like many others has, unfortunately, its defects, should not meet the approval of every man liable to contribution under it, and should not yet unite the votes of every one interested in its operation. Before it can do this, good education must be more generally extended, and more universally practised, so that men may learn to be more liberal in the adopting and carrying out of principles for the common interest and welfare of every member of society. Large views are necessary to the proper enacting and practical working of an Education Law in a country where, as in ours, the population is heterogeneous; and so long as there shall be individuals who, from want of education or of principle, are unwilling to adapt themselves to circumstances and to make some small sacrifice, so long will there be parties dissatisfied with and perhaps opponents of the law.

For the rest, the local authorities are every where directing their attention to the best means of procuring Teachers well qualified and in every respect what they ought to be, and to the means of remunerating them properly for their valuable services. In a number of parishes, during the last year more especially, the School Commissioners, perceiving that the establishment of too many Schools cramped their means of placing and keeping them all on a proper footing, wisely availed themselves of the power given them by the 20th section of the Act, to unite two School Districts into one when they may deem it expedient for the better promotion of education, and have thus

diminished the number of Schools in their respective parishes; this has been the case more especially in the parishes of St. Germain and Point Levy. The School Commissioners make use of this power more particularly with regard to the building of school-houses under their control. The table of Schools kept during the first six months of 1847, shews that there were then 21 Schools in operation less than in 1846, and that they were attended by 2,596 children more than in 1846. See the Table.

In support of what I have stated above, I take the liberty of citing the following passage from a letter dated the 9th of February last, which I take in preference to many others of the same nature, because its date is more recent and it comes from a parish not far from those hereinabove referred to in the District of Quebec:

"As a friend to Education, you will doubtless learn with pleasure that our Model School works admirably: the pupils in it make rapid progress. It is impossible to find a Teacher better qualified than Mr. Anet, and we may safely say that if there were one such in every parish, the Canadians could not long be called ignorant. This School has worked a complete revolution in favour of education, not only at St. Croix but also in the neighbouring parishes. Last year the inhabitants thought there were not Schools enough, and wished the number of School Districts to be doubled; they are now asking the School Commissioners to reduce the number, in order that they may have better Teachers and be able to pay them better." (Signed,) J. DEMEIS, President; M^{rs}. PARENT, S. T. C. E.

When I came into office in May, 1842, and at the time of the promulgation of the Acts of 1845 and 1846, I sent round a circular letter with regard to each of them, explaining their object and the means they provided for its attainment, and I did not fail to call the attention of parents and School Commissioners to the importance of procuring Teachers properly qualified, and of paying them suitably for their services. I represented to them, that it was infinitely preferable to have few Schools and those good, than to have a greater number all inferior; and that the proper method to procure good Schools and good Teachers, was not to have too many. I therefore advised the inhabitants and the local authorities to be on their guard against the establishment of too many Schools; and to use every effort to establish a Model School in each Parish and to procure competent Teachers. On the other hand, I have always advised the Teachers to study and practice every means of rendering themselves more able and more useful. In the course of the year now last past, I again put the School Commissioners and Teachers on their guard on these points by two circulars, and, I have every reason to think, with good effect. All these instructions, which are of general and common interest, have been printed, published in the public journals, and a great number of copies distributed among the parties interested. No one therefore can justly pretend ignorance on these points; and yet there are places where people have feigned ignorance of all this. It is now more than two years since some well-informed Teachers, who knew how to appreciate my recommendations and who feel the importance of their profession, formed themselves, under the patronage of the Superintendent of Education, into two distinct associations, one for the District of Quebec and the other for that of Montreal; these associations comprise about 80 active members, all anxious for their mutual instruction, and to make themselves and other Teachers more useful, and so to place the profession of teaching

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on a footing more respectable and more worthy of confidence than heretofore. In this respect, at least, we are on an equal footing with Switzerland and the Western States, that is, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, where the Teachers are forming themselves into professional associations, and we have the advantage over one of the three United Kingdoms. In Scotland, the Teachers, to the number of not less than six hundred, have also formed themselves into an association; but they did this only in September last, at a meeting held in Edinburgh for the purpose.

Many of our associated Teachers have already contributed by their writings to give an impulse to elementary education in Lower Canada, and their laudable efforts for the advancement of so fair a cause have been justly appreciated. I know several to whom the emoluments granted by the School Commissioners amount to £100 per annum, and even more, with certain other advantages, such as lodging, firing, garden, &c. May the number of these respectable and industrious Teachers, and of those who appreciate them and their labours, increase day by day.

I am acquainted with more than twenty Notaries Public, who have become Teachers, and who find their advantage in their new profession, and have at the same time the laudable pleasure of contributing to the progress of popular education in the country. The profession of Teacher is therefore had in honor; and we now possess a number of Teachers in every way highly to be recommended; their important services are now appreciated and rewarded; it is therefore to be hoped that they will be so more and more every day.

In the meantime, the Teachers who are not well qualified are sufficiently well paid for their slender services; and the inhabitants will come to understand every where, as they already feel by experience in many localities, that without good Teachers they can have no good Schools, and that without good Schools, all the efforts, all the sacrifices they can make for the education of their children, will be nearly useless. "Rome was not built in a day."

As the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada says in his last and interesting Report on Education, it is in the power of the people to raise up Teachers; if the people understand their own interests well, they will be anxious to procure good Teachers, and "if they wish for able Teachers they must pay them suitably, as they pay able Lawyers and Physicians."

The School Commissioners have at their disposal, — the amount of the School assessments, their share of the legislative grant, and the monthly rates fixed by the Act; parents and the friends of education have moreover the means of voluntary contribution for the same purpose. The means of procuring proper Teachers are therefore within the power of the local authorities and of the parties interested.

The last Report of the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada informs us that the average annual stipend of Teachers in that section of the Province is £29 per annum, while the annual stipend of Teachers in Lower Canada is £36. In the State of New York, in that of Vermont, and in the greater part of those known as the New England States, the annual stipend of Teachers is also £36. In this respect at any rate we are not behind Upper Canada and a number of the United States. In France the Teachers have each a salary of 200 francs for an Elementary and of 400 francs for a Superior Primary School.

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But it is also objected, that as the Act does not insure a fixed salary to the Teachers, it follows that the School Commissioners cannot procure such as are properly qualified; and it is proposed that the salary of Teachers should be fixed by law as in some other countries.

The salary of Teachers is in fact fixed in France, in Prussia and in Switzerland; but it is not so upon this continent; and, under the peculiar circumstances of Lower Canada, to fix the salary of Teachers would be to legislate to the prejudice of education itself. From the want of Normal Schools and of many other means of educating Teachers in the art of teaching, — and more especially from the small amount of time which those in actual employment have at their disposal for the purpose of supplying any defects in their education, the Teachers here are far from being equal in respect of talents, requisite acquirements or experience in their profession, and yet we need a great number.

But, in order that the salary of Teachers could be fairly fixed by law, they ought to be at least nearly equal in acquirements and ability, and able to give us in fact guarantees for equally successful results from their teaching. Now, under existing circumstances, these things are morally impossible in Canada; for it is anything but certain that the qualifications of Teachers will be equal, or that the same good results will attend their services. It follows, therefore, that if the salary of Teachers were fixed by law at an invariable rate, the School Commissioners would in many cases be obliged to give some Teachers more than they deserved, and would not have the power of giving more to those whose merits were greater. The School Commissioners would thus be compelled by law to pay an ill-educated Teacher of inferior ability as good a salary as to one well educated and able, or to deprive the cause of education of the services of one or the other; because, in the first case, the ill-educated Teacher would insist upon the salary fixed by law, as his rightful remuneration for such service as he could render, — while on the other hand the well-qualified Teacher would not be willing to give his services at the same rate, more especially as in different parts of the country the necessities of life vary much and constantly; so that the proper salary for a Teacher is a relative matter, depending both upon his qualifications and upon the necessities which local circumstances subject him to.

In either case the School Commissioners would be compelled to deprive the inhabitants of a School, or at least of a good School, and the children of the benefits of education; the Commissioners would then incur the penalty which those liable to contribution might enforce against them for neglect of duty, or for refusing to furnish them with a School; whereas if the Commissioners are left at liberty to agree with the Teachers, they can pay each according to his ability and merits, and are able to provide the inhabitants, in certain cases, with moderately good Schools, and in other cases to give them at least one good School in the Municipality. They may do this by giving more or less extent to the School Districts, in order to accumulate more means in favour of the Teacher, without thereby overburdening the inhabitants.

To remedy these difficulties, and even apart from this object, it is proposed to levy the assessments upon the inhabitants of each School District separately, in order to enable those who have sufficient means, to raise, with the aid of Government, (which it is wished that they should have the right of claim-

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ing) a sum equal to that to be fixed by law as the remuneration of a properly qualified Teacher.

But the spirit of the present law is contrary to this proposition, which will I hope be rejected by the Legislature; for if it were agreed to, the greater part of the assessments and of the legislative grants for Schools would go to benefit a small number of rich School Districts which would find means of absorbing them, to the great detriment of the more numerous and poorer classes, and therefore to the injury of the cause of education.

Under the present Law the sum required is to be assessed equally upon all the inhabitants of the Municipality collectively, in order that there may be allowed to each School District, out of the sum raised by the general assessment and of the share coming to the Municipality out of the legislative grant, an equal share, that is to say, a sum proportioned to the number of resident children of age to attend school. Upon this principle, the poor are sure of having the means of instruction for their children; it is for them to avail themselves of this to their best advantage.

All that I think it therefore advisable at present to recommend with reference to the salary of Teachers, is to make provision that it shall always be as nearly fair as possible, and to oblige the School Commissioners to allow the Teachers in each School District, at least the whole amount coming to it and arising from the sources above mentioned.

The fact is that the want of properly qualified Teachers, in certain localities where the agitators have decried the School Law, is owing much more to the unpopularity they have thrown upon that Law, to the spirit of litigation which they have infused into the minds of our worthy *habitans* with regard to it, to the choice made by the latter of uneducated men as School Commissioners, to the hope of soon seeing the Act altered in its fundamental principles or repealed, and to the uncertain operation of the Law arising from this state of things, than to the want of sufficient pecuniary means or of persons qualified to become Teachers. For it is known that in those parishes where the inhabitants have been left to themselves, they are well disposed with regard to the School Act, and where the School Commissioners have been well selected, sufficient pecuniary means and well qualified Teachers have not generally been found wanting. It is equally well known, that every year young persons of good families, of good disposition, good morals and education, would be happy, on coming out of our Colleges and our Superior Primary Schools, to enrol themselves upon the list of Teachers, if, being assured of the permanence of the Law, they were certain of finding in the profession of Teacher, the means of subsistence and that consideration which they ought of right to enjoy. I have had occasion to become acquainted with a number of young persons who would willingly have devoted themselves to the instruction of youth, if they had been able to reckon upon those advantages which the good will of the inhabitants and of the local authorities and the certainty of the operation of the School Law would have guaranteed to them. The fact is, that there is a less dearth of good Teachers than of pecuniary means and of good Schools.

The method of instruction now followed in all our principal educational establishments is well calculated to form persons fit to become Teachers as well as to exercise any other of the liberal professions; and the number of these establishments is so great, and that of the pupils in them so considerable in proportion to the population of the country, that

these institutions may be much relied upon for training young persons to the office of Teachers.

Nevertheless, I am of opinion that it has become necessary to establish and to maintain in operation a good Normal School for Lower Canada. In my Report of April, 1846, I expressed my wish that a legislative measure should be passed for that purpose; and I must here renew the expression of that wish; for the necessity of a special School for training young persons to become Teachers remains as pressing as it was then.

I go farther: I am also of opinion that allowing an increase of salary to the Teachers of Model Schools, we ought at the same time to make it their business to train some of their pupils as Teachers, in consideration of a certain premium to be allowed for each of them who should have gone through a satisfactory examination before one of the Boards of Examiners; for I wish that all Teachers, whether trained at the Normal School, the Model School or elsewhere, should equally undergo their examination before one or other of the said Boards. The reason is evident: these Boards are so composed and situated, and have so completely the character of independence of all personal interest and local influence, that the friends of education may rely with safety on the uniformity, disinterestedness and impartiality of all their proceedings, to a degree which it would be perhaps very difficult otherwise to attain. And the list of practical acquirements to which their examination extends, and the power of conveying instruction of which they are entitled to require the Teachers to give proof, under the 50th section of the present Act, are of a nature amply to meet every requirement in this respect.

By conferring on the Teachers of Model Schools the right of training pupils as Teachers, we should give them the chance of adding something to their income, and afford to parents who may have children disposed to devote themselves to teaching, an easy mode of having them properly instructed for that purpose, without inconvenience and without removing from home.

There is another means of instruction which I ardently wish to see placed within the reach of Teachers and School Commissioners, and that is a Journal of Education, upon the plan which I have already had the honor to submit to His Excellency and the Legislature in my Report of 1846. All these means of instruction may be provided either by special Act, or by additions to the Common School Act. I shall therefore, in concluding this Report, repeat the wish I expressed in 1846, for these several legislative measures, and for some others which are also mentioned in the same document.

Now, if to the preceding observations it be objected that the present Law is unpopular and encounters opposition because it is based upon the principle of compulsory contribution, and that the way to render it popular and to have it invariably carried into effect, is to re-establish the system of voluntary contributions exclusively, for raising the sum required for the maintenance of Schools,—I answer, and in so doing I am supported by facts, experience and observation, that the Law being unpopular in certain localities only; and the people in other parts being content and satisfied with it, an alteration of this kind would have an effect contrary to that proposed, and that, instead of rendering the law popular, it would render it in every way unpopular and impracticable.

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I answer also, that compulsory provision for the purpose of educating the children of the people, resembles the Criminal Law in this, that it in no way interferes with or concerns the well disposed. Compulsion for the purpose of elementary education is compulsion only upon those who are indifferent, apathetic, ill-disposed or opposed to popular education; for those who are well disposed and friendly to education are in no way constrained by this compulsion, since, according to the equitable provision which requires from those liable to contribution such sums only as are proportionate to their means, they pay less towards the amount required by law, than they so generously and laudably paid under the voluntary system. Now the number of such persons is great in this country, and to legislate for those who are thus opposed to them on the subject of the Common School Law, would be to legislate for a very small minority of the people.

Compulsory contribution, in cases of necessity and for the common good of the inhabitants, has from time immemorial been practised in Lower Canada. It is by this mode of contribution that, under the law of the country, they have, without foreign aid of any kind, built their churches and raised other religious establishments, which testify so honorably to their good feeling and zeal for the advancement of religion. Now, the people have never regarded as "Taxes" assessments for these purposes, nor as "Taxers" the Trustees appointed by a vote of the majority to impose them upon the assessable property of the parishioners according to its value. And what would have been their satisfaction and their gratitude, if the Government had, by an Act, come forward and offered them one half of the sum required for any of these purposes, on condition that they should furnish the other half! What must have been the extent of their gratitude if, to aid them in improving their lands and giving them additional value, Government had offered them a certain sum on condition that they should themselves furnish as much! What would have been their eagerness to comply with so advantageous a condition! What then ought, for the same reason, to be the eagerness of the inhabitants to comply with the requirements of the School Law, to obtain the aid of which they stand in need in order to procure for their children the advantages of education, which is above all material advantages. What ought to be their gratitude to the Legislature of the country, when, by virtue of a law so liberal as the School Act, the Government offers to contribute one half the means for obtaining this invaluable benefit!

It is idle to say that the people were not consulted with regard to the present School Act, and that they are taxed for education without their consent. Three popular elections have taken place since 1841, and in each session of the Parliament the great majority of its members have by their votes solemnly enacted as law, the principles of that Act, both for Lower and Upper Canada. And moreover, the great majority of the people being now aware of the excellence of these principles, appreciate them and carry them into effect. Four candidates, grand agitators, chief decriers of the present School Law, eminent as such in the highest degree among those who have offered a factious opposition to that law, came forward on the hustings at the late elections, with these qualifications so imposing to the ignorant, prejudiced and duped among the inhabitants, and all four were rejected by an immense majority of the intelligent and sensible electors, with that contempt which a just appreciation of the benefits arising from education and the excellence of the principles of the present School Law, naturally inspired in the people

for these men. The electors thus vindicated, as a people; their character, which had been attacked on this point; they restored the honor of the country which had for a season been compromised by the doings of these factious men, and they at once rendered triumphant the sacred cause of education and the principles of the present Act, so well calculated to procure the benefits of education with certainty and uniformity, for the youth of the country.

The fact is that the inhabitants of Lower Canada were, before the passing of the late education laws, habituated to contribute by assessments, compulsory or voluntary according to circumstances, towards those objects of common interest most dear to them. Why then should any one take pleasure in exciting among them fear, trouble and alarm on the subject of the School Law? Why hold up to them this law, so liberal and just in principle, as unjust, tyrannical and vexatious, and advise them to oppose it? Can any one have by law the right to oppose the law? And if no one has such right, what may not be the consequences of advice so illegal and so pernicious!

The sum required by law for the purposes of education, is not, according to the true meaning of the word, "a tax," but a mere contribution, since it is only required for the immediate benefit of the children of those who pay it,—since it is expended in the locality itself under the eyes of the parents and parties interested, under the direction of those whom the inhabitants liable to contribution have voluntarily chosen for the management of the Schools,—since, instead of being carried out of the locality, this sum has the effect of bringing into it an equal sum, to be therein expended for the same purpose and in the same manner, and has consequently the further effect of distributing money in the locality and making it circulate there (instead of taking it away) to the advantage of the farmers and traders in the midst of whom reside the Teachers and their families, who are so many consumers of agricultural and other produce, which they daily purchase with the pay they receive,—since the School Commissioners are responsible and are bound by law to render an account to the parties interested of the application of both the sums in question and of all their proceedings. Assuredly the sum of £140,572 19s. 3½d. which I have distributed since 1843 for the support of Schools, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, must have contributed to nourish and encourage industry and trade, as well as to give an impulse to education in the country.

But there is one fact worthy of remark, and which ought not to escape the attention of the inhabitants, relative to the contribution by assessment for the support of Schools under the control of Commissioners, chosen by themselves, for the management thereof; and this is, that the small number of individuals who have been the instigators of the opposition got up in certain places against the School Law, and who are in fact the leaders of it, are men who have been but little noted among their country's friends,—among those generous men who have devoted themselves to the public interest and welfare; they have been but little distinguished among those liberal and enlightened men who have taken an active part in the education of the children of the people, and who have been the first to subject their own property to assessment to provide means for the instruction of those children; such, for example, as the members of our Parliament. The present School Law, which is an Act of the most honorable liberality, patriotism and disinterestedness, contains no exemption or immunity in their favour.

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Those, then, who now oppose the School Law, are men whose previous renown is by no means excellent, or very likely to inspire confidence in them; at any rate, they had never occupied themselves with the very important subject of the education of the children of the people, before the Legislature adopted those measures which are now in force for the purpose of ensuring them that benefit.

If again it be objected that the capitation payment required from parents for their children of age to attend School, is unjust, and is partly the cause of the unpopularity of the law,—I reply, that although those who are able to contribute towards the education of the youth of the country, ought to do so according to their means, because education is a common good, advantageous, more or less, to every member of the community; yet as this advantage is not always either personal or immediate, nor equal in degree to all, it is for these reasons just to establish a distinction in the amount required from each person liable to contribution for this purpose.

In fact, all the members of the community profit more or less by the common good derived from general education, each according to the particular position he may hold in society; but those who enjoy the benefits of education either in their own persons or in those immediately connected with them, derive a benefit from it which is immediate and more appreciable than that derived by members of the community who have not themselves the happiness of being educated, nor that of having children to be instructed. It is therefore just, that, all else being equal, a smaller contribution should be required from those persons who have no children to send to school and who are benefited by education only to a certain degree and as it were by its general influence, than from those who are themselves enjoying the benefit of education, or, having children to be instructed, derive a personal and direct advantage from it. The latter ought to contribute something more than the general rate required equally from all liable to contribution for the propagation of education, because they are more especially and directly interested in the success of the cause. It is for these considerations, which are so obviously fair, that the present School Law requires from parents a very small monthly contribution for their children, according to their means, and over and above the contribution by assessment upon their real property, according to its value, to form a sum equal to that coming to the Municipality out of the legislative grant.

This provision gives parents another motive and one usually sufficiently powerful, for taking greater interest in the proper conduct of the Schools. Besides, as this provision now forms part of the law, and parents are habituated to it, it is better not to strike it out; yet, in order to meet in some measure the wishes of the inhabitants in this respect, the Act might be amended so as to narrow the limits of the school age, and to require the payment of the monthly rate only for those between the ages of seven and fourteen, as I have before suggested in my preceding Reports.

Since, however, the monthly rate is only required to supply any deficiency in the amount necessary to enable the School Commissioners to meet the expenses of keeping all the Schools under their control upon a proper footing,—the inhabitants of each parish taken collectively, will gain nothing by this amendment, because since the amount must be the same, if it be raised upon a smaller number of resident children, a higher monthly rate must be required for each.

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When I made my last Report upon Education, I entertained the hope that the working of the present Act would produce a result generally good and satisfactory; and I am happy now to have in my power to say from experience, that I have been but little deceived in my hopes in this respect. The present School Act, notwithstanding its defects in matters of detail, in spite of the unheard of efforts of its detractors to depreciate and render it unpopular, in spite of the systematic opposition made to it (as to the preceding Act) in some parts of the country,—works generally well, and better than any of those which went before it. It, generally speaking, effects more appreciable and solid good, (and good which will be of more advantage hereafter to that interesting portion of the community who form its immediate object,) than any Act which has preceded it, either recently or at a period more remote.

The general good thus effected, so apparent in some places more especially, might have been much greater, had it not been for the artful eloquence, and the culpable proceedings of political aspirants, who, in order to open for themselves a road to distinction, have flattered the prejudices and nursed the excited passions of a class of persons ignorant and indifferent to education. But for this, the success of the Act might have been universal; for since it came in force it has not been one thing in one place and another in another, one thing yesterday and another to-day; it has been every where and always the same. The good resulting from its operation ought therefore to have been likewise the same every where. This happy success, obtained during the 18 months it has been in force, and notwithstanding difficulties of every kind, forms already a conclusive proof in favor of the excellence of the fundamental principles of the present law.

In fact, too many different opinions have been expressed with regard to this law, to leave room for concluding that it is bad in principle, and that it is not, after all, that which will work out most easily and with the greatest satisfaction to the people of the country, that invaluable benefit to their children which is its object. If this law were really as bad in principle as its detractors have stated, they had only, in order victoriously to prove their position, to leave our good *habitans* quietly to try it for themselves, with that calm good sense by which they are characterised. Experience with its facts and witnesses would have proclaimed the defects of the law, supported also by the irrefutable evidence of sensible and well-meaning men, who are most interested in the well-working of an Education Law. These virtuous and thoughtful men whose greatest fault is to be too trusting and to place too much trust in those who come to them and interfere with their affairs, are those who are the most interested in not paying, without effective results, the contributions intended to procure intellectual nourishment for their own children. They would not have failed to discover and to represent to the Legislature, the defects which experience had pointed out to them, and confidently to demand such amendments as might be requisite to free the law from them.

If the present School Law were really bad, it would not require so much trouble, so much running about, so much argument, so much speechifying, nor so much agitation, to prove it so. A thing really bad is soon found out and perceived to be so, the defects of its nature soon become apparent in some way or other. If the law then were really bad, it might have been safely left to time and experience to prove it so. This would have been a sure and simple method to which sensible men, friendly to popular education, could have made no reasonable objection.

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But the decriers of the School Law were not willing to leave the *habitans* to put it quietly to the proof. They banded themselves together against it, and there are no means which they have not artfully tried for the purpose of preventing it from working. It is clear then that they were afraid (and with good cause) of the effects of time and experience. In fact, the decriers of the Law, impatient for the attainment of their purpose, hastened to proclaim it unjust, tyrannical and unpopular. They feared the result of the experiment which they knew would have the effect of undeceiving the people; and this has been precisely its effect in every place where these wandering and raving agitators have not made their appearance for the purpose of perverting the too credulous *habitans*, and of persuading them that the School Law was vicious, that it was their duty to oppose it by every means in their power.

We may therefore conclude that the present Law is only bad for those who have made it so, and that its working has been difficult, useless or null, for those only who have wished it to be so, or who have been imbued with the pernicious doctrines of perverse and ambitious men, interested in leading them astray. For whenever the inhabitants, left to themselves, have acted with a good will and in good faith, the Law has been attended with happy results, under the favorable auspices of the members of the Clergy, of every persuasion, and of the School Commissioners and other friends of education. Whence, also, we may conclude that the principles of the present School Act are good, and are those best adapted for attaining the important end which the Legislature had in view in passing it, since they are those which the experience we have acquired in our own country and in those which immediately adjoin it, has demonstrated to be the most just and most certain in their operation, as well as those best adapted to produce the greatest amount of good to each individual and community, and to the country. The principles of this Law ought, therefore, to be held sacred by all those who sincerely desire to see Lower Canada prosperous and happy.

In brief, I maintain, that we ought to preserve intact, the principles of the present School Law:—

- 1st. Because they are good.
- 2nd. Because they have become law.
- 3rd. Because they have generally worked well.
- 4th. Because for a long time to come it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to have an Education Law the principles of which should work better.
- 5th. Because for the result now attained, the best portion of the community have, every where, made efforts and sacrifices worthy of all praise.
- 6th. Because it would neither be consistent with the interests of education, nor with justice to those who have shewn themselves well disposed to it, that these results and the persons who have obtained them, should be sacrificed.
- 7th. Because the principles of the present Law are those from the operation of which alone, a system of general education can be worked out in a manner regular, certain, uniform, useful and satisfactory to all.
- 8th. Because they are now experimentally known, put in practice and appreciated by all well disposed persons.

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9th. Because the introduction of new and different principles in an Education Law, would lead the people into new difficulties and would give rise to fresh uncertainty, which would discourage and disgust the friends of the cause, and would make the people lose all confidence in the Law.

10th. Because any serious change in the present School Law which would alter its principles and operation, might retard popular education in Lower Canada for half a century.

Defects of the Law.

The real defects of the present School Law are not those which evil disposed persons have alleged against it as a reproach; but those which the friends of education have by experience found in it, in trying to work out the Act fairly and honestly. Its chief defects are the following:—

- 1st. The want of an educational qualification in the School Commissioners or of an obligation on their part to be themselves educated, before they can preside over the education of our youth; while a qualification in property is exacted.
- 2nd. The want of obligation on the part of the Teachers to undergo an examination before one of the Boards of Examiners within a limited and brief period.
- 3rd. The want of authority to the School Commissioners to sue for the recovery of the School Assessments before a magistrate resident in the County or before the Circuit Court.
- 4th. The want of power to bring such suit at any time after the expiration of the Scholastic Year, for arrears due upon such assessments.
- 5th. The want of power to the School Commissioners to amend the Assessment Rolls themselves, upon complaint and good cause shewn, during the thirty days for which the rolls remain deposited with them.
- 6th. The want of power to compel the Corporations of Towns to pay the sum required by Law, to the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners.
- 7th. The want of exemption from School assessments in favor of ungranted lands in the Townships.
- 8th. The want of power to the local visitors to interpose in certain cases.
- 9th. The want of means, to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Education, for the publication of a Journal of Education, and for otherwise diffusing useful knowledge.
- 10th. The want of Normal Schools. The two last mentioned defects may be remedied by special and distinct legislation.

There are divers other defects in the Law which it would well be to remedy; but as they are of a minor kind, it is of no importance to give a list of them here. Perhaps it might be as well not to call attention to them, for fear of leading the School Commissioners astray. It will be sufficient to shew by what amendments they can be obviated, if it be deemed expedient.

Different Systems of Education.

Nevertheless, the defects of the present Law, and the opposition it has encountered in many parts of the country, have led well disposed persons to seek

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some efficacious remedy for the supposed evil; some proposing amendments; and others different systems of education, for the most opposed to each other and to the present School Law; such as:—

1st. To entrust the education of our youth exclusively to the Clergy, granting them an aid in money, to be expended for this purpose in such manner as they may think best, in the same way as is done with regard to colleges.

2nd. To entrust the elementary education of our youth exclusively to the people, granting them pecuniary aid, to be expended by School Commissioners chosen and elected by them, in such manner as they may think best.

3rd. To entrust the education of our youth exclusively to the Executive Government of the Province, with power to centralize all executive powers in the office of the Superintendent, assisted by some advisers, and with power through his subordinates to compel parents to pay for, and to send their children to School, and to appoint for the inhabitants, School Commissioners, school books and regulations.

4th. To establish a purely voluntary system of contribution for raising the sums required by the present Act, leaving its other provisions, however, untouched.

5th. To give, in all cases, out of the sum coming to each Municipality, a sum equal to that which the inhabitants may raise either by regular assessment or by voluntary contributions, for the support of the Schools under the control of School Commissioners.

6th. To entrust the elementary education of our youth, entirely to the care of the rural Municipalities, granting them, for this purpose, the aid allowed by the present Law, with power to constitute other local authorities, and to raise the sums necessary for the maintenance of the Schools under the control of the Commissioners.

7th. To limit the number of Schools to one or two in each parish, in order to establish and maintain them on a better footing; and to compel the inhabitants, by some system or other, to contribute towards their support, for the education of the children from all parts of the parish or Township who might attend them.

8th. To place at the disposal of the Superintendent an Education Act containing no fixed rule, no details, and no restrictions, but only stating certain principles which should serve him as a basis and guide his conduct, but with power to him, as far as should regard the means of management and the raising of requisite funds, to carry out these principles in the manner he might think best, and subject to no control.

9th. To enact two Education Laws, one for the Protestants and another exclusively for the Catholics, with a Superintendent under each Act.

10th. To have but one Law for all cases, and but one system of general education, with a Superintendent General and local Superintendents, that is to say, for each District or County.

Such are the different systems of education which have been proposed. In theory each of these systems of education appears to have its merits, and sometimes even a special advantage over the system now in operation in this country under the present School Law; and at first sight one might be inclined to prefer one of them to the present system; perhaps each of these systems has also its real merits; but it cannot be denied that the present has also its merits,

and that being more known, it will be easier to carry into effect in a manner useful and satisfactory to all. I am, besides, intimately persuaded, that if for the sake of remedying some inconveniences which may still be met with in the working of the present system, one of those before mentioned were adopted, we should meet with inconveniences still more formidable and perhaps with insurmountable difficulties which we cannot now foresee, whereas we are aware of the inconveniences in the present system, and of the difficulties which may yet be met with in working it, and to them we can, therefore, easily apply an immediate remedy, by means of amendments easily made to the Law.

Each of the before mentioned systems would require developments which no one could work out better than their respective authors; they are all based on new principles which shew more love of innovation than experience, and they might all together become the subject of considerations forming of themselves matter for a considerable volume, which few persons would have the leisure or the wish to read.

I shall content myself, therefore, with offering in this place very succinctly, my objections to the entire adoption of any one of these systems of education, as a substitute for that we now have.

And if it be objected to me, that the present system is superannuated and of too old a date for the necessities of the age,—my reply is, that as far as we are concerned, it is still a new system, since we have only just begun to put it into practice, and that though as yet little known, it rests, nevertheless, on a real and immutable basis, since this system is that which is in operation in all constitutional countries where a popular system of education is in operation,—and that long experience acquired elsewhere, and more especially by our neighbours in the United States, and of late so successfully in Upper Canada, proves to demonstration that the fundamental principles of these Education Laws are those which are consistent with the necessities of the free and enlightened nations of modern times. Our system of education is therefore as much a new as an old one, and in this respect deserves as much confidence as any other. It will not be pretended, I think, that the people of Lower Canada have not also their education, their men of learning, and a feeling of their rights and dignity, or that they ought to be treated as regards the means of public instruction, as are certain nations in another hemisphere, whom oppressive laws hold arbitrarily bowed down under the humiliating yoke of absolute and despotic Governments. If the inhabitants of Lower Canada deserve to be thus treated, they ought to renounce the glorious title of British Subjects; and to quit for ever the neighbourhood of the free and happy race who inhabit the land by which our beautiful country is bounded.

All philanthropists admit that it is lawful to do good to men in spite of themselves; such is the obligation of fathers towards their children, and such is more decidedly the obligation of governments towards fathers of families and towards their children. Now education is the greatest good which fathers of families or governments can bestow upon the children under their control. It is necessary then to provide for the welfare of the children of the people by giving them the instruction of which they stand in need, without the consent of the people and in spite of the people, if they are not of themselves able to provide it or are not disposed to lend their aid to the work; but this inappreciable service must be rendered to

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the children without depriving the people of their just rights, without harshly interfering with their customs, without obliging them to change their habits, without wounding their feelings, without attacking their religious faith, without exciting their prejudices and without obliging them to contribute beyond their means or beyond the amount necessary for the success of the undertaking. Now many of the proposed systems would in effect infringe these maxims, inasmuch as they would take no account of circumstances, and would violate what an intelligent people hold most sacred,—their liberty and their rights as men.

1st. To entrust, by a general law, the education of our youth to the exclusive care of a heterogeneous body of clergymen like that of Lower Canada, necessarily occupied with the spiritual care of their flocks, would be to divert their attention too much from the duties of their holy office; it would be to subject them to suspicion, by forcing them in this manner upon the people, and would bring them into collision with other members of the community and sometimes with those of their own body; it would be to expose them to opposition and even to persecution at the hands of evil disposed and wicked men, and to the loss of all that moral influence which they might otherwise use, as they have always done; in a manner so salutary for the cause of education as well as of religion.

The clergy ought, of right, to have the control only of the moral and religious part of education, unless by the vote of those liable to contribution freely expressed by means of elections, they are called upon to take part in the material and fiscal departments of the Law.

The fact is, that to force the clergy upon the people with regard to this portion of the Education Law, would be to injure the cause of education itself as well as the sacred ministry. It would consequently be to injure proportionately the cause of morality and religion, the teaching of the principles whereof must form the basis of every good system of primary education. A number of facts tend powerfully to support this opinion which I firmly hold, which I formed long ago, and which nothing has yet been able to alter.

Under the operation of some of our older education laws and under that of 1845, the clergy were necessarily members of the body of School Commissioners. It was enacted that the resident priest or minister of the most numerous religious congregation should be *de facto* a School Commissioner for his locality. But in certain localities, more especially in new settlements, where the population is less homogeneous than in those of older date, it became difficult to decide upon this principle, who had the right to be the School Commissioner; and this provision of the Act was sometimes the source of very serious inconvenience. Yet this is the principle upon which the right to be the School Commissioner must be founded, unless we admit all the resident clergymen into the body of School Commissioners. In this case the number of School Commissioners would neither be regular, fixed nor certain. It would continually vary more or less according to circumstances, and this variation would be the origin of difficulties which it would take too much time to detail in this place. Some would be local, and others would have reference to the Education Office, where the Superintendent, in the examination which he is called upon to make of the School Returns and other documents, and in the final action which he has to take upon them, ought to have a uniform and regular number of Commissioners upon which to guide his decisions.

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Many members of the clergy also remonstrated strongly, under the operation of the law of 1845, not against the privilege of being School Commissioners *de facto*, but against the task imposed upon them of being so in conjunction with others elected by the people; who were not in all cases agreeable to them, and against being made jointly responsible for the acts of men often incompetent and sometimes even opponents of education, whom ignorance or blind prejudice had forced upon them as their colleagues.

I wish therefore that the Law should leave to the clergy and the people the care and privilege of making their own mutual arrangements, and of working together voluntarily in this matter for the greater advantage of our youth. For these reasons I had no part in those provisions of the Act of 1845 under which the clergy were made *de facto* Commissioners of Schools. On the other hand I had no part in those provisions of the present Act under which they have no longer the privilege of being so: my advice, on the contrary, was that the right should be left to them since it had been granted them by the law of 1845, but with permission to renounce it at any time within two months of that at which the election of School Commissioners was to take place.

Nothing is of more importance than to ensure the active and constant co-operation of the clergy in the local working of the Elementary Education Law; nothing also is more certain than their willingness to give this aid, whenever the performance of their ministerial duties will not be seriously impeded by their doing so. The past offers us many examples in support of what I have asserted. But a clergyman may still be elected a School Commissioner by the inhabitants who are of his religious persuasion, when he may wish to be so and upon such conditions as he may think desirable for the better promotion of education and morality among our youth; and if I had any reason to think that he could not be so elected, I should most willingly urge the adoption of the 5th and 6th sections of the Bill on which the present Act was founded, which were first modified and then struck out by the Legislature in the session before last of the Provincial Parliament. I think it well to give these two clauses in this place:

“ V. And be it enacted, That at such meeting the persons duly qualified to vote thereat shall elect five School Commissioners: Provided always, that the resident priest or minister of the most numerous religious denomination (such congregation not forming less than two thirds of the population) shall be of right a School Commissioner, over and above the number elected as above prescribed.

“ VI. And be it enacted, that any priest or minister of any persuasion, being of right a School Commissioner by virtue of this Act, may at any time during the first two months of the scholastic year, renounce the exercise of this right by his formal declaration delivered in writing to the Chairman of the School Commissioners; and that any priest or minister, being a School Commissioner by virtue of this Act, who shall refuse or neglect to perform his duties as such during two months, shall forfeit his office of School Commissioner during his residence in the Municipality in which such refusal or neglect shall have taken place, but may be elected one of the School Commissioners at any subsequent election.”

By the Edict of 1695, Article 25, public education in France was entrusted exclusively to the clergy. This regulation, though much relaxed in practice, continued in force until 1789. It was admitted that there were serious inconveniences in the right thus vested in the clergy to appoint and remove teachers.

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To remedy these inconveniences the *Trois-États* proposed to add to the 25th Article of the Edict of 1695, a provision by virtue whereof the examination previous to the admission or removal of a Teacher, should be conducted by the *Cloze* in the presence of four of the principal inhabitants of the place, and under the auspices of the municipal assemblies.

Since that time, the clergy have been alternately admitted or excluded in the direction of public instruction, according to circumstances and the predominant policy of the Government or Legislature, until 1833, when the university system was introduced, under which the clergy is all but excluded from the direction of primary education.

It was the same in Lower Canada under the operation of the old Education Laws, and under the two last Acts.

These facts which have occurred in Catholic France and in Canada, prove that it is better to abide by a system of public instruction under which no party is excluded: that is to say, a system under which the clergy, the people and the Government, have each their legitimate share of power and co-operation in the work. It is thus that we can assure to each individual and to the whole community the rights which belong to them, since the clergy, the people and the Government represent all the classes of society. It is by these means that we shall unite every interest in favor of education, and shall excite and cherish among the great elements of which society consists, that feeling of reciprocal dependence and that concord which create strength and afford the best guarantee for the success of any undertaking. Now what is the fairest and the most laudable undertaking if it be not that which is so eminently calculated to advance the interests of christianity and of society, by giving to our youth that instruction of which they stand in need, and ensuring that attention to their education which they require in order to make them useful and virtuous citizens?

2nd. To entrust, by a purely democratic law, the education of our youth solely to the people, more especially at the present time, without any special adviser or guide, without any general director to assist and direct them in their proceedings, would be to place it wholly in inexperienced hands, unskilled and incompetent to carry out the law in a useful manner, or conformably to the wants of the community; it would be to expose the cause of education, as well as that of morality and religion, to the danger of succumbing, under the influence of agitators, to the weight of ignorance, and to the popular prejudices of which they would take advantage.

3rd. To entrust, by an absolute law, the education of our youth to the Executive Government, who should either directly or by the intervention of a Superintendent, carry it out everywhere in an arbitrary manner, by centralising all executive powers in the hands and at the Seat of Government, would be to expose the law to odium, and to the danger of becoming often a dead letter, by reason of the distrust which this would of necessity excite in the clergy of every denomination, and in the people,—by the want of local co-operation, and perhaps by an opposition and resistance so general and so strong that no power could prevent its effect; it would be to deprive the clergy of their just right of co-operating in the working of the law, more especially as far as regards moral and religious education, which ought to be especially their province; it would be to deprive the people, the fathers of families and those liable to contribution, of the legitimate share which in these capacities at least they ought to have in the

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organization of the local authorities and the carrying out of the law; it would be to deprive the people of an important part of their elective franchise, and of one powerful means of practically convincing themselves of the necessity of providing instruction for their children, and of doing this, at least in part, themselves, knowingly and freely as good citizens and fathers of families; it would be to deprive the people of every means of themselves acquiring practical instruction; through the part which they would otherwise be called upon to take in the performance of a paternal duty, in that important business which ought to be so important and so dear to them; it would, at any rate, be to discourage and disgust them with education, by the state of exclusion and isolation in which they would be forced to remain towards their own children so far as regards their education.

I go further: to deprive the clergy and the people of their legitimate share in the local working of any general Education Law and in popular instruction, would be to deprive them of the exercise of a natural right, and to calumniate them both, since it would be to say that they are both either opposed to education or incompetent to contribute effectually towards its attainment: it would be to throw contempt, without sufficient reason, upon the ministry of auxiliaries so justly jealous of their right to assist in carrying into effect any liberal Education Law, and in providing for the instruction of our youth; it would be to deprive ourselves for the future of that assistance we have hitherto so happily derived, from the zealous, potent and much-to-be-desired assistance of their intelligence, their influence, their efforts and their sacrifices; for the friends of education are numerous in Lower Canada, more especially among educated men. A legislation of this kind would be a veritable monopoly of public instruction, similar to the university system which has excited in France so much just remonstrance on the part of the clergy and of all good fathers of families.

4th. To establish, for the purposes of public instruction, a system of contribution purely voluntary, left to local authorities who would themselves be subject in like manner to the voluntary system, would be to subject the law to impediments and difficulties of a still graver nature, to irregularities and uncertainty in its operation, yet more great and serious than those already conjured up, with so much success in some localities, by the decriers of the two last Education Acts.

If in order to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of certain localities, an Education Law were passed, having for its basis the system of voluntary contribution, for the raising of a sum equal to such portion of the legislative grant as the inhabitants or the School Commissioners might think fit, on conditions purely optional and therefore voluntary, it is certain that there would be in the law neither that regularity, uniformity nor certainty in its operation which it ought of necessity to have; still less could it have those important and desirable results, the attainment of which the legislature and all true friends of education, and all those who wish to see their country prosperous and happy, ought decidedly to keep in view. A system of this kind was tolerated under the Education Acts of 1841 and of 1845, and those whom experience and observation can teach, are now convinced that no Act of which the fundamental principle is a system of purely voluntary contribution, can ever obtain that success which the interest and honor of our country have long required.

Thus then, if to meet the demands of a slender portion of the inhabitants of the country, an Educa-

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tion Act were passed giving the people permission to raise the requisite sum by voluntary contributions; it must be with such limitations and restrictions that the sum required must necessarily be raised, and that the local authorities and teachers might with all certainty reckon upon the working of the law, and upon its result for the welfare of the youth of the country. It would be necessary that the permission accorded to the inhabitants to raise the required sum by voluntary contributions should not extend beyond the two first months of the scholastic year, and notwithstanding this permission, the authorities should be at the same time bound to lay the assessment for school purposes upon the property liable to the same, to make up the Assessment Roll and to deposit it in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer in the course of the said two months, after which it should come into force in thirty days from the date of the deposit, if during that time the sum required by law should not have been paid into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, who should in that case be bound to transmit a certificate under oath of this fact to the School Commissioners, and this under a severe penalty, recoverable in a summary manner. On these conditions being complied with, but not otherwise, the Assessment Roll, to be made and deposited during the two first months as aforesaid, should become a dead letter for the then current year.

5th. On the other hand, if, yielding to circumstances, the inhabitants should be by law entitled to reckon upon a sum, out of the portion of the legislative grant coming to them, equal to that which they might raise by voluntary contribution or otherwise, this ought only to be done in favor of a certain number of new and very poor parishes, the agricultural revenue whereof, according to the then last census, should not exceed a certain amount, by which their poverty would be sufficiently established, at least with regard to their means derived from the source aforesaid. I have already suggested an exception of this kind in my Report of 1846.

Nevertheless, no one of these provisions is to be found in the Common School Law of Upper Canada, passed by the same men, in the same Session of the same Parliament, although the Superintendent for that portion of the Province mentions in his last Report, that in several localities, the preceding Act, based on the same principles, would not work at all. For there also the word "Tax" has been made a handle of; coercion has had its opponents, and the two last Common School Acts their opposition.

Out of 2,925 School Districts in Upper Canada, 336 were apparently without schools in 1846; and the local authorities of 20 Townships had omitted to send School Returns to the Superintendent-in-Chief of Education for that year.

6th. To entrust public instruction to the Rural Municipalities, or to make it dependent on them in all material and administrative matters, would be, according to me, the most uncertain of all the provisions which could be adopted in a law, or rather that which would most certainly arrest the progress which has been made and destroy education. The experience of more than five consecutive years, and the annals of the said Municipalities, prove the correctness of my opinion in this respect. In proof of what I now say, it would suffice to cite, as examples, what has taken place at Nicolet, at St. Martin, and at Dundee.

In truth, the annals of the Municipalities are filled with proceedings and facts, which have been there ostentatiously registered, against public instruction. It gives me great pain to make the statement, but I

owe it to justice and to the holiness of the cause which has been specially entrusted to me, to state that the intervention of the Rural Municipalities has excited more real difficulties, more impediments of every kind to the working of the School Laws since 1841, than all other causes put together. No parties have taken more advantage of the defects and ambiguities in the two last laws than the Rural Municipalities, more especially of the clerical error which by some inexplicable fatality gives the Rural Municipality the power (very ambiguously however) of amending the Assessment Roll made by the School Commissioners. I could write a volume in support of this allegation if this would be either necessary or useful; but the fact is one of public notoriety, and all that I could say more than I have done would therefore be superfluous and useless. For this reason I think it right to stop here, and to state most peremptorily, that it would be dangerous to entrust the smallest share in the working of the Elementary Education Law, to the Rural Municipalities.

7th. To limit, by any act of general legislation, the number of schools according to some one fixed principle, would be perhaps the thing which it would be most difficult so to do as to promote the cause of education and to meet the exigencies of the case.

The principle to be adopted as the basis, upon which the number of schools should be determined, must be either the extent of the Parishes or Townships respectively, or the number of children of age to attend school therein resident.

To limit the number of schools according to the extent of inhabited ground, or according to some fixed distance, would be in many cases to expose the schools to be overcrowded with children, and in others to be attended by very few pupils; for the population is not everywhere equally distributed. To make the number of resident children of age to attend school the basis of limitation, would be to expose a great number of the children to the danger of being deprived of the benefits of education, by reason of the extent of country over which they are frequently dispersed and the difficulties of transport.

On the other hand, the plan of establishing, without any attention to these principles, only one or two schools in a Parish, would not remedy the serious inconveniences hereinbefore mentioned; and there would be so much injustice in compelling the inhabitants to contribute equally to these two schools, that the measure would be enough to make them rise *en masse* against the law.

From the establishment of only two, or even of only one school in each Scholastic Municipality, one of two things must necessarily result; either the greater number of the children could not attend school for the reasons above mentioned, or if they were able to do so generally, it must be to the great detriment of their morals, their health and even of their education itself; for in such case there must inevitably be, as regards the Teacher, a want of proper superintendence and of sufficient attention to each in particular, and as regards local accommodation, a want of room, air, and perhaps of proper cleanliness; and the pupils would thereby be exposed in a high degree to the loss of their time, of their habits of diligence, and of their morals and health besides. I have visited schools where the children, crowded and in disorder under the influence of these circumstances united, presented a pitiable appearance. Such would, however, be the fatal consequences which, under the most favourable circumstances, would inevitably result from the establishment of a single school, or even of two schools, in each Parish or Township, unless

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several diligent and able Teachers were obtained for each school, and spacious and comfortable accommodation provided for the children, who by reason of their number, and the distance they live from the school, ought to be divided among three or four schools; this would subject the School Commissioners to the same expense without obtaining an equally good result, and without giving the parents or the children the same satisfaction which they might afford them by having several good schools.

It is therefore best to leave to the School Commissioners, as heretofore, the power of fixing the schools under their control as to their number as to them may appear most proper to advance the interests of education, and most consistent with concomitant circumstances; provided, however, that their decision in this respect be approved by three resident School Visitors not being School Commissioners, in order to prevent the schools from being unduly multiplied. They might also, and the provision would be a very proper one, be obliged to establish a Model School whenever the number of resident children of age to attend school should be over 1000, with full liberty to establish one when the number of resident children between the age of seven and fourteen should be under 1000, if their means should allow them to do so. But they might establish an Elementary School on a superior footing even when it should not be a Model School.

8th. To entrust the education to the arbitrary direction of the Superintendent, by virtue of an Act which should contain but a few clauses, embracing only the fundamental principles which were to serve as his basis of action, and leaving all the details at his disposal, would be to hold him up as a mark for opposition, and to cause his duties to become much more difficult than they now are, even if he should give the clergy and the people the full share, and even more than the share they now have in the local working out of the law.

When, in compliance with the evident intention of the 5th article of the 50th section of the present Act, and in the performance of the duty assigned to me by the 3rd article of the 35th section, I recommended the teaching of the English and French languages simultaneously in our own Model Schools, a cry was raised by correspondence in a public journal against this recommendation, at first because the thing was considered impracticable, and afterwards because it was pretended that it is not required by the Act, and the Superintendent was accused of assuming a power which the law did not give him. This fact justifies us in supposing a thousand others of the same kind which would not fail to occur, if the Superintendent were left with power to legislate *ex officio* in education matters.

Nevertheless, the friends of practical education understanding how important it is for the better conducting of daily business, and for the greater advantage in social relations, to speak and write both English and French well, these two languages, which have become universal in Europe and on this Continent, are now taught simultaneously in our best schools, to the great satisfaction of all parties interested.

The principal reason which has been assigned in support of the proposal for having an Education Law which would contain only a few clauses as above mentioned, is, that any other law will always be, like the present Act, too diffuse and too complicated; that for the greater number of the parties interested it will be obscure and unintelligible, and that the proposed mode of legislation would remedy this evil.

But are we very sure of attaining the end proposed in this respect, even by means of a law which should contain only a few fundamental clauses? And then, admitting that these clauses were perfect in themselves, can we be certain that the Superintendent, in the details which he is empowered to add to the law, will not abuse his power, and that these details will not themselves be obscure and sometimes contrary even to the principles of the law? At any rate, the Superintendent would be constantly exposed to be reproached with both these faults, and this perhaps even without reason, and without foundation,—and then what becomes of his ministry?

It is easy to say that the School Act is diffuse and complicated, obscure and unintelligible; but under the peculiar and difficult circumstances in which the inhabitants of this country are placed with regard to one another, it is not so easy as people think to abridge and simplify this Act, and at the same time to leave in it all that is necessary; it is not so easy as people think to render it more clear and intelligible without introducing into it fresh obscurities and ambiguities. It is very easy to destroy a law by abandoning it to be the butt of caprice and bad passions, and handing it over to the mercy of party spirit and the ambitious influence of personal interest which will accelerate its ruin; but it is not so easy as it is supposed, to draw it up better, or really to make it perfect, more especially when so many persons whose business it is not and who are without experience in the matter, insist upon having a hand in the work.

The legislation of all enlightened countries shows us that good laws, and more especially good education laws, are the result of calm and persevering experience, acquired by long and continued observation, and profound and unceasing meditation. Nearly three centuries have passed away since the foundations of a system of Public Education were first laid in France, and yet the law there is still very far from giving perfect satisfaction to all. An influential portion of the community urgently demand another system of instruction, and it seems that the Legislature has not yet done with this important question, since the Minister of Public Instruction has but very lately laid the draft of a new Education Law before the Chambers. The present Common School Law for Upper Canada is the third since 1841, and it contains 45 sections, to which 11 others have been since added by way of amendments, under an Act passed for that purpose during the last Session of Parliament. The Education Law of the State of New York, on which that of Upper Canada is founded, (as our own is also in part,) contains 200 Sections, and has been twice amended since 1841.

We are not, therefore, justified in expecting very soon to have a perfect Education Law, however succinct and brief it may be; more especially if, as heretofore, so many persons have a hand in it, and if it be got up in too much haste. We ought to endeavour to have all our laws as liberal, as clear and succinct as possible, and, above all, those which immediately concern the interests of the people and the carrying out of which is entrusted to them; but it is of the greatest importance not to change them too often, and we should do so the less frequently because by every change we render the working of the law more difficult and more uncertain.

The people of Lower Canada are still but little accustomed to carry out themselves the laws by which they are governed; it may even be said that except the Imperial Act of 1791, by virtue of which the people of Lower Canada first enjoyed a constitution, they have had as yet but two laws entrusted

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to them to carry out, up to the time of the Union Act. These laws are, the Act of 1796 for the maintenance of Public Roads, and the Common School Act, which underwent frequent modifications up to 1836, when it ceased to be in force. For it cannot properly be said that the Agricultural Act, and that establishing Commissioners for the Trial of Small Causes were of a nature to require much co-operation on the part of the people, although they derive much benefit from them, and more especially from that relating to Agriculture.

The people of Lower Canada, still generally possessing but little education, and more particularly but little accustomed to take part in carrying out the laws by which they are governed, are naturally enough afraid of those of which they do not at first thoroughly understand the object and the means proposed for its attainment; witness the opposition which they made to the Road Act, and which has been made to the present School Law in some parts of the country. But at the same time it may be truly said that when they are accustomed to the working of a law, they become attached to it as to their household gods; witness again the affection they shewed for this very Road Act, when under a new law they were forced to abandon it; witness also the attachment they already shew to the present School Law.

In fact the people now understanding better the object of the School Law, and the means which it places at their disposal for the attainment of its object, have, generally speaking, learned how to appreciate the Act and to bring these means into practice in a manner which does honour to their feelings and to their natural good sense. The people are beginning to get accustomed to the working of the law; they take part in it with interest and even zeal, and appreciate its good results. It would therefore be very inadvisable to turn them aside and discourage them by a legislation entirely different, which must necessarily have the effect of losing for them all the fruit of that experience which they have acquired at so great a sacrifice.

The inhabitants of Lower Canada, like those of Scotland, where the system of elementary instruction produces such admirable results, will soon contract by practice the habit of paying less attention to the law and to its weak points,—less to the legality of the means and proceedings of those who carry it into execution,—less to the rules and formalities to be observed in the matter of contribution, than to the objects of the law, which they will soon come to feel and know as if by intuition.

By enacting yearly, as we have done in this country since 1838, new and very often very different laws for the same purpose, laws too which are continually amended, the people are fatigued, disgusted and excited, and I may say demoralized by being made unquiet, distrustful, inconstant, turbulent and ungrateful towards their own friends. For inconstancy, ingratitude and instability in a people are in fact demoralization. Unhappy is the nation which is a prey to them. If ingratitude is not in our day punished with death, as it was under the laws of one of the most enlightened people of the civilized world, it is not the less now, as it was then, a degrading vice.

It is important then, for the interests of public morality as well as of popular instruction, not to make too frequent and serious changes in a law so general in its application as the Elementary School Act, the execution whereof, in order that it may be easy, ought to be as simple and as agreeable to the people as possible.

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9th. The project of a double Education Law, or of a system of double superintendence for matters relative to public instruction, one to be exclusively for Catholics and the other exclusively for Protestants, would, according to me, be as impracticable as it would be impolitic. The principle of such a system, if admitted, would do but little honor to the country as regards the civilization and liberality of its inhabitants, and the less because its application might be claimed to an infinite extent; for there are among Protestants a number of religious sects, different and exclusive, who are as much opposed to each other as they are to the Roman Catholic Church.

A double Education Law! or two separate departments for the superintendence of Public Instruction! In good sooth we might as well at once introduce the double system into every other administrative department; we might have for instance two shrievalties, two judicial benches for each kind of court, two commandants of the militia, and perhaps also two parliaments and two governors. It is evident that the system of double superintendence for public instruction is impracticable; it would be as inconsistent with the principles of true philosophy as with those of true political economy. I will not therefore stop longer to discuss this exclusive proposition. It is a sufficient guarantee against the possibility of interference with the religious principles of any one, that the inhabitants who are in a minority in any given locality, should possess, as they do under the 26th section of the present Act, the privilege of establishing dissentient schools for themselves, where the principles of their religious belief may be safe from insult and from any spirit of proselytism, the practice or influence of which they might have reason to fear in the Common Schools.

It is in vain to say, that this advantage is better assured by the law to the inhabitants of one religious persuasion than to those of another in Lower Canada: for, if it be true that the Catholics are in a majority in the Seigniories, it is equally true that the Protestants are in a majority in the Northern and Eastern Townships and in the Judicial District of Gaspé; so that the inhabitants of either religious persuasion who are in a majority in some parts, are in a minority in others, and *vice-versâ*. This fact proves how important it is, for the sake of peace and of that Christian fraternity by which we ought all to be bound together, more especially in matters relating to the general and common good, like public instruction, that the inhabitants of any religious persuasion who are in a majority in any Municipality, should be liberal, tolerant and charitable towards those who are in the minority, because those who are in the majority in one place, have always some of their religious persuasion who are in a minority elsewhere; because also, by that continual fluctuation to which the elements of society are subject, those who are in a majority to-day, may be in a minority to-morrow; and because, the sympathy between men of the same religious faith, as between those of the same political creed, being always great and inevitable, those in a majority, whose fellows being a minority in some other place, should be ill-treated, would be led to bitter recrimination and even to reprisals, the painful and distressing consequences of which could not be prevented.

Under the former Education Acts of Lower Canada, the inhabitants in a minority had not by law the right of establishing dissentient schools; all the schools under the operation of the Act were necessarily common, and all the resident children, without any distinction of origin or religious belief, had easy and free access to them, and every thing went on

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apparently as well or better in this respect than under the operation of the present School Law.

By means, however, of the books adopted in the mixed schools in Ireland and the use of which is rapidly extending in Great Britain, in the United States and in Upper Canada, we can now more easily have our Common Schools on a good footing under the present School Law than we could under former Education Acts.

It is not to be inferred from this that religious and moral instruction ought to be banished from our Common Schools. Certainly not! Religious and moral instruction must be the foundation of every good system of public instruction. But there are places where we must yield to circumstances, and in the schools in which we must prudently abstain from all dogmatic instruction during school hours. In these special and exceptional cases, the charge of such religious instruction ought to be left to the members of the Clergy of the several religious persuasions, and to the parents. This special instruction ought then to be given in the churches under the auspices of the clergymen of each religious persuasion, and in the family circle, under the care of the fathers and mothers, by means of particular instructions, of good advice, good books, and good example, used in all cases, for this object so important to society, with the same care and devoted attention as if the children did not attend school.

There is nothing, however, to prevent Teachers, in charge of Common or Mixed Schools, from teaching between school hours, and to children of their own persuasion, the principles of the religion professed by their parents. This portion of the local administration of the law ought to be entrusted to the clergymen of each religious denomination, who, in directing what books relating to morals and religion are to be used, may, at the same time, direct what part Teachers of their own religious persuasion are to take in teaching the principles of religion; the thing ought to be understood, and was understood so well under the operation of our old school laws, that without any special legislation on the subject the practice was generally very good.

I am therefore of opinion, that the provisions of the 26th section of the present Act are sufficient for the purpose which the parties interested have in view, giving, however, to the Trustees of dissentient schools all the rights and privileges which are requisite to constitute them a distinct Corporation for the management of the schools under their control, and making them independent of the School Commissioners for the locality in which they reside.

10th. Of all the faults of the present School Law which have been announced by its opponents, that provision which constitutes only one Superintendent of Education is, according to them, the greatest. But the law, new and imperfect as it otherwise is, like its predecessors, operates generally well under the administration of only one Superintendent. In the Lower Provinces, and in several of the United States, where nothing is spared in providing for the education of the children of the people, and where the people are so prosperous, the general working of the School Law is entrusted to a single Superintendent for each State.

There are, it is true, twenty-two Superintendents of Education in Upper Canada, whose salaries are paid by a special tax, levied for this purpose upon the inhabitants, by the Municipal Councils. But the inhabitants of Upper Canada, living on a soil and in a climate much more favorable for agricultural pur-

poses, are rich in comparison to those of Lower Canada; and yet they complain of this provision in their Law, and their Common School Act does not work better there than ours does here, although they have no political aspirants to decry the law for the sake of gaining popularity with the inhabitants. If I had not a knowledge of these notorious facts from other sources, I might support my statement, by the grave and elaborate correspondence upon the subject of education, inserted in No. 9 of the *British American Journal*, published in this city.

With regard to this question, if I consulted only my personal interest, I should willingly agree to the appointment of a Superintendent for each County, or at least for each Judicial District, as proposed, because the duties they would have to perform would tend greatly to lighten the work and responsibility of the Superintendent-in-chief. But there are general interests which I have no right to sacrifice to any particular interest.

If the proposed measure has its good side, it has most assuredly also its bad side. It would be absolutely necessary that these Superintendents should, as in Upper Canada, be indemnified for their disbursements and travelling expenses, and paid for their time and trouble, by means of an additional tax to be levied on our poor country people. And one of two things would happen; either we must levy and allow them a tolerably handsome sum, for the purpose of ensuring the services of educated, fit and zealous men, of independent means, or we should not generally be able to induce men having these qualifications, and an honorable standing in society, to abandon their business for the purpose of taking upon themselves the duties assigned to a County Superintendent. Not to speak of the unpleasantness of the duties, the emoluments would not be worth their while. Yet these qualifications are indispensable in a Superintendent of Education, and unless he possessed them in a high degree, with many others, such as energy, activity, patience, prudence, impartiality, and justice in all his proceedings, in all his doings, in all his actions, in every step he took, it would be much to be feared that his ministry would be rather an embarrassment and a nuisance than an efficient and useful office. These Superintendents must also have a strong feeling of subordination and of perfect submission to the orders of the Superintendent-in-chief, otherwise it would be impossible to reckon upon that regularity and uniformity so desirable in the working of the law. Now, men, possessing the qualifications above mentioned, and whom the offer of a trifling gain could not tempt, would not generally be willing to accept an office of this kind upon these indispensable conditions; and it cannot be concealed that, as these indispensable qualifications might be wanting in some of the men who would offer themselves for the office, they would be incompetent to perform its duties with advantage. It is not those who, having nothing to sacrifice, might, in consideration of a small indemnity, offer their services as local Superintendents, who are the men most suitable to the office; and whether they were competent or not, this indemnity must, of course, be paid to them by means of a special fund which must be furnished either by the parties liable to contribution or by the Government. From all this it may be inferred that far from being able to reckon upon useful and efficient co-operation on the part of the local Superintendents, we should have every reason to fear that they would contribute to embarrass the local working of the law, and to occasion an increase of expense without producing any effect or result tending to the advancement of the cause, for each would wish to act upon his own system.

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And then, to whom should the appointment of these local Superintendents be entrusted? To the people? But, if it be left to the people, especially at a time when there remains still so much of prejudice and even of excitement, there would be too much cause to fear that their choice would fall either on candidates more anxious for the office than competent to perform its duties, or upon persons very worthy and competent indeed, but whose disposition, which might not be sufficiently attended to before-hand, would not be such as would make them fit to perform the duties of the office of Superintendent, with all that advantage which might otherwise be reasonably expected from their ministry. For a taste for the thing is necessary as well as zeal and devotedness to it.

On the other hand, if the appointment of the local Superintendents be left to the Executive Government, it might be scarcely more judiciously exercised, and appointments might be made, at least sometimes, from political considerations, in order to place zealous partisans in power, and in this case the Superintendents would be so many agents, so many ministerial supporters, more occupied with politics, and with the wishes of their masters and the means of keeping them in power, than with public education and the means of extending its benefits. The superintendence of education might thus become a political office, by which the opposition to the law would be necessarily increased, or at least opposition would be excited to the superintendence, and to the prejudice already existing in some places against compulsory assessment would be added political prejudices still stronger and perhaps uncontrollable.

In a country like Lower Canada, where the population is mixed, and composed of members divided into different religious persuasions, the several shades of political opinion are stronger and more decided than in a country where the population is homogeneous and of one and the same religious creed, and anything that would tend to give to education a political turn, or even a political colouring, would necessarily excite the opposition of one party or another. It is therefore very important, for the common good of all, that in this country the direction of public instruction should be placed on a basis perfectly independent in these respects, independent of all political influence or consideration; otherwise, all things being equal in other respects, it would never command the same degree of success. For the rest, I do not stand alone in this opinion, and among those who hold it with me and who have paid attention to the subject of public instruction in this country, I have pleasure in citing the opinion expressed upon this subject by the Honorable Judge C. Mondelet, in his letters upon Elementary Education. The talents of the Honorable Judge, his patriotism and the very particular attention which he has given to the subject of public instruction, give great weight to his opinion on the matter in question.

Under the Upper Canada Education Act of 1843, the Provincial Secretary was *de facto* the Superintendent of Education for that portion of the Province, having an Assistant who, under his direction, was bound to do everything which the law required of the Superintendent. Now the office of Provincial Secretary was necessarily, as such, a political one, and thus a political character and influence were in effect given to the Department of Public Instruction, which was pleasing enough, it is true, to the ministerial party, but which was repudiated by the opposition. The consequence was that the Assistant as well as his superior, had both to encounter a strong resistance from the opposite party.

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And, by this provision of the law, the name, consideration and influence which he stood in need of for the effective performance of his duty, were denied to the functionary who was virtually charged with all the work, and his labor was still further augmented by his being placed under the necessity of corresponding constantly with his superior on the subject of education. These inconveniences being taken into consideration, this provision of the law was repealed in 1846, and the superintendence of education was taken from the Provincial Secretary and thereupon ceased to have a political character.

Under the Elementary Education Law of the State of New York, on which that of Upper Canada is based, the Secretary of the State is *de facto* the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with an Assistant; but even now, feeling the inconveniences to which I have alluded above, the people demand that the Department of Public Instruction be made independent of politics, as it is in the Eastern and Western States.

Now what ought to be the salaries of the County Superintendents for the conduct of public education? It has been supposed that the sum of £150 would suffice for each, in addition to £100 for travelling expenses and other incidental disbursements. Now there are 36 Counties in Lower Canada, and at the rate aforesaid the 36 Superintendents would absorb the sum of £9,000 per annum.

But a proposal is made to divide Lower Canada into no more than 20 School Districts, and to appoint a Superintendent of Education for each of these, with the salary above mentioned and the same allowance for travelling expenses, &c. These 20 Superintendents would still absorb not less than £5,000 yearly. This latter plan appears more inviting, and yet it will be seen that considering the resources of the country it would subject the administration to very considerable additional expense.

Another plan proposed is to appoint a Superintendent of Education for each Judicial District with the salary of a judge of the Circuit Courts, that is of £500 per annum, payable out of the Public Chest, but without adding anything to this for travelling expenses and other contingent disbursements. At this rate, admitting that the County of Ottawa be erected into a Judicial District, as from its population, its distance from Montreal and the difficulties of transport, it ought to be, six Superintendents of Education would cost the province the sum of £3,000 annually, besides the expenses of the Education Department, under the charge of the Superintendent-in-Chief for Lower Canada. An expenditure of this amount for one single object, the advantage of which is sufficiently problematical, is a subject worth considering more than once.

Thus stands the matter. Nevertheless if it be deemed expedient to provide for the appointment of local Superintendents, I am of opinion that District Superintendents would be better than County Superintendents, and that six would be a number amply sufficient. This number is preferable, because in the first place it would be more easy to obtain educated and zealous men; in the second place, it would make the machinery of the Education Department less complicated; and in the third place because it would be easier for the government to pay all the expenses out of the Public Chest. In this case the local Superintendents might be appointed by the Governor in Council with the advice and by the intervention of the Superintendent-in-Chief, their powers being such as should not tend to deprive the School Commissioners of the exercise of the rights conferred on

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them by their election by the people. It should at the same time be clearly understood that the office of these Superintendents should have no political character. In any case, it is urgently requisite that more liberal aid than heretofore should be afforded to the Education Office which is in many respects in a state of absolute suffering.

It is, however, very easy to obtain an equally good result without the co-operation of such Superintendents, by means of the local Visitors provided for by the Act, who without removal from their homes or any travelling expenses whatever, are able to visit the schools in their respective localities with as much zeal, interest and earnestness as pleasure. This system was put into practice, with great advantage, under the old education laws of Lower Canada, and there is nothing to shew that it cannot again be made use of with the same good effect.

This plan of superintendence is preferable because its operation is entrusted to men who, by the fact of their being residents in the midst of the persons liable to contribution, have a personal knowledge of the places and persons concerned, which enables them to judge better of facts and things; because they are identified with the inhabitants in all their local interests and in all that concerns their common welfare; and because their residence on the spot, their local influence and identity of interest with the parties liable to contribution, and more especially with the heads of families, ensure their real and effective co-operation with the Superintendent and School Commissioners.

It has been objected to by some, and has even been represented as ridiculous, that exalted functionaries, civil, judicial and ecclesiastical, should be School Visitors, as they are under the 33rd section of the present School Act. But this plan was practised with advantage under the operation of the old Lower Canada school laws, and it is the practice in all civilized countries where a regular system of public instruction is in operation, and particularly in France, and in Prussia the model country in matters of legislation connected with primary education. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, public instruction was under the management of the judicial and civil Magistrates, the Bishops and Curates, and even now under the law of 1833, the local Visitors or Superintendents of Schools are the Mayor, the Curate, the Justices of the Peace, the Attorney General, a Professor of some College, and a Teacher of some primary school, the two last being appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction; and in Prussia the local Visitors are the resident Magistrates and Ecclesiastics and three fathers of families. The co-operation therefore of the high functionaries mentioned in the 33rd section of our Act is neither exceptional, unusual, impracticable, nor ridiculous.

I am morally certain that if they were called upon to do so, these functionaries would willingly lend their aid to the well working of an Elementary Education Law. I ground my belief mainly upon their patriotism, but also upon the personal interest they have in so doing. In fact who has more interest than the clergy, or than the men who occupy the upper ranks in society, in co-operating in the well-working of any Elementary Education Law? Possessing public confidence and power and a proportionally greater share of the material advantages of society, they are more than their fellow citizens bound to afford their example and co-operation in the cause of public instruction. For these reasons they are bound to co-operate in carrying into effect any Elementary Education Law,—and they are the more

strongly bound to do so, because the public power is requisite to the success of such a law.

Now, as the appointment of local Superintendents must concentrate in the hands of one man all the powers of superintendence, and all administrative and official influence, it would necessarily have the effect of striking out of the list of co-operators all the well-educated and well-disposed residents possessing local influence and immediately interested in the well-working of an Education Law. They would in fact be kept at a distance, and obliged to be silent and idle spectators, or to act merely as informers with regard to what might be passing under their eyes in the business of public education. Yet it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that these men, knowing what they owe to themselves and to the distinguished position they occupy in society, would ever willingly consent to play such a part, even if some possible good to the cause of elementary education might result from their so doing; and if they refused, as they undoubtedly would, where and how would the Superintendent, with all his power, procure the information necessary to enable him to become acquainted with the true state of things? And under such circumstances who would guarantee him against mystification, so easy to practise in many respects, and upon a political character perhaps, whom it would be known could only be personally present at most twice a year? And if any mystification be practised, more especially with respect to the moral conduct of the Teachers, who can say to what degree the ridicule and the evil might not extend? And who could remedy the evil or ward off the imminent danger in which a portion of the youth of the country would be placed of being by turns corrupted and corrupters? I say, a portion only of our youth, because I am willing to suppose, that a number of worthy and excellent Teachers would not willingly be either the authors or the accomplices of such mystification, nor otherwise forget themselves for want of continual superintendence. There are among them some who need only God and their own conscience as their judges. But it is not impossible that a certain number of Teachers, more especially in the present state of things, without love for their calling, and without a sufficiency of moral and religious principle, should for want of local and constant superintendence, conduct themselves in a manner prejudicial to the welfare of that portion of our youth who should be entrusted to their care. I come therefore, as I have always done, to the conclusion (and this is my favourite principle) that the local working out of the law ought to be left to the parties interested, and that the superintendence over the Schools and Teachers ought to be as local and as continual as possible.

Besides, in spite of all that may have been said about the present School Law and the School Visitors mentioned in the 33rd section, I have still sufficient confidence in their willingness, their intelligence, their patriotism, their love of sound principles and of elementary education for the people, to be convinced that the Legislature will not be disappointed in its expectations, in leaving to them the power it has entrusted to them to superintend and visit in a satisfactory and useful manner the schools in actual operation in their respective localities. I am persuaded that when the excitement raised by agitators shall have passed away, when the contempt which they have sought to create for the law shall be replaced by confidence in it, when for egotism and care for material interests there shall be substituted everywhere that respect and submission which is due to the law, and when, putting aside their prejudices and comprehending better the object of the Act, the people, acting in a spirit of charity and self-denial, shall be more generally

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disposed to unite their efforts and their means to those which all well intentioned men are ready to employ for the purpose of more surely attaining the object of the law,—the School Visitors will not be found lagging behind. They will not be slack in making it their business to vindicate their honor from attack, by adopting decisive measures for testifying their good will towards the cause of education for the children of the people.

The officers specially appointed, such as the School Commissioners, have by law the right of official superintendence over the schools; and it is their duty to visit them at least twice in the course of the scholastic year, while the Visitors designated in the Act, and part of whom are Ecclesiastics, Magistrates and other persons of equally high standing, without having any character of authority, have over the schools a constant superintendence of good will, charity and zeal, which interferes in no way with the rights of the parents and of those liable to contribution, nor with those of the School Commissioners elected by them. This superintendence is necessarily attended with a high degree of moral and religious influence which is known to be always so powerful and efficient in all undertakings of a popular tendency. It is also accompanied by that monied influence which is not a matter of indifference in such undertakings. This superintendence, therefore, is well worth any which can be obtained by paying for it.

As in all other countries where christianity and the salutary influence of the clergy over those who compose the great Christian family is duly appreciated, the clergymen of all denominations are *de facto*, under the present law, Visitors of the Schools of their respective congregations, and there is no necessity to do anything to excite their zeal in favor of the cause of popular education, the most sacred after that of religion itself. As members of the community, the clergy are interested in the success of this cause as much as any other body, and their mission makes it also their duty to contribute to this success to the utmost of their power.

In any case, the clergy have naturally the superintendence of all that relates to morality or religion, by right of their divine mission, and by the confidence which both the Government and the people so justly repose in them. And, being of one mind with their fellow subjects as to the benefits and necessity of secular education, the clergy will always be disposed and ready to make sacrifices for this object, if they be not shut out from the schools by exclusive legislation. Nor can it be dissembled that the influence and co-operation of the clergy are necessary to the success of the cause. It is therefore very important to preserve and fortify this precious influence of the clergy over the schools, in order that they may still be, as they have always been, our fellow workers and benefactors in the business of education.

Let the present system then have a trial of two or three years, and if the Visitors fail in their duty, the clergy and the people will have no reason to be surprised, or cause to complain, if the Legislature should assign them *Masters*; for the sake of the welfare of our youth.

Moreover, it is not mere superintendence over the schools and those to whom they are entrusted, however necessary and successful this may be, which will procure us good Teachers, or will even most contribute to crown their labours with success if they are not themselves sufficiently educated; this must be done by providing means for training and instructing them, and for paying them adequately for their

services. The most important point, then, is first to find out what these means are, and then to put them in practice for this double object. I am therefore of opinion that any one of the sums mentioned in the former part of this head, whether it come out of the pockets of the people or of the Government, would be much more profitably employed if, instead of paying the local Superintendents, it were applied to the training of Teachers, by means of Normal Schools, and to their instruction by means of a Journal of Education, and of Public Libraries to be established in each Municipality, as well as by means of travelling writing masters,—and also to the proper remuneration of the Teachers, more especially of those who are placed at the head of Model or Superior Schools.

In the United States, travelling masters give lessons or *lectures* on almost every branch of practical instruction, and sometimes even of speculative education; and in Ireland they are about to adopt this mode of teaching, for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity of acquiring a better Agricultural Education. Now I cannot see why the same plan should not be adopted for the instruction of the Teachers in Canada; and I confess that for a long time I have cherished the idea of doing so myself in my visits, (at least to a certain degree,) by assembling the Teachers of a County for the purpose. For a number of years endeavours have been made to carry justice to the doors of those to whom it is to be administered; and I see no reason why the same plan should not be adopted to carry to the doors of the Teachers that instruction of which they stand in need. It is upon the basis and especially the practice of teaching that they most want instruction; and it is accordingly to these very important subjects that I should have most particularly called their attention, if time and circumstances had permitted. I have only been able to do it partially by means of Circulars.

A good hand writing is essential to success in business, and is looked upon as of so much importance, that distinguished Professors from our own Colleges have come into the Cities for the purpose of taking lessons from writing masters, in order that they might be able themselves to teach the art upon principle to the pupils committed to their charge. In a dozen lessons a good writing master can completely change a bad hand writing. One week or thereabouts would therefore suffice for each Municipality; the expense would be insignificant and the result immense.

But if it be desired to ensure still further the efficiency of the services of the School Visitors, as constituted by the 33rd section of the present Act, it will be necessary to give them further powers in certain cases, and even to make it their duty to report half-yearly to the Superintendent of Education. This report would be independent of that of the School Commissioners, and would serve to corroborate it or to shew the non-performance of the conditions required for obtaining the legislative grant. In this case the law should require that they should have visited the Schools of the Municipality and have personal knowledge of the manner in which they had been kept, and more particularly of the ability, activity and moral character of the Teachers. I shall therefore suggest an amendment to this effect among those which I propose to be made to the present School Act.

Amendments Proposed.

The amendments hereinafter enumerated are it is true rather numerous, but they are not all of equal importance. For this reason I think it right to state

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at once, that those of which I most earnestly recommend the adoption are such as relate to the 3rd, 21st, 26th, 27th, 32nd, 37th, 38th, 39th, 43rd, 50th and 51st sections. The amendments which relate to these sections, are in my opinion those which it would be most important to make to the present School Act, and I guarantee that neither they nor the others of minor importance which I have to suggest, will have the effect of altering the fundamental principles of the law, or of materially changing the course of proceeding generally adopted in the country for carrying it practically into effect.

Let the following amendments be adopted, framing them in as simple and clear a way as possible, and in harmony with the principles of the law; and then let it be agreed and stated frankly to the people, that the School Act so amended, and entrusted for its local working to the clergy and parties interested of whatsoever origin or religious persuasion, shall be the Education Law for the generation now growing up, until it be itself capable of legislating for its wants and establishing for itself a better law for the purpose: let it be agreed, I say, everywhere and unanimously that such shall be the Elementary Education Law for Lower Canada; and I am morally certain that with two or three years of experience, properly seasoned with firmness, patience and prudence, it will work well every where, and at least as well as any other. A declaration of this kind would indeed be *good news for education*.

But whatever be the Education Law, it is necessary, for the success of this cause so fair, honorable and important to the material, moral and intellectual interests of the people, as of all others which essentially concern the people, to have the constant and active concurrence of the counsel, efforts and sacrifices of all those who are interested in it, and more particularly of those who are able to appreciate it, in its principles, in its working, and in its effects, which are so beneficial and so valuable for all.

1st. The third section to be so amended as to vest in the Governor in Council, by the intervention of the Superintendent of Education, power to appoint School Commissioners, Assessors and a Secretary-Treasurer in each scholastic year after the last day of August, if at that time there be no School Commissioners or School Assessors, or if the election of School Commissioners shall not have taken place according to the requirements of the law, or if the valuation of assessable property and the assessment thereof for school purposes shall not have been made by the School Commissioners and Assessors.

2nd. The 4th section to be so amended as to give power to the Chairman of the School Commissioners in office,—or in case of their refusal or neglect to do so within the proper period,—to three proprietors of real property resident in the Municipality, to call, in the manner prescribed by the said section, a meeting of the inhabitants to proceed to the election of School Commissioners to supply vacancies, and to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, or one of them, present at the meeting,—or in their default to one of the proprietors then present,—to preside at meetings of the inhabitants held for such election. Provided always, that the School Commissioners in office shall and may act as such for all the purposes of the Act until they are replaced by others.

3rd. The 51st section of the Act to be totally repealed, and the sole qualification required of School Commissioners to be an educational one. Provided always, that the Superintendent shall have power to dispense with such qualification in one or more persons, if circumstances should require it.

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In cases where it may be judged expedient to require a property qualification, the same to be limited to £100, taking the valuation of assessable property made by the Assessors as the basis for calculation. Provided always, that even in these cases clergymen shall be exempt from the necessity of such qualification.

4th. The 18th and 20th sections to be amended so that for the future, whenever there shall be any opposition on the part of the inhabitants to the decision of the School Commissioners, regulating the division of the Municipality into School Districts, or determining the sites of school-houses, the question shall be left to the arbitration of three Visitors, one to be named by the School Commissioners, another by the party opposing, and the third by the two Visitors so named, or in case they cannot agree upon a third, then by the Superintendent of Education, on the requisition of the Arbitrator named by the School Commissioners; the whole to be done within a limited time.

5th. Provision to be at the same time made for obliging the School Commissioners, within one year after the amendments shall take effect, to establish a Model School for boys, upon a proper footing, whenever the number of resident children between the ages of 7 and 14 in the Scholastic Municipality shall exceed 1,000.

6th. The 3rd article of the 21st section to be so amended as to give the School Commissioners the power to assess by School Districts; if they deem it expedient, for the building of school-houses; except for building a Model School or the special school for girls, because each of these schools is a school for the children of the whole Municipality.

7th. Provision to be made that the School Commissioners shall have power to *take* lands, if necessary, for the building of school-houses, at a price to be fixed by Arbitrators, as proposed in the 2nd Article of the 22nd section of the original draft of the present School Law, which was as follows: "To take possession, and they are hereby empowered to take possession of any ground which they may at any time require for the erection of school-houses thereon, (not exceeding one in each School District,) on paying the value as ascertained by Arbitrators, in the manner hereinafter provided: Provided that such ground shall in no case exceed half an arpent in superficies, without the consent of the proprietors, in any place without the limits of any village; and provided also, that there be no inhabited house upon any ground of which the School Commissioners shall take possession under the authority of this section: Provided always, that in case of arbitration, the School Commissioners shall name one Arbitrator, and the opposite party shall name another, within three days, reckoning from the time at which he shall have been required to do so by the School Commissioners; and in default of his doing so, the Arbitrator appointed by the School Commissioners shall proceed alone in the arbitration, and shall pronounce his decision;—and if two Arbitrators be appointed they shall appoint a third before proceeding, or if they cannot agree upon the choice of a third Arbitrator then the Superintendent of Education shall appoint one upon the requisition of the Arbitrator appointed by the School Commissioners;—and the decision of the sole Arbitrator or of any two of the Arbitrators shall be final and conclusive, and upon their paying or tendering the sum fixed by the Arbitrators the School Commissioners may take possession of the ground, and if any resistance be offered to their

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“so doing; any Justice of the Peace shall, upon their requisition and upon proof on oath and to his satisfaction of such decision and tender, issue his warrant to any bailiff or constable to put them into possession; and for all the purposes of this section the party lawfully in possession of the ground shall be deemed the proprietor thereof, and the sum ascertained by the decision aforesaid as being the value of the ground may be paid to such party, and the claim of any other person to such land or to the money paid for the same shall be for ever foreclosed.”

The motive of this provision is, that in a school District where the inhabitants are opposed to the Act or to the School Commissioners, no person will be willing either to lease or lend them a room in which to keep the school, nor to lend them or give them ground for the site of a school-house, and the efforts of the School Commissioners to get a School in operation may thus be paralysed.

8th. The 11th article of the 21st section to be amended, by providing that the local fund arising from the assessments and other sources, and the share of the legislative grant for schools coming to the Municipality shall be divided among all the School Districts in portions proportioned to the number of children resident in each between the ages of 7 and 14 years; and that the portion thus assigned to each School District shall be wholly applied to the paying of the Teacher of the School then in actual operation under the control of the School Commissioners.

9th. The 12th article of the 21st section to be so amended as to make it obligatory on the School Commissioners to require payment of the monthly rate only for children between the ages of 7 and 14 resident in the Municipality, whether they attend the schools under control or not, excepting always those who attend private or independent schools within or without the Scholastic Municipality, and also idiots, and non-sane persons, and such as are deaf and dumb. Provided always, that resident children between the ages of 5 and 16 years shall have the right of attending the schools under control on payment of the monthly rate fixed for those between 7 and 14 years.

10th. The 4th article of the 21st section to be amended, by requiring that the dismissal of a Teacher by the School Commissioners be approved by three resident Visitors not being School Commissioners; and that if there be any opposition on the part of the Teachers to the decision of the School Commissioners thus submitted for the approval of three School Visitors, the question shall be left to the arbitration of three Visitors, one of whom shall be named by the School Commissioners, another by the opposing Teacher, and the third by the Visitors so appointed, or if they cannot agree upon a third, then the Superintendent of Education shall name him at the instance of the Arbitrator appointed by the School Commissioners.

Provision to be also made to oblige the School Commissioners to require in every case, from each Teacher whom they shall engage, a certificate of his moral character, signed by the *Curé* or minister of his religious persuasion, or by at least three of the School Commissioners or School Trustees for the locality in which he shall have resided for the then last six months.

11th. Provision to be made for obliging the School Commissioners to adopt no other course of study in the schools under their control, than those mentioned in the 10th article of the 50th section.

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The Trustees of each School District to be obliged to make, yearly, and in the course of the first month of the scholastic year, an enumeration of the children of age to attend school, and to return the same on oath to the Chairman of the School Commissioners, in the course of the same month, under a penalty.

12th. The 14th article of the 21st section to be so amended as to give the School Commissioners in office the power of suing persons liable to contribution, for all assessments and school contributions, at any time whatsoever, and whether for the current year or for arrears, before any Magistrate in the County, or before any Court of Commissioners for the Trial of Small Causes in the County, or before one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, at their option.

13th. Provision to be made that the costs of suits for the recovery of any assessment or contribution for school purposes, or of any penalty which may be imposed under the 11th, 28th, 38th or 52nd sections of the Act, shall be borne by the parties refusing or neglecting to comply with the requirements of the law. The right of appeal by *certiorari* to be taken away from the Defendant in such cases, or the Defendant to be bound, under a heavy penalty and on pain of all damages, to continue the proceedings and have the matter so carried by him into appeal, decided without delay.

14th. Provision to be made that in cases where the judgment shall be against the Defendant in such suits as aforesaid, the Judge shall have power to cause the doors of the Defendant to be broken open, and even to sentence him to imprisonment, if payment be not made within one month after the judgment is pronounced.

15th. The 23rd section to be amended so as to give power to each School Commissioner, individually, to sue or bring an action in the name of the Corporation of School Commissioners, upon their authority or order to that effect.

16th. The 27th section to be amended so as to authorize the Superintendent to admit the Returns from a certain number of Scholastic Municipalities, the inhabitants whereof may not, by reason of their poverty, have been able to raise the whole sum required by law,—to allow them, out of the sum coming to the Municipality from the legislative grant, a sum equal to that which the School Commissioners may have been able to raise,—and even, in certain cases, to allow them the whole of the share coming to them, if with the Return of the School Commissioners and the certificate of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Superintendent shall be furnished with a certificate from three non-resident Visitors, certifying that a greater sum could not be raised. Provided always, that the number of such Municipalities shall not exceed thirty.

17th. The 27th section and the 32nd to be further amended so as to prevent the Superintendent from receiving returns from any School Commissioners, which shall not have been approved by at least three Visitors not being School Commissioners, and being resident, (or taken partly or wholly from places beyond the limits of the Municipality, if there be not three resident therein,) such Visitors stating that they have visited the schools mentioned in the Return; and the statement being made in a form to be appointed for the purpose by the Superintendent.

18th. Provision to be made that the School Commissioners shall, under the 37th section, have power to raise, by assessment upon assessable pro-

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erty, a further sum of 30 per cent, one moiety thereof to be applied to assist the School Commissioners in founding a public library, under the immediate auspices of the Priest or officiating Minister of their religious persuasion; this sum to be over and above the sum required by law to be raised for the purpose of equalling the share of the legislative grant coming to the Municipality for the year.

19th. The 37th section to be further amended so that all real property shall be assessable for school purposes, and subject to hypothecation and sale (if necessary) for the recovery of the assessments imposed for schools, whether they be in Townships or Seigniories,—excepting always unoccupied lands, that is, lands which are unoccupied and not in cultivation, and continuing also the other exceptions mentioned in the same section.

20th. The 28th section to be amended so that the School Commissioners shall be bound to make the valuation of assessable property, and to fix the rate of assessment and the sum to be paid by each individual, as well as the monthly school rate, within two months after the passing of the amending Act, and in each subsequent scholastic year within the first two months of such year; either for the scholastic year then last past, if need be, or for the current scholastic year, or for that then next to ensue.

21st. The 35th section to be amended so that the Secretary-Treasurer and the President of the Municipal Council may be jointly bound to furnish, free of cost, to the School Commissioners of each Scholastic Municipality, an authentic copy of the Valuation-Roll of assessable property, if need be, within eight days after a formal requisition for the same, each under a heavy penalty recoverable in a summary manner, with the costs incurred in recovering the same.

22nd. Provision to be made that those liable to contribution shall have power to raise the sum required for School purposes by voluntary contribution; provided the whole amount of the sum required, be deposited in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners within the first two months of each scholastic year, and provided the Secretary-Treasurer shall transmit without delay to the Education Office immediately after the expiration of the said two months, a certificate attested on oath, that he is in possession of the said sum, or that he has placed it at the disposal of the School Commissioners for school purposes. In this case the rate and assessment roll which the School Commissioners were bound to make and publish, shall be null for the then current year, otherwise it shall be in full force, and carried into effect either with regard to the whole Municipality, or to the School Districts therein the inhabitants of which shall not have paid their portion of the required sum by voluntary contributions as aforesaid.

23rd. The 29th section to be so amended that all monies leviable for school purposes shall be payable to the Secretary-Treasurer on demand at any time during the scholastic year; provided always, that the School Commissioners in office may sue for the recovery of the assessments and monthly school rates at any time, either for the then current scholastic year or for arrears due for former years; provided also, that if the School Commissioners shall not have fixed the general rate and the assessment on each individual, and also the monthly school rate, during the course of the first two months of each scholastic year as aforesaid,—the Governor General in Council may, by the intervention of the Superintendent of Education, appoint School Commissioners at any time during the rest of the scholastic year, and such Commis-

sioners shall, by the mere fact of their appointment, be empowered to fix during the rest of the scholastic year or in the course of the then next year, and either for the year then current, the year then last past, or the year then next,—the rate of assessment, the assessment on each individual, and the school rates above mentioned; and to recover the amount thereof at any time during their continuance in office,—and moreover to do in their said quality all things necessary for the purposes of the law.

24th. The 39th section to be further amended so that the School Commissioners in office, and not the "Municipal Council," shall have the right of revising and amending, if need shall be, the Valuation-Roll made by the Assessors, whether such Assessors have been appointed by the School Commissioners, the Municipal Council or the Governor; leaving, however, the other provisions of the said section, except the two last *provisos*, which should be entirely struck out; because they relate only to matters which will have been provided for by preceding enactments.

25th. The 43rd section to be amended so that the Municipal Corporations of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, respectively, shall be liable to be sued, if they or their Treasurers refuse to pay to the School Commissioners the sum required by law; or the revenue arising from licences for taverns and places of public entertainment, to be charged with the payment of a sum equal to the share coming to each of the said Cities out of the Common School Fund.

26th. The 49th section to be amended so as to provide that the balance of the share of the Common School Fund coming to Lower Canada, which has not yet been claimed or paid, and which, under the present law, cannot be so for the payment of Teachers, may be appropriated by the Superintendent of Education as an aid towards building and repairing school houses, or towards founding public libraries in each Scholastic Municipality, and towards assisting the two Associations of Teachers at Quebec and Montreal to form each a special library for the use of their members,—in such manner as he may deem most conducive to the progress of education.

27th. The 52nd section to be amended so as to enable any person to sue for the penalty which may be imposed under the said section, whether such person be or be not otherwise charged to carry the law into effect, or be, or be not qualified to vote at the election of School Commissioners or School Trustees, or do or do not reside in the Municipality.

28th. The 10th article of the 50th section to be so amended as to require that after the 1st July, 1850, the Teachers of Schools kept under the Act shall respectively undergo an examination before one of the Boards of Examiners, and according to the rules prescribed in other respects by the said section; and so as to declare that the said Boards, respectively, have the right to designate and approve the books which are to be used in schools under the control of School Commissioners of their respective religious persuasions, except such books as relate to morality and religion;—and that three or four Members of each Board shall be changed every three years by the Governor in Council, through the intervention of the Superintendent of Education, in the month of July or later; the three or four Members who are to go out of office being, in the first instance, previously determined by lot. The remainder of the section to remain as at present.

29th. The 26th section to be amended so as to give the Trustees of Dissident Schools corporate rights for themselves, and to make them perfectly

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independent of the School Commissioners of the Municipality, and of their Secretary-Treasurer. In this case, the Trustees of the Dissident Schools to transmit to the Board of Education a Return of the number of resident children between 7 and 14 years of age, and belonging to dissident parents, in the same Municipality. In order to preclude any counter claim in this respect on the part of the School Commissioners representing the majority of the inhabitants, the Trustees ought, like the Census Officers, to be sworn to ascertain and return truly to the Education Office, the number of resident children belonging to dissident parents as aforesaid.

Remarks.

Such are the amendments which experience and my knowledge of the facts make it my duty to submit for the serious consideration of the Provincial Legislature, and to pray them to adopt, either by re-enacting the present Act so as to have an opportunity of introducing them, or by passing a separate Act, as was done for Upper Canada on the 28th July, 1847. I think it unnecessary here to assign the reasons for the several amendments, after what I have before observed; but I ought to state that if it be deemed proper to adopt them, I shall be able to ingraft them into the Act without in any material degree affecting its fundamental principles.

If, on the one hand, I have shewn myself, (as I think I ought to do,) the friend of constitutional principles and the liberties of the people, so far as either may be applicable to the working of a general law for the instruction of a heterogeneous body of youth; if I have shewn myself disposed to bend to circumstances, and sometimes even to yield to prejudices, when I have had reason to believe them invincible;—it will, on the other hand, be readily conceded that I have shewn neither partiality, weakness nor fear of speaking what I thought, and that reposing, as I have ever done, full confidence in the patriotism of the Members of the Legislature, as well as in the good will and devotedness of my fellow-citizens to the cause of popular education, I do not yet fail either in courage or in hope.

The Legislature has taken a decisive step, the majority of the inhabitants of this important portion of the Province have taken another;—the impulse is given, the law works generally well for the attainment of its object; and some amendments to be made as additions to it, and then a solemn declaration that such shall be the law, would enable the School Commissioners eventually to make sure of attaining the objects for which it was enacted.

If courage, firmness and zeal be necessary to carry out a law against which, in some places, ignorance, prejudice, selfishness and personal interest have as it were risen in arms,—perseverance, patience and uniformity are also necessary in carrying into effect the proper means for making it understood, liked, and appreciated by the people.

Let us begin by convincing the people of the permanency of the law, and they will soon learn to believe in its practicability and utility: they will believe in its liberality and in the benevolent nature and excellence of its principles;—and having at once full confidence in the law and hope in its successful working, they will not then fail most willingly to unite their own efforts and sacrifices to the generous and laudable contributions of every kind, made by their true friends in order to carry it out successfully.

The fact is, that we have not yet given the present School Law that full trial which it ought to have, in

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order to justify the conduct of those who demand its repeal,—since the Act has scarcely been in force more than eighteen months. Yet, people talk of and advise us to try all sorts of other systems of Primary Education, even an heteroclitic system, where, in a single proposition, we are offered the choice of trying two systems of instruction, both compulsory, so far at least as regards the raising of the necessary means of supply. We are denied at the same time the privilege of making a longer trial of the present system, under the false pretext that it works well nowhere. On the other hand, supported by the voice of the numerous friends of the present law, I demand that it be fairly tried for at least three or four years more. It is therefore apparently agreed by all parties that it is still necessary to try one system of education or another. Now, if this be the case, we may fairly conclude that, trial for trial, it is better worth while to make a long trial of the present system, with the easily made modifications which experience has shewn to be necessary; for a system which appears well balanced and fine upon paper, and seems in theory to be easy to carry into effect, is not always so in reality, and often fails when actually tried.

Our business, at present, is to legislate for the greatest advantage of a people as yet but little educated, and little accustomed to public business. Now, to convince such a people of the utility and advantage of a new law imposed upon them, facts are much more necessary than argumentation and dialectics. Above all, we must have experience, which comes necessarily from facts that without it would lead us to no conclusions. But experience in matters of legislation is not acquired in one year, nor even in a sufficient degree in two or three consecutive years, more especially in matters relating to public instruction: witness what has taken place, with reference to this subject, in other countries, during several centuries past;—whence it may be inferred, that if we continue thus to give the people of Lower Canada a new Education Law every year, they will never gain experience, and therefore will never be instructed by facts, with regard to the subject now under our consideration.

It is by practice that the people will learn to comprehend and appreciate the law; for practice is a sure mode of gaining experience, instruction and the power of appreciation at the same time.

Under the present law, the compulsion operates only against ill-disposed persons, by obliging them to contribute towards the instruction of the people generally; the Act is an assistance to the well-disposed, who, until lately, bore the whole expense. Whereas the system proposed to us would be necessarily compulsory upon both; and then what injustice would be done towards those well-disposed persons who have already made so many and so laudable sacrifices for the general diffusion of useful knowledge!

Then, too, under the provisions of the present law, all parties interested are called upon to take an active and responsible share in its local working, whereas under the system which is proposed to us, there would be a centralization of absolute powers for the whole carrying out of the law, and the parties interested, if they were allowed any share in the work, would only be the passive instruments of the supreme will. Now, I ask whether such a system would not be one calculated to inspire the people with indifference or even with apathy, rather than with interest and a spirit of self-sacrifice for the education of their children? I ask whether such a system of exclusion and isolation is not more calcu-

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lated to prepare the people for helotism and servitude, than for the appreciation of their constitutional rights, and of the knowledge requisite to enable them to exercise those rights at all times and in all places, with confidence, certainty and success?

Besides, it is not the poor, but the rich, the covetous and the selfish, those who have no children to be educated, and those who, from motives of personal interest, are disposed to speculate upon the prejudices of the people, who complain of and oppose the present law. The poor find their interest in the operation of its principles, and demand its continuation as a boon. And under the operation of no other law have the children of the poor attended schools in such large numbers and so creditably. The fact is that in the eye of the law, as it now stands, there are no poor children as regards the objects which the Act contemplates, even if their parents be too poor to contribute a single penny towards the attainment of those objects. These children are, by the Act, placed in the same position as to their education as the children of the rich, with whom the law confounds them as *equals* and *brethren*. By the system which it is wished to substitute for it, and under which there would be but one or two schools in a Parish, a crowd of children would be deprived of the benefit of attending them, either because having too far to travel in order to do so, they would be in want of the requisite clothing, or because their extreme youth or their infirmities would not allow them to come so great a distance. Slight clothing might not, in many cases, prevent the children from attending school, even in severe weather, if they were only as near to it as they generally are as things now stand; but clothing too light or not adapted to the season, bad shoes, for instance, might make it impossible for them to do so, if they had a long way to go, as must be the case if the innovation preached up by certain parties, be adopted. Once more, this new system would be wholly for the advantage of the rich, who would always have the means of sending their children to school, whatever the distance might be, since they could even use a carriage of some kind for the purpose, while every thing, even to the possibility of transport, would be adverse to those of insufficient means, and more especially to the children of indigent parents.

Thus, under the operation of the existing law, the children of the poor without being exposed to the humiliating stigma to which they would be subjected by a distinction which the Act repudiates, have an equal chance with the children of the rich to obtain instruction, and equal right to partake with them of the intellectual food with which they desire to be nourished. This is one of the fundamental principles of the present law; a principle assuredly most liberal and most philanthropic, and one which does infinite honor to the Legislature. See No. 7 of the *Systems of Education proposed*.

Nor is it true, that in the few localities where the present law has worked badly, the opposition to it has come from the inhabitants of one origin only, but those of British as well as those of Franco-Canadian origin have alike opposed it; witness what has occurred at Dundee, at Russeltown, and in some of the Eastern and Western Townships. I do not wish, however, to say that the author of the system to which I object, has said or given it to be understood that such was the case; but others have said so, and it is my duty to state the contrary, because I owe the statement to truth and justice, which ought to have but one balance for all.

Nor is it either, so much the mode of contribution or the *quantum* required for school purposes under the

existing law, as the extension of the principle, and the dreaded enormity of taxes for other objects, that the inhabitants oppose, *by anticipation*, in their opposition to the present Elementary Education Law. But this fear and this opposition are alike vain; for the sum required by the law is not a "tax," but a simple contribution for school purposes, (as I have elsewhere shewn,) and the best safeguard the people can have for securing them against taxation unjust and out of proportion to their resources, is general education, the education of the mass, who will thereby find in their own intelligence and moral force, every thing necessary for preventing the abuse of power and for repressing unjust and oppressive legislation.

If, then, the people fear the abuse of power and the extension of taxes, let them hasten to avail themselves of the benign effect of the principles of the present Act, and to contribute regularly, in the manner which the law requires, towards the means of procuring for their children, without delay, without restriction, and without distinction of any kind, the benefits of education. It is my earnest wish, that each father of a family and each citizen should, by his constant and active co-operation in the local working of the School Law, become as it were the teacher of his own children and of the children of his fellow-citizens.

There are, nevertheless, among those who censure the present School Law and propose new systems of public instruction, some whose good intentions and the purity of whose motives it is impossible to doubt, and to whom we cannot in justice deny the merit of having said and advised excellent things relative to primary education, for which we cannot but feel under obligation to them. But in the main, these innovators, who plunge blindly into extremes, are more theoretical than practical, and each of them in planning his own system of instruction lays more stress upon isolated facts, upon facts of a peculiar and exceptional kind, than upon complete and general *data*. Their reasoning and inferences are from the exception to the rule, and from particulars to generalities, and they thus do the present law the injustice to reject it for purely utopian schemes.

Allowing it to be necessary to make better provision for the qualification and support of Teachers; to look more closely after the schools and those who manage them; to diminish their number in order to have them generally of a better kind, and to give more liberal assistance to the poorer localities,—these are desirable measures upon the importance of which all the friends of education are agreed, and of which I have for several years incessantly pressed the adoption. The differences of opinion, therefore, with regard to them, relate only to the best means of providing properly for their attainment.

It is not surprising that men should think that some other system of public instruction would have been better adapted to the wants of the people of Lower Canada and to the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed, or that the present law is imperfect and needs amendment; for it is difficult, not to say impossible, for all the friends of popular education to be exactly of one mind upon a subject of common interest, and of such vital importance to all as the subject of public instruction;—but to say that the law works well nowhere, that there is not under its operation one good school, and that "if the *Man-God* came again among us, we should not have a single good school to offer him;"—these are mere assertions which must surprise and astonish every one, bold and hazardous allegations which can never meet with general assent, because to the personal knowledge of every one they are unfounded, and

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absolutely contrary to the real facts. I say, and I say it with a feeling of satisfaction mingled with pride, and because I know it to be true, that the present law works generally well, and better than any of the preceding laws have done; so that if *Christ* should come again visibly into the world as a child, He might in Lower Canada select one good school from among a thousand such, in which the teaching and discipline are perfectly in accordance with the moral and intellectual wants of humanity.

There is yet another fact, and that is that none of the proposed systems of instruction presents a combination of principles more liberal, more simple and less complicated than those of the existing law. It ought therefore to be our endeavor less to destroy the principles of this law than to simplify them still further by expressing them more clearly, more precisely and more forcibly.

I hope, therefore, that actuated by the sentiment which presided over the enactment of the present School Law, the Provincial Legislature will not stop in its fair career, and will not confine its good deeds to the passing of an Act which allows so much hold to its decriers, and the working of which can be so easily embarrassed. The progress of the arts and sciences, now so rapid in every other country, and more especially among our immediate neighbours the Americans of the United States, and the now urgent necessity of endeavouring more strenuously than ever to give an effective impulse to every species of industry, and especially to scientific agriculture, require a strong though liberal legislation on this subject, retaining nothing of what belongs essentially to the routine of the olden time or is founded on old prejudices, but preserving the fundamental principles of the present law intact.

The amendments above suggested are only proposed for the purpose of given more unity, precision, clearness and force to certain sections of the present Act, some of which have been altered from divers causes, and some even by clerical errors. I am of opinion that the sections which I have mentioned ought not to be touched, except from time to time when experience may have shewn the necessity of so doing.

After reading this Report which I have thought right to draw up in a form somewhat approaching a dissertation, for the purpose of laying before the reader the several systems of education which have been proposed, I think that it will be understood, that in the performance of this important part of my duty, my intention has not been to attack the persons who have opposed the Act, but only the means which they have employed in support of their opposition, and the prejudices of the people which they have encouraged and strengthened. In the peculiar situation in which I am placed with reference to the Education Act, and to that which is of right expected at my hands, I thought that I ought, under existing circumstances, to treat this subject at some length, in order to excite a greater interest, if possible, in our legislators and others whose position enables them to contribute to the success of the holy cause of popular education.

As regards the other means of providing instruction for our youth, for which provision is urgently required either by special Acts or by additions to the present law, I shall take the liberty of extracting from my Report of the 15th April, 1846, what I then said upon the subject; for the state of things now is in every respect precisely the same as it then was. Upper Canada is partially provided with these very

important and desirable means of instruction, such, for instance, as Normal Schools; and I see no reason why Lower Canada should be any longer totally without them.

Other subjects of Legislation for Public Instruction.

There are also various matters having reference to Public Instruction, which, though in appearance of a less pressing nature, are not less important, and do not the less require the intervention of the Legislature. These are: 1^o. The County Academies; 2^o. The Normal Schools; 3^o. A Deaf and Dumb School; 4^o. The uniformity of the books in use in the schools; 5^o. Teaching the elementary principles of Horticulture and Agriculture in the principal schools of the country; 6^o. A Journal of Education. These different subjects merit each a particular consideration and development, which I cannot give here. I shall content myself, therefore, with recommending each of them to the attention of the Legislature.

1^o. It would be of the greatest advantage to public instruction to have an Academy in operation in the most central place of each populous County. In New Brunswick, the Legislature grants the sum of £50 annually for each Academy. I have already had the honor to propose, in my Report of 1842, that an equal sum should be offered annually to each County for the same object, and I have now precisely the same reasons for renewing the same recommendation.

2^o. If the Teachers of the Model Schools are not commissioned to form Masters for Elementary Schools, it would be advantageous to establish Normal Schools, and this would be an additional reason for establishing them. We have already had, it is true, an unhappy experience of the ill success of these schools in forming Masters, while they have been successful in forming Mistresses; but this partial want of success is due to circumstances which might be easily avoided, instructed as we now are by experience. Now the means of avoiding them is to give the direction of these schools to men who, by birth or by a long residence among us, are familiar with our manners, our usages, our tastes and our wants.

We have in the country educated fellow-subjects of every origin; who have grown old in teaching, in which they have acquired by their success a well-merited reputation; and it is under the tutelage of such men that our young people will always prefer placing themselves.

Our Colleges and High Schools furnish every day valuable subjects for teaching; but, besides that, the young people who leave these establishments do not generally like to undertake purely elementary instruction; they would not suffice for the great and universal want of Teachers, even if they were willing. It is, therefore, much to be desired that the Legislature should provide the means of forming a sufficient number of them, either by giving the Academies and the Model Schools the requisite commission and aid for this purpose or by establishing Normal Schools for the express purpose, or by having recourse to these three kinds of Schools, or, in fine, by placing at the disposal of the Superintendent of Schools a certain sum to aid those of our young people who have a disposition for teaching to qualify themselves by deriving instruction from good tuition-practice in such educational establishments as should be recommended for this purpose.

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If the Legislature, in its liberality, should think fit to make a grant to aid the Teachers in preparing themselves for teaching, it might be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Schools to award them a small gratuity for travelling expenses, and for board in the City of Montreal or Quebec, so long as they might remain there to receive, from the counsels of experience and the march of information, lessons useful for tuition. The moderate sum of £100 would suffice for a trial of two or three years for this purpose. This sum might be employed in favor of such Teachers and young people as might be recommended to the Superintendent by the School Commissioners, who, to permit the Teachers to avail themselves of this enactment of the law, might give regularly each year at least, one month's vacation at the same time. There are many among the Teachers, who, on coming to town to take lessons in certain branches of instruction in our upper schools, could themselves give, on other branches of instruction, by means of lectures or otherwise, most useful lessons to those of their colleagues who might be disposed to profit by them. This would be the means of creating among the Teachers a thirst for instruction and a very desirable spirit of emulation. The most capable might divide amongst themselves certain branches of practical instruction, by means of some sort of association* which they might establish among themselves, for the production of compositions or dissertations on these branches, to be read and judged of by a Committee of Examination named for this purpose. It is certain that to place themselves thus in a condition to give lessons to others, many well-informed Teachers would make new efforts to arrive at the highest possible perfection in the usual branches of learning, in the art of tuition, and, *certes*, the lessons of experience in this particular are not to be despised.

A part of the grant made for the instruction of the Teachers might be employed in procuring for them the works of some of the authors who have written on instruction, and especially on mutual instruction.

This manner of preparing Teachers and of perfecting those who are already initiated in teaching, would perhaps be preferable to the Normal Schools; and that for many reasons: 1^o. Because it would be less expensive; 2^o. Because it would offer means of instruction to a greater number of individuals; 3^o. Because it would create and keep up more emulation in primary instruction; 4^o. Because it would ward off the inconveniences which might result from the religious instruction of the scholars in the Normal Schools. For by this manner of self-instruction each would be at liberty to attend the educational establishment or establishments of his religious creed.

The offer, however, of contributing thus to the instruction of the Teachers might still be made even if Normal Schools were established for the same object; but in case the Legislature might think fit to establish them, it is my humble opinion that, for the satisfaction of the scholars, as well as of their parents and the public, the Normal Schools should each be divided into two distinct and separate branches, one exclusively for Protestants and the other for Roman Catholics.

3^o. A Deaf and Dumb School has already existed in the country, and has been discontinued for want of means, for pupils were never wanting. It obtained, however, a success which, were there no other considerations, would of itself be a powerful

* This is already the practice in the Teachers' Association at Quebec.

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motive to continue its operation, even if the number of that class of subjects for whom it was intended were not sufficient to induce the Legislature, in its benevolence, to provide effective means for giving instruction to this interesting portion of our fellow-subjects. One school of this kind might in this respect satisfy the wants of the deaf and dumb of all parts of the Province, and it would be easy to procure among us Teachers who have gone through their probation in this mode of teaching, both in English and French, in a very honorable and satisfactory manner.

I have frequently visited with a lively interest, when I was Member of Parliament, the school of these skillful Teachers at Quebec, and examined their pupils in divers branches of practical instruction and on the principles of Christian morality, and I have always been exceedingly well satisfied with the ingenious mode of instruction of these Masters and of the progress of their scholars. These facts are so many motives, supplying what perhaps was wanting in the others, to induce the Legislature to re-establish, on a footing for the benefit of the deaf and dumb of the whole Province, a school which the Legislature of the former Province of Lower Canada had so well commenced, and I believe it my duty to draw its attention to this subject.

4^o. Nothing can be more advantageous to the progress of children than uniformity of teaching in schools, and nothing can more effectively further this instruction than uniformity in the books in use in the schools; nor is there anything more desirable than uniformity in the school books. Nothing, however, is more common than to see books of all kinds on the same subject in our schools, and it cannot be disguised that this circumstance produces much delay in schools, and great expense for the parents, not only because these latter are thus obliged to procure more frequently for their children, books which are soon thrown aside to make room for others on the same subject, but also because the children, retarded in their studies by these frequent changes of books, are under the necessity of attending school for a much longer time to acquire the same amount of information.

From these considerations it is easy to comprehend that a slight contribution made by the inhabitants of the locality to place the School Commissioners in a condition to procure uniform books for the children of all schools under their control, would be a means both more regular and more economical. It would also be an easy means of procuring, by slow degrees, for the children of the poor as well as of the rich, the books which they require. This would be a very great advantage, for it may be said that children are often in want of books in schools, either because the parents neglect to procure them or because they have not the means of so doing.

The Educational Law passed in 1841, contained an admirable enactment in this particular: it authorised the local authorities to levy each year on the inhabitants the sum of £10 for the purchase of books. It would be desirable that this very enactment should be introduced into the present Education Act. It would be, perhaps, the means of placing the School Commissioners in a condition to commence, with this small fund, Parish libraries, the want of which is everywhere so sensibly felt. These libraries would be a means of instruction both economical, commodious, certain and powerful, under the direction of the School Commissioners, and much more so under the direction of the local clergy; and, therefore, I have made it my duty on the present occasion to recommend their establishment.

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5°. Agriculture is everywhere considered as the principal source of existence of a civilized people, because agricultural products supply each day their immediate wants, and serve to keep up the commerce which brings them, in exchange, articles of necessity, of taste and of convenience. Our climate and soil are peculiarly favorable to agriculture; but agricultural knowledge is here yet in its infancy. It is, then, of the first importance in a country like ours, essentially agricultural, to inculcate its principles in the rising generation, and this might easily be done by means of our Model Schools, our Academies and our Colleges. With this view there might be introduced into these educational establishments a small Treatise on Horticulture and Agriculture, in the form of a Catechism, for example. The venerable and lamented M. Perrault, in his Treatise on Agriculture, recommends that a farm should be attached, for each County at least, to a Model School, where Agriculture might be theoretically and practically taught to the scholars. After his plan, arranged with much judgment, the students would themselves perform all the farm-work, besides instructing themselves in the other branches of elementary instruction. It is to be regretted that his truly patriotic views have not as yet been carried out.

I have, for a length of time, made it my duty to recommend the Teachers to teach the elementary principles of agriculture, and to practise horticulture at least, by means of a garden cultivated under their auspices by the students; but, unfortunately, everything is wanting to them for this so desirable course of instruction. Land, in the first place, is wanting, and also a small treatise on this subject, condensed so as to be suited to the comprehension of children.*

6°. The want of a Journal of Education has been for a long time felt in the country. In fact, a Journal of this kind would be of great utility to public instruction, by serving as a particular organ through which the Superintendent might communicate with the School Commissioners and the Teachers. The nature of the duties of these two important classes of men devoted to the education of youth, demands it. They would find it an easy means of instructing themselves daily on matters of a general nature, which might be thus addressed to them through the instrumentality of the press. It would be the means of avoiding much correspondence, much trouble, and considerable expense for postage of letters.

The School Law, or an abstract of the School Law, and the explanations which some of its clauses might require, the circulars connected therewith, notices and brief forms, general instructions either to the School Commissioners or to the Visitors, or to the Teachers, or to those having to contribute to the local School Fund, a list of school books recommended, extracts from the best authors who have written on the different modes of instruction, dissertations on the different branches of practical and moral instruction, proceedings of Associations of Teachers, such proceedings of School Commissioners as might be generally interesting, a list of the Teachers admitted from time to time to practise teaching by the Boards of Examiners, the proceedings of these Boards, the account of the public examinations of the schools, the demands for situations by Teachers, and those for Teachers by School Commissioners, observations which enlightened friends of education might think proper to make on the operation of the School Act, a review or critique of works having reference to public

* Since the above was written, Mr. N. Aubin, of Quebec, has published a little Treatise upon Agricultural Chemistry, the use of which in our best schools and more especially in our Model Schools, I cannot too strongly recommend.

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instruction which might be published in or imported into the country, the whole either in English or French as the case might be, and without any political or religious consideration: such are the various subjects which might be introduced into a Journal of Education.

A Journal of this kind might be published once a month, and the number of copies might be sufficient to enable one of them to be sent to the School Commissioners of each Parish or Township, and another for the use of the Teachers of the Schools under their control, without their being subjected to any expense or outlay.

A similar Journal is published in several of the United States, and that of the State of New York might serve as a model of the kind. It is the vehicle of communication between the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is the ostensible Editor, and those who are called to take part in the execution of the School Law, and it is thus a direct and certain means of intercourse, as advantageous as it is easy.*

The peculiar interest which a Journal of Education would everywhere excite for the instruction of youth, the more easy means which it would give of procuring for the latter so great a blessing, the great advantages infallibly accruing to those in a condition to make use of it; in a word, the progress and perfecting of the art of instruction, which it would so powerfully advance, by enabling each to act with regularity, certainty and uniformity—all these things, I say, are so many strong considerations which may induce the Legislature to make a small grant for this purpose.

II.

TABLES.

I think it my duty to lay before the Legislature, Statistical Returns, shewing the number of schools which were in operation during the last six months of 1846, and the first six months of 1847, respectively; the number of children who have attended them, the sum which has been allowed for schools out of the legislative grant, or that which might have been so allowed, according to the terms of the Act.

I cannot at this moment furnish a like Table as to the schools which were kept during the last six months of 1847; and with regard to which satisfactory Reports have been made to this office, because uncontrollable circumstances have prevented the Government from granting me the sum which I have asked for them.

Remarks.

1st. In a number of Municipalities the School Commissioners have made no Return to the Education Office; the Act is nevertheless liked and appreciated by the inhabitants, more especially by the educated portion of them; and there are good schools in operation. But difficulties having been raised by some ill disposed persons, and the School Commissioners having been thereby prevented from making such Returns as the law required, they have thought it expedient to make none at all.

* Since the month of January last (1848) there has been published, at Toronto, under the auspices of the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a Journal of Education, which promises much for those to whose use it is destined and for the interests of the cause of Education.

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2nd. It is not the Municipalities in which the law has not worked or in which it has worked irregularly, which have given the Superintendent of Education the smallest amount of labour, trouble or anxiety; witness the County of Dorchester, and those of Drummond and Megantic.

3rd. There are Municipalities the School Commissioners of which make Returns to the Education Office only once a year, that is to say, some of them for the first of July, and some of them for the first of January or even later. This explains why, up to this time, the School Commissioners of certain Municipalities where the Act works well, have not yet made any Return of the schools under their control.

4th. Nevertheless, regular Returns to the number of 218 have been transmitted to the Education Office for the last six months of 1847, and the portion coming to the Municipalities respectively out of the legislative grant, will be at an early period awarded to each Municipality, for this period. These Returns are in general well drawn up, and very satisfactory.

I will not insult the country so grossly as to say, with some of the opponents of the law, that I do not believe in the truth of the statements made in these Returns, and that the School Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurers have been parties to a fraud upon the Government which would be alike injurious to their own honor, and to that of their country. I cannot believe that the School Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers, in the face of what they owe to the interests of education and to the welfare of our youth, in the face of what they owe to truth and to the requirements of the law, in the face of what they owe to their constituents and to the country, in the face of what they owe to themselves and to their own consciences, in the face of their moral and legal responsibility for their proceedings, and in the face of the penalty which may under the 28th section of the

Common School Act be imposed on any person who may have been a party to a false School Return, for the purpose of obtaining the legislative grant,—I cannot believe, I say, that the School Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurers, to the number of six for each Scholastic Municipality, can have knowingly sinned against every sentiment of honour, against their duty, and against their conscience, by transmitting false School Returns, founded upon allegations known to be untrue, or upon mere assumptions and supposititious data. I owe it therefore to the honor of our country, to the honor of the friends of education and of good principles everywhere, and to the honor of those who are entrusted with the local management of our schools, to repel an imputation so disgraceful and perfidious, and to declare in this place, that I believe the School Returns upon which action has been taken to obtain the legislative grant, to be correct and faithful; and I have the more reason for so believing, because I take care to correspond with the signers and parties interested, whenever there appears to be anything irregular or defective under the requirements of the 27th section of the Act, compliance with which is the foundation for any claim to the legislative grant. This explains why, after a certain amount of correspondence on the subject of informal Returns transmitted to the Education Office, some are finally set aside without producing any other result than that of shewing that schools are in operation. So that the Returns upon which a share of the legislative grant is allowed for any schools, are held to be in every respect conformable to the requirements of the 27th section of the School Act.

Enough, and much more than enough has already been done to depreciate and destroy the School Law, by all possible means, and to compass in its destruction that of popular education, without making so injurious an attack upon the reputation of the persons charged with the execution of that law,—upon the reputation of the *élite* of the community, and therefore upon the reputation and honor of our country.

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TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES, No. 1.

TABLE OF THE SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES to which a share of the legislative grant has been allowed for the last six months of 1846, being the first half year under the operation of the present Act, 9 Vict. chap. 27, shewing the number of schools which have been in operation in each Municipality, and the number of children who have attended them, and also the amount which has been allowed towards their support during the said scholastic period, according to the Returns transmitted to this office at divers periods: the said Table also shewing the Municipalities for which no allowance has yet been made, although Returns (sent too late) have been received and admitted at this office,—and also the Municipalities to which no allowance has been made, either because they have sent in no Returns, or because the Secretary-Treasurer has not been able to declare that he had received the sum required by law, in conformity to the 27th section. Opposite to these last mentioned Municipalities no figures appear, for these reasons.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.		
		Under Commission-ers.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beauharnois,	Saint Anicet.....	9	2	589	66	6	5			
	Saint Clément.....	6		164	34	7	2			
	Dundee.....	11		416	60	12	8			
	Godmanchester.....	16		367	71	3	7			
	Hemmingford.....	11	1	323	69	2	5			
	Hinchinbrooke.....	13		526	113	0	8			
	Sainte Martine.....	11		324	87	0	0			
	Ormstown.....	10	1	681	66	13	0			
	Russelltown.....	6		295	80	13	1			
	Saint Timothée.....	3		83	22	18	1			
Bellechasse,	Beaumont.....	3		127	21	15	0			
	Berthier.....	5		89	49	10	3			
	Saint Charles.....	4		105	32	12	6			
	Saint François, Rivière du Sud.....	12		347	81	3	0			
	Saint Gervais.....	6		178	43	19	11			
	Saint Lazare.....	1		35	4	15	7			
	Saint Michel.....	6		227	40	17	3			
	Standon.....	6		259	38	17	8			
	Saint Valier.....	10	1	484	102	16	5			
	Berthier,	Berthier.....	7		259	60	9	5		
Brandon,	Saint Cuthbert.....	6		310	61	12	6			
	Sainte Elizabeth.....	2		113	21	18	4			
	Saint Félix de Valois.....	4		162	36	13	3			
	Isle du Pads.....	5	1	406	43	1	9			
	Industrie.....	3		103	35	5	3			
	Kildare.....	3		121	30	9	8			
	Lanoraie.....	4		120	23	16	2			
	Lavaltrie.....	8		228	49	5	4			
	D'Aillebout.....	2		65	28	11	9			
	Saint Paul.....	2		60	22	13	1			
Bonaventure,	Saint Thomas.....	4		177	21	16	8			
	Carleton.....	3		76	21	0	2			
	Cox.....	2		71	21	1	10			
	Hamilton.....	3		75	21	0	2			
	Hope.....	3		75	21	0	2			
	Mann.....	2		90	22	4	11			
	Mario.....	1		26	16	9	6			
	Matapédia.....	7	1	323	52	4	8			
	New Richmond.....	4		238	58	14	10			
	Port Daniel.....	3		148	15	19	8			
Chambly,	Shoobred.....	9	1	616	94	16	6			
	Blairfindie.....	9		393	80	1	7			72 16 7
	Boucherville.....	2		90	25	17	5			
Champlain,	Saint Bruno.....	8		288	52	6	3			
	Chambly.....									
	Saint Jean.....									
	Longueuil.....									
	Saint Luc.....									
Two Mountains,	Sainte Anne de Lapérade.....	2		70	21	16	8			
	Batiscan.....									41 2 2
	Cap de la Madeleine.....									
	Champlain.....									
	Sainte Geneviève.....									
Two Mountains,	Saint Maurice.....									
	Saint Stanislas.....									
	Argenteuil.....									32 0 6
	Saint Augustin.....	7	1	241	54	14	1			
	Saint Benoit.....	10	1	428	96	19	5			
Two Mountains,	Chatham.....	10		217	50	11	9			
	Saint Coloman.....									
	Saint Eustache.....	7		338	63	7	2			
Carried over.....		288	11	11,471	2,293	4	5			

TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES,—(continued.)

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COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.		
		Under Commissioners.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over,.....	288	11	11,471	2,293	4	5			
Two Mountains,.....	Gore,.....	6		298	29	19	9			
"	Grenville,.....	6		130	47	9	1			
"	Saint Hermus,.....	4		177	37	17	11			
"	Isle Bizarre,.....									
Dorchester,.....	Sainte Scholastique,.....							111	12	8
"	Saint Anselme,.....									
"	Aubert Gallion,.....									
"	Saint Bernard,.....									
"	Sainte Claire de Joliette,.....									
"	Crânbourne,.....									
"	Saint Elzéar,.....									
"	Frampton,.....	6		207	48	5	7			
"	Saint François,.....									
"	Saint Henri de Lauzon,.....	12		247	63	12	0			
"	Saint Isidore,.....									
"	Saint Jean Chrysostôme,.....	2		35	47	5	10			
"	Saint Joseph de la Beauce,.....									
"	Sainte Marguerite de Joliette,.....									
"	Sainte Marie de la Beauce,.....									
"	Metschermet,.....									
"	Saint Nicholas,.....	7		229	58	9	10			
Drummond,.....	Pointe Lévi,.....	10		396	92	5	6			
"	D'Arthabaska, St. Norbert,.....	1		41	25	15	9			
"	St. Chrystophe,.....									
"	Aston,.....									
"	Durham,.....	7		192	42	0	4			
"	Grantham,.....									
"	Kingssey,.....	5		131	47	10	9			
"	Stanford,.....	4		129	23	19	6			
"	Tingwick,.....									
"	Upton,.....									
"	Wickham,.....									
Gaspé,.....	Cap Chat,.....	2		42	14	14	11			
"	Cap Rosier,.....									
"	Douglas,.....	1		20	13	3	8			
"	Gaspé Bay, North,.....	2		58	16	9	7			
"	" South,.....	2		74	12	7	2			
"	Grande Rivière,.....	2		76	19	15	5			
"	Isles de la Magdeleine,.....									
"	Malbaie,.....	2		45	14	16	7			
"	Newport,.....	1		33	8	4	9			
"	Percé,.....	4		162	21	8	5			
Huntingdon,.....	Caughnawaga,.....									
"	Chateauguay,.....	5		358	45	11	3			
"	Saint Constant,.....	7		296	61	2	8			
"	Saint Cyprien,.....	11		512	89	17	8			
"	Saint Edouard,.....	12		442	95	11	4			
"	Saint Isidore,.....	4		239	49	2	0			
"	Saint Jacques le Mineur,.....	4		209	41	17	1			
"	Lacolle,.....	12		439	74	19	5			
"	La Prairie,.....	8		345	97	1	0			
"	Saint Philippe,.....	7		357	62	5	8			
"	Saint Philomène,.....	4		181	42	18	6			
"	Saint Rémi,.....	9		445	77	15	5			
"	Saint Valentin,.....	6		342	58	1	8			
Kamouraska,.....	Saint André,.....	16		389	78	3	8			
"	Lapocatière,.....	11		339	64	8	7			
"	Saint Denis,.....	5		215	35	3	7			
"	Kamouraska,.....	6		192	60	12	8			
"	Saint Paschal,.....	10		304	75	15	11			
"	Rivière Ouelle,.....	9		316	78	18	6			
Leinster,.....	Saint Esprit,.....	4		195	41	8	10			
"	Saint Jacques,.....	13		711	128	10	5			
"	La Chenaie,.....	2		52	16	16	2			
"	L'Assomption,.....	11		323	79	16	8			
"	Saint Lin,.....	5		183	64	11	10			
"	Mascouche,.....	7		284	50	8	5			
"	Rawdon,.....	12		527	61	4	3			
"	Repentigny,.....	4		132	38	4	6			
"	Saint Roch,.....	6		173	51	14	9			
"	Saint Sulpice,.....	1		29	20	8	8			
L'Islet,.....	Cap Saint Ignace,.....	9		342	51	9	10			
"	Saint Cyrille,.....									
"	Isle aux Grues,.....	3		91	11	13	11			
"	L'Islet,.....	9		282	52	12	11			
"	Saint Pierre, Rivière du Sud,.....	5		166	26	10	7			
"	Port Joli,.....	10		376	70	17	1			
"	Saint Roch des Aulnaies,.....	11		308	64	13	6			
"	Saint Thomas,.....	10		513	80	3	3			
Lotbinière,.....	Saint Antoine de Tilly,.....	10		403	66	13	0			
"	Sainte Croix,.....	13		387	47	0	10			
"	Deschailions,.....	7		172	27	15	3			
"	Saint Flavien,.....	3		58	8	1	6			
	Carried over,.....	675	12	26,820	5,228	19	5			

TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES, —(continued.)

Appendix (P.)

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16th March.

16th March.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.		
		Under Commissioners.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over.....	675	12	25,820	5,228	19	5			
Lotbinière.....	Saint Giles.....									
"	Lotbinière.....	15		592	67	6	2			
"	Saint Sylvestre.....									
Mégantic.....	Brought on.....									
"	Halifax.....									
"	Inverness.....									
"	Ireland.....									
"	Leeds.....									
"	Somerset.....	3		82	23	17	10			
"	Tring.....	2		94	11	18	11			
Missisquoi.....	Dunham.....	16		310	63	10	5			
"	Frelightsburg.....	7		373	31	11	1			
"	Phillipsburg.....	10		218	34	17	0			
"	Stanbridge.....	16		482	66	8	1			
"	Sutton.....	9		447	37	6	5			
Montmorenci.....	Côte Beauport.....	3		83	13	6	11			
"	Château Richer.....	3		115	24	6	1			
"	Sainte Famille.....	2		78	17	12	7			
"	Saint-Férol.....									
"	Saint François.....	1		30	10	10	11			
"	Saint Jean.....	2		138	26	10	7			
"	Saint Joachim.....	1		45	14	6	9			
"	L'Ange Gardien.....	2		75	14	14	11			
"	Saint Laurent.....	1		56	12	7	2			
"	Saint Pierre.....	3		123	16	4	7			
Montreal.....	Bout de l'Isle.....	2		71	18	0	10			
"	City (Catholics).....	7		298	133	8	2			
"	" (Protestants).....									
"	Côte des Neiges.....	4		113	27	10	8			
"	Côte de la Visitation.....	2		80	7	3	6			
"	Côteau Saint Louis.....	2		125	15	13	6			
"	Saint Généviève.....	5		168	39	2	8			
"	Saint Henri.....	1	1	118	14	17	1			
"	Hochelaga.....	2		86	15	1	11			
"	Lachine.....	4	2	245	48	7	2			
"	Saint Laurent.....	8		320	60	11	1			
"	Longue Pointe.....	3		113	18	19	0			
"	Saint Pierre.....	2		71	20	6	11			
"	Pointe aux Trembles.....	3		116	21	18	3			
"	Pointe Claire.....	6		224	33	9	0			
"	Rivière des Prairies.....	2		69	17	15	11			
"	Sault au Récollet.....	4		231	42	6	11			
Nicolet.....	Bécancour.....	11		456	75	19	2			
"	Blandford.....	1		40	8	3	2			
"	Gentilly.....	8		340	57	10	1			
"	Saint Gregory.....	12		473	77	10	6			
"	Sainte Monique.....									
"	Nicolet.....	5		157	54	9	2			
"	Saint Pierre les Becquets.....	12		378	51	8	2			
Ottawa.....	Bristol.....	3		170	12	5	6			
"	Buckingham.....									
"	Clarendon.....	5		142	29	5	0			
"	Eardley.....									
"	Hull.....	9		260	68	17	6			
"	Litchfield.....	4		96	30	4	8			
"	Lochaber.....	5		126	16	1	3			
"	Onslow.....	2		17	7	10	0			
"	Petite Nation.....									
"	Templeton.....	5		168	19	8	10			
"	Wakefield.....									
Portneuf.....	Ancienne Lorette.....	6		298	41	3	10			
"	Saint Augustin.....	2		75	28	8	5			
"	Saint Basile.....									
"	Cap Santé.....	10		441	66	3	2			
"	Saint Casimir.....	3		102	16	9	6			
"	Sainte Catherine.....									
"	Deschambault.....	4		216	42	6	11			
"	Ecureuils.....	1		48	10	12	6			
"	Gronclines.....	5		166	26	7	4			
"	Pointe aux Trembles.....	4		181	37	8	1			
"	Saint Raymond.....									
Quebec.....	Saint Ambroise.....	7		401	49	7	0			
"	Beauport.....									
"	City (Catholics).....									
"	" (Protestants).....									
"	Charlesbourg.....	6		268	36	19	10			
"	Saint Dunstan.....									
"	Saint Foy.....	2		40	29	13	3			
"	Saint Roch.....									
"	Stadacona.....									
"	Stoneham.....	1		75	8	19	8			
"	Valcartier.....									
Richelieu.....	Saint Aimé.....	5		223	73	16	5			
	Carried over.....	966	15	36,966	7,227	7	4			

Appendix
(P.)

TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES,—(continued.)

Appendix
(P.)

16th March.

16th March.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.
		Under Commissioners.	Under dissentient Trustees.			
	Brought over.....	966	15	36,966	£ 7,227 7 4	s. d.
Richelieu.....	Saint Barnabé.....	5	...	174	31 16 0	
"	Saint Charles.....	4	...	170	33 4 1	
"	Saint Denis.....	8	...	309	63 7 1	
"	Saint Jude.....	5	...	124	31 6 2	
"	Saint Ours.....	6	...	260	67 7 10	
"	Sorel.....	9	...	336	117 12 11	
"	Sainte Victoire.....	3	...	38	52 14 6	
Rimouski.....	Bic.....	2	...	45	17 6 0	
"	Isle Verte.....	7	...	222	57 18 4	
"	Kakouna.....	8	...	245	81 17 10	
"	Lessard.....	...	...	...	...
"	Lepage.....	...	...	...	...
"	Matane.....	...	...	...	...
"	Métis.....	1	...	32	8 6 5	
"	Rimouski.....	8	...	305	65 11 7	
"	Rivière du Loup.....	7	...	226	69 7 4	
"	Saint Simon.....	...	...	...	...
"	Trois Pistoles.....	10	...	311	65 11 7	
Rouville.....	Saint Athanase.....	15	1	605	107 7 0	
"	Saint Bridget.....	5	...	311	26 13 10	
"	Clarenceville.....	8	...	270	27 18 7	
"	Foucault.....	5	...	153	23 7 11	
"	Saint Gregory.....	8	...	396	51 14 9	
"	Henryville.....	13	3	651	87 11 7	
"	Saint Jean Baptiste.....	6	...	240	47 5 9	
"	Saint Mary.....	10	...	536	107 2 0	
"	Saint Mathias.....	5	...	226	49 0 5	
"	Rouville.....	3	...	120	28 3 6	
Saguenay.....	Saint Agnes.....	3	...	89	24 19 3	
"	Bagot.....	...	...	...	...
"	Bay Saint Paul's.....	10	...	403	75 9 4	
"	Chicoutimi.....	...	...	...	...
"	Eboulemens.....	3	...	149	45 17 9	
"	Saint Irene.....	...	...	...	...
"	Île aux Coudres.....	4	...	125	16 4 7	
"	Malbaie.....	8	...	319	77 2 3	
"	Petite Rivière.....	1	...	32	9 16 1	
"	Tadoussac.....	...	...	...	...
"	Saint Urbain.....	4	...	116	19 18 9	
Saint Hyacinthe.....	Abbotsford.....	5	...	130	7 9 11	
"	Saint Césaire.....	15	...	412	103 9 7	
"	Saint Damase.....	10	...	389	66 1 6	
"	Saint Dominique.....	5	...	201	22 13 1	
"	Saint Hugues.....	5	...	260	35 13 6	
"	Sainte Rosalie.....	4	...	143	31 4 6	
"	Saint Hyacinthe.....	18	...	661	92 12 1	
"	Saint Pie.....	11	...	421	48 17 1	
"	Présentation.....	5	...	216	35 3 7	
"	Saint Simon.....	3	...	157	33 5 8	
Saint Maurice.....	Dumontier.....	8	...	249	66 9 9	
"	Gatineau.....	5	...	184	37 13 0	
"	Maskinongé.....	9	...	446	80 16 5	
"	Pointe du Lac.....	3	...	149	31 1 2	
"	Rivière du Loup.....	8	...	360	62 13 11	
"	Three Rivers, (town).....	6	...	337	63 5 6	
"	" (suburb).....	1	...	45	27 3 9	
"	Sainte Ursule.....	4	...	107	39 4 3	
"	Yamachiche.....	16	...	726	79 5 1	
Shefford.....	Brome.....	11	...	422	39 17 6	
"	Ely.....	...	...	...	...
"	Farnham.....	10	...	315	46 11 0	
"	Granby.....	11	...	292	34 17 0	
"	Milton.....	4	...	96	23 1 4	
"	Shefford.....	11	...	587	44 3 2	
"	Stukely, North and South.....	4	...	73	23 3 3	
Sherbrooke.....	Ascot.....	15	...	399	54 9 1	
"	Brompton.....	3	...	69	8 9 9	
"	Bury.....	7	...	171	28 3 6	
"	Compton.....	16	...	473	52 12 10	
"	Dudswell.....	5	...	118	10 14 2	
"	Eaton.....	13	...	456	45 9 6	
"	Hereford.....	3	...	64	16 11 2	
"	Melbourne.....	9	...	200	35 0 4	
"	Shipton.....	12	...	223	51 13 2	
"	Windsor.....	...	...	...	...
Stanstead.....	Barnston.....	...	...	...	...
"	Bolton.....	12	...	302	34 2 2	
"	Hatley.....	15	...	430	41 15 4	
"	Potton.....	...	...	...	...
"	Stanstead.....	...	...	...	...
Terrebonne.....	Sainte Anne des Plaines.....	4	...	152	38 12 10	
"	Saint François de Sales.....	2	...	72	19 8 10	
"	Saint Jérôme.....	4	...	87	92 18 7	
	Carried over.....	1,472	19	54,998	10,522 6 2	

Appendix (P.)

16th March.

TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES, —(continued.)

Appendix (P.)

16th March.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.		
		Under Commissioners.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over,.....	1,472	19	54,998	10,522	6	2			
Terrebonne,.....	Lacorne,.....	3	.....	114	26	15	6			
"	Saint Martin,.....	7	.....	315	69	15	6			
"	Sainte Rose,.....	5	.....	214	54	7	6			
"	Saint Janvier,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Terrebonne,.....	5	.....	235	37	9	9			
"	Sainte Thérèse,.....	4	.....	160	82	9	4			
"	Saint Vincent de Paul,.....	4	.....	207	45	9	6			
Vaudreuil,.....	Côteau du Lac,.....	8	.....	358	68	15	10			
"	Isle Perrot,.....	3	.....	76	23	1	4			
"	Saint Marthe,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	Newton,.....	2	.....	67	9	6	3			
"	Nouvelle Longueuil,.....	12	1	443	99	5	6			
"	Rigaud,.....	9	.....	383	71	10	3			
"	Soulanges,.....	4	.....	227	47	19	0			
"	Vaudreuil,.....	7	1	357	69	10	8			
Verchères,.....	Saint Antoine,.....	4	.....	93	39	13	11			
"	Belœil,.....	5	.....	221	43	18	3			
"	Contrecoeur,.....	4	.....	222	44	6	6			
"	Saint Mark,.....	3	.....	146	24	9	4			
"	Varenes,.....	8	.....	417	86	0	3			
"	Verchères,.....	4	.....	240	51	11	6			
Yamaska,.....	Baie du Ebyro,.....	8	.....	269	73	18	0			
"	Saint David,.....	4	.....	240	52	1	5			
"	Saint François du Lac,.....	12	.....	487	87	18	1			
"	Yamaska,.....	4	.....	96	53	16	0			
"	Saint Zéphyrin de Courval,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total,.....	1,611	21	60,685	11,859	13	9			

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 11th March, 1848.

J. B. MELLEUR, S. E.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT of the SCHOOL RETURNS for the last six months of 1846.

COUNTIES.	Number of Schools.		Total number of Schools in operation.	Number of Children attending the Schools.		Total number of Children.	Number of Municipalities which have received their share of the legislative grant.	Number of Municipalities which have not received their share of the grant, but are entitled to receive it, satisfactory Returns having been sent in.	Number of Municipalities which have not received their share of the grant, because the Returns sent in were not according to law.	Number of Municipalities which have not sent in Returns to this Office.	Share coming to each County out of the legislative grant, for the six months.
	Under the control of Commissioners.	Dissentient.		Under the control of Commissioners.	Dissentient.						
Beauharnois,.....	93	4	97	3,562	123	3,685	9	.....	.....	1	£ 683 7 10
Bellechasse,.....	40	.....	40	1,191	.....	1,191	2	.....	.....	2	312 8 2
Berthier,.....	60	2	62	2,525	105	2,630	12	.....	.....	2	592 15 5
Bonaventure,.....	17	.....	18	557	18	575	7	.....	1	2	167 14 9
Chambly,.....	34	2	36	1,742	66	1,808	6	1	.....	.....	400 11 3
Champlain,.....	10	.....	10	358	.....	358	2	1	.....	4	224 13 4
Deux Montagnes,.....	50	2	52	1,797	32	1,829	7	2	.....	2	628 8 10
Dorchester,.....	37	.....	37	1,114	.....	1,114	5	.....	.....	12	792 14 5
Drummond,.....	17	.....	17	493	.....	493	5	.....	1	4	218 14 8
Gaspé,.....	16	.....	16	510	.....	510	2	.....	.....	2	177 10 10
Huntingdon,.....	89	1	90	4,147	18	4,165	12	.....	.....	1	819 11 7
Kamouraska,.....	57	.....	57	1,755	.....	1,755	6	.....	.....	.....	375 7 1
Leinster,.....	65	.....	65	2,609	.....	2,609	10	.....	.....	.....	393 2 11
L'Islet,.....	57	.....	57	2,078	.....	2,078	7	.....	.....	1	553 4 6
Lotbinière,.....	48	.....	48	1,612	.....	1,612	5	.....	1	1	329 19 1
Mégantic,.....	5	.....	5	176	.....	176	2	.....	.....	5	160 13 1
Missisquoi,.....	58	.....	58	1,830	.....	1,830	5	.....	.....	.....	233 13 0
Montmorenci,.....	18	.....	18	743	.....	743	9	.....	.....	1	164 3 11
Montreal,.....	57	3	60	2,344	104	2,448	16	.....	.....	1	401 4 5
Nicolet,.....	49	.....	49	1,844	.....	1,844	6	.....	.....	1	369 8 5
Ottawa,.....	33	.....	33	979	.....	979	7	.....	.....	4	270 14 5
Portneuf,.....	35	.....	35	1,527	.....	1,527	8	.....	.....	3	352 5 8
Quebec,.....	16	.....	16	784	.....	784	4	.....	3	4	650 6 1
Richelieu,.....	45	.....	45	1,634	.....	1,634	8	.....	.....	.....	471 5 0
Rimouski,.....	43	.....	43	1,386	.....	1,386	7	.....	.....	4	461 7 2
Rouville,.....	88	4	92	3,395	113	3,408	10	.....	.....	.....	556 5 5
Saguenay,.....	33	.....	33	1,233	.....	1,233	7	.....	.....	4	335 7 10
Saint Hyacinthe,.....	81	.....	81	2,990	.....	2,990	10	.....	.....	.....	476 10 6
Saint Maurice,.....	60	.....	60	2,603	.....	2,603	9	.....	.....	1	487 12 10
Shefford,.....	51	.....	51	1,785	.....	1,785	7	.....	.....	1	220 9 4
Sherbrooke,.....	83	.....	83	2,173	.....	2,173	9	.....	.....	.....	309 2 2
Stanstead,.....	27	.....	27	732	.....	732	2	.....	1	2	254 3 3
Terrebonne,.....	38	.....	38	1,556	.....	1,556	9	.....	.....	1	467 7 6
Vaudreuil,.....	45	2	47	1,833	78	1,911	7	.....	.....	1	416 4 4
Verchères,.....	28	.....	28	1,339	.....	1,339	6	.....	.....	.....	283 19 9
Yamaska,.....	28	.....	28	1,092	.....	1,092	4	.....	.....	1	284 8 0
Total,.....	1,611	21	1,632	60,028	657	60,685	261	4	8	66	14,500 0 0

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 11th March, 1848.

J. B. MELLEUR, S. E.

TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES, No. 3.

TABLE OF THE SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES to which a share of the legislative grant has been allowed for the first six months of 1847, being the second half year under the operation of the present Act, 9 Vict. ch. 27, shewing the number of Schools which have been in operation in each Municipality, and the number of Children who have attended them, and also the amount which has been allowed towards their support during the said scholastic period, according to the Returns transmitted to this Office at divers periods: the said Table shewing also the Municipalities to which no allowance has yet been made, although Returns (sent too late) have been received and admitted at this Office,—and also the Municipalities for which no allowance has been made, either because they have sent in no Returns, or because the Secretary-Treasurer has not been able to declare that he had received the sum required by law, in conformity with the 27th section:—Opposite to these last mentioned Municipalities no figures appear, for these reasons.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, and allowed to it.			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.		
		Under Commission- ers.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Beauharnois,	Saint Anicet,	9	2	698	66	6	5			
	Saint Clément,									
	Dundee,									
	Godmanchester,	11		338	60	12	8			
	Hemmingford,	16		367	71	3	7			
	Hinchinbrooke,	11	1	341	69	2	5			
	Sainte Martine,	13		704	113	0	8			
Bellechasse,	Ormstown,	10	1	760	87	0	0			
	Russelltown,	11	1	462	66	13	0			
	Saint Timothée,	6		328	80	13	1			
	Beaumont,	3		83	22	18	1			
	Berthier,	3		85	21	15	0			
	Saint Charles,	6		166	49	10	3			
	Saint François, Rivière du Sud,	4		101	32	12	6			
	Saint Gervais,	12		347	81	3	0			
	Saint Lazare,									
	Saint Michel,	6		178	43	19	11			
Berthier,	Standon,	1		35	4	15	7			
	Saint Valier,	6		240	40	17	3			
	Saint Barthélemi,	6		259	38	17	8			
	Berthier,	10		475	102	16	5			
	Brandon,									
	Saint Cuthbert,	7		268	60	9	5			
	Sainte Elizabeth,	6		360	61	12	6			
	Saint Félix de Valois,									
	Isle du Pads,	2		113	21	18	4			
	Industrie,	5		194	36	13	3			
Bonaventure,	Kildare,	6	1	310	43	1	9			
	Lanoraie,	3		107	35	5	3			
	Lavaltrie,	3		132	30	9	8			
	Sainte Mélanie,	4		102	23	16	2			
	Saint Paul,	6		146	49	5	4			
	Saint Thomas,	2		108	28	11	9			
	Carleton,	3		106	22	13	1			
	Cox,	4		189	21	16	8			
	Hamilton,	3		85	21	0	2			
	Hope,	2		70	21	1	10			
Chambly,	Mann,									
	Maria,	5		128	21	0	2			
	Matapédia,									
	New Richmond,	4	1	123	22	4	11			
	Port Daniel,	1		26	16	9	6			
	Shoobred,									
	Blairfindie,	7	1	311	52	4	8			
	Boucherville,	4		264	58	14	10			
	Saint Bruno de Montarville,	3		148	15	19	8			
	Chambly,	9		676	94	16	6			
Champlain,	Saint Jean,							72	16	7
	Longueuil,	10		448	80	1	7			
	Saint Luc,	3		144	25	17	5			
	Sainte Anne de Laprade,	8		288	52	6	3			
	Batiscan,									
Deux Montagnes,	Cap de la Madeleine,	2		72	21	16	8			
	Champlain,									
	Sainte Geneviève,							41	2	2
	Saint Maurice,									
	Saint Stanislas,									
	Argenteuil,							92	0	6
	Saint Augustin,	7		208	54	14	1			
	Saint Benoît,	12	1	501	96	19	5			
	Chatham,	10		217	50	11	9			
	Saint Colomban,									
Carried over,	Saint Eustache,	7		338	63	7	2			
	Gore,	6		298	29	19	9			
	Grenville,	6		158	47	9	1			
	Saint Hermas,	4		211	37	17	11			
	Isle Bizarre,									
	Sainte Scholastique,							111	12	8
	Carried over,									
		308	9	12,816	2,374	4	0			

TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES,—(continued.)

16th March. 16th March.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this office.		
		Under Commissioners.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dorchester,	Brought over,.....	308	9	12,816	2,374	4	0			
	Saint Anselme,.....									
	Aubert Gallion,.....									
	Saint Bernard,.....									
	Sainte Claire de Joliette,.....									
	Cranbourne,.....									
	Saint Elzéar,.....									
	Frampton,.....									
	Saint François,.....									
	Saint Henri de Lauzon,.....	14		368	63	12	0			
	Saint Isidore,.....									
	Saint Jean Chrysostôme,.....									
	Saint Joseph de la Beauce,.....									
	Sainte Marie de la Beauce,.....									
Metschermet,.....										
Sainte Marguerite de Joliette,.....										
Saint Nicholas,.....	7		240	58	9	10				
Pointe Lévi,.....	11		529	92	5	6				
Drummond,	D'Arthabaska, St. Norbert,.....	1		38	25	15	9			
	St. Chrystophe,.....									
" "	Aston,.....	9		201	42	0	4			
	Durham,.....									
	Grantham,.....									
	Kingsey,.....	5		131	47	10	9			
	Stanford,.....	4		162	23	19	6			
	Tingwick,.....									
	Upton,.....									
Gaspé,	Wickham,.....									
	Cap Chat,.....	2		42	14	14	11			
	Cap Rostier,.....									
	Douglas,.....									
	Gaspé Bay, North,.....	2		48	16	9	7			
	" " South,.....	2		66	12	7	2			
	Grande Rivière,.....	2		66	19	15	5			
	Isles de la Magdeleine,.....									
	Malbaie,.....	2		45	14	16	7			
	Newport,.....	2		59	8	4	9			
Huntingdon,	Perce,.....	4		162	21	8	5			
	Caughnawaga,.....									
	Chateauguay,.....	5		393	45	11	3			
	Saint Constant,.....	7		279	61	2	8			
	Saint Cyprien,.....	13		552	89	17	8			
	Saint Edouard,.....	12		433	95	11	4			
	Saint Isidore,.....	4		305	49	2	0			
	Saint Jacques le Mineur,.....	4		242	41	17	11			
	Lacolle,.....	13		498	74	19	5			
	La Prairie,.....	10		424	97	1	0			
	Saint Philippe,.....	7		357	62	5	8			
	Saint Philomène,.....	4		206	42	18	6			
	Saint Rémi,.....	9	1	527	77	15	5			
	Saint Valentin,.....	6	1	443	58	1	8			
Kamouraska,	Saint André,.....									
	Sainte Anne de Lapocatière,.....	11		339	64	8	7			
	Saint Denis,.....	6		242	35	3	7			
	Kamouraska,.....	6		279	60	12	8			
	Saint Paschal,.....	10		295	75	15	11			
Leinster,	Rivière Ouelle,.....	9		316	78	18	6			
	Saint Esprit,.....	4		197	41	8	10			
	Saint Jacques,.....	13		681	128	10	5			
	La Chenaille,.....									
	L'Assomption,.....	10		393	79	16	8			
	Saint Lin,.....	5		183	64	11	10			
	Mascouche,.....	7		284	50	8	5			
	Rawdon,.....	12		440	61	4	3			
	Repentigny,.....	4		150	38	4	6			
	Saint Roch,.....	6		302	51	14	9			
L'Islet,	Saint Sulpice,.....	1		29	20	8	8			
	Cap Saint Ignace,.....	9		308	51	9	10			
	Saint Cyrille,.....									
	Isle aux Grues,.....	3		122	11	13	11			
	L'Islet,.....	9		301	52	12	11			
	Saint Pierre, Rivière du Sud,.....	5		180	28	10	7			
	Port Joli,.....	10		457	70	17	1			
	Saint Roch des Aulnets,.....	11		346	64	13	6			
	Saint Thomas,.....	10		513	80	3	3			
	Saint Antoine de Tilly,.....	10		502	66	13	0			
Lotbinière,	Sainte Croix,.....	13		389	47	0	10			
	Deschailions,.....	7		177	27	15	3			
	Saint Flavien,.....	4		88	8	1	5			
	Saint Giles,.....									
	Lotbinière,.....	14		514	67	6	2			
Mégantic,	Saint Sylvestre,.....									
	Broughton,.....									
	Halifax,.....									
Carried over,.....		678	11	27,599	5,058	4	4			

Appendix
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TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES,—(continued.)

Appendix
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16th March.

16th March.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.		Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.
		Under Commissioners.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£	s. d.	
	Brought over.....	678	11	27,599	5,058	4 4	
Megantic.....	Inverness.....						
"	Ireland.....						
"	Leeds.....						
"	Somerset.....	3		149	23	17 10	
"	Tring.....	2		94	11	18 11	
Missisquoi.....	Dunham.....	17		355	63	10 5	
"	Frelighsburg.....	8		382	31	11 1	
"	Phillipsburg.....	10		264	34	17 0	
"	Stanbridge.....	16		491	66	8 1	
"	Sutton.....	9		447	37	6 5	
Montmorency.....	Côte Beaupré.....	3		85	13	6 11	
"	Château Richer.....	3		121	24	6 1	
"	Sainte Famille.....	2		90	17	12 7	
"	Saint-Férol.....						
"	Saint-François.....	1		31	10	10 11	
"	Saint-Jean.....	2		143	26	10 7	
"	Saint-Joachim.....	1		64	14	6 9	
"	L'Ange Gardien.....	2		38	14	14 11	
"	Saint-Laurent.....	1		57	12	7 2	
"	Saint-Pierre.....	3		34	16	4 7	
Montreal.....	Bois de l'Isle.....	2		76	18	0 10	
"	City (Catholics).....	8		332	133	8 2	
"	" (Protestants).....						
"	Côte des Neiges.....	4		113	27	10 8	
"	Côte de la Visitation.....	2		77	7	3 6	
"	Côteau Saint-Louis.....	2		125	15	13 6	
"	Saint-Généviève.....	5		211	39	2 8	
"	Saint-Henri.....	2	1	126	14	17 1	
"	Hochelega.....	2		89	15	1 11	
"	Lachine.....	4	2	287	48	7 2	
"	Saint-Laurent.....	8	1	318	60	11 1	
"	Longue-Pointe.....	3		101	18	19 0	
"	Saint-Pierre.....	2		71	20	6 11	
"	Pointe aux Trembles.....	3		118	21	18 3	
"	Pointe Claire.....	6		224	33	9 0	
"	Rivière des Prairies.....	2		75	17	15 11	
"	Sault au Récollet.....	4		275	42	6 11	
Nicolet.....	Béancour.....	11		504	75	19 2	
"	Blandford.....	1		36	8	3 2	
"	Gentilly.....	8		346	57	10 1	
"	Saint-Gregory.....	11		563	77	10 6	
"	Sainte-Monique.....						
"	Nicolet.....	6		247	54	9 2	
"	Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets.....	12		630	51	8 2	
Ottawa.....	Bristol.....	3		99	12	5 6	
"	Buckingham.....						
"	Clarendon.....	5		117	29	5 0	
"	Eardley.....						
"	Hull.....	7		142	68	17 6	
"	Litchfield.....	4		96	30	4 8	
"	Lochaber.....	5		124	16	1 3	
"	Onslow.....	2		17	7	10 0	
"	Petite Nation.....						
"	Templeton.....	5		168	19	8 10	
"	Wakefield.....						
Portneuf.....	Ancienne-Lorette.....	6		333	41	3 10	
"	Saint-Augustin.....	2		77	28	8 5	
"	Saint-Basile.....						
"	Cap-Saint.....	9		337	66	3 2	
"	Saint-Casimir.....	3		102	16	9 6	
"	Sainte-Catherine.....						
"	Deschambault.....	3		187	42	6 11	
"	Écureuils.....	2		84	10	12 6	
"	Grondines.....	5		194	26	7 4	
"	Pointe aux Trembles.....	4		170	37	8 1	
Quebec.....	Saint-Raymond.....						
"	Saint-Ambroise.....	8		380	49	7 0	
"	Beauport.....						
"	City (Catholics).....						
"	" (Protestants).....						
"	Charlesbourg.....	6		272	36	19 10	
"	Saint-Dunstan.....						
"	Saint-Foy.....	2		40	29	13 3	
"	Saint-Roch.....						
"	Stadacona.....						
"	Stoneham.....	1		75	8	19 8	
"	Valcartier.....						
Richelieu.....	Saint-Aimé.....	5		223	73	16 5	
"	Saint-Barnabé.....	5		140	31	16 0	
"	Saint-Charles.....	4		183	33	4 1	
"	Saint-Denis.....	8		335	63	7 1	
"	Saint-Jude.....	5		125	31	6 2	
"	Saint-Ours.....	6		271	67	7 10	
	Carried over.....	984	15	39,679	7,215	17 3	

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TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES,—(continued.)

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16th March.

16th March.

COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Schools.		Number of Children.	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000 and allowed to it.			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.		
		Under Commissioners.	Under dissentient Trustees.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought over,.....	984	15	39,679	7,215	17	3			
Richelieu,.....	Sorel,.....	10		375	117	12	11			
	Sainte Victoire,.....	3		38	52	14	6			
Rimouski,.....	Bic,.....	3		77	17	6	0			
	Isle Verte,.....	8		258	57	18	4			
	Kakouna,.....	8		245	81	17	10			
	Lessard,.....									
	Lepage,.....									
	Matane,.....									
	Métis,.....	1	1	76	8	6	5			
	Rimouski,.....	8		353	65	11	7			
	Rivière du Loup,.....	6		234	69	7	4			
	Saint Simon,.....									
	Trois Pistoles,.....	10		357	65	11	7			
Rouville,.....	Saint Athanase,.....	15		745	107	7	0			
	Saint Bridget,.....	5		258	26	3	10			
	Clarenceville,.....	7		218	27	18	7			
	Foucault,.....	5		153	23	7	11			
	Saint Gregory,.....	8		405	51	14	9			
	Henryville,.....	15		625	87	11	7			
	Saint Jean Baptiste,.....	6		273	47	5	9			
	Saint Mary,.....	9		479	107	2	1			
	Saint Mathias,.....	5		270	49	0	5			
	Rouville,.....	3		85	28	3	6			
Saguenay,.....	Saint Agnes,.....	3		89	24	19	3			
	Bagot,.....									
	Bay Saint Paul's,.....	10		422	75	9	4			
	Chicoutimi,.....									
	Eboulemens,.....	3		149	45	17	9			
	Saint Irene,.....									
	Ile aux Coudres,.....	4		127	16	4	7			
	Malbaie,.....	8		319	77	2	3			
	Petite Rivière,.....	1		32	9	16	1			
	Tadoussac,.....	4								
	Saint Urbain,.....	4		113	19	18	9			
Saint Hyacinthe,.....	Abbottsford,.....	5		130	7	9	11			
	Saint Césaire,.....	15		450	103	9	7			
	Saint Damase,.....	10		407	66	1	6			
	Saint Dominique,.....	5		201	22	13	1			
	Saint Hugues,.....	5		226	35	13	6			
	Saint Hyacinthe,.....	18		700	92	12	1			
	Saint Pie,.....	11		427	48	17	1			
	Présentation,.....	5		234	35	3	7			
	Sainte Rosalie,.....	3		136	31	4	6			
	Saint Simon,.....	3		154	33	5	8			
Saint Maurice,.....	Dumontier,.....	10		363	66	9	9			
	Gatineau,.....	5		194	37	13	0			
	Maskinongé,.....	9		446	80	16	5			
	Pointe du Lac,.....	3		149	31	1	2			
	Rivière du Loup,.....	8		395	62	13	11			
	Three Rivers, (town),.....	6		337	63	5	6			
	(suburb),.....	2		75	27	3	9			
	Sainte Ursule,.....	4		101	39	4	3			
	Yamachiche,.....	16		741	79	5	1			
Shefford,.....	Brome,.....	11		449	39	17	6			
	Ely,.....									
	Farnham,.....	12		433	46	11	0			
	Granby,.....	10		285	34	17	0			
	Milton,.....	4	2	218	23	1	4			
	Shefford,.....	11		574	44	3	2			
	Stukely, North and South,.....	5		85	22	3	3			
Sherbrooke,.....	Ascot,.....	13		341	54	9	1			
	Brompton,.....									
	Bury,.....	7		171	28	3	6			
	Compton,.....	16		473	52	12	10			
	Dudswell,.....	5		121	10	14	2			
	Eaton,.....	15		505	45	9	6			
	Hereford,.....	3		57	16	11	2			
	Melbourne,.....	9		200	35	0	4			
	Shipton,.....	17		288	51	13	2			
	Windsor,.....									
Stanstead,.....	Barnston,.....									
	Bolton,.....	15		349	34	2	2			
	Hatley,.....	16		319	41	15	4			
	Potton,.....									
	Stanstead,.....									
Terrebonne,.....	Sainte Anne des Plaines,.....	4		158	38	12	10			
	Saint François de Sales,.....	2		80	19	8	10			
	Saint Jérôme,.....	4		87	92	18	7			
	Lacorne,.....	4		148	26	15	6			
	Saint Martin,.....									
	Sainte Rose,.....	5		228	54	7	6			
	Saint Janvier,.....									
	Terrebonne,.....	5		233	37	9	9			
	Carried over,.....	1,488	18	58,122	10,392	8	0			

TABLE OF SCHOLASTIC MUNICIPALITIES,—(continued.)

16th March

16th March

COUNTIES	MUNICIPALITIES	Number of Schools		Number of Children	Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, and allowed to it			Sum coming to each Municipality out of the £50,000, but not yet allowed to it, although the Return is received and admitted at this Office.
		Under Commissioners	Under dissentient Trustees		£	s	d.	
	Brought over.....	1,488	18	58,122	10,392	2	0	
Terrebonne.....	Sainte Thérèse.....	5	...	298	72	9	4	
	Saint Vincent de Paul.....	4	...	203	45	9	6	
Vaudreuil.....	Côteau du Lac.....	3	...	397	68	15	10	
	Isle Perrot.....	3	...	95	23	1	4	
	Saint Marthe.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Newton.....	2	...	67	9	6	3	
	Nouvelle Longueuil.....	14	1	595	99	5	6	
	Rigaud.....	9	...	475	71	10	3	
	Soulanges.....	5	...	257	47	19	0	
	Vaudreuil.....	5	...	263	69	10	8	
Verchères.....	Saint Antoine.....	4	...	94	33	13	11	
	Beleil.....	5	...	294	43	18	3	
	Contrecoeur.....	3	...	165	44	6	6	
	Saint Mark.....	3	...	171	24	9	4	
	Varembes.....	2	...	480	86	0	3	
	Verchères.....	4	...	292	51	11	6	
Yamaska.....	Baie du Febvre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saint David.....	4	...	240	52	1	5	
	Saint François du Lac.....	14	...	609	87	18	1	
	Yamaska.....	5	...	158	53	16	0	
	Saint Zéphyrin de Courval.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	1,594	19	63,281	11,387	10	11	

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 11th March, 1848:

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT of the SCHOOL RETURNS for the first six months of 1847.

COUNTIES	Number of Schools		Total number of Schools in operation	Number of Children attending the Schools		Total number of Children	Number of Municipalities which have received their share of the legislative grant.	Number of Municipalities which have not received their share of the grant, but are entitled to receive it, satisfactory Returns having been sent in.	Number of Municipalities which have not received their share of the grant, because the Returns sent in were not according to law.	Number of Municipalities which have not sent in Returns to this Office.	Share coming to each County out of the legislative grant, for the six months.
	Under the control of Commissioners	Dissentient		Under the control of Commissioners	Dissentient							£	s	d.
Beauharnois.....	87	5	92	3,539	159	3,998	8	...	...	2	683 7 10
Bellechasse.....	41	...	41	1,235	...	1,235	8	...	...	1	312 8 2
Berthier.....	60	1	61	2,524	50	2,574	12	...	...	2	592 15 5
Bonaventure.....	22	1	23	709	18	727	7	...	...	2	167 14 9
Chambly.....	36	1	37	1,965	26	1,991	...	...	...	...	400 11 3
Champlain.....	10	...	10	360	...	360	2	1	...	4	224 13 4
Deux Montagnes.....	52	1	53	1,914	17	1,931	7	2	...	2	628 8 10
Dorchester.....	32	...	32	1,137	...	1,137	3	...	...	13	792 14 5
Drummond.....	19	...	19	532	...	532	4	...	...	5	218 14 8
Gaspé.....	16	...	16	488	...	488	7	...	...	3	177 10 10
Huntingdon.....	94	2	96	4,514	45	4,559	12	...	...	1	819 11 7
Kamouraska.....	42	...	42	1,471	...	1,471	5	...	...	1	375 7 1
Leinster.....	62	...	62	2,599	...	2,599	9	...	...	1	393 2 11
L'Islet.....	57	...	57	2,227	...	2,227	7	...	...	1	553 4 6
Lotbinière.....	48	...	48	1,670	...	1,670	5	...	...	2	329 19 1
Megantic.....	5	...	5	243	...	243	2	...	...	3	160 13 1
Missisquoi.....	60	...	60	1,939	...	1,939	5	...	...	...	233 13 0
Montmorenci.....	18	...	18	663	...	663	9	...	...	1	164 3 11
Montreal.....	59	4	63	2,489	129	2,618	16	...	...	1	401 4 5
Nicolet.....	49	...	49	2,326	...	2,326	6	...	...	1	369 8 5
Ottawa.....	31	...	31	763	...	763	7	...	...	4	270 14 5
Portneuf.....	34	...	34	1,484	...	1,484	8	...	...	3	352 5 8
Quebec.....	17	...	17	767	...	767	4	...	...	6	650 6 1
Richelieu.....	46	...	46	1,690	...	1,690	8	...	...	...	471 5 0
Rimouski.....	44	1	45	1,554	46	1,600	7	...	...	4	461 7 2
Rouville.....	78	...	78	3,511	...	3,511	10	...	...	...	556 5 5
Saguenay.....	33	...	33	1,551	...	1,551	7	...	...	4	335 7 10
Saint Hyacinthe.....	80	...	80	3,065	...	3,065	10	...	...	...	476 10 6
Saint Maurice.....	63	...	63	2,801	...	2,801	9	...	...	...	487 12 10
Shefford.....	53	2	55	1,826	218	2,044	6	...	...	2	220 9 4
Sherbrooke.....	85	...	85	2,256	...	2,256	8	...	...	2	309 2 2
Stanstead.....	31	...	31	668	...	668	2	...	...	3	254 3 3
Terrebonne.....	33	...	33	1,345	...	1,345	8	...	...	2	467 7 6
Vaudreuil.....	46	1	47	2,118	31	2,149	7	...	...	1	416 4 4
Verchères.....	28	...	28	1,492	...	1,492	6	...	...	...	283 19 9
Yamaska.....	23	...	23	1,007	...	1,007	3	...	...	2	284 8 0
Total.....	1,594	19	1,613	62,542	739	63,281	250	4	5	80	14,500 0 0

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, 11th March, 1848.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

Appendix
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GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Statistical Tables of Schools which have received their share of the legislative grant from 1842, inclusive, up to the 1st July, 1847;—the Schools kept during the last six months of 1847 not having yet received their shares of the grant, the Statistical Return of these Schools is necessarily postponed to another time.

Appendix
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16th March.

PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION.	Number of Schools which were in operation.	Number of Children attending the Schools.	Amount paid by the Government for Schools.			Total amount paid for the construction of and repairs to School-houses during the years above mentioned.			GRAND TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1842.....	804	4,935 (1)	9,290	7	6						
1843.....	1,298	39,397	17,131	18	8½						
1844.....	1,832	61,031	25,409	9	9½						
1st part of 1845.....	1,737	59,389	12,713	16	6						
1845-46.....	1,830	69,887	26,097	12	2						
Last six months of 1846, Table 16th June, 1847.....	1,211	46,325	8,698	15	8						
Last six months of 1846, taken at the date of this Table.....	1,632	60,685	11,859	13	9						
1st part of 1847.....	1,613	63,281	11,387	10	11						
			122,589	5	0	17,983	14	3½	140,572	19	3½

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montréal, 11th March, 1848.

(1) As the number of Children attending the Schools is not given in the Returns for all the Schools, in 1842, the total above given does not include them all.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

III.

TABLE of the amount allowed to each County, as an aid towards building or repairing School-houses, under the Act of Appropriation, with the number built or repaired, and the amount of the estimated value of the immovable property in favor whereof such aid has been allowed, from 1842 to the present time, and shewing also the number of School-houses for which aid is to be allowed, upon the Reports and amount of estimates received.

COUNTIES.	Number of School-houses built or repaired.	Amount of the estimates touching the said School-houses.			Amount allowed.			School-houses for which aid will be granted upon the Reports received.	Amount of the Estimates.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beauharnois.....	34	2,935	3	3	1,305	9	7½	10	800	5	0
Bellechasse.....	1	95	0	0	47	10	0	1	17	10	0
Berthier.....	37	3,201	19	2½	1,403	16	1	2	379	0	0
Bonaventure.....	11	738	0	0	364	0	0	2	85	0	0
Chambly.....	11	1,260	6	3	603	1	0	4	275	2	0
Champlain.....	6	525	15	7	250	7	10	...	.....	.....	.....
Deux Montagnes.....	14	1,037	13	7	518	16	9	2	118	15	9
Dorchester.....	9	648	15	0	301	17	6	1	75	0	0
Drummond.....	6	413	5	0	206	12	6	1	40	18	9
Gaspé.....	15	1,254	11	2	536	6	10	1	40	0	0
Huntingdon.....	43	4,022	11	8	1,914	16	5	7	311	15	6
Kamouraska.....	7	742	10	6	371	5	3	1	103	0	0
Leinster.....	27	2,224	13	11	1,100	2	0	...	.....	.....	.....
L'Islet.....	5	817	5	0	260	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
Lotbinière.....	15	1,069	10	7½	593	1	3	1	90	0	0
Megantic.....	14	582	6	7	275	6	10½	4	319	10	0
Missisquoi.....	8	724	0	0	274	7	11½	...	.....	.....	.....
Montmorency.....	6	533	15	9½	249	17	11	2	20	1	10
Montreal.....	5	758	0	0	364	15	7	1	230	0	0
Nicolet.....	13	859	10	0	403	14	2	4	130	0	0
Ottawa.....	4	231	10	0	103	10	0	10	281	2	10
Portneuf.....	10	523	7	11½	261	13	11	1	130	0	0
Quebec.....	11	910	11	9	439	17	6	2	253	0	0
Richelieu.....	8	788	0	4	377	13	1	1	50	0	0
Rimouski.....	11	736	0	0	363	16	1	4	218	9	0
Rouville.....	25	2,153	8	9	633	2	3	5	265	18	4
Saguenay.....	16	1,295	7	6	547	13	11	4	297	0	0
Saint Hyacinthe.....	27	1,865	6	9	864	3	0	15	391	11	8
Saint Maurice.....	22	1,674	12	2	828	17	6	1	52	0	0
Sheffield.....	23	1,747	15	2	521	5	7	1	52	10	0
Sherbrooke.....	7	372	0	0	110	5	7	7	166	15	8
Stanstead.....	1	106	5	0	25	0	0	5	148	5	0
Terrebonne.....	15	854	15	0	391	15	0	...	.....	.....	.....
Vaudreuil.....	14	1,823	2	6	667	15	4	6	497	0	8
Verchères.....	4	540	0	0	270	0	0	2	262	10	0
Yamaska.....	9	650	5	0	322	0	0	3	342	10	0
Total.....	494	40,657	1	0	17,983	14	3½	111	6,444	12	0

REMARKS.—The documents transmitted to this Office by the School Commissioners, and upon which aid has been granted towards the construction of School-houses, are, 1st. The deeds of donation or sale of the ground to the School Commissioners; 2ndly. Certificates of the registration thereof, from the County Registrars; 3rdly. The awards of the three Arbitrators appointed to estimate the value of the ground given or sold, and of the School-houses built or repaired; 4thly. Tables shewing the dimensions of the ground and buildings, and with what materials the latter are constructed or repaired. The aid allowed has in no case exceeded one-half of the estimated value.

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montréal, 11th March, 1848.

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IV.

CIRCULARS.

No. 9.—*The first under the operation of the present Act, 9 Vict., chap. 27.*

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 15th June, 1846.

To SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS and others entrusted with the management of Schools, under the authority of the present Act.

Preamble
To the electors and other persons entrusted with the execution of the Act.

GENTLEMEN,—The nature of the daily correspondence carried on by the Commissioners and Trustees of Schools and others with this office, and the object contemplated by the 3rd article of the 35th section of the Education Act, passed on the 9th of June instant, impose upon me the duty of submitting to all persons engaged in putting that Act in operation, some recommendations which in the generality of cases may serve as a guide in the execution of their respective functions. As the new law upon education is the same in its leading provisions as that of the 8th Viet. Cap. 41, the recommendations and forms contained in the present Circular will be very nearly the same as those which accompanied the former Act repealed by the present. It is necessary, however, that some changes and additions should be made.

The present Circular being moreover issued with a view of supplying the place of all former ones, there will be no occasion in future to have recourse to any of them.

My principal object, in making these recommendations, is to impress upon all the advantage of regularity in their proceedings, to obtain uniformity in the management of Schools and the Reports transmitted to this office; method in the course of instruction, order and devotion in the execution of the important duties they have undertaken. Attention to these particulars will give a new impulse to education, cause its more certain and regular diffusion, and at the same time render it in its progress more acceptable, and in its results more useful.

By our well directed and united efforts only can we attain the great object contemplated by the Legislature in endowing the country with a new Education Act, whose successful operation will have the most pleasing results, if every one will bring to the performance of his duty under it that zeal and activity which so vast an interest demands.

As, however, the new law is permanent, will undergo no change either in its principles or details, and that fuller comments on the subject of this measure may be now expected of me than were made upon the last, I ought perhaps to enter more into detail in the following recommendations; but, in doing this I shall seek to alter as little as possible the course that has been generally followed throughout the country under the operation of the preceding law.

These recommendations will be followed by the forms prescribed for use under the Act. I entreat those persons for whose use they are intended to follow them with exactness in all their proceedings, without waiting to receive *blanks* for the objects which the Act has in view, because in that case, enormous expenses would fall upon this office as well for printing as for postage, and probably useless, inasmuch

as it is always easy to follow forms that treat only of matters of common and familiar interest, and that are already become every where familiar.

These forms resemble, as much as circumstances permit, those which are annexed to my Circular No. 8, and it is necessary to follow them invariably.

The persons who, besides the electors, are called upon to take part in the execution of the Education Act, are:—1stly. The School Commissioners; 2ndly. The Trustees of Dissident Schools; 3rdly. The Secretary-Treasurers; 4thly. Managers; 5thly. Visitors; 6thly. Teachers; and all, with the exception of Visitors, who are so *de facto*, receive their commission, either directly, or indirectly from the persons interested in the successful working of the School Act.

All these persons thus charged, through the medium of election, with the care and advancement of public instruction, will be responsible for their management to their immediate constituents; they will be administrative bodies created by the people for their own benefit, through the means of that general and practical instruction which it will be their mission to diffuse.

The body of Commissioners is that to which the law attaches the most important functions; for, once elected, the law gives them the power of choosing the Secretary-Treasurers, the Teachers, the Managers, and of adopting all such proceedings as to them shall seem advisable, independently of those which are prescribed by law or recommended by this office.

To divide the Municipalities into School Districts, provide the means of establishing a school in every District, create a Model School and a Girls' School in the most populous one, make regulations for the interior discipline of all schools under their control, prescribe the course of study to be pursued in the said schools, decide upon all differences which might arise relative to such schools, to examine, engage, direct, and pay the Teachers, and remove them when necessary, to provide by a general rate, a sum of money equal to that which shall be apportioned to the Municipality, out of the Common School funds, to provide for the building of a School House in each District, and to take care of all the scholars, to fix and cause to be collected monthly the fees for each resident child of from five to sixteen years of age, to proceed against all persons refusing to pay the amount of the annual assessment and of the monthly fees, to visit the schools twice in the course of the scholastic year, to cause to be had a public examination therein and to assist in making the Report every six months, to this office; such are the large powers conferred by the law upon School Commissioners, and the obligations it imposes upon them, that is to say, that the application of the funds set apart for the maintenance of schools, drawn whether from the government or the people, the entire management of schools and of all their property movable or immovable, are left to the disposal of the Commissioners elected to carry out the objects of the Act passed for the promotion of elementary education.

And by virtue of the 51st clause of the present Act, the School Commissioners (as well as the Assessors,) are to be each possessors of movable or immovable properties of the real value of two hundred and fifty pounds, currency of this Province, and are to be elected for the space of three years to the invariable number of five only, two of the present Commissioners resigning their charge by lot, and being replaced by two others for each of the two first scholastic years, and one only for the third, according to

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the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh clauses. It should, however, be understood that the qualification required by the present Act does not extend to the three Commissioners remaining in office, as the lot will not affect them.

The election of School Commissioners, as by the former Act, is fixed for the first Monday of July in each year, and it should take place in each Municipality in order to replace such number of School Commissioners only as shall have been appointed by lot to retire from the charge, and in such a way as to leave in office, in every instance, three of the former Commissioners, and the whole number to consist of five; the President to vote as others.

However, the inhabitants of the new Municipalities are to elect five School Commissioners without regard being had to those who, under the former Act, were Commissioners for Unions whereof they made part.

When for the scholastic year commencing on the first day of July next, two School Commissioners only are elected to complete the number of five required by the law, the President of the election is respectfully requested to mention in the Report which he is to make to this office agreeably to the eleventh clause, the names of the three Commissioners remaining in office.

If, however, the election of School Commissioners shall not have taken place on the first Monday of July, it may do so on the second, the third, the fourth or the fifth Monday of the same month; but, in the case where it shall not have taken place between the first and the last Monday of July, the former School Commissioners and other persons designated in the thirteenth clause, may submit to the Superintendent of Schools, in the course of fifteen days subsequent to the last Monday of July, the names of five persons eligible to be named School Commissioners, by virtue of the twelfth clause of the Act.

All the provisions of the School Act on the subject of the election of Commissioners are certainly clear, precise and liberal; so that the inhabitants of each Municipality cannot fail to elect as School Commissioners persons possessing general confidence competent to undertake the duties required of them, and zealous in the performance thereof. But if they should neglect to exercise their right in respect to this matter, and to intrust in the proper manner the local administration of the law to the persons chosen by them within the period prescribed by the Act, that is to say, between the first Monday and the first fifteen days immediately following the last Monday of July as is provided by the law and explained above, the Governor in Council will have power, by virtue of the third clause, to appoint in their stead School Commissioners and all other functionaries required for the operation of the Act, according to its true signification and meaning. It is then to be hoped that the inhabitants of every Municipality will not fail to avail themselves of the provisions of the law, to exercise in a proper manner a right which they ought to be jealous of possessing to its fullest extent.

It should, however, be remarked that by virtue of the ninth, tenth and fifty-sixth clauses of the present Act, the School Commissioners and Trustees now in office, will continue to hold the same until such time as they shall have been replaced in the mode provided by this Act, and as above mentioned, and that the persons who have been appointed School Commissioners, either by the Governor General or by the Superintendent of Education, under the operation of the Act 5th Vict. cap. 41, are Commissioners of Educa-

tion for the purpose of the present Act, and will continue to be in office until they shall have been replaced in the same manner, notwithstanding any thing therein contained to the contrary, and that all the proceedings of the School Commissioners and Trustees in office, prior to the passing of the present Act are made valid, except in the case when, on the passing of this Act, claims on these subjects shall have been involved in litigation.

The long period of their continuance in office, the extent of their powers and the nature of their duties, more complicated under the new Act than they were under the old ones, are so many powerful reasons to influence the electors to make choice of men of enlightened minds, conspicuous for their moral conduct, and who are the friends of education. I cannot, therefore, too earnestly recommend to the electors, to the heads of families in particular, to employ in this election, all the circumspection and care which its obvious importance demands. Thus only can be secured the services of Teachers properly qualified and commendable under the two-fold aspect of morals and talent; and consequently thus only can be rendered a just return for the efforts and sacrifices of the contributors to the great end and benefit of education.

Above all, let it be borne in mind with this subject, that if it is a great evil to have no schools in a parish, it can hardly be deemed a less evil to have only *mediocre* schools, and that, all things considered, *mediocre* schools cost the parties concerned much more than good ones, and this for a thousand reasons which it would require too much time and space to detail here. From these incontestable facts, we may conclude that too much cannot be done to accomplish the establishment of really good schools, and that it would be infinitely preferable to have a few schools in operation of an efficient character than to have a great number stamped with mediocrity. The chief aim, which we should always have in view, is less to procure for all children an education of an inferior nature, from which they may never be able to derive any real advantage, than to ensure a practical and rational Education to the majority of the rising generation which, by the good use to which they will be instructed to put it, shall give life and impulse to the arts, above all to agriculture, and in general to all kinds of honest industry.

Now the most certain means of procuring this practical education for youth will be found in the Model Schools. These schools being destined to offer to children already advanced in their education, the means of terminating a course of studies adapted to the ordinary wants of society, it is extremely desirable that the heads of families co-operate generously with the Commissioners to establish them as soon as possible upon a satisfactory footing in populous townships and parishes.

If the inhabitants of every District are right in desiring to see established among them a good Elementary School, they should not have less at heart the foundation also in every parish of a good Model School, at which children of other schools may receive special instruction in accordance with their age and the degree of their advancement.

I.

The new School Commissioners ought to consider themselves responsible and liable for the acts of their predecessors, especially all that relates to engagements contracted with Teachers for the present year, with the vendors of land and contractors for the erection of school houses for the purposes of former Acts passed for the encouragement of education.

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In like manner, the new Commissioners ought to abstain from making any change in the division of parishes or townships into School Districts, made by their predecessors, unless for important reasons and to secure some great advantage to education; and before changing the site of any school houses or establishing any new Districts, it is desirable that they consult the parties interested. As the removal from one place to another of a house is frequently accompanied by alienation of the land upon which such house is situate, it is necessary in this case, in obedience to the 24th clause, that the School Commissioners previously obtain the authority of the Superintendent to make such alterations.

The Commissioners should consider themselves especially authorised under the new law, as they were under the preceding Acts, to examine the Teachers, assure themselves that they have passed their examination before the Board of Examiners established by the present Act, make choice of books out of those which shall be recommended to them by the Board of Examiners for the use of schools, prescribe for the interior discipline of schools placed under their control, the regulations and the course of study, and to hear and judge all differences that may arise among them relative to the proceedings between the individuals of their own body and the Teachers, and between the latter and the parents of their pupils.

When, all the children of the school being of the same religious belief, it is desired to introduce into that school books having reference to morality or religion, it is by the present Act provided that the choice of these books shall be left to the Parish Priest or the Minister of the same belief as the children, as being the more competent person.

The Commissioners should keep or cause to be kept by the Secretary-Treasurer a regular register of their proceedings and deliberations, a list of the Commissioners chosen each year, all engagements made with Teachers, the division of the Parish into Districts, the day upon which they visit schools, &c., in order that upon necessity recourse may be had to the same as to an authentic document.

I may here observe that the Commissioners ought not to choose one of their own number to fill the place of Secretary-Treasurer, on account of the anomalous position in which in that case he would stand towards the body to which, as Secretary-Treasurer, he would be responsible. The Commissioners ought to exact from the Secretary-Treasurer security to an amount equal to at least double the sum appropriated to their Parish or Township out of the Common School Fund, and to preserve an accurate copy of this double security in their registers.

If, at their meetings, a difference of opinion should arise, they ought to decide the question by the majority of votes, as in all deliberative bodies. In case of division, it is desirable that the votes should be enregistered.

When the reports of different schools of the same Parish or Township shall be submitted to the examination of the local Commissioners, each of them ought to be signed by at least two of the body and by the Teacher of each school, and the half-yearly reports of the Commissioners to be transmitted to this office before the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year, should be signed by at least the majority of them, of whom it will be desirable that the President should be one, and by all the Teachers whose schools shall be admitted, according to the Formula No. 2. They ought, however, to abstain from in-

cluding in this report the schools of those Teachers whose moral conduct may have been found reprehensible. The Commissioners should keep a register of all their reports and carefully avoid informalities and erasures, especially in figures.

The School Commissioners and Trustees, who shall have neglected to conform to the 27th clause, in transmitting in proper form to this office the half-yearly reports of the schools under their control, for the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year, will run the risk of losing their share of the grant, according to the true tenor and meaning of this clause which contains in it an abstract of the entire law, to the letter of which the parties interested ought in all things strictly to adhere.

In all other cases in which the Commissioners are required to render an account of their proceedings to this office, their account so rendered and their general report should in like manner be signed by at least the majority of them, of whom it is desirable the President should be one, and by the Secretary-Treasurer, and be transmitted to this office before the first day of July in each year, according to Form No. 5.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioners of some localities have been so slow in rendering account to this office of the disbursement of the sums placed at their disposal for the support of schools during the years 1842, 1843, 1844 and the earlier portion of 1845, that some have done so in an irregular manner, and others have as yet sent in none at all; as these circumstances tend to embarrass this office, and may cause hereafter serious uneasiness on the subject. I beg, therefore, those officiating as Commissioners, whether old in office or recently elected, to endeavour to conform as quickly as possible with this requisition of the law.

When the Commissioners write to this office respecting the management of schools and school houses under their control, it will be extremely desirable that they make a united representation or that one make it in the names of the others, after consultation among themselves, and not individually, in order that the expense of letter postage may not be too much increased, and that documents may not be too much multiplied in this office. Besides it is impossible for this office to carry on a correspondence with every person chosen to assist in the operation of the Act.

As it often happens that letters sent from this office to localities in which a Post Office has not yet been established, do not arrive, or reach their address but tardily, the School Commissioners of places thus circumstanced, are requested to make known to me, the next time they may have occasion to communicate with the Education Office, to which Post Office it will be the most convenient to them to address their letters.

The Commissioners should examine with care the Teachers who present themselves for keeping schools under their control, in order to convince themselves of their qualifications and capacity, and above all, of their morality. It is to be hoped they will bring to the choice they will make of Teachers, above all of those who are to preside over Model Schools, all the importance and all the vigilance that the true interests of the question demand. By such a course only, can be obtained from their services results good and satisfactory to all concerned. It is also true that by these means only can instruction be redeemed from the disregard into which it has unhappily fallen, by the incapacity and frequently even by the immorality of a certain number of Teachers unworthy of the

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name, or of any place in a rank so honorable and useful. As, however, there are existing Boards of Examiners, the School Commissioners and Trustees ought as much as possible to induce those Teachers who are capable, to submit to an examination before one of these Boards, and to give especial encouragement to those among them who shall be furnished with a certificate of capacity as to the art of teaching.

The Commissioners should also ascertain, if possible, whether the Teachers who present themselves for examination are able to teach analytically the branches of instruction they propose to undertake.

The advice given to Teachers to study beforehand the lessons they have to explain to their scholars, if it were followed, would be an excellent means, of making instruction successful.

As the Teachers will be of two kinds, it becomes necessary to speak of their respective qualifications.

The Teachers of Elementary Schools ought to be able to teach correctly, Reading and Writing, Arithmetic to the Rule of Three inclusive, the Elements of Grammar and of Geography, commencing with that of Canada, after the first general notions of the science have been taught. I cannot too highly recommend the practice of instructing the children in Arithmetic at a proper age.

With respect to the Teachers who will have to preside over Model Schools, they should be able to teach, besides Reading and Writing, the French and English Grammars by principle and analytically, Geography, the rudiments of History, of the Epistolary Art, Arithmetic in all its parts, Linear Design and Book-Keeping. It would also be very desirable to exercise the pupils in declamation as well public as private. They should also teach their pupils to construe Latin and to use the Dictionary, as well as the geographical maps and the globes, instructing them how to travel from one country to another in the easiest, shortest and the most secure manner, and especially to those countries the natural and artificial productions of which serve to sustain commerce. The use of a black board would be admirably adapted for instructing the children in the art of design, in tracing out particular routes, in calculation, orthography, grammatical analysis and logic, and also in the construction of sentences.

In the Model Schools, the children should be exercised in Composition, above all in the Epistolary Art. Nothing, indeed, can more efficaciously contribute to train young men to useful habits of business than to exercise them in the composition of letters upon practical subjects, as well as in the making out of receipts and drawing up promissory notes, in keeping accounts, and in the keeping of journals and books by single and double entry. I think it my duty to recommend to the Commissioners, for the use of the schools under their control, a little Treatise upon the Art of Letter Writing, published by Mr. F. Cinq-Mars, and which may be had, at a reasonable price, of the French booksellers at Quebec and Montreal.

As the Model Schools are intended to furnish the children with a complete practical education fit to answer the various wants of society in general, and as a knowledge of the principles of agriculture should hold no inconsiderable place in an education of this kind, it is very desirable that the School Commissioners should direct the art to be taught in the Model Schools, and they should do all in their power to place at the disposal of the Teachers, as also of those of the Elementary Schools, grounds as spacious as

possible in order that they may be cultivated by themselves and their pupils, under the superintendance of the School Commissioners and for their own profit. The Treatise upon Agriculture by Mr. Evans, and likewise that by the late Jos. F. Perrault, respecting the art of culture on a small and on a large scale, might be found useful for effecting this purpose.

While bestowing an especial care upon the moral and religious instruction of the children, the School Commissioners should not deem it too much to extend to them also an education comprising within its limits the science of agriculture, mechanical arts and commerce, and to make them as useful as circumstances will allow.

In those localities where a difference of religious belief exists, it is of importance that the books employed for the purpose of inculcating principles of morality and religion, should contain nothing having relation to any faith in particular. I conceive it, therefore, my duty to recommend the adoption for the use of schools, of the books which, under similar circumstances, are employed in the schools in Ireland. These are certainly, according to general opinion, the best books that could be used in the Common Schools for the purpose of imparting to the children of different religions, the requisite degree of instruction. These books may be procured at a reasonable price, of Armour & Ramsay, Booksellers at Montreal, St. François-Xavier street.

Although the resident Visitors in every Parish or Township are requested at least once in every year to visit the schools established by virtue of this Act, nevertheless the spirit of the law and the interest felt in these schools, demand that the Commissioners themselves should visit them several times in the course of the scholastic year. They are the more expected to do this, because they are the only persons responsible for the management of the schools placed under their control. It is very desirable that one at least should visit regularly once a month all the schools.

The motive of emulation should not be left unprovided for in schools; because from that source arises much advantage to the parents and the scholars. Among the principal means of creating and promoting a laudable ambition in schools, may be named the giving of prizes for good lessons, and the public examinations. Prizes of books held out to the children, tend more than any other species of rewards to produce this effect. The presentation of books to the children as prizes, serves to keep up a spirit of emulation, and gives them instruction on some useful subject at the same time. Little tracts are easily to be had, and may be distributed amongst the children with very good effect, while they will hardly cost more than one penny each volume, when procured by the dozen.

Henceforth, the most advisable period for the public examinations of schools under the control of the Commissioners will be about the end of June and December in each year. Too much importance cannot be attached to the observance of this excellent mode of judging of the capacity and labours of the Teachers, as well as of the progress made by the children, the most diligent of whom should be rewarded in presence of their parents and friends. But the School Commissioners should be particularly careful to avoid distributing the prizes indiscriminately to the children at the same examination and in the same proportion, as I have myself witnessed instances where this course has been the means of destroying all spirit of emulation among them, instead of exciting and preserving the same.

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Another excellent means of emulation would consist in entering upon the Registers of the School the names of the children rewarded at the public examination of each half-year. This examination should be presided over by at least the majority of the Commissioners and Visitors of the locality: all possible interest and solemnity should be given to the occasion.

It will be important that the Commissioners enter into *written engagements* with the Teachers, naming therein the sum they agree to pay them, and the Teachers should be furnished with a copy of those documents. But it is not necessary to make these engagements before a Notary.

It will be equally important that the Commissioners make regulations for the proper administration of schools, and that the Teachers be furnished with a copy and required strictly to observe them; otherwise they cannot reckon upon either regularity or uniformity in the mode of instruction and management of the Schools, nor upon that success which the government and the rate payers have a right to expect.

The school hours may be limited to five hours a day. In winter, on account of the distance at which many children may live and the bad weather, it may be proper to assemble them but once a day, from nine o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon, giving a little time about the middle of the day for a collation, at which the Teachers should consider it their duty to exercise an immediate supervision over their scholars. Longer time should be assigned for study in the Model Schools; at least as regards certain classes of students therein.

The Commissioners should require the Teachers to keep a daily journal resembling that which was kept under the Education Act passed in 1831, and which expired in 1836. A form for this journal will be found at the end of these instructions. By the medium of this journal, Teachers will be able upon occasion to render a satisfactory account as well to the Commissioners as to Visitors, or to the Superintendent, of all matters relating to their Schools. A copy of this journal need not be sent to this office, but only to that of the Commissioners, at least fifteen days before the half-yearly examination.

The Commissioners ought to see that the schools are open for at least eight months each year, that is to say, at least four months in each half-yearly period, with the number of scholars required by law, viz: 15 at the least being present every day. They ought to satisfy themselves, through the means of the daily journal, that the number of scholars prescribed by the law has been present each day at school, and where it shall appear to have been otherwise, cause the Teacher to make up for the number of days upon which there shall have been fewer than 15 children at school, during the period of eight months, out of the remaining four months of the year.

The period of four months in question is intended to enable the Teachers to make up for lost time arising from sickness or absence, and to give the elder children holidays during the season of field labour, or at any other time, according to circumstances.

There can be but one school in each District under the control of the Commissioners, unless indeed there may be a Girls' School for the Municipality, such as is provided for by the 20th clause of the present Act, or unless there should be one of those Dissentient Schools such as is provided for by the 26th clause of the same Act. The said Girls' School cannot be a Model School, the Model School being intended for Boys only.

The School Commissioners should adhere to the intention of the law as much as circumstances will allow, in compelling the children to attend the schools in their own Districts, except in those cases where they frequent a Model or Girls' School. Too great a number of children assembling in one and the same school might prove considerably injurious to their morals, as well as to their health and the progress they ought to make in virtue and knowledge.

It must be understood that these Dissentient Schools are only entitled to such a proportion of the school grant as the religious denomination in whose favour they are established bears to the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years in the Municipality, with the exception of those who at the time of the passing of this Act, were in possession of a school house attended by the number of children required by the law. These will have the right of claiming out of the local funds the amounts for which the dissentient inhabitants shall have been assessed.

The schools and the other educational institutions, in whose favour grants have been made by special Acts, of which in the towns and in the country several exist under the name of Academies, can claim no part of the funds given by the present Act for Elementary Schools.

There are no funds at the disposal of the Government to pay for teaching a language which is not that of the majority of the children attending the school, nor to aid in the purchase of books. It is, however, extremely important to provide the necessary books for the schools and in as uniform a manner as possible. It is equally important to furnish suitable books for reading, upon morality, religion, agriculture, history, the common sciences and the mechanical arts. I cannot too earnestly exhort the School Commissioners and other friends of popular instruction, to induce the inhabitants to subscribe towards raising a fund for the purchase of books for the use of schools, and to establish in each Municipality a public library, access to which should be easy to all. The foundation of public libraries to consist of a selection of such books as may be most useful to the people, would conduce much to the advantage of society; in fact, it is impossible to estimate too highly, the results of such an institution.

The Commissioners may apply more or less than £50 to the building of a school out of the balances of 1842 and of 1843, when the sum appropriated to the Municipality for this object will permit it, subject to the following conditions:—To ascertain; 1st. That the building will be finished and ready to serve the purpose for which it has been undertaken; 2nd. That a registered copy of the act of cession, made to the School Commissioners or Trustees, under the operation of the former Education Laws, of the ground upon which the house is erected, shall be transmitted to this office; the act of cession of this site should be made without any reservations whatsoever, to be used for ever under the School Commissioners and their Successors in office for the purposes of education; 3rd. That a certificate of three Arbitrators (chosen by the Commissioners out of the District where the building is erected) as to the value of the site and of the house, according to Form No. 1, be transmitted to this office; and 4th. That a plan or drawing of the entire establishment, according to Form No. 4, be also forwarded to this office.

They may also have assistance from the same funds for material repairs to school houses built under the authority of former Education Acts, and upon the same conditions; and it should be under-

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stood that there will be granted as aid for building and repairing, only a sum equal to and no more than the moiety of the total cost.

I think it my duty to repeat in this place the notice I have already given, viz: that the grant for the building or repairing of school houses will not be sent to those Municipalities entitled to receive the same, except in the case where the proper documents shall have been transmitted in due form to this office.

Those localities only can claim which are notified by the Circular as being entitled to a balance. It is desirable that they should put themselves in the proper position to receive the amount in the course of two years from this date, otherwise they will expose themselves to the risk of seeing the same transferred to other localities for like purposes, according to the intention of the 49th clause.

There is but one mode of proceeding open to the School Commissioners charged by the law to raise a sum equal in amount to the public grant for any particular Municipality, that is to say, the recourse to general assessment, rateable according to the value of the property of the inhabitants of the Municipality. This mode of contribution is advantageously practised in all countries in which a system of education has been established, and works with uniformity and success. It is in this mode also the inhabitants of Upper Canada contribute towards the education of children, and that in the greater part of Lower Canada, the means are raised for building churches, parish houses, bridges, &c., and the people are perfectly accustomed to it. It is in all cases the most regular, just, sure and efficacious mode of contributing to a public undertaking.

The School Commissioners are, by the 38th clause of the present Act, directed to cause a valuation of all property to be made in the course of two months after receiving a copy of the Act, under a fine of not less than £2 10s.; but in virtue of the 39th clause they have, for the first year only, the months of July, August and September next, to impose the rate; and in the course of the entire scholastic year they are to cause the amount to be paid over to the Secretary-Treasurer on demand.

The 12th article of the 21st clause, and the acknowledged interests of education require that the School Commissioners exact at least the *minimum* of the sums mentioned in the Act as those to be paid monthly for each resident child above 5 years and under 16 years of age, with the exception of idiots, lunatics and those whose parents are in indigent circumstances. Now, a person may be poor without being absolutely in want, and even the poorest people treated with indulgence by the Commissioners on this account will be able, in the terms of the law, to pay at least three pence per month for each of their children of an age to attend the schools, during eight months in the Elementary Schools, and in the Model Schools during the whole period of their duration.

The present law, like that of the session of 1845, establishing new rules for the distribution of the grants amongst the different localities, has imposed upon me the task of making fresh calculations, of the result of which I have hitherto been unable to inform you. Agreeably to these calculations, the annual portion belonging to the Municipality of according to the census of its population, out of the grant of the Legislature, is £ and the sum to which the same Municipality is entitled, as an aid for building or repairing the school houses out of the balance of 1842 and 1843, according to the above regulations, is £

II.

Dissentient Schools should be in all cases managed by three Trustees named for the purpose by the dissentient inhabitants, as was done under the last Act. There ought to be but one body of Trustees for the Dissentient Schools in each Municipality.

The Trustees of Dissentient Schools have the same duties to fulfil, the same powers to exercise as the Commissioners for the government of schools under their control.

They ought to report to this office respecting the schools under their control at the same period as is designated by the law for the performance of that duty by the School Commissioners, in following the Form No. 2, subjoined.

They ought also to render an account of the manner in which they have expended that part of the Government grant placed at their disposal, following the Form No. 5, subjoined, substituting only the word Trustees for that of Commissioners.

They should exact from the Teachers the keeping of a journal similar to that required from the Teachers of schools under the control of the Commissioners.

It will be observed, however, that the 21st clause of the present Act, placing at the disposal of School Commissioners all the lands and school houses acquired, given to, or erected under the authority of former Education Acts or of the present Act, gives no power or right to the Trustees of Dissentient Schools to demand the use or possession of the like property, unless they were in possession of the same at the time of the passing of this Act.

The present Act authorizes the establishment of Dissentient Schools only upon the ground of religious difference, and only to the inhabitants forming the minority.

In all their communications with this office the Trustees of Dissentient Schools will be governed by the same rules as the School Commissioners.

The law relating to Common Schools does not recognise independent schools.

III.

Upon the Secretary-Treasurer devolve large responsibilities, and he is to account as well to this office as to the Commissioners, for the sums which have passed through his hands for educational purposes. He should be provided with a convenient place for his office, and the custody of his books of account, to which the School Commissioners of the Municipality and the Superintendent of Education should have access at all times. In his method of keeping his books, which should at the least consist of a journal and ledger, in which he will enter separately the receipts and expenses, he should follow the advice of the Commissioners, as well also as in the manner of rendering his accounts.

The School Commissioners and the Secretary-Treasurer are authorized by the 39th clause to receive from the rate-payers the amount of the assessment in produce, at their discretion. In those cases where the School Commissioners shall deem it proper to permit the rate-payers to pay over the whole amount or a part of their assessments to the Teachers themselves, by adopting a resolution to this effect, for the greater convenience of both parties, this resolution should direct that as a condition of the transaction

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To the Dissentient School Trustees.

To the Secretary-Treasurers.

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the rate-payers should receive from the Teachers a receipt mentioning the quality and price of the produce, and such receipts should be signed by two School Commissioners in token of their approval, after which they should be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer in the place of a like amount in money. This precaution is necessary for a number of reasons which it would be useless to detail here.

It should be mentioned that the sum required to equal in amount the Government grant ought not to be borrowed, or simply assessed or promised.

At the foot or on the back of the Semi-annual Report of the Commissioners, it will be requisite to write a certificate of the amount placed in their hands for the maintenance of the schools of the Municipality, and not separately, in order not too much to increase the cost of postage. (See Form No. 2.) The Secretary-Treasurers who have already forwarded their certificates should send in new ones at the foot of the Annual Report for the present year and of the half-yearly Report for each portion of future years.

IV.

To the Managers.

The Managers should be such trustworthy persons as the School Commissioners may associate with themselves as colleagues to aid them in the local administration of the school houses in each District, such as superintending the building and repairing of them, inspecting the warming and cleanliness, seeing that all the property real and personal belonging thereto is in a proper state, and watching over the good order of the schools and facilitating the good management thereof as much as possible.

With reference to the health and education of the children it is extremely important that the schools should be kept in a state of perfect cleanliness, be properly warmed and ventilated according to circumstances. Care should however be taken not to overheat the houses, as an excess of warmth, protracted and concentrated on one point, might cause illness amongst the children. Too much cold also, especially damp cold, would be equally dangerous. I cannot too particularly recommend these points respecting the preservation of health, to the School Commissioners, Managers and Teachers.

V.

To the Visitors.

The Visitors in each Municipality are the local advisers of the Commissioners, to whom they are to make all representations in the interest of the schools under their control. This observation applies equally to the Superintendent of Education, whom they are to assist, according to circumstances, in the difficult execution of his duties. In all cases, the confidence reposed in them by the Legislature, and the peculiar functions assigned to them under the School Laws, will be motives sufficient to induce the exercise of all the influence of their position and talents, above all things to stimulate the zeal of all who are engaged in the direction of schools.

It is particularly desirable that they should assist at the public examinations of the schools, which will take place twice a year, in order to give importance by their presence to the occasion.

VI.

To the Teachers.

In the interest of education and of the Teachers themselves, I feel that I cannot too earnestly exhort them to submit to an examination before one of the Boards of Examiners, to attach themselves to one or

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other of the teachers' associations, and to observe that line of conduct, within the precincts of their schools and in all their social relations, that may be the best calculated to maintain the true dignity of their calling, so that all their actions and words may constitute new claims to consideration. They should be ever mindful that the education which it is their duty above all things to give to infancy and youth, is a moral education, and that the lessons of morality are taught more by the force of example than by words.

Better would it be in most cases to leave a child in his state of ignorance than receive instruction from the lips of vice; for, although ignorant, his heart would be pure, whereas it would be almost impossible for a child, so susceptible are children to all impressions, to remain virtuous who has daily before his eyes the example of vice. The School Teacher of the rural districts should never forget that the eyes of a whole parish are upon him, and that he, more than any other, owes to his fellow parishioners the example of an irreproachable life. He should remember that a Teacher's influence with his pupils is in the proportion to their respect for him, and that their respect is in proportion to that entertained for him by the community.

I cannot too earnestly exhort the Teachers to avail themselves of the vacations and all other favorable opportunities which may occur, for perfecting themselves in the Lancastrian and Analytical Systems of teaching, in composition and linear design as applied to manufactures and the mechanical arts, and instructing themselves in the most approved methods of teaching in vogue in the distinguished educational institutions in our cities. Any particular information they may obtain upon these points might occasion many beneficial changes among them, and place them in a position to advance at once their own education and improve their method of teaching in the schools under their management.

School Teachers are by law entirely subject, in all that concerns the management of their schools, to the control of the Commissioners or Trustees, and beyond certain particular and exceptional cases, it will be to them they should address themselves, and not to this office.

They should not forget that they are at all times liable to the visitation of the Superintendent and Visitors of Schools, and ought to be always ready to reply to questions which it may be deemed advisable to put to them upon matters connected with their schools.

A constant supervision over the children is a very important point, as upon this frequently depends their progress in virtue and knowledge. The use of a desk slightly elevated in each school, and more particularly where the scholars are numerous, will afford the Teacher an easy means of inspecting conveniently all the children committed to his charge.

This supervision might also be extended to some hours of study every day, besides the class hours, in the Model Schools. It would be the means of causing the children to employ their time in a useful manner, of which there is the greater need in order to complete a good practical course. The Teachers might during these hours, themselves study, and prepare their materials for the next class.

In addition to the above I have deemed it my duty to prescribe certain rules for the Teachers, because they are of a general and easy application, and can-

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not in any measure interfere with the particular regulations it may please the Commissioners to direct to be acted upon in the schools under their control.

1st. All the Teachers being appointed to promote a like end, they should be animated by the same spirit and zeal, and do all in their power to diffuse peace and harmony among their scholars.

2nd. As the advantage of education does not so much consist in the correcting of faults as in the prevention thereof, the Teachers should, as much as possible, make their exactness and supervision a chief means of guarding their scholars against those errors which negligence on their part might engender.

3rd. A most important part of their duty will be the studying the characters of their pupils, in order to inspire them by their instructions, and especially by their example, with a love of virtue, industry and knowledge.

4th. The Teachers should study as much as possible to inspire their pupils with confidence in themselves, for children not less than grown people require to possess confidence in their own abilities before they can attain success. With this view, they should on all occasions treat the children with regard and politeness, encouraging them in virtue and industry by remarks and commendations applied at the proper time, for these are the best means of inspiring them with that confidence and self-respect of which they stand in need.

5th. Their attention should not be limited to the mere cultivation of the talents of their pupils, but they should look upon it as a primary part of their duty, to form their manners, and more particularly to excite in them sentiments of morality and religion.

6th. They should never use severity except when all other means of making an impression upon an honest and sensible mind shall have failed, and then never without having first consulted at least the President of the School Commissioners.

7th. In addition to the directions enumerated above, the Teachers should pay particular attention

to every thing concerning the health of the scholars; this is one of the most important points.

8th. They should form the minds of the children in habits of cleanliness, good behaviour and decorum, teaching them to regard these matters in the light of social virtues indispensable in all our dealings with our fellow creatures. And, as true politeness consists neither in vain complimentary forms nor in merely outward demonstrations, but takes its rise out of those sentiments of charity which all persons ought to possess for each other, the Teachers, to promote such proper behaviour, peace and harmony amongst their pupils, ought to spare no effort to excite and maintain between them, sentiments of Christian union, of reciprocal benevolence and brotherly love.

9th. In order to sustain themselves against those feelings of anxiety and disgust, inevitable in the instruction of youth, the Teachers should reflect upon the importance of the task assigned them; they should consider for how much they are responsible, not only to society in general, but even to God himself—the author of all knowledge and all good; and not content with their own exertions in acquiring the art of training up children in wisdom and virtue, they should have recourse to the advice of the most experienced masters in the art of teaching.

10th. As children even more than men are influenced by outward appearance, and it concerns the Teacher to neglect no means of securing the consideration of his scholars, he should never appear before them but in cleanly and decent attire. I should even recommend, especially to the Teachers of Model Schools, to wear, during school hours, the Academic Robe. I could cite the example of many Teachers, who at my suggestion have adopted this practice, of the excellent effects of which I have myself had the means of judging.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

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FORMS.

(No. 1.)

Form of Certificate to be given by Arbitrators appointed to value School-houses for which a portion of the public money granted for that purpose is demanded.

We, A. B., C. D., and E. F., Arbitrators appointed to value the ground and the public School-house of the District No. _____ in the Municipality of _____ County of _____ certify that, to the best of our judgment, the ground is worth £ _____ current money of this Province, and the house constructed thereon with its dependencies £ _____ of the like currency.

(Signature of Arbitrators, and date.)

(If aid is asked for the repairs of School-houses, the Arbitrators will state in their Certificate the value of such repairs.)

16th March

HALF-YEARLY REPORT of the Schools of the Municipality of
for the first (or last, as the case may be) six months of the year 184

County of

16th March

NAMES of the Teachers inserted by the Commissioners.	No. of the School District.	No. of Scholars from 5 to 16 years of age.			Period of instruction during the six months.	Amount paid the Teachers or during the six months out of the rates or monthly contributions exclusive of what he may have received as his share of the Government grant.	Total amount expended for the support of the school during the six months, including what has been paid to the Master.	Signature of the Teachers to stand as a receipt for the sum paid to him during the six months out of the rates or monthly contributions, exclusive of what he may have received as his share of the Government grant.	Books used.	Date of the public examination.	Number of public school houses belonging to the Commissioners.		REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total number of Scholars.							Already built.	Building.	
	1				Month.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
	2												
	3												
	4												
	5												
	6												
	7												
	8												
	9												
	10												
	11												
	12												
	13												
	14												
	15												

(Signature of Commissioners and date of Report.)

I, the undersigned, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of _____, do hereby declare that I have actually and *boni fide* received, and that I have in my possession (or placed at the disposal of the School Commissioners of this Municipality,) £ _____ a sum equal to the portion due to this Municipality out of the funds granted by the Legislature for the annual maintenance of schools, which sum has been raised by rate.

Done at _____ this _____

(Date and Signature of the Secretary-Treasurer.)

(No. 3.)

DATE JOURNAL (in duplicate) of the School of the District, No. _____ in the Municipality of _____ in the County of _____.

NAMES of Children from 5 to 16 years of age attending the School.	Age.	Attendance at school for each day of the month of																															What each Child learns.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
A. B.	10	+	-	+	+																												Reading. Writing. Arithmetic. Grammar. Geography. &c. &c.
C. D.	7				+																												
E. F.	12	-	+	+	-																												

A simple mark in the day column opposite the name of a scholar will signify that he only attended school once on that day—a cross will shew that the scholar was present morning and afternoon; and a blank will distinguish those who were altogether absent. One copy of this Journal should be kept at the school, and the other sent to the Commissioners.

(No. 4.)

List of public School-houses, built or repaired, for which Legislative aid is demanded, in the Municipality of _____ County of _____.

No. of District.	Ground acquired.				Dimensions of the house, and of what materials it is constructed.							When was the house built or repaired?	At how much do the Arbitrators value the house independently of the ground?	If for repairs only, at how much do the Arbitrators value them?	Is this House adapted for a Model School?	
	Was it given?	Was it bought?	When was it given or bought?	What is its superficies?	What is its value in the judgment of the Arbitrators?	What is its length?	What is its depth?	How many stories has it?	Is it of wood?	Is it of stone?	Is it of brick?					£ s. d.

(Date and Signature of the School Commissioners.)

ACCOUNT rendered to the Education Office of the manner in which the Commissioners of the Municipality of _____ County of _____ have expended as well the public grant as the amount of rates placed at their disposal for the year 184____, and also the sums paid monthly by the parents or friends of the children.

No. of District.	Of the £ _____ at the disposal of the Commissioners, how much has been paid									Total expended.	REMARKS.
	To Teachers?	For the purchase of books and paper?	For the purchase of furniture?	For the repairs of public School houses?	For the building of public school-houses?	For expenses of the office of the Commissioners?	For incidental expenses?	For public libraries?			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total,.....											

(Date and Signature of the School Commissioners.)

CIRCULAR.

No. 10.—The second under the operation of the present School Act, 9 Vict., chap. 27.

LOWER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 23rd August, 1847.

To.....Esquire,
St. M.....
County of.....

SIR,—In your character of Secretary-Treasurer of the School Commissioners of the above named Municipality, I have the honor to address you this letter, enclosing a Draft for £ _____ being the portion coming to that Municipality out of the £50,000 for the maintenance of the schools under the control of the Commissioners and Trustees, during the six months of 184____, hoping you will forthwith transmit this Draft, after having endorsed it, to the President now in office, or to the corporation of the School Commissioners of the said Municipality.

I feel called upon to avail myself of this occasion to entreat of the School Commissioners, through you, to do all that it may be in their power to do:

1stly.—To place at the head of the schools under their control, but more especially of Model Schools, Teachers duly qualified under the triple consideration of moral character; acquirements and education, according to the terms of the 10th article of the 50th section of the Education Act, 9 Vict., chap. 27.

2ndly.—To superintend closely these schools and their Teachers in all their operations.

3rdly.—To see that the Teachers be paid and treated in all things in a manner corresponding with the responsibility of their charge, and with the distinguished position which they ought to occupy in society.

4thly.—To cause those liable to contribution to pay as regularly as possible.

5thly.—To transmit to the Education Office the Returns for their schools, at the end of every half year (not some time, or even months after the period

fixed by law for doing this,) carefully drawn up, as well as the certificate of the Secretary-Treasurer, according to the Form No. 2, furnished for this purpose in my Circular No. 9, sent with the Act respecting schools.

6thly.—To furnish all the children attending the schools under their control with suitable books according to their advancement in learning, and with the other articles necessary to their daily progress.

7thly.—To keep the school-houses always in that state of cleanliness and salubrity, which shall make them as agreeable as other abodes to the children who frequent them, causing them to be carefully aired and swept after every school meeting, in all seasons of the year; to be washed also in the interior, and properly lighted and warmed as occasion may require. The inhabitants of every District should consider it a duty to look to these things themselves, above all to the warming of the school house, by furnishing voluntary contributions of wood, over and above all other contributions exacted by law: This is their interest in respect of their own children.

I abstain from making those observations with which it might be deemed proper to accompany the preceding recommendations, persuaded as I am that the friends of education will know how to appreciate them, and will exert themselves to carry them faithfully into practice. Moreover, they will find their substance, accompanied by remarks, in my Circular No. 9, which I recommend to their particular attention with reference to these subjects, which experience has taught me to regard as of the first importance to the interests of education properly understood. In every point of view it is certain that if these recommendations be not generally observed, with some others contained in my Circular No. 9, the Education Act will produce little, if any good result, and that the contributions of the inhabitants and the legislative provisions to make it work usefully, may be utterly lost, so far as concerns the interests of those for whose benefit they were intended.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

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CIRCULAR.

16th March.

IV.

Circular No. 11.

No. 11.—Addressed to the Teachers: the third under the operation of the present Act, 9 Vict., chap. 27.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th August, 1847.

SIR,—You will find enclosed, for the information of the Association, a copy of a Circular addressed to the School Commissioners, on the occasion of my transmitting them their share of the legislative grant for the schools under their control. You will observe that in it I again urge the necessity of their selecting Teachers well qualified in every respect, and I should have been happy to have been able to point out to them, in a special manner, Teachers who, having undergone an examination before one of the Boards of Examiners and obtained certificates, had the first claims upon the attention of School Commissioners and parents.

There is a general complaint that the Teachers are but poorly qualified for performing with advantage the important duties which are assigned to them; and I have further to inform you that on this subject numerous representations have been made to this office, founded upon facts which cannot but grieve the friends of education.

It is true that these representations do not, for the most part, concern those Teachers who, whether they have passed an examination or not, are in every way qualified for the honorable task entrusted to them; but complaints are made that they do not undergo the examination required by the 50th section of the Elementary Education Act, before the period when they will all be bound to do so according to the strict letter of the law. It is, in truth, much to be regretted that those Teachers who, from the education and experience they have already acquired in the art of teaching, are able to go through a satisfactory examination, do not make it their duty to undergo it sooner; their doing so would establish a line of demarcation between them and a number of Teachers who are incompetent or unworthy to be the educators of our youth.

Nevertheless, we cannot hope to attain the important object contemplated by the law, and which has so much occupied for some years past the true friends of our country, without the efficient ministry of Teachers, in whom moral character, acquirements and zeal may concur to ensure the effective working of the law. Now, the actual testing of these qualifications by an examination, would be one of the most useful steps towards the attainment of this desirable result.

And besides, the latitude which by the 50th section is allowed to Teachers as to the period for undergoing the required examination, will probably be diminished by amendments to be made to the Act in the next Session of Parliament. Why then wait for compulsion in this matter, more especially in view of what is being done to place the other liberal professions on a footing of responsibility and high respectability?

For myself, I am anxious that the Teachers should understand how much I have it at heart to make of them a class of gentlemen, possessing those qualifications, and that *esprit de corps* and desire of perfection, which at the same time that they would distinguish them among the other classes of society, could not fail to win for them that consideration, respect and remuneration which they would be entitled to for the very valuable services rendered by them, in devoting themselves to the instruction of youth. Their own qualifications afford them one means of ensuring themselves these advantages, and the Boards of Examiners offer them another. It is therefore much to be regretted that those Teachers who are able to

undergo an examination, do not hasten to do so. For these reasons, I cannot too earnestly advise them to submit to the examination required by the Act as soon and as generally as possible.

It is a received principle among all civilized nations, that the best informed, most upright, wise and virtuous men, should be those to whom the education, instruction and training of children should be entrusted: the great point is to know who these are; and so soon as the community obtains this knowledge, it ought to honor and remunerate them as the most useful class, exercising the duty most necessary to the common welfare, that of forming men for society. It is therefore the part of those who take upon themselves this noble office, to offer every possible proof of all those qualifications which must recommend them to society, of which they ought to be the ornaments. How, otherwise, can it know or appreciate them?

If in every community, and in every country, good men, that is to say, men wise and virtuous as well as educated and well informed, ought to be selected and appointed as the chief directors of the education of youth, they ought also in every society to be honored and respected as the educators and the fathers of the children. But Teachers cannot hope to be respected, honored and remunerated, except in proportion as they may deserve these precious advantages by their conduct and their efforts to make themselves useful.

Good and well educated men to preside everywhere over the education of boys,—good and well educated women to preside everywhere over the education of girls,—on the choice of these and on the importance attached to that choice depend the whole success of education;—every thing depends on the moral character, capacity for teaching, activity and vigilance of those who are charged with the training and instruction of our youth. It is therefore imperative on those who are called to this difficult task, to train themselves, to instruct themselves, and to use all means within their power to render themselves able and worthy.

It is among the beautiful scenes of nature, far from all examples of luxury and pride, that zealous Teachers may best train up the children entrusted to their care in the love and habit of labor, in simplicity and purity of manners, and in the practice of knowledge and virtue. The application of these great principles by able Teachers, will ensure the success of education, the final object of which is to form virtuous subjects, vigorous men, able and courageous citizens, useful members for the preservation and perfection of society.

If society can do nothing better than to seek out and employ as Teachers, persons capable of understanding these great principles and of applying them successfully, those who destine themselves to the education of youth ought, on their side, to make continual efforts to render themselves worthy in this respect of the confidence of society. Let all Teachers, then, but more especially those who are at the head of Model Schools, do all that depends on them to become equal to the duties of their important mission; to them will belong the merit and the honor, and to the youth of our country the inappreciable advantage and benefit.

I should be glad on this occasion to offer to the Teachers some very practical suggestions, and some rules very easy to follow, with reference to the performance of their respective duties, but the multiplicity of office business will not allow me to do so. I must therefore content myself with again calling their attention to that part of my Circular No. 9, which is addressed to them, and with recommending all the matters there mentioned to their attention.

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

(Signed,) J. B. MELLEUR, S. E.

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IV.

Circular No. 11.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated the 16th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them "The Correspondence which has taken place between the Government and the Great Western Railroad Company."

By Command,

R. B. SULLIVAN,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 17th March, 1848.

SCHEDULE.

- No. 1.—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Great Western Railroad Company, to the Provincial Secretary—[9th March, 1847.]
- No. 2.—Copy of "Minute of Board of Directors"—[22nd February, 1847.]
- No. 3.—Copy of a Report of a Committee of Board of Directors—same date.
- No. 4.—Copy of a Memorial of the President and Board of Directors, to His Excellency the Governor General—[9th March, 1847.]
- No. 5.—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Board, to the Provincial Secretary—[23rd March, 1847.]
- No. 6.—Copy of a Memorial of the President and Directors, to Her Majesty—[20th March, 1847.]
- No. 7.—Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency the Governor General, to the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies—[31st March, 1847.]
- No. 8.—Copy of a Letter from Major Campbell, Private Secretary, to the Secretary of the Board—[1st April, 1847.]
- No. 9.—Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General—[12th June, 1847.]
- No. 10.—Copy of a Letter from the Civil Secretary, to the Secretary of the Board—[9th July, 1847.]
- No. 11.—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Board to the Provincial Secretary—[4th December, 1847.]
- No. 12.—Copy of a Memorial of the President and Directors, to His Excellency the Governor General—[3rd December, 1847.]

No. 13.—Copy of a Letter from the Assistant Secretary, to the Secretary of the Board—[9th December, 1847.]

No. 14.—Copy of a Petition of the Board of Trade of Hamilton, to His Excellency the Governor General—[25th February, 1848.]

No. 1.

(Copy.)

Great Western Railroad Office,
Hamilton, 9th March, 1847.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the "Great Western Railroad Company," to transmit to you the accompanying "Minute" of their proceedings on the 22nd ultimo, together with a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, which I have the honor to request you will be pleased to lay before His Excellency at as early a period as possible, for the consideration of His Excellency.

You will be pleased to observe, that the "Minute" has reference to the important subject of Emigration, rendered of vital consequence, under the calamitous condition of a portion of the people of the United Kingdom; and that the Memorial prays for a right of pre-emption to a tract of land to ensure proper success to the proposed system.

The Directors are of opinion, that the plan or scheme they suggest is probably the best that can be devised to decrease the distress in the Mother Country, promote Emigration on a sure basis, and at the same time confer incalculable benefit upon these Colonies.

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To render a pauper Emigration serviceable, it is absolutely necessary the Emigrant should be employed immediately upon his arrival, as he, as well as the public, would thereby be secure against many evils, while after a few months of steady employment he would be competent to undertake the clearing of land, and thus become a permanent settler in the country.

It will be observed, that the Directors in submitting their views, advance them for general purposes of internal improvement, the construction of which will probably offer good security for any loan from the Imperial Government, and I am directed to express a hope, that the accompanying proposition will meet with His Excellency's approval, and that the same may be communicated to Her Majesty's Government in England.

These proceedings of the Board of Directors were forwarded by last Packet to the "Corresponding Committee" of this Company in London, to be by them submitted to Her Majesty's Government.

I am also instructed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, that the Board of Directors will follow up their proposed plan, by entering more into detail, which will be transmitted to you early next week.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JASPER T. GILKISON,
Secretary.

The Honorable D. Daly,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

Copy of "Minute" 22nd February, 1847, moved by Mr. Tiffany, seconded by Mr. Hatt:—

Whereas this Board has heard with amazement and deep sympathy, of the wide spread sufferings by famine, and consequent disease which afflict the labouring classes in Ireland and portions of Scotland:

And whereas it is stated that the Home Government contemplate adopting a system of Emigration to this and other Colonies of the British Empire, as one mode of relief:

And whereas in such case it is desirable that the Emigrants which may be sent to Canada should be furnished with employment on their arrival here, in order to afford them the means of providing themselves and their families with the necessaries of life, without becoming a burden on the public, and also that they may by industry and perseverance ultimately place themselves in an independent and comfortable position:

And whereas this Board is of opinion that a system of Immigration may be devised, in connection with the construction of works of internal communication, to the mutual advantage of the Immigrant and the Province:—

Be it therefore resolved, that Messrs. Tiffany, Harris, Hatt, and Ewart, be a Committee to report to the Board a system of Emigration which will

give a reasonable assurance of securing the above objects, with a view to enable the Board to submit the same to the Imperial Government for its consideration.

No. 3.

REPORT

To the President and Board of Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Board on the subject of Immigration, beg leave to report that, having taken the matter into their careful consideration, they have come to the following conclusion:

That in order to render a large Immigration of advantage to the Province and to the Immigrants themselves, it is absolutely necessary that they should be furnished with employment immediately on their arrival here, so that they may, without burden to the public, be enabled to provide themselves and their families with the necessaries of life; and that such employment should also open to the industrious and persevering a reasonable prospect of securing a competency for the future.

Your Committee are unable to present any other mode of securing the desired object, than that of employing the Immigrants upon the construction of Railroads, which is the only kind of internal improvement that may be undertaken upon an extensive scale in this Province with advantage to the public, and with a certainty of yielding a fair return upon the money invested. In order to secure to the country and the Immigrant the fullest benefit from such a system, your Committee would recommend that a Land Office should be established in connection with such works, for the sale of wild lands to such of the Immigrants as may be desirous of purchasing land for their future home; and a portion of his wages might be reserved to apply upon the purchase-money; so that, at the end of his employment upon the road, he will not only have paid for his land, but will have acquired a knowledge of the country, and the mode of reducing his land to a state fit for cultivation.

He will moreover, by this means, become permanently attached to the country; and, in a few years, be himself a producer of surplus produce.

Prominently among the Railroad projects of the Province stands the Great Western. On all sides, it is admitted to offer a desirable investment for capital. Connecting, at its western extremity, with the Central Railroad in the State of Michigan, and at its eastern, with the line of Railroad from the Niagara River to Boston, it would not only afford unobstructed transit to the travel and commerce of the best settled, fertile, and commercial part of this Province, but it would, at least six months of the year, during the close of navigation, be of equal importance to the Western States. Immense quantities of bread-stuffs are now lying in these States, blocked up by the close of navigation, and must await its opening before it can be sent to the seaboard for exportation.

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The Central Railroad in Michigan has paid 12 per cent. profit the past year, and the line from Niagara River to Boston has averaged 10 per cent., although the latter has the Eric Canal and the Hudson River to contend with. These facts afford sufficient proof that the Great Western—the intermediate line—will be good paying Stock immediately on its completion.

The surveys of the Great Western are expected to be finished by the 1st of June next, and the work may then commence. There are contractors standing ready to take the entire contract for building of the road, as the Board is aware, and a stipulation may be made with them for the employment of Immigrants.

Under these circumstances, your Committee would recommend the Board to apply to the Home Government for a loan of Eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, or less, offering the whole line in security, upon condition of employing a stated number of Immigrants for a stated time; the money to be refunded after a term of years, and the interest to be paid annually or semi-annually—the payment of interest to commence at the beginning of the third year, as the road would not yield a return before then. As a consideration for withholding interest for the first two years, your Committee would recommend that one-eighth of the loan be employed in assisting to defray the expenses of the transport of the Immigrants, to be collected from them in turn out of their wages.

And in case such loan be granted, your Committee would recommend that application be made to the Provincial Government for the purchase of a portion of the Crown Lands, situate between the Canada Company's main tract and Lake Huron—such lands to be sold to the Immigrants in the employment of the Company, to be paid for by them, by applying a part of their wages on the purchase-money.

This of course would entail on the Company the expense and inconvenience of a Land Office, but the object proposed is so desirable in the opinion of your Committee, that the additional cost does not appear to be a sufficient objection to its adoption.

It is impossible, at this distance from England, and with the limited knowledge your Committee have of the views of the Home Government, to go more into detail in the above matters, but your Committee recommend that the Corresponding Committee be authorized by the Board to negotiate the matter with the Government, and that they be also authorized to make any reasonable alterations in the above general outline, which may be found desirable or necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) GEO. S. TIFFANY,
On behalf of the Committee.

Dated this 22nd day of
February, 1847.

The above Report having been read,

It was resolved, that the said Report be adopted, and that a certified copy of the same, together with the previous Resolution and Preamble, and a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Corresponding

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Committee; and that the said Corresponding Committee be and they are hereby authorized and invested with full power to act for this Company in the premises, and to propose for and negotiate a loan from the Home Government, and to settle upon the terms of the same.

(Signed,) ALLAN N. MACNAB,
President.

A true copy.

(Signed,) J. T. GILKISON,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Copy.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

The Memorial of the President and Board of Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company;

Humbly sheweth:—

That the attention of your Memorialists having been drawn to the suffering condition of the labouring classes in Ireland and Scotland, they have, as one mode of relief, devised a system of Emigration from those countries to Canada, which, in their opinion, will be found of easy practicability, and which, to the extent it may be adopted, will afford permanent relief to the Emigrant, at the least possible outlay by the Home Government, and at the same time be productive of great advantage to this Province.

Acting in this belief, and being of opinion, that their long practical and intimate acquaintance with the wants and capabilities of this Province, would entitle their representations on so important and interesting a subject to some consideration by the Imperial Government; your Memorialists did on the twenty-second day of February last, embody their views in the shape of a Report, and a set of Resolutions, and transmitted the same to England by the last Steam Packet.

As time did not admit of submitting them to Your Excellency, before the sailing of the last Packet, your Memorialists now beg leave to lay the same before Your Excellency, in the hope that they will meet with Your Excellency's approval, and in such case, that Your Excellency will be pleased to signify such approval to Her Majesty's Government in England.

Your Memorialists, in furtherance of the proposed plan, in so far as the Great Western Railroad is included, humbly beg leave to apply to Your Excellency, for the right of pre-emption to one million of acres of the Crown Lands, lying between the Huron Tract belonging to the Canada Company, and Lake Huron, at a reasonable price, and upon such terms as will aid in carrying out the proposed plan, such land to be selected by your Memorialists out of said Tract.

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

(Signed,) ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Pres. G. W. R. Company.

Hamilton, 9th March, 1847.

No. 5.

(Copy.)

Great Western Railroad Office,
Hamilton, 23rd March, 1847.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, to forward to you the accompanying Memorial to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; which I have the honor to request you will lay before His Excellency the Governor General, that His Excellency may be pleased to transmit the same.

I am also directed to state, for the information of His Excellency, that as the Directors consider their suggestion upon Emigration of much consequence—and with the view to obviate any possible delay, they have thought it prudent to forward a duplicate of the Memorial direct to His Lordship, the Colonial Minister.

The details which I alluded to in my letter of the 9th instant, it is thought unnecessary to enter upon, until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government is known, in regard to what has been already submitted, as they will naturally form the material for negotiation.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JASPER T. GILKISON,
Secretary.

The Honorable D. Daly,
&c. &c. &c., Montreal.

No. 6.

(Copy.)

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

The Memorial of the President and Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, in the Province of Canada—

Humbly sheweth:

That Your Memorialists, in common with Your Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada, have learned with sorrow and dismay, the sufferings and destitution of the labouring poor in Ireland and Scotland; that

Your Memorialists feel it to be their duty, not only to contribute from their respective private funds towards the immediate relief of that portion of their fellow subjects, but also if possible to devise and suggest for Your Majesty's gracious consideration, other and more permanent means of ameliorating their unhappy condition; and having turned their most anxious attention to this important and interesting subject, now humbly beg leave to suggest the following as the result of their deliberations.

Your Memorialists humbly conceive, that the removal of a large number of the labouring poor from Ireland and Scotland, to this Province, and their employment on their arrival here, upon works of a public description, may with the efficient aid of Your Majesty's Imperial Government, become a permanent benefit to the Emigrants and Your Majesty's North American Colonies.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly suggest the union or connexion of Emigration from Ireland and Scotland with the construction of internal improvements in these Provinces.

And as there are strictly speaking no works to any great extent now in progress or in contemplation by the several Governments of these Colonies, Your Memorialists would humbly suggest that employment to the Emigrants upon the several lines of Railroad now chartered, or in contemplation in these Colonies, would afford a wide field for the proposed plan.

The introduction of a general system of Railways here, has for some time past forced itself upon the notice of all who take a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of this portion of Your Majesty's dominions, both from its importance in its local effects, and in its necessity in a national point of view; but the want of the required amount of capital has hitherto opposed an insurmountable obstacle to its realization.

Your Memorialists humbly beg leave to represent, that Charters for several Railways have already been obtained, extending from the western extremity of this Province to the City of Montreal, and from thence it is intended to be continued to Quebec and Halifax.

Of this line the Great Western Railroad is a most important portion. It extends from the City of Hamilton at the head of Lake Ontario, to the Town of London, and from thence branches into three lines, one to end at Windsor, opposite Detroit, another at Port Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron, and a third at Goderich, upon Lake Huron; it also has a branch to the Niagara River. Its Capital Stock is £1,500,000.

In the opinion of Your Memorialists, this Company can employ 10,000 labouring men upon the construction of the Road; and for the purpose of providing relief to the fullest extent, Your Memorialists would humbly suggest that the intended labourers should be selected out of those who have small families, by which means an Emigration for this Company alone might be created to the extent of 50,000 persons. If the same scale were applied to the other Railway Companies, Your Memorialists are of opinion that the Emigration may be increased to the extent of at least 250,000. Your Memorialists therefore humbly beg leave to suggest to Your Majesty, the propriety of Your Majesty's Imperial Government granting such loan to each of the said

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Companies as would ensure the employment of Emigrants to the above extent. Such loans to be at a low rate of interest, and their re-payment secured upon the line of each Company; and upon condition that a part of such loan to each of the said Companies, to the extent of one-eighth part thereof, be applied towards defraying the cost of transporting the Emigrants and their families to this country.

And in order more fully to carry out and secure to the Emigrant and this country the benefits to be derived from the proposed plan, Your Memorialists beg leave to suggest that each Company should be required to purchase from the local Government a sufficient quantity of the waste lands of the Crown, and lay the same off into suitable lots, to be sold to each Emigrant at a low rate, and the price thereof, as well as the amount of his transportation here, to be paid for by each Emigrant out of his wages, and in case of a remaining balance, after the period of his employment, reasonable time shall be allowed for the payment of it upon interest, such terms to be regulated in the purchase of the land by the said Companies with the local Government. By this additional means, Your Memorialists humbly believe, that all temptation on the part of the Emigrant to leave this country at the end of his employment would be entirely removed; as from the time of his arrival he would be certain of constant employment—a comfortable subsistence for himself and family—and eventually become the independent owner of a farm—himself the consumer of British manufactures, and a producer of surplus agricultural products, while the works upon which he will have been employed will afford a cheap and constant transit for both. Before engaging in the necessary hardships peculiar to a new-comer in clearing up the forest, he will have been sufficiently long in the country to become acquainted with the modes of labour necessary in his new home, with the habits of the people of the country, and the peculiarities of the climate. The Colonies will receive and retain an invaluable accession of a hardy and industrious population, well fitted to clear up and make productive the wild lands of the country—the Colonies will have secured a vast system of Railway, necessary to their rapid growth and permanent prosperity—and Your Majesty's Imperial Government will have converted a large number of its subjects—who now subsist upon its bounty, and upon the charitable contributions of that part of Your Majesty's subjects who are blessed with greater abundance—into a happy and prosperous people.

Your Memorialists humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that they are ready to give employment to the number of 10,000 laboring men upon the foregoing system; and that they have already applied to the Local Government of this Province for a right of preemption to a quantity of the Crown Lands, in a most desirable situation, in case it should please Your Majesty's Imperial Government to grant Your Memorialists the required loan; and that Your Memorialists have fully authorized the Corresponding Committee of this Company in London to enter into the necessary negotiations.

Your Memorialists further humbly beg leave to inform Your Majesty, that there are other projected Railways, Plank and Macadamized Roads, in this Province, which might, in a similar way, be made subservient to purposes of Emigration and local improvement, with great advantage, and with perfect security for any reasonable loan which might be advanced.

All which is most humbly and dutifully submitted for Your Majesty's gracious consideration;

and, as in duty bound, Your Memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed) ALLAN N. MACNAB,
President.
GEO. S. TIFFANY,
Chairman.
PETER CARROLL.
ROBERT W. HARRIS.
JOHN O. HATT.
JAMES B. EWART.
HENRY M'INSTRY.

City of Hamilton,
Canada, 20th March, 1847.

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No. 7.

(Copy.)

No. 27.

Government House,
Montreal, 31st March, 1847.

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a Memorial from the President and Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company of Upper Canada, suggesting a scheme for the employment and settlement of Emigrants from the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Right Honorable
Earl Grey.

No. 8.

(Copy.)

Government House,
Montreal, 1st April, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, enclosing a Memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, which, in compliance with the request of the President and Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, His Excellency will not fail to forward by the first opportunity to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) T. E. CAMPBELL,
Civil Secretary.

Jaspar T. Gilkison, Esq.
Secretary,
Great Western Railroad Company,
Hamilton.

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No. 83.

Downing Street,
12th June, 1847.

My Lord,

I have received Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 27, of 31st March last, transmitting a Memorial from the President and Directors of the Great Western Railway Company of Upper Canada; suggesting a scheme for the employment and settlement of Emigrants from the United Kingdom; and I have to request that Your Lordship will acquaint the President and Directors, that I have laid their Memorial before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, but that it was not in my power to advise Her Majesty to adopt the proposal which it contains.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honorable
Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

(Copy.)

Civil Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 9th July, 1847.

Sir,

The Governor General having transmitted to the Secretary of State, the Memorial of the President and Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company, suggesting a scheme for the employment and settlement of Emigrants from the United Kingdom; I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the President and Directors, that His Excellency has received a Despatch in reply, stating that Earl Grey has laid the Memorial before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, but that it was not in His Lordship's power to advise Her Majesty to adopt the proposal which it contains.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. E. CAMPBELL.

Jasper T. Gilkison, Esq.
Secretary,
Great Western Railroad Company,
Hamilton.

No. 11.

(Copy.)

Office of the
Great Western Railway Company,
Hamilton, 4th December, 1847.

Sir,

I am instructed to transmit to you the accompanying Memorial, together with a copy of the Re-

port of the Engineer of this Company, both of which, I have the honor to request, you will be pleased to lay before His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JASPER T. GILKISON,
Secretary.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

To His Excellency, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the President and Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company—

Humbly sheweth:

That your Memorialists have come to the conclusion to apply to Your Excellency in Council, for aid in constructing the Great Western Railroad, and in order to inform Your Excellency of the grounds on which they venture to ask for assistance from the Provincial Government, your Memorialists humbly beg leave to lay before Your Excellency the following statement:—

That the whole line of road from the Niagara to the Detroit River has been surveyed and located, the cost of the road estimated, and all things are in a fit state for immediately entering on the building of the whole of it, as soon as the necessary funds shall be provided, as will in part appear by the Report of Mr. C. B. Stuart, Chief Engineer of the Company, herewith transmitted; that the right of way, for the most part, has been acquired by the Company; that spacious depôt grounds have also been secured at Windsor, Chatham, Lobo, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Paris, Dundas, Hamilton, Grimsby, St. Catherine's, and the Niagara River; that the portions of the line from Hamilton to the Niagara River, and from London to Windsor, have been placed under contract at rates under the estimate of the Engineer, and that the contractors take one fourth in the Capital Stock of the Company at par in payment; that a commencement has been made on both those Sections; that the Section in the City of Hamilton has also been contracted for at a price below the Engineer's estimate, taking one fourth in Stock in part payment, and that the work is also commenced; that a Company is now formed who will take the residue of the line from Hamilton to London on similar terms, and at the estimate of the Engineer, and Your Memorialists expect shortly to complete the contract with them, thus placing the entire line under contract to responsible contractors, at a price within the estimate of the Engineer, as contained in his said Report, while paying one fourth of the amount in Capital Stock at par:

That in order to lay before Your Excellency the present resources of the Company, Your Memorialists humbly beg leave to state, that the Capital Stock of the Company is £1,500,000, divided into 60,000

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shares of £25 each; of those shares, 20,725 are held in England, on 10,000 of which 5 per cent. has been paid in, and, on the remaining 10,725, 5s. sterling, per share, has been paid in; that 5,000 shares are also held in this Province, on which 5 per cent. has been paid; that the amount to be taken by the contractors will be about 12,500 shares—making in the aggregate, 38,225 shares; that all said Stock is held by responsible parties, but Your Memorialists fear that, in case a further call should be made at the present time, and under present circumstances, some portion of the Stock held in England would be forfeited; but should aid to a reasonable amount be afforded by the Provincial Government, Your Memorialists have most confident hope that none of said Stock would be forfeited by the holders.

Your Memorialists further humbly beg leave to state, that the Stockholders of the Central Railroad in the State of Michigan, most of whom reside in New York or Boston, have agreed to take Stock in this Company to at least the extent of 5 per cent. upon the amount they respectively hold in the said Central Railroad; and that the Directors of said Railroad have recommended a similar subscription to the Stockholders in the various Railroad Companies between Boston and the Niagara River.

Your Memorialists feel confident, from the favorable spirit manifested in the adjoining States toward the Great Western Railroad, that the above recommendation will be adopted by the Stockholders in said Companies; and that, should the Provincial Government grant aid as aforesaid, such amount of subscription would be materially increased in extent, and that the remainder of the Capital Stock would be taken in this Province and the United States by persons desirous of making an investment.

Public attention has been so generally attracted toward the Great Western Railroad for some years, and its importance in a Provincial and general view, as well as its paying qualities, so amply proven and so generally admitted, that the only requisite now necessary is, to establish confidence that it will be built; such confidence will, in the opinion of your Memorialists, be given to the enterprise, so soon as it shall be known that the Provincial Government has extended aid to the Company to a reasonable amount.

Your Memorialists humbly beg leave to submit for Your Excellency's consideration that, as the proposed road is one of almost incalculable importance to the populous and fertile portion of the Province through which it will pass, and as it will form a part of a great chain of Railway, leading to Quebec and Halifax or St. Andrews, necessary for the future accommodation and development of the Province, and to place our interests on terms of equal advantage, commercial and agricultural, with the people of the adjoining States, Your Memorialists beg leave to say that, in their opinion, it is entitled, by its general bearing upon the prosperity of the country, to a reasonable consideration and assistance from the Government—such assistance being so granted, that no risk shall be run of increasing the present public debt.

Your Memorialists further humbly beg leave to state to Your Excellency, that, in the year 1837, the Parliament of Upper Canada granted a loan to this Company of £200,000, and although the Company were entitled to a portion of the same, yet no payment was ever received, owing to the monied embarrassment which overspread the country and the

United States, together with the subsequent Provincial disturbances.

Your Memorialists further beg leave to submit, that having so provided by subscription for more than three-fifths of the cost of the Road, Your Memorialists are of opinion, that should the Government be pleased to grant aid to the extent of the remaining two-fifths, to be expended in proportion with the payments of the Stockholders, would be sufficient to ensure the immediate construction and early completion of the Road, and that such aid could not under any circumstances hereafter prove an addition to the public debt, provided the whole Road were held in pledge to pay the amount, including interest, which Your Memorialists on behalf of the Company are prepared to accede to.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, and Your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed,) ALLAN N. MACNAB,
President.
GEO. S. TIFFANY,
Chairman.
PETER CARROLL.
H. MCKINSTRY.
ROBERT W. HARRIS.
JOHN O. HATT.
JAMES HAMILTON.

Office of the
Great Western Railroad Company,
Hamilton, 3rd December, 1847.

No. 13.

(Copy.)

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 9th December, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, as Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company, transmitting a Memorial from the President and Directors of the Company, applying to the Government for aid in the construction of the said Railroad; and to inform you that the subject will receive His Excellency's consideration as soon as the Report of the Engineer of the Company, referred to in your letter, shall have been received.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

JASPER T. GILKISON, Esquire,
Secretary,
Great Western Railway Company,
Hamilton.

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17th March

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c.

The Petition of the Board of Trade of Hamilton—

Humbly sheweth:

That Railroads have proved of the greatest utility in developing the resources of countries in which they have been constructed.

That the Railroad contemplated between Hamilton and Windsor, with Branches to Port Sarnia and the Niagara River, commonly called the Great Western of Canada, would, if completed, be of the greatest service to Canada West, and would be the means of drawing through this Province a vast amount of Foreign Trade and travel of a highly valuable description.

That the proposed Road will form a very important part of the great Provincial line of Road from Windsor to Montreal; and as your Petitioners believe, will, if completed, be the best means of securing the completion of the whole line.

That the proposed Road is essential to the continued progress of improvement of Western Canada, in order not to be left behind in the march of events which so signally marks the age, and so distinctly is pointed out to our notice in the adjacent States.

That your Petitioners beg to represent that the surveys for the entire line have been completed, contracts entered into for the work at favourable rates, and a considerable portion of the stock subscribed for, but that there will be required in addition about half a million of pounds currency to complete the work.

That your Petitioners are informed, that in consequence of the depressed state of the money market,

and the indisposition which speculators feel to make investments in distant improvements, however promising in return; the Directors of the Canada Great Western Railroad Company intend to apply to the Provincial Government for a loan of half a million of pounds currency, or for a guarantee of the payment of the interest thereon, to enable them to complete this great undertaking: and that in the event of their effecting said loan, the whole of the works to cost about a million and a quarter of pounds would be pledged for security, in addition to which they would offer in pledge the whole of the right of way and ground for stations, which although freely conceded to the company, are still of the greatest value.

That your Petitioners are informed that a large Emigration from Great Britain may be expected this season, and beg to suggest that the construction of a Railroad would afford employment for a vast number of Emigrants, free of cost to the Imperial or Provincial Government, and that it has been found by experience, that employment on Public Works, is, until they get used to the climate and people, the most suitable occupation for Emigrants.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend and sanction the loan of money, or the guarantee of interest on a loan of money to such an amount as may be proper on such security as may be deemed sufficient to the Canada Great Western Railroad Company.

And your Petitioners, &c. &c.

(Signed,)

J. T. BRONDGEEST,
President.

ARCH. KERR,
Vice-President.

W. P. M'LAREN,
Hamilton Board of Trade.

Hamilton, 25th February, 1848.

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(Q.)

17th March

M E S S A G E

FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Submitting the necessity for an advance of £125,000 for Public Works and Credit, and £140,000 for Expenses of the Government—and transmitting Schedules, &c.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Governor General submits to the Legislative Assembly, that in order to enable Her Majesty to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, connected with the Public Works, and to sustain the credit of the Province in that branch of the Public Service for the present year, there be advanced a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds; and that to enable Her Majesty to meet the necessary and indispensable expenses of the Government of this Province from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December in this present year, not otherwise provided for, there be advanced a sum of One hundred and forty thousand pounds; both which sums to be accounted for in detail at the opening of the ensuing Session of the Legislature.

In relation to the foregoing subjects, the Governor General lays before the Legislative Assembly the Report of the Inspector General with the accompanying documents.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
Montreal, 17th March, 1848. }

The Inspector General takes the earliest opportunity of submitting to His Excellency the Governor General, such a Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Province as he has been able to prepare, which, in the absence of the detailed accounts of revenue and expenditure for the past year, which are not yet completed, will, he trusts, be found satisfactory. The net revenue for the year 1847, including outstanding bonds for duties, was £506,826 14s. 8d. To this must be added the balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st January, 1847, which was £52,006 3s 7d., making a total credit of £558,832 18s. 3d. The expenditure for the year, including the interest of the public debt, and the various appropriations by Parliament under permanent Acts

and the annual Supply, is £458,021 16s. 11d., leaving an apparent balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £100,811 1s. 4d. Against this balance, however, must be placed:—

First, The sum of £35,000, principally for public works, appropriated by Parliament in 1845, 1846 and 1847, but not yet paid.

Second, The sum of £22,283 5s. 9d., expended during the past year under Orders in Council, without the authority of Parliament.

Third, The appropriation in the Supply Bill of 1847, of £20,000, for Immigration and Quarantine; which, it is to be feared, the Province will be called upon to pay.

Fourth, A balance due to the Imperial Government which may be estimated at £22,000, and which is urgently demanded by the Commissariat Department.

Fifth, The amount of appropriations for the service of former years for Common Schools, Public Buildings, &c., which have not yet been paid, but for which the Consolidated Fund is liable, and which may be estimated at £50,000. These demands, amounting in the aggregate to about £150,000 Currency, would, if settled, place the Consolidated Revenue Fund in advance about £50,000.

It must however be borne in mind that a very large sum, not less than £100,000, of the revenue of the past year is still unpaid. And further, that the advances on account of the expenditure consequent on the Immigration of last season, and the amount still due on the same account, for the payment of which the faith of the Government is pledged, cannot be estimated as less than £63,000, over and above the £20,000 voted by the Provincial Legislature during the last Session.

The advances on account of the Immigration expenditure of the past year, and the large amount of outstanding Bonds for Customs and Timber duties have caused very

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17th March

serious embarrassments to the Government which still continues, and it is to be feared will continue for some time longer. But in the opinion of the Inspector General the real ground for uneasiness is to be found in the still increasing expenditure for Public Works. Under the 9th Vic. Cap. 66, the sum of £520,833 11s. 1d. was appropriated for various Public Works, and authority was at the same time given to the Government to raise the amount on the credit of the Province. During the last Session, a further sum of £60,000 was appropriated for the Welland and Lachine Canals, which was likewise to be raised by loan.

It appears that of this aggregate amount of £580,833 11s. 1d. the sum of £408,651 16s. 4d. has been actually raised and expended on the works; but it is important to remark that no loans have been obtained in the ordinary way in the money market. The money has been obtained partly by the investment of the Clergy Reserves, Jesuits' Estates, School Lands, and other special funds in Provincial Debentures; and partly from the balance of the Imperial guaranteed loan of £1,500,000.

In the opinion of the Inspector General there is no probability that the Provincial Debentures which the Government is now authorized to sell, can be disposed of at par; and yet he finds on enquiry at the Department of Public Works, that not only have contracts been entered into to this extent of the

£172,181 14s. 9d., which is the balance of the appropriations for which the Government is authorized to issue Debentures, but that the Commissioners of Public Works have entered into contracts to the extent of upwards of £100,000 beyond the appropriations, and for which no ways and means have been provided.

Such being the state of the finances of the Province, the Inspector General respectfully submits that it is necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, that authority should be given to the Government to issue Debentures to the extent of £125,000 beyond the amount already authorized by Parliament; but he cannot recommend that any appropriation for expenditure not sanctioned by Parliament should be applied for during the present Session. And in submitting the accompanying Estimate for the service of 1848, the Inspector General would respectfully state that it has been wholly impossible for him to take the details into consideration, and he therefore recommends that a Vote of Credit, to the extent of £110,000, should be applied for, to be accounted for in detail at the next Session of the Legislature.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montréal, 17th March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

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DR. STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1847, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1848.

CR.

EXPENDITURE.		Currency.	Currency.	REVENUE.	Currency.	Currency.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848.	To Interest on the Public Debt.....	148264 7 3		1848.	By Balance at credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st	
Jan. 31,	“ Amount of Schedule A annexed to Union Act.....	37818 15 4		Jan. 1847.....	“ Net Customs in Cash.....	£276546 0 8
“	“ Do of Schedule B.....	20589 14 9		“	“ Do in Bonds.....	104517 11 2
“	“ Do of Schedule A under Provincial Act 9 Vic. c. 64.....	8561 6 9		“	Net Excise.....	391063 11 10
“	“ Do of Schedule B.....	9997 18 9		“	Net Territorial.....	28820 14 8
“	“ Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in	6347 19 5		“	Lighthouse and Tonnage Duty West.....	25757 15 6
“	Canada East.....			“	Bank Imposts.....	865 19 1
“	“ Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in	8746 15 3		“	Interest on Public Deposits.....	16006 7 2
“	Canada West.....			“	Revenue from Public Works.....	1008 14 10
“	“ Charges by Acts of Legislature of the Province of Canada.....	82648 8 5		“	Militia Commissions, Fines and Exemptions.....	42557 8 5
“	“ Charges under Estimate 1845.....	26231 17 10		“	Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures.....	43 8 3
“	“ Charges under Estimate 1846.....			“	Casual Revenue.....	2247 4 9
“	“ Less—Public Works charged to Loan.....	12687 9 2				8455 10 2
“	“ Less—Public Works charged to Loan.....	96127 4 0				
“	“ Charges under Estimate 1847.....					
“	“ Balance at credit of the Consolidated Fund.....	458021 16 11				
		100811 1 4				
	Total Currency.....	£ 558832 18 3				

1848.
February 1, By Balance brought down at this date.....£100811 1 4

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 17th March, 1848.
F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

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ESTIMATE of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada for the year 1848, for which a Supply is required.

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SERVICE.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Militia Staff.....				2421	0	0
Expenses of the Legislative Council.....				7000	0	0
Do. do. Legislative Assembly.....				30000	0	0
Pension to Officers of the late Legislative Bodies of Upper and Lower Canada.....				592	0	0
Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charities.....				14807	0	0
Various Public Institutions, including the Provincial Penitentiary.....				16000	0	0
Items for Education not provided for out of the Funds of the Jesuits Estates.....				3404	0	0
Miscellaneous.....				16800	0	0
Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada, not provided for in the new Civil List.....				24000	0	0
PUBLIC WORKS.						
To complete the Athabaska Road.....	4284	8	2			
Do. Bridges on the South of the St. Lawrence.....	100	0	0			
Do. Rouge Hill Road and Budge.....	403	19	4			
Do. Grosse Isle Wharf.....	313	0	0			
Do. Grimsby Road.....	917	14	6			
Do. Rondeau Road.....	2	2	10			
Do. Chambly Road.....	1654	0	11			
Do. Jacques Cartier Bridge.....	150	0	0			
To pay Awards of Arbitrators for Lands and Damages by Public Works.....	10247	1	1			
For Surveys.....	1085	19	6			
For Humber Bridge.....	1003	0	0			
Temiscouata Road.....	£1000	0	0			
Less, paid and charged in the amount of expenses to be made good.....	525	10	9			
	471	9	3			
Rent of Parliament Building for one year to 1st November, 1848.....	1500	0	0			
				22135	15	7
Total Currency.....				£	137159	15 7

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 16th March, 1848.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY STEWART DERBISHIRE & GEORGE DESBARATS,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ACCOUNTS AND AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
FOR THE YEAR 1847.

LAI D BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON THE 18TH DAY
OF MARCH, 1848.

Pursuant to the Statute (of Upper Canada,) 4 Will. IV., Chap. 37.

No. 1.—Report of the Board of Inspectors.

“ 2.— do do Chaplain.

“ 3.— do do Surgeon.

“ 4.— do do Warden.

“ 5.— do do Officiating Roman Catholic Priest.

A.—Return of Convicts received into the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1847.

B.—Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1847.

C.—Return of Convicts confined in the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1847.

D.—Shewing the value of the Labor of the Convicts at the Penitentiary, from 1st October, 1846, to 1st October, 1847.

E.—Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1847.

F.—Shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed at the Penitentiary, 30th September, 1847.

G.—General Account of Disbursements at the Penitentiary, for the year ending 1st October, 1847.

H.—General Account of Receipts and Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1847.

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No. 1.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

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18th March

To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES, EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Board of Inspectors, in presenting their report to your Excellency, for the year ending 1st October last, beg leave to state, that they have given their utmost attention to the affairs of the Institution placed under their control, and they are happy to assure your Excellency that the care they have taken in the exercise of their duties has been attended with the best results. A great improvement both in the discipline and the mechanical operations of the Convicts has been experienced within the last twelve months. The repeated notice in the public newspapers of matters supposed to be carried on in the Penitentiary contrary to law (for which the Board take this opportunity of stating that there was no foundation), has induced them to bestow more than ordinary vigilance in their supervision of the affairs of the Institution; and they beg to state to your Excellency, that although the law obliges them to attend to their duties but once in every two months, the number of times they have actually given their attendance to such duties, at regular meetings of the Board, during the last year, has been at the rate of twice every month, besides which the Inspectors individually visited the Institution by weekly rotation.

The affairs of the Institution have been carried on with every regard to economy consistent with the proper and substantial construction of the buildings now in progress of erection, and the safe keeping and welfare of the convicts.

The Board beg to inform your Excellency, that the newly erected fire-proof shops are in so advanced a state of completion that the carpenter's, tailor's and shoemaker's gangs, now occupy those parts intended for them, and they expect that early in the ensuing spring the blacksmith's and other shops will be fit for occupation. The Board are in hopes that during the ensuing year they will be prepared to let out the labour of some of the convicts by contract, agreeable to the Statute 9 Vjc. cap. 4, whereby the hitherto unavoidable expenditure for the support of the Institution may be materially decreased. The trades in which the convicts referred to are engaged comprise shoemakers, tailors, carpenters and blacksmiths. The Board are fully aware of the unpopularity of this measure, as far as regards the operative classes in the immediate neighbourhood of the Penitentiary, but as the law now exists, they feel that they are bound to obey and carry out its provisions whenever the proper time shall arrive for disposing of the labour of the convicts.

The Rules and Regulations for the government of the Penitentiary, which the Board had the honor to submit in the month of August last for your Excellency's consideration, and which have been approved, have been found to answer their expectations; and the Inspectors are happy to inform your Excellency, that the punishments for serious offences on the part of the convicts have materially decreased, most of those which it is now necessary to inflict being of the mildest description.

Many groundless assertions having been made that cruelty was practised in the discipline of the Institution, the Board, with the intention of putting a

stop to such unfounded statements, on the 6th Feb. last, with the view of carrying into effect the resolutions passed on the 18th January last, on the subject of punishments to refractory convicts, "resolved that each Inspector shall attend in rotation, during one week, at the Penitentiary, at the hour of one o'clock, P.M." Since which time the punishments inflicted upon convicts for infractions of the rules and regulations of the establishment have been regularly examined into and sanctioned by one of the Inspectors, agreeable to the resolution quoted; and in justice to the Warden the Board beg leave to observe, that they have in no instance had reason to differ with that Officer respecting the nature or amount of punishment ordered by him in pursuance of the directions of the Government.

The Board fully agree with the Warden respecting the difficulty of preserving due subordination on the part of juvenile convicts, and they would respectfully recommend that in future no boys under 15 years of age be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Board have accompanied their report to your Excellency with those of the Warden, Surgeon, Chaplain, and Roman Catholic Priest in attendance at the Penitentiary, the former of which will be found to exhibit a full and comprehensive account of the affairs of the Institution during the preceding year; and in submitting that of the Surgeon the Board feel satisfied that, in consequence of the great number of prisoners now in confinement in the Penitentiary, many of whom from their previous irregular lives arrive with impaired constitutions, it will shortly be necessary to make such an alteration in the emoluments of the Surgeon as will enable him to reside at the Institution, and to devote his whole time to the health of the convicts.

The Board have to regret that they cannot concur in the Chaplain's Report, that Officer appearing to take an erroneous view of their proceedings in the exercise of their powers and duties. In pursuance of the Statute before mentioned, the Board directed the Chaplain to attend three hours per day for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the convicts, which is barely sufficient for the performance of such important duties; but even this limited time is not at all times convenient for the Chaplain to devote to such purposes. The Board cannot but hope that it may, at no distant period, be found possible to place the office of the Chaplain upon such a footing with regard to his salary, that his whole attention should be devoted to the spiritual welfare of the convicts under his care, which is far from being the case at present, as it is within their knowledge that several of the prisoners, on leaving the Penitentiary after a confinement of three years, have stated that they have not been favoured with any interviews with the Chaplain during their imprisonment.

In support of their opinion on this subject, the Board beg leave to quote that of the late Rev. Whitworth Russell, who devoted many years to the study of prison discipline, and whose remarks respecting the duty of a Chaplain are, therefore, entitled to great consideration.

That Reverend Gentleman, on giving his evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords respecting the duty of a Chaplain, says—"the whole of his

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time should be devoted to the performance of his duties. The offices of religion, such as prayer, sermons, and exhortations, are altogether ineffectual when unconnected with religious instruction. It is by enlightening the mind that permanent good can be effected; and the mind can only be enlightened by a systematic and unremitting course of religious instruction, which requires a large portion of time."

The Inspectors would beg to call your Excellency's attention to that part of their last annual report respecting the diminution of the Clerk's salary.

The duties of this Officer are very arduous, and performed in a manner highly creditable to himself; the Board, therefore, again beg leave to express the hope that his salary may be restored to the amount he formerly received, viz. £175 per annum, which they consider to have been extremely reasonable, and to which his services more than entitle him.

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In conclusion, the Board consider it due to the Warden to state, that they have on every occasion received from that Officer the most cordial and efficient assistance, as well as the most ready information on all subjects connected with the interests of the establishment; and that they feel assured, that the important functions with which he is intrusted, have at all times been exercised in a manner highly honourable to himself and most beneficial to the Institution.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
President.
GEORGE BAKER.
JAMES HOPKIRK.
HENRY GILDERSLEEVE.

Kingston,
15th January, 1848.

No. 2.—REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Sirs,

In presenting my Annual Report, I beg to follow the order suggested in Rule 13th of those just received; not only because it will enable me to present systematically what duty to my office enjoins on me, but also, thus early to protest against a code, which, if obeyed, destroys much of the Chaplain's usefulness; and, if disobeyed, makes him amenable to the consequences of disobedience.

The number of convicts under my spiritual charge, are two hundred and ninety-seven. As to their progress towards reformation it is extremely difficult to speak, except with diffidence. It is hoped that much is doing beneath the surface of even that seeming indifference which marks the conduct of many, which, at some future period, will mightily influence them for good.

The Chaplain's public ministrations are attended to with the greatest apparent respect and interest; and several have thanked him, on their leaving the Institution, for the benefit which they have supposed themselves to have received from them.

Were the Chaplain enabled to carry out those ministrations to the full extent, which his judgment and experience convince him to be required by the interests of the convicts: were the place of meeting adapted to the making suitable impressions on the minds of the assembled: much more would, it is believed, be done with the same outlay of reformatory means.

But were those means, in any good degree, commensurate with the end in view, which at present they are not: did the Institution contain that moral machinery which other British Penitentiaries possess, but of which ours still continues so lamentably deficient, despite the earnest solicitations both of my predecessor and myself: had we a School-master and School-room, Chapel and Chaplain, with, to use the language of the first Board of Inspectors, "a salary liberal enough for the support of himself and family, for the insuring the undivided application of his mental energies to the moral improvement of the criminals committed to his spiritual care." Had

we all these appliances, together with a due portion of every day to carry them into execution; then, and not till then, would the Institution, over which you are called to preside, be what it is yet hoped it will be, but which at present it is not, "A School of Reform."

The hindrances to the convict's reformation are so many, and so great, as all but to overwhelm the counterbalancing influence of the Chaplain's efforts.

Even were all that granted, which duty has compelled him again and again to ask, because demanded by the well-being of the Provincial Penitentiary—if the influence beyond the chapel and school-room continue to be, what it is now, in so great a degree destructive of all good impressions, the difference of time spent under the Keeper and the Chaplain is so disproportionate, that the good gained by the latter, would be sadly counteracted, if not destroyed, by the ill received from the former.

The Board will, I trust, bear with me whilst I respectfully though honestly refer to the report of February last, and the rules received this present October, which I am, I suppose, to consider as the result, in some degree, of that report.

The Chaplain had hoped that a thorough investigation of his office would have resulted from the reception of that document; that some of the difficulties there complained of would have been removed: but, besides the granting one day more to the School, and a sum of money for the purchase of a Library, nothing has been done: and even the former boon has lost much of its value by Mr. Costen's services having been necessarily withdrawn on his promotion to his present office, and no adequate successor having been appointed.

The Chaplain holds himself in readiness to give, either in writing or orally, a full and complete exposition of those several topics mentioned in the report alluded to.

The Rules which the Board has just forwarded for the Chaplain's guidance, as they contain little beyond the contents of a former code, have already received the attention of that officer.

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Their object seems to be, to concentrate all moral and religious as well as physical power in one officer, thus virtually abolishing all others. This cannot be done except at the expense of morality and religion, if a distinct moral and religious office be needed. If such an office is not required, then the Chaplain is a needless appendage to the Institution; and the salary, trifling as it is, should be saved to the community by the abolition of the office. If, on the other hand, such an office is demanded by the united suffrage of all, who have given the subject that consideration which its importance demands, then that officer must be quite independent of such constant and minute interference as that contemplated by rules 2 and 5; an interference which would strip the Chaplain of his usefulness, in a very great degree; and so degrade him from that eminence on which the framers of the constitution of the Provincial Penitentiary placed him; and in which the Act of Parliament confirmed him, when making his appointment or removal independent of all else but the highest authority which the law of the land recognizes.

The Chaplain cannot suppose that the law contemplated the inconsistency of making him as independent, in his appointment, as the Board itself and the Warden; and yet so dependant, in the manner of discharging that office, as the objectionable rules contemplate; interfering with a conscientious and enlightened discharge of his office, by a system of supervision unknown in any other like institution; and to which no clergyman, who is sensible of what is due to him as an Ordained Minister, and no Chaplain, who knows what his duties are, can submit to, without an injury which neither the one nor the other ought to receive; and which, if imposed, by the last resort, in case of appeal, his duty both to his God and his country, would compel him to resign.

The Chaplain is so convinced of the necessity, to the well-being of the Institution, for the independence of his office, of all interference in the manner of its discharge, that he would in further proof shew, that the placing him, as these rules would, in a state of dependance, must so far degrade him in the eyes of the convicts as that they would no longer confide in him as their friend, and the only check to what is but too common, the petty tyranny of inferior officers. If compelled to be guided by such rules, he is, at once, placed on a level with the humblest officer, a condition equally opposed to the letter and spirit of the Penitentiary system.

The objection to Rule 1 is offered, not because the interests of the Institution do not require so much as three hours daily discharge of the ministerial office among the convicts; but from the position of the Chaplain. The salary given, as well as the Act of Parliament, evidently contemplating a portion of his time only, whilst this rule virtually claims all: since, after three hours devotion to his duties daily, his mental and physical energies would be well nigh disabled from further efficiency for duties requiring unbroken energies for their proper discharge. The Penitentiary, through the Board, demanding the entire energies of the Chaplain, and not allowing him a salary adequate to his support.

The Chaplain begs to submit the following report of the School as furnished him by Mr. Costen, the Head Keeper:—

REPORT of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY SCHOOL,
for the year ending 30th September, 1847.

	White.	Coloured.	Total.
Average number in attendance...	78	18	96
Ages, from.....	10 to 50	16 to 52	
Spelling.....	52	9	61
Reading.....	26	9	35

At no time, during my official connection with the Penitentiary, has the state of the female convicts been so satisfactory; which is attributable, in a great degree, to the unwearied efficiency of the Matron, whose firm but kind government and constant instruction, have produced effects so desirable: and the Chaplain ventures to hope, that the longer discharge of her arduous office may produce far greater good during the coming year: and, further, takes this opportunity of recording his opinion—that serious damage would be done to some of the best interests of the department, if anything should occur to mar so hopeful a state of improvement.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. V. ROGERS,
Chaplain.

No. 3.—REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

Kingston, 15th October, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

In forwarding to the Board of Inspectors the accompanying returns of sick and ailing treated during the past year in and out of the Hospital, I have to observe that no disease of an epidemic character, with the exception of one case of small-pox, has made its appearance during the annual period. So soon as this case evinced its character a process of vaccination was commenced, and this virus communicated to upwards of four hundred convicts with various results, as may be seen in the book of details on that subject. No second case of small-pox broke out in the prison.

It will be seen by the returns that a few cases of fever have occurred during the year, but it is gratifying to assert, that not one of a type resembling the prevailing and destructive epidemic which prevailed throughout this section of the country, and particularly in the immediate vicinity of the prison, made its appearance within the wall.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAS. SAMPSON,
Surgeon, P.P.
To the Board of Inspectors,
Provincial Penitentiary.

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RETURN of Cases treated out of Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847.

Abscess	1	<i>Brought up</i>	617
do Elbow.....	1	Jaundice	2
do Foot.....	1	Inflamed Hand	2
do Gum.....	1	do Foot.....	1
Asthma.....	3	do Ankle.....	1
Anasarca	4	do Face.....	1
Boils.....	16	do Knee	1
do Gum.....	1	do Jaw	1
Bilious derangement.....	1	do Eyelid.....	1
Catarrh.....	161	Itch	1
Cough.....	25	Lepra Vulgas.....	1
Contusions	2	Lumbago.....	6
do Leg	4	Nausea.....	62
do Scalp.....	1	Nettle Rash.....	1
do Foot.....	2	Ophthalmia	5
do Hand.....	2	Obstipation.....	1
do Fingers.....	8	Pain in the Side	12
do Toes.....	3	do Back.....	4
do Shoulder.....	1	do Chest.....	4
do Thigh.....	1	do Ankle.....	1
Cholera Morbus	1	do Temple.....	1
Constipation	6	Punished Back	2
Colic.....	12	Pulmonary Affection.....	1
Cramps (in Leg).....	1	Pyrosis	1
Diarrhœa	117	Pleuritis Chronic.....	1
Dysuria	11	Rheumatism	81
Debility	2	Shingles	1
Dysentery	16	Sycosis Menti.....	5
Ear Ache.....	5	Spasms.....	1
Epilepsia.....	2	Sore Throat.....	7
Enlarged Mammi.....	2	do Leg	1
Eruptions	2	do Feet.....	1
Erysipelas	1	Sprains—Back	6
Fever, Intermittent.....	6	do Hip	1
do Slight.....	24	do Wrist.....	3
Frost Bitten	2	do Shoulder.....	2
Fractured Thumb.....	1	do Ankle.....	2
Fistulo in Ano.....	1	do Arm	1
Gonorrhœa.....	3	Scalded Foot.....	1
Gripping	13	Scald-head	1
Giddiness.....	2	Syphilis	1
Hysteria	3	Tumor on Elbow.....	1
Hœmorrhagia	1	Toothache (extracted).....	73
Headache.....	87	Ulcers—Side	2
Hœmorrhoids	7	do Leg	4
Hœmaturia	1	do Scalp.....	2
Hernia Humorelis	1	do Nose.....	1
Incised Wounds.....	5	do Foot.....	1
Injured Loins	10	Vertigo	18
do Cheek.....	1	Vomiting	1
do Finger	1	Vaccination Ulcers	4
do Leg.....	1	Worms.....	1
do Side	1	Wounds	1
do Shoulder	2	Whitlows.....	1
Indigestion.....	27		
<i>Carried up</i>	617		956

JAS. SAMPSON,
Surgeon.

No. 4.—REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to lay before the Board my Annual Report, together with the several returns required by the Statute, the whole of which will exhibit a complete view of the transactions of the Penitentiary during the preceding year:—

<i>Brought up</i>	734
Of whom there have been discharged—	
By expiration of sentence.....	204
By pardon	22
By death.	8
Removed by military orders.....	32
	266
Remaining in confinement.....	468

The number of prisoners confined at the date of my last report was	480
Received into the Penitentiary during the year ended 30th September last.	254
<i>Carried up</i>	734

Of those now undergoing their sentences—	
25 have been committed twice.	
9 do do three times.	
2 do do four do	
2 do do five do	
1 do do six do	

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The following statements will shew the number of convicts that have been received from the several Districts, their Crimes, Ages, Sentences, places of Nativity, Religious Persuasions, and their occupations previous to their respective convictions.

18th March

18th March

From the Western District	19	Sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment	1
do London do	25	do 6 do do	2
do Gore do	33	do 1 year's do	4
do Niagara do	19	do 2 do do	2
do Home do	70	do 3 do do	241
do Victoria do	4	do 4 do do	19
do Prince Edward District	3	do 5 do do	69
do Newcastle do	14	do 6 do do	16
do Midland do	60	do 6½ do do	1
do Johnstown do	15	do 7 do do	32
do Eastern do	3	do 8 do do	2
do Dalhousie do	5	do 9 do do	5
do Talbot do	6	do 10 do do	6
do Bathurst do	3	do 14 do do	17
do Simcoe do	1	do for Life	23
do Brock do	13	Ordered for Transportation	4
do Huron do	1	Sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment	3
do Colborne do	1	do 168 do do	2
do Wellington do	1	do 186 do do	1
do Ottawa do	1	do 197 do do	2
do Montreal do	113	do 13th October, 1847	1
do Three Rivers do	4	do 24th do do	1
do St. Francis do	2	do 2nd November, 1847	1
do Quebec do	22	do 3rd do do	1
	468	do 11th do do	1
		do 12th do do	1
		do 25th do do	2
		do 4th December, do	1
		do 11th do do	1
		do 3rd February, 1848	1
		do 18th April, do	1
		do 27th do do	1
		do 23rd May, do	1
		do 3rd June, do	1
		do 3rd August, do	1
			468
Convicted of Arson	18	Born in England	73
do Murder	12	do Ireland	147
do Burglary	18	do Canada East	69
do do and Arson	1	do Canada West	71
do do and Larceny	4	do United States	70
do Rape	10	do Scotland	16
do Manslaughter	11	do France	1
do Horse Stealing	43	do Germany	4
do do and Assault with intent to Ravish	1	do Hungary	1
do Felony	21	do New Brunswick	2
do do and Larceny	1	do Nova Scotia	3
do Sodomy	3	do West Indies	2
do Bestiality	2	do Wales	1
do Killing Swine	1	do Switzerland	1
do do Cattle	2	do Newfoundland	1
do Stealing do	10	do South America	1
do do from Church	1	do Guernsey	1
do do do the person	2	Unknown	1
do do do a Warehouse	2		468
do carnally knowing a female under twelve years of age	1	Members of the Church of England	167
do Embezzlement	1	do do Scotland	18
do Robbery	9	do do Rome	178
do Forgery	9	Methodists	72
do do and Larceny	1	Baptists	9
do Conspiracy	2	Presbyterians	9
do Perjury	2	Congregationalist	1
do Stabbing	1	Unitarian	1
do do with intent to Kill	1	Protestant	1
do Assault	2	No religion	12
do do with intent to Murder	4		468
do do do Ravish	1	Labourers	321
do Receiving Stolen Goods	3	Blacksmiths	10
do Obtaining Money under False Pretences	1	Shoemakers	21
do Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	5	Tailors	13
do do do do	1	Carpenters	14
do do and Horse Stealing	1	Weavers	6
do House Breaking	1	Mariners	3
do Breaking into a Shop and Larceny	2	Cabinetmakers	3
do Larceny	219	Schoolmasters	2
do Enticing Soldiers to Desert	1		
do Mis-demeanor	4		
do Military Offences	34		
	468		
Under 12 years of age	13		
From 12 to 20 years of age	82		
do 21 30 do do	230		
do 31 40 do do	84		
do 41 50 do do	39		
do 51 60 do do	12		
do 61 69 do do	7		
Unknown	1		
	468		
		Carried forward	393

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A.)
18th March

<i>Brought forward.....</i>		393
Coopers.....	2	
Barbers.....	2	
Butchers.....	2	
Brushmakers.....	2	
Masons.....	3	
Plasterers.....	3	
Painters.....	2	
Watchmakers.....	2	
Stone-Cutters.....	2	
Bricklayers.....	2	
Waiter.....	1	
Printer.....	1	
Gunsmith.....	1	
Refiner.....	1	
Notary Public.....	1	
Surgeon.....	1	
Druggist.....	1	
<i>Carried up.....</i>		422

<i>Brought up.....</i>		422
Gardener.....	1	
Furrier.....	1	
Caulker.....	1	
Moulder.....	1	
Clothier.....	1	
Lath Dresser.....	1	
Chair Liner.....	1	
Sawyer.....	1	
Baker.....	1	
Brickmaker.....	1	
Machine Finisher.....	1	
Millwright.....	1	
Sailmaker.....	1	
Shipwright.....	1	
Machinist.....	1	
Females.....		31
		468

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18th March.

The works in which the convicts have been employed during the past year, have been the completing the East and West Wings of the Workshops, and erecting the North and South Wings of the same. The West Wing is now in the occupation of the tailors, shoemakers, and two gangs of carpenters, and the East Wing will be ready for use so soon as it may be prudent to remove the centres from the arches in the blacksmiths' shop.

The South Wing, which is intended for the white-smiths, plumbers, and finishing shop, will not be in a fit state for occupation until towards the end of the ensuing year.

The Hospital is carried several feet above the foundation, and the whole of the exterior part of it will be completed, with the labour of one gang of masons, by the end of the next season.

Agreeable to your order, I directed the immediate fitting up of the south side of the West Wing, the whole of which, containing 140 cells, has been completed during the past year, and a part of which will soon be ready for the reception of the female convicts, whose present place of confinement is insufficient as regards comfort and safe keeping.

In the prosecution of this work I have been obliged to devote a part of the Legislative appropriation for the support of the Institution for the year 1847, and which must therefore be included in the estimate of the ensuing year, to make good the amount thus unavoidably expended for the above purpose. In addition to these works, much has been done in excavating the ground for the main sewer, the building of which is nearly completed from the east end of the shops to its termination. From the return marked D, it will be seen that the value of the labour performed by the convicts on account of the Province, above the amount of the year's expenditure, is £4379 8s. 9d.; there has been also a net gain of £313 9s. 4d. in work done at the Penitentiary for private persons, the amount of which has been appropriated to the general purposes of the Institution. It may be satisfactory to know that the daily rates of earnings by the convicts for the last twelve months, exceed those of the preceding year by nearly 7½ per cent., a sufficient proof that they are steadily improving in the various mechanical operations in which they are engaged.

The principal works proposed to be carried on during the ensuing year, will consist in the finishing of the Hospital, the North and South Wings of the Shops, and the completion of the main Sewer on the east side of the yard. The labour of part of the carpenters, tailors and shoemakers, might, during the ensuing year, be let out by contract, as contemplated by the Statute, whereby the expenses of the Insti-

tuition would be decreased. A portion of the convict blacksmiths can also be set apart for the same profitable purpose, so soon as the shop intended for their occupation may be ready for their reception.

The conduct of the prisoners during the past year has been generally good, yet there have been a few acts of violence and insubordination committed by some of the more hardened and desperate convicts; but these have been promptly subdued and visited by adequate punishment. It is with some difficulty that a due observance of the discipline of the Institution can be preserved among convicts under 15 years of age, as the punishments inflicted in such cases for violations of the rules of the Penitentiary, are necessarily of so light a description that they fail in having a proper effect as means of correction or prevention of further offences.

The documents accompanying this report are as follow, and are respectively marked as stated against each:—

- Return of Convicts received into the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1847 } A.
- Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1847..... } B.
- Return of Convicts in confinement at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1847..... } C.
- Return shewing the Value of the Labour of the Convicts in the Penitentiary, from the 1st October, 1846, to 1st October, 1847 } D.
- Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1847 } E.
- Return shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed at the Penitentiary, 30th September, 1847..... } F.
- General Account of Disbursements at the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1847 } G.
- General Account of Receipts and Disbursements at the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1847 } H.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st November, 1847

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18th March.

No. 5.—REPORT OF THE OFFICIATING ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Kingston, November the 3rd, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,

From my experience among the Catholic convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, I can confidently state that, if a correct judgment can be formed from outward appearance, many of them have undergone a material change for the better. They appear to be generally resigned to the punishment which the law has inflicted upon them. They are fond of reading, and reap, as they say, much mental consolation from the perusal of religious books: but I am sorry to state that the number of such books, now at our disposal, is by far too limited. Good historical works, written with judgment, and devoid of sectarian bigotry, such as Lingard's History of England, would be also very proper for their use. A greater number of copies of the works recommended by me in my report of last year, I consider to be essentially requisite. The conduct of the convicts during divine service, and their apparent devout attention to the religious instructions of the clergyman, are, upon the whole, such as to meet my approbation.

Considering the inadequate remuneration received by the respective Chaplains for their labour, it would be a great hardship to insist upon their attending three hours every day. If the improvement of the mind be considered of equal importance with the bodily health of the convicts, it would not be exacting too much by requesting that the Board of Inspectors should recommend to the Government the propriety of placing the respective Chaplains upon the same footing, with respect to salary, as the physician who attends to the convicts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and
humble servant,

ANGUS M'DONELL.

V. G.

To the Gentlemen composing
the Board of Inspectors of
the Provincial Penitentiary.

A.

RETURN of CONVICTS received into the PENITENTIARY during the year ending 1st October, 1747.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM
1713	Richard Moore	Midland	Military		Until November 23, 1846
1714	Christopher McGuire	London	Felony	September 29, 1846	Three years.
1715	William McGuire	do	do	do do do	do
1716	Thomas Young	Midland	Military		Until January 24, 1847
1717	James Leak	do	do		do do 12, do
1718	James Durant	do	do		do October 18, 1846
1719	William Goodrum	do	do		do do do do
1720	Michael Murphy	do	do		do do 19, do
1721	John Conway	do	do		do May 8, 1847.
1722	William Davis	do	do		do do 15, do
1723	John Connolly	do	do		do do 30, do
1724	William Frecknell	do	do		do October 27, 1846.
1725	Henry Dunn	do	do		do November 15, do
1726	Martin Smith	do	do		do October 22, do
1727	John Newland	do	do		do November 20, do
1728	James Warrohe	do	do		do October 20, do
1729	Owen Hickey	do	do		do September 20, 1847.
1730	John Egan	do	do		do December 11, 1846.
1731	Thomas Atkinson	do	do		do November 1, do
1732	Walter Ketchum	Prince Edward	Larceny	October 10, 1846	Three years.
1733	J. Brownlee	Western	Manslaughter	September 17, do	One do
1734	Henry Montomery	Johnstown	Forgery	October 9, do	Five years.
1735	Thomas Whelan	Midland	Military		Until November 23, 1846
1736	Hugh McDonald	do	do	October 20, 1846	Fourteen days.
1737	Edward Pope	do	do		Until January 8, 1847.
1738	Patrick Huges	Gore	Larceny	October 10, 1846	Three years.
1739	John Bruce	do	do	do do do	do do
1740	John Smith	do	do	do do do	do do
1741	Margaret Hutchinson	do	do	do do do	do do
1742	Leon Goss	do	Misdemeanor	do do do	do do
1743	Owen Farley	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1744	Terence Hunt	Ottawa	Manslaughter	do 19, do	Four do
1745	Richard Mottershan	Midland	Military		Until November 14, 1846
1746	David Small	Niagara	do	October 29, 1846	Forty days.
1747	Robert Waterhouse	do	do	do 27, do	Six lunar months.
1748	Francis Dubé	Montreal	Larceny	do 21, do	Three years.
1749	Jean M. Landry	do	do	do 22, do	do do
1750	Jean Beatty	do	do	do 23, do	do do
1751	George Adecek	do	do	do 23, do	do do
1752	Joseph Beausseau	do	do	do 26, do	do do

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

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18th March

18th March

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
1753	Alfred Eaton	Montreal	Larceny	October 27, 1846	Three years.
1754	Joseph Charbonneau	do	do	do 28, do	do do
1755	Matt. Dubeau	Quebec	do	do 30, do	do do
1756	Archibald Campbell	do	do	do do do	do do
1757	François Mercier	do	do	do do do	do do
1758	Louis Beaucher	do	do	do do do	do do
1759	Adop. Matton	do	do	do do do	do do
1760	Michael Evans	Midland	Military	November 3, do	Forty days.
1761	Michael Tyburn	do	do	October 27, do	365 do
1762	Michael Gannon	do	do	do 28, do	730 do
1763	James Davis	do	do	.....	Until December 18, 1846.
1764	Andrew Mitchell	do	do	.....	do do do do
1765	William Courtney	do	do	.....	do do do do
1766	William White	do	do	.....	do January 6, 1847.
1767	Charles Walsh	do	do	.....	do do do do
1768	W. S. Reilly	Home	Larceny	October 16, 1846	Three years.
1769	Joseph Dunn	do	Felony	do 19, do	do do
1770	Jacob Fry	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1771	Henry Wilson	do	do	do 29, do	do do
1772	E. Moss	do	do	do 28, do	do do
1773	Henry Johnston	do	Horse Stealing	November 4, do	Four do
1774	Thomas West	Midland	Military	.....	Until December 25, 1846
1775	John Butler	Niagara	Bestiality	.....	For Life.
1776	William Clark	Midland	Military	.....	Until March 4, 1847.
1777	John M'Knight	do	do	.....	do December 29, 1846
1778	Thomas Booth	Johnstown	Felony	November 20, 1846	Three years.
1779	Basel Amyot	do	do	do do do	do do
1780	Michael Scheenan	Colborne	Rape	.....	For Life.
1781	Jane Gourley	Brock	Felony	November 20, 1846	Three years.
1782	Daniel Sullivan	Midland	Military	December 1, do	Forty days.
1783	Joseph Tinker	do	do	do 2, do	Nineteen do
1784	James Fowler	do	do	do 19, do	Forty do
1785	George Goddard	do	do	.....	Until January 9, 1847.
1786	William Boswell	do	do	.....	do do 4, do
1787	Barth. M'Laughlan	do	do	.....	do April 10, do
1788	James Nichol	do	do	.....	do January 11, do
1789	Thomas M'Ganer	do	do	.....	do February 28, do
1790	William Linton	do	do	.....	do do do do
1791	David Small	do	do	January 11, 1847	Eighteen days.
1792	John Bradshaw	do	do	do do do	Eighty-four do
1793	Thomas Hacket	do	do	.....	Until January 19, 1847.
1794	George Goulding	do	do	.....	do February 11, do
1795	Patrick Hughes	do	do	.....	do March 9, do
1796	William Johnston	Johnstown	Horse Stealing	October 9, 1846	Three years.
1797	Joseph Roberts	Three Rivers	Rape	.....	For Life.
1798	Robert M'Kay	Midland	Military	.....	Until April 19, 1847.
1799	James Duff	do	do	January 20, 1846	Twenty days.
1800	John Wilson	do	do	.....	Until February 27, 1847.
1801	William Norman	do	do	.....	do May 24, do
1802	Lester Pope	St. Francis	Larceny	January 15, 1847	Three years.
1803	William Hanlen	Midland	Military	February 6, do	Fourteen days.
1804	Joseph Riddle	do	do	do 8, do	168 do
1805	Thomas Malone	do	do	do do do	252 do
1806	David Small	do	do	do do do	365 do
1807	John Hoans	do	do	.....	Until May 10, 1847.
1808	Thomas Leeson	do	do	.....	do March 26, do
1809	Thomas Easton	do	do	.....	do April 14, do
1810	James Nichol	do	do	March 23, 1847	Fifteen days.
1811	James Wardrobe	do	do	.....	Until April 30, 1847
1812	John Horton	do	do	.....	do do 26, do
1813	Patrick Flannery	do	do	.....	do June 20, do
1814	Edward Pakenham	do	do	April 1, 1847	363 days.
1815	William M'Cartney	do	do	do do do	Eighty-four days.
1816	Mary Monaghan	do	Larceny	do 7, do	Three years.
1817	John Williams	do	do	do do do	do do
1818	Hen. Leippint	do	do	do do do	do do
1819	John M'Edwards	do	Military	do 12, do	Fifty-six days.
1820	William Allen	do	do	do 17, do	Thirty do
1821	Lot. Ashton	do	do	.....	Until May 27, 1847.
1822	William Smith	Newcastle	Larceny	April 8, 1847	Three years.
1823	James Hanlen	Midland	Robbery	do 20, do	do do
1824	Joseph Barrett	do	Horse Stealing	do do do	do do
1825	George Ward	Home	Larceny	do 10, do	do do
1826	Sarah Cooke	do	do	March 2, do	do do
1827	John Maloney	do	do	do do do	do do
1828	Thomas Fitzpatrick	Victoria	do	April 8, do	do do
1829	John Holmes	Niagara	Military	do 23, do	Six months.
1830	Michael Cotter	do	Larceny	January 7, do	Three years.
1831	Edward Turner	do	do	do do do	do do
1832	Charles Freeman	do	Burglary	April 22, do	Five do
1833	David Brown	do	do	do do do	do do
1834	Isaac White	do	Larceny	do do do	Three do

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

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1st March

18th March

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM
1835	Luther Johnston	Niagara	Larceny	April 22, 1847	Three years.
1836	John Duff	Midland	Military	do 30, do	No. of days.
1837	James Skally	do	do	do do do	do do
1838	Patrick M'Alcey	do	do	do 29, do	Forty do
1839	John Feely	Johnstown	Burglary	do 26, do	Seven years.
1840	Abraham Shephard	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
1841	William Brosser	do	do do	do do do	do do
1842	Sidney Mott	do	Larceny	do do do	Four do
1843	Thomas Hatvey	do	Forgery	do do do	Five do
1844	John Nowland	Midland	Military	May 1, do	Forty days.
1845	John M'Gowan	Montreal	Falsely obtaining money	February 15, do	Three years
1846	James Grace	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
1847	James Coleman	do	Mare do	do do do	do do
1848	Joseph Watson	do	Gelding do	January 13, do	do do
1849	H. J. B. Freneau	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1850	Joseph Tinchette	do	Stealing a mare	February 3, do	do do
1851	James Baker	do	Larceny	January 19, do	do do
1852	Louis Dudevour	do	Stealing from the person	do 13, do	do do
1853	J. B. Grimard	do	Larceny	April 29, do	do do
1854	Edward Ryan	do	Stealing from warehouse	February 13, do	Five do
1855	Henry Hagerty	do	do do	do do do	do do
1856	Mary Burgoyne	do	Larceny	January 12, do	Four do
1857	Thomas Mash	Midland	Military		Until July 4, 1847
1858	Milo Lee	Gore	Horse stealing	May 8, 1847	Three years.
1859	Thomas Comer	do	Malicious shooting	do do do	Five do
1860	Richard Jones	Niagara	Military		Until October 24, 1846
1861	William Fox	Johnstown	Murder		For Life.
1862	A. Russel	do	Bestiality		do
1863	John Hoans	Midland	Military		Until July 12, 1847.
1864	Ranson Morrison	Brook	Forgery	May 12, 1847	
1865	William Hand	do	Arson	do do do	
1866	Frank Ryley	Western	Felony	do 8, do	
1867	Martin R. White	do	Larceny	do do do	
1868	James Bennett	Talbot	do	do 24, do	
1869	H. L. O'Neil	Huron	Forgery	do 20, do	
1870	Burny Farley	London	Mi-demeanor	do do do	
1871	James Page	Midland	Military		Until November 11, 1847.
1872	Henry Hood	do	do		do February 3, 1848
1873	Peter Flanagan	do	do		do August 23, 1847
1874	Martin Flynn	do	do		do November 18, do
1875	Thomas Page	do	do		do do do do
1876	Edward Shetford	do	do		do July 18, do
1877	John Matthews	do	do	June 9, 1847	Twelve lunar months
1878	James Durrant	do	do	do do do	do do do
1879	William Frecknell	do	do	do do do	do do do
1880	Edward Gransby	do	do		Until September 28, 1847
1881	Thomas Lughton	Home	Arson	May 22, 1847	Three years.
1882	Thersey Jones	do	do	do do do	do do
1883	Hannah Murry	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1884	John M'Guire	do	Burglary	June 8, do	do do
1885	Thomas Parks	Newcastle	Larceny	do do do	do do
1886	Frederick Cross	Wellington	Manslaughter	May 31, do	do do
1887	Martin Hughes	Niagara	Military		Until November 27, 1847
1888	Edward Lee	Midland	do	June 18, 1847	Twenty-seven days.
1889	John Reese	do	do	do do do	Forty days.
1890	Patrick Flannery	do	do		Until August 14, 1847
1891	Thomas Woodhouse	do	do		do July 21, do
1892	William M'Namara	do	do		do August 3, do
1893	John M'Tee	Gore	Larceny	June 12, 1847	Three years.
1894	Joseph Norton	Midland	Military	July 5, do	Eight days.
1895	James Larney	do	do	do 8, do	Twenty-six days.
1896	William Jones	do	do	do 7, do	168 days.
1897	George Goulding	do	do	do do do	197 do
1898	Charles Walsh	do	do	do do do	197 do
1899	Edward Harris	do	do	do 9, do	333 do
1900	Edward Lees	do	do	do do do	333 do
1901	John White	do	Larceny	do 9, do	Three years.
1902	James Moran	do	do	do do do	do do
1903	Aaron Roberts	do	do	do do do	Five do
1904	John Rollands	do	do	do do do	do do
1905	Martin Conolly	do	Military	do 10, do	Forty days.
1906	James Dwyer	Montreal	Shooting with intent to disable		Life.
1907	William Stubbs	Midland	Military	July 14, do	Seven days.
1908	Michael Farrell	do	do	do do do	do do
1909	Benjamin Thomas	do	do	do do do	do do
1910	George Lee	do	do	do do do	do do
1911	William Keating	do	do	do 25, do	Twenty-five days
1912	Samuel Waterhouse	do	do	do do do	Thirty days.
1913	David Dool	Montreal	Burglary	do 12, do	Three years.
1914	John O'Kain	do	Larceny	do 19, do	do do
1915	Thomas Minogue	do	Highway robbery		Life.
1916	James Chick	Midland	Military	July 26, 1847	Seven days.

July

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

15th March.

15th March.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	TERM.
1917	Henry Stratton.....	Midland.....	Military.....	July 26, 1847.....	Thirty days.
1918	Samuel Anderson.....	do.....	do.....	do 29, do.....	Fifty-four days.
1919	William Power.....	do.....	do.....	do do do.....	168 days.
1920	John Seddles.....	Niagara.....	do.....	do 5, do.....	Four lunar months
1921	Thomas Cliff.....	do.....	do.....	June 28, do.....	One year.
1922	Florence Mahony.....	Dalhousie.....	Misdemeanor.....	May 27, do.....	Two do
1923	George M'Guire.....	Midland.....	Military.....	.....	Until September 5, 1847.
1924	Joseph Baker.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do 17, do
1925	Thomas Marsh.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do do do
1926	Henry Gadsden.....	Quebec.....	Manslaughter.....	August 10, 1847.....	Three years.
1927	William Caldwell.....	do.....	Larceny.....	do do do.....	Seven do
1928	Ignace Marquis.....	do.....	do.....	do do do.....	do do
1929	François Dupolean.....	do.....	Malicious Shooting.....	do do do.....	Fourteen do
1930	Joseph Tinker.....	Midland.....	Military.....	do 17, do.....	Forty days.
1931	George Dryden.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Until September 26, 1847.
1932	John Webster.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do October 13, do
1933	James Scott.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do November 3, do
1934	Thomas Dugdarle.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do December 4, do
1935	George Camp.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do May 23, 1848.
1936	James Wardrobe.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do September 26, 1847.
1937	George Hitchcock.....	Montreal.....	Larceny.....	August 14, 1847.....	Three years.
1938	Joseph Mercier.....	do.....	Housebreaking.....	do do do.....	do do
1939	James Maclean.....	do.....	Stealing a Mare.....	do do do.....	do do
1940	François Brunelle.....	do.....	Carnally knowing a female under 12 years of age.....	do do do.....	do do
1941	William Lillis.....	do.....	Embezzlement.....	do do do.....	do do
1942	Richard Sharpe.....	Midland.....	Military.....	.....	Until September 30, 1847.
1943	John Nowland.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do October 2, do
1944	Peter Behan.....	Niagara.....	do.....	.....	do December 11, do
1945	William Lydeard.....	Midland.....	do.....	August 27, 1847.....	168 days.
1946	George Gilchrist.....	do.....	do.....	do do do.....	do do
1947	William Doyle.....	do.....	do.....	September 4, do.....	Thirty days.
1948	James Hughes.....	do.....	do.....	do 6, do.....	Forty do
1949	William Griffiths.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Until October 18, 1847
1950	Edward Shefford.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do 22, do
1951	George Cox.....	do.....	do.....	September 14, 1847.....	Six lunar months.
1952	Richard Adeock.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Under Sentence of Trans- portation.
1953	Thomas Pallett.....	do.....	do.....	September 22, 1847.....	One year.
1954	William Dowdall.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Until June 3, 1848
1955	Charles Williamson.....	do.....	do.....	September 27, 1847.....	Thirty days.
1956	William Burrows.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Until November 2, 1847.
1957	Thomas Devine.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do 11, do
1958	Thomas Beard.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do 12, do
1959	Henry Clark.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do 25, do
1960	John Thorp.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do do do
1961	James Perkins.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do April 18, 1848.
1962	Patrick Glasheen.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do do 27, do
1963	William Grady.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do August 3, do
1964	Henry Richardson.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do February do do
1965	David Small.....	do.....	do.....	September 29, 1847.....	Thirty days.
1966	Joseph Corier.....	Western.....	Horse Stealing.....	do 15, do.....	Three years.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1847.

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18th March

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18th March

B.

RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from the PENITENTIARY during the year ending 1st October, 1847.

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
300	Patrick Dorin	23	5 94	Light	Light blue	Brown	Gore	Burglary	November 18, 1838	14 years.	yrs. mo. ds. 4 8 26	February 22, 1847	Pardoned.
389	John Hamlin	20	5 10	Fair	do	do	Home	Robbery	do 1839	7 do		November 18, 1846	Expiration of sentence.
448	Eustace Côté	12	4 9	Sallow	do	do	Midland	Arson	July 20, 1840	7 do		July 20, 1847	do
570	Louis Skinner	40	5 11	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown	Gore	Larceny	May 25, 1842	5 do		May 25, do	do
788	George Dermody	19	5 21	do	Dark blue	do	Home	do	March 11, 1843	5 do		March 11, do	do
742	Hugh McKernan	50	5 7 1/2	Fair	Grey	Brown	Niagara	Robbery	April 11, do	4 do		April 11, do	do
743	Stephen Smith	34	5 7	Fresh	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do	do do	4 do		do do	do
746	Thomas Johnston	22	5 5 1/2	Dark	Light hazel	do	do	Larceny	do do	6 do	2 0 6	do do	Pardoned.
753	Stephen Scuyler	22	5 8 1/2	Fresh	Grey	Amber	Gore	Uttering forged note	do do	4 do		27, do	Expiration of sentence.
770	Robert Fleming	50	5 11 1/2	Dark	do	Dark brown	Coltossie	Forgery	May 20, do	4 do		May 20, do	do
880	Henry Percival	21	5 5 1/2	Fair	do	Light brown	London	Felony	October 3, do	3 do		October 3, 1846	do
900	J. F. Elliot	23	6 0	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Gore	Larceny	do do	3 do		do do	do
901	F. Martin	23	5 9 1/2	Sallow	do	Dark brown	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
902	James Wilson	28	5 6 1/2	do	Light blue	Brown	Midland	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
903	John Murphy	49	5 6	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown	do	Uttering counterfeit coin	do do	3 do		do do	do
904	Samuel Smith	27	5 9	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	Larceny	do do	3 do		do do	do
905	Christopher Farrell	26	5 7 1/2	Light	Light Blue	do	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
908	Charles Osterhout	18	5 6 1/2	Fair	Brown	do	Prince Edward	Horse stealing	do do	3 do		do do	do
909	James Hall	43	5 11	Black	Black	do	Wellington	Felony	do do	3 do		do do	do
920	Mary Moss	21	5 2	Fair	Dark brown	Dark brown	Newcastle	Larceny	do do	3 do		do do	do
921	John Derwall	36	5 8	Dark	Blue	Brown	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
929	F. Lee	19	5 7	Fresh	Hazel	do	Johnston	do	November 12, do	3 do		November 12, do	do
934	H. S. Moon	89	5 8 1/2	Dark	Grey	do	Home	Receiving stolen goods	do 11, do	3 do		do 11, do	do
935	C. D. Stewart	25	5 7 1/2	do	Dark hazel	Dark brown	do	Forgery	do do	3 do		do do	do
943	George Liney	39	5 6 1/2	Fresh	Blue	Brown	Midland	Larceny	January 5, 1844	3 do		January 5, 1847	do
944	Louis St. Jean	37	5 6	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
951	Robert Hamilton	35	5 7 1/2	Dark	Grey	do	Dalhousie	Felony	do do	3 do		do do	do
952	John Daly	22	4 11 1/2	Fair	do	do	Talbot	Larceny	do do	3 do		do do	do
953	Louise Miron	22	4 11 1/2	Fair	Dark brown	Light brown	Montreal	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
954	George Desloriers	19	5 2 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
955	George Labelle	18	5 7 1/2	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
956	Jean Vallieres	16	5 3 1/2	Fresh	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
963	John Thompson	28	5 10 1/2	Sallow	do	Brown	Newcastle	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
970	Jackson Wellington	19	5 7 1/2	Dark	do	Dark brown	Midland	Uttering counterfeit money	do do	3 do		do do	do
971	Henry Beby	37	5 8 1/2	Fair	Blue	Light brown	do	Larceny	do do	3 do		do do	do
972	Alexander Bell	34	5 8 1/2	do	do	Fair	do	do	do do	3 do		do do	do
978	William Collins	36	5 6	do	do	Brown	do	do	do do	3 do		November 7, 1846	Died.

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RETURN of CONVICTS, discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c. — (Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1090	Stewart Darwin	15	4 3½	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Home	Larceny	June 5, 1844	3 year	yr 4 ms. 8 ds.	June 5, 1847	Expiration of sentence.
1099	Charles Monroe	24	5 3	Florid	Grey	Dark brown	Newcastle	do	August 10, do	3 do	do	August 10, do	do
1094	A. Pashall	30	5 7½	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Quebec	Assault on a female	do do	3 do	do	do do	do
1108	Paul Primeau	20	5 5½	do	do	Dark brown	Montreal	Larceny	do do	3 do	do	do do	do
1109	David Caldwell	21	5 9	Fair	do	do	do	do	do do	3 do	do	do do	do
1110	Joseph Charters	51	5 9½	Dark	Grey	Dark brown	do	Burglary	do do	3 do	do	do do	do
1111	Benjamin See	19	5 10½	Fair	do	Brown	do	do	do do	3 do	do	do do	do
1134	Laac John	23	6 0	Mulatto	Hazel	Black	Gore	Horse stealing	September 9, do	6 do	do	April 13, do	Died.
1146	Joseph Gokin	50	5 5½	Dark	do	Dark brown	Johnston	Perjury	October 5, do	2 do	do	October 5, 1846	Expiration of sentence.
1187	John Swan	25	5 7½	do	Light brown	do	Western	Larceny	September 27, do	3 do	0 9 20	December 7, do	Pardoned.
1182	Michael Mulick	22	5 7½	Fair	Grey	Light brown	London	Military	October 22, 1845	2 do	do	do do	Expiration of sentence.
1183	Patrick Foley	21	5 8	do	Hazel	Brown	do	do	do do	2 do	do	do do	do
1245	Alexander M'Clintock	28	5 6½	Sallow	Grey	do	Talbot	Perjury	do do	2 do	do	do do	do
1267	John O'Hara	30	5 9½	Fair	Blue	do	Midland	Military	do do	2 do	do	do do	do
1276	Nicholas Legare	58	5 5	Dark	Grey	do	Montreal	Obtaining goods falsely	January 15, 1846	3 years	0 11 4	May 6, 1847	Pardoned.
1277	John Dunn	28	5 6½	Fresh	Blue	do	do	Larceny	February 17, do	3 do	0 11 19	January 26, do	do
1278	James Barnett	18	5 5	Fair	do	do	do	do	April 11, do	3 do	1 0 26	do do	do
1281	William Craig	50	5 6	Fresh	Grey	Grey	do	do	do do	3 do	do	July 27, do	Died.
1311	John Leary	32	5 7	Dark	do	Brown	Midland	Military	May 20, do	3 do	do	November 23, 1846	do
1358	Joseph T. Harrison	27	6 0	do	do	do	Gore	Stealing a waggon	July 5, do	3 do	do	May 12, 1847	Expiration of sentence.
1380	William Ryan	20	5 7	do	do	do	Montreal	Larceny	do do	3 do	1 3 0	April 30, do	Pardoned.
1409	William Daniels	23	5 10½	Fair	do	Light brown	do	Military	August 16, do	2 do	do	July 4, do	Died.
1410	Michael O'Brien	22	5 10½	Sallow	Blue	Brown	do	do	do do	2 do	do	August 15, do	Expiration of sentence.
1411	James Pollett	27	5 10	Fair	do	Dark brown	do	do	do do	2 do	do	do do	do
1412	William Bruff	27	5 6½	Dark	Hazel	Brown	London	do	do do	15 lu. mo.	do	October 1, 1846	do
1413	John Arnold	22	5 8½	Fair	do	do	do	do	do do	15 do	do	do do	do
1414	James Islett	28	5 7½	Swarthy	Grey	do	do	do	do do	2 years	do	August 4, 1847	do
1415	Owan Sherry	27	5 9½	Sandy	do	Fair	Montreal	do	do do	2 do	do	March 26, do	Died.
1488	William Cross	26	5 6½	Dark	do	Dark brown	Lopidon	Larceny	do do	2 do	do	August 17, do	Removed.
1488	Mary Dawson	27	5 2	Fair	do	do	Montreal	do	do do	2 do	do	do do	Pardoned.
1495	Robert M'Kay	22	5 11	do	do	Dark brown	do	Larceny	October 22, do	3 do	1 5 0	May 21, do	do
1496	Daniel M'Kay	23	5 10½	Dark	do	Brown	do	do	do do	3 do	1 10 15	December 7, 1846	do
1497	John Curtis	49	5 4	Fair	do	do	do	do	do do	3 do	1 6 0	April 24, 1847	do
1519	Thomas John Hodges	42	5 8½	Fair	do	do	Johnstown	Stealing watch	do do	3 do	1 4 0	July 24, do	do
1553	Thomas Clarke	22	5 7	do	do	Fair	Midland	Military	November 24, do	3 do	do	do do	do
1571	William Wishart	45	5 7	do	do	Grey	do	Assisting soldier to desert	April 29, 1846	1 year	do	do do	Expiration of sentence.
1561	Michael Kennedy	20	5 9	Dark	do	Brown	Colborne	Larceny	do do	3 do	1 9 0	January 20, do	Pardoned.
1624	James M'Govern	24	5 6	Fresh	Hazel	do	London	Military	December 10, 1845	396 days	do	November 10, 1846	Expiration of sentence.
1640	Charles Matthews	28	5 8½	Florid	Blue	do	Midland	do	do do	Until November 20, 1846	do	do do	Removed.
1657	Alexander Heslip	29	5 11½	Sallow	Light hazel	do	do	do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do

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RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name	Age	Height	Complexion	Eyes	Hair	District	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Period.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks
1727	John Newland	32	5 6½	Fair	Grey	Light brown	Midland	Military		Until November 20, 1846	40 yrs inc dys.		Expiration of Sentence.
1728	James Wardrobe	36	5 8½	Light	Blue	Dark brown	do	do		do October 20, 1846			do
1730	John Egar	38	5 7	Dark	do	Brown	do	do		do December 11, 1846			do
1731	Thomas Atkinson	39	5 7	Light	do	Dark brown	do	do		do November 1, 1846			do
1735	Thomas Wheelan	23	5 6	Fair	Hazel	Brown	do	do		do November 23, 1846			do
1736	Hugh McDonell	22	5 10½	do	Blue	do	do	do		do November 2, 1846			do
1737	Edward Pope	25	5 8½	do	do	do	do	do		do January 8, 1847			do
1745	Richard Mottershaw	34	5 8½	Sandy	Brown	Auburn	Midland	do		do November 14, 1846			do
1746	David Small	26	5 11½	Fair	Grey	Fair	do	do	October 29, 1846	40 days		November 14, 1846	do
1747	Robert Waterhouse	37	5 10½	Dark	Brown	Brown	Niagara	do	do 27, do	6 mo. mos.		December 7, do	do
1750	Jane Reay	18	3 1	Florid	Blue	do	Montreal	Larceny	do 23, do	8 years	2 11 2	April 12, 1847	do
1760	Michael Evans	19	5 7½	do	do	Light	Midland	Military	November 3, do	40 days		November 20, 1846	Pardoned.
1762	Michael Gannon	20	5 11½	do	Hazel	Brown	do	do	October 28, do	730 do		December 11, do	Killed by falling from a scaffold.
1763	James Davis	28	5 8½	do	do	Dark brown	do	do		Until December 18, 1846			Expiration of Sentence.
1764	Andrew Mitchell	34	5 9	do	Grey	Brown	do	do		do December 18, 1846			do
1765	William Courtney	31	5 8½	Sallow	Blue	Dark brown	do	do		do December 18, 1846			do
1766	William White	24	5 7½	Florid	Brown	Brown	do	do		do January 6, 1847			do
1767	Charles Walsh	23	5 9½	do	Grey	do	do	do		do January 6, 1847			do
1774	Thomas West	33	5 8½	do	Blue	Light	do	do		do December 25, 1846			do
1767	William Clarke	28	5 10	Fresh	Hazel	Black	do	do		do March 4, 1847			do
1777	John M'Knight	36	5 10	Sallow	Blue	Brown	do	do		do December 29, 1846			do
1782	Daniel Sullivan	40	5 7½	do	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do		40 days		November 14, 1846	do
1783	Joseph Tinker	40	5 9	Florid	Brown	Brown	do	do		19 do		do	do
1784	James Fewell	28	5 8	do	do	do	do	do		40 do		do	do
1785	George Goddard	30	5 5½	do	Hazel	do	do	do		Until January 9, 1847			do

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RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Period.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1786	William Boswell	27	5 9 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Brown	Midland	Military		Until January 4, 1847	January 4, 1847		Expiration of sentence.
1787	Bar. McLaughlin	29	6 0	Sandy	Blue	Light brown	do	do		do	April 10, 1847		do
1788	James Nichol	40	5 9	Sallow	do	do	do	do		do	January 11, 1847		do
1789	Thomas McGaner	24	5 8	Florid	Hazel	Auburn	do	do		do	February 28, 1847		do
1790	William Linton	22	5 9	Fair	do	do	do	do		do	February 28, 1847		do
1791	David Small	26	5 11 1/2	do	Grey	Fair	do	do	January 11, 1847	18 days	do	January 26, 1847	do
1792	John Breakshaw	27	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	do	84 do	do	April 1, do	do
1793	Thomas Hackett	20	5 7 1/2	Sandy	Blue	Auburn	do	do		Until January 19, 1847	January 19, 1847		do
1794	George Goulding	24	5 8	Fair	Hazel	do	do	do		do	February 11, 1847		do
1795	Patrick Hughes	38	5 7 1/2	Swarthy	Grey	Black	do	do		do	March 9, 1847		do
1798	Robert McKay	24	5 11	Fair	do	Brown	do	do		do	April 19, do		do
1799	James Duff	36	5 7 1/2	Florid	Grey	Brown	Midland	Military	January 30, 1847	20 days	do	February 18, 1847	do
1800	John Wilson	23	5 8	Sandy	do	do	do	do		Until February 27, 1847	February 27, 1847		do
1801	William Norman	41	5 8 1/2	Fair	do	Sandy	do	do		do	May 24, 1847		do
1803	William Hunlan	30	5 8 1/2	Florid	Blue	Brown	do	do	February 6, 1847	14 days	do	February 18, 1847	do
1804	Joseph Biddle	27	5 7 1/2	Dark	Grey	do	do	do	do	168 do	do	July 24, do	do
1805	Thomas Malone	20	5 6 1/2	Fair	Blue	do	do	do	do	252 do	do	August 17, do	Removed.
1806	David Small	26	5 11 1/2	do	Grey	Fair	do	do	do	365 do	do	do	Pardoned.
1807	John Hoans	27	5 8	do	do	Light	do	do		Until May 10, 1847	May 10, 1847		Expiration of sentence.
1808	Thomas Leison	51	5 11 1/2	do	Blue	Auburn	do	do		do	March 26, do		do
1809	Thomas Easton	26	5 6 1/2	Sallow	do	Brown	do	do		do	April 14, do		do
1810	James Nichol	40	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	March 23, 1847	15 days	do	April 14, 1847	do
1811	James Nichol	36	5 8 1/2	Light	do	do	do	do		do	do	do	do
1812	John Hinton	32	5 6 1/2	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do		Until April 30, 1847	April 30, 1847		do
1813	Patrick Flannery	27	5 6 1/2	Sallow	Blue	Greyish	do	do		do	do	do	do
1815	William M'Carthy	27	5 7 1/2	do	Grey	Brown	do	do		do	do	do	do
1819	John M'Edwards	33 1/2	5 8	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	April 1, 1847	84 days	do	June 22, 1847	do
1820	William Allen	28	5 7	Sallow	Blue	do	do	do	do	56 do	do	May 5, do	do
1821	Lot Ashton	39	5 8 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	do	30 do	do	do	do
1833	David Brown	30	5 9 1/2	Black	do	do	Niagara	Burglary	April 22, 1847	5 years	do	August 11, 1847	Pardoned.
1836	James Duff	36	5 8 1/2	Fair	Blue	Auburn	Midland	Military	do	9 days	do	May 8, do	Expiration of sentence.
1837	James Skally	33	5 11 1/2	Sallow	do	Black	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1838	Patrick M'Alcer	27 1/2	5 10 1/2	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	do	40 do	do	June 6, do	do
1844	John Nowland	32	5 6 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	May 1, do	40 do	do	do	do
1857	Thomas March	27 1/2	5 8	Sallow	Blue	Auburn	do	do		Until July 4, 1847	July 4, 1847		do
1858	John Head	27 1/2	5 8	Fair	do	Light	do	do		do	do	do	do

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RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Period.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1875	Peter Haragan	30	5	Fair	Blue	Brown	Midland	Military		Until August 23, 1847	375 m. dys	August 17, 1847	Expiration of sentence
1876	Thomas Pagan	30	6	Sallow	do	do	do	do		Until November 18, 1847	do	do	Removed
1877	Edward Staff	25	5	Fair	do	Sandy	do	do		Until July 15, 1847	do	do	do
1878	Edw. Lee	22	5	Dark	Gray	Brown	do	do	June 18, 1847	27 days	do	June 28, 1847	Pardoned
1879	John Rose	27	5	Fair	Blue	Light	do	do	do	do	do	July 26, do	Expiration of sentence
1880	Patrick Flannery	27	5	Sallow	do	Brown	do	do		Until August 14, 1847	do	do	do
1891	Thomas Woodhouse	31	5	do	Brown	Light brown	do	do		do	do	do	do
1892	William Macnamara	24	5	Swarthy	Blue	Brown	do	do		do	do	do	do
1894	Joseph Norton	26	5	Dark	Gray	do	do	do	July 5, 1847	8 days	do	do	do
1895	James Larnet	33	7	do	Blue	Black	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1897	George Goulding	25	5	Fair	Gray	Light	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1898	Charles Walsh	24	5	do	do	Dark brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1905	Martin Connolly	33	5	Sallow	Blue	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1907	William Stubs	30	5	Swarthy	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1908	Michael Farrell	28	5	Sallow	Brown	Auburn	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1909	Benjamin Thomas	25	5	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1910	George Lee	25	5	Swarthy	do	Black	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1911	William Keating	23	5	Fair	Blue	Auburn	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1912	Samuel Waterhouse	28	5	Swarthy	Brown	Brown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1916	James Chick	25	5	Sallow	Light gray	Light	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1917	Henry Stann	33	5	do	Brown	Black	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1178	William Steward	19	5	Fresh	Blue	Brown	do	Larceny	October 3, 1844	3 years	do	do	Killed by a piece of wood striking him on the head from a turning lathe.
1923	George McGuire	30	5	Fair	do	Dark brown	do	Military		Until September 3, 1847	do	do	Expiration of sentence
1424	William Pritchard	24	5	do	Gray	Brown	Montreal	do	September 3, 1845	2 years	do	do	do
1913	David Dool	28	5	do	Blue	Dark brown	do	Burglary	July 12, 1847	3 do	2 10 11	do	Pardoned and banished from the Province for life.
1126	Henry Wilson	28	5	Black	Hazel	Black	Wellington	Felony	September 10, 1844	3 do	do	do	Expiration of sentence
1733	J. Brownlee	44	5	Fair	Blue	Brown	Western	Manslaughter	do	1 do	do	do	do
1924	Joseph Baker	31	5	Sallow	do	do	Midland	Military		Until September 17, 1847	do	do	do
1925	Thomas March	28	5	Fair	Gray	do	do	do		Until September 17, 1847	do	do	do
1131	John Grant	47	5	Dark	do	do	Gore	Shooting with intent to kill	September 19, 1844	3 years	do	do	do
1132	John H. Robinson	25	5	do	do	do	do	Larceny	do	3 do	do	do	do
1133	Joseph Neil	0	5	Black	Hazel	Black	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do

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RETURN of CONVICTS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Period.	Unexpired Term.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1918	Samuel Anderson	31	5 9	Sallow.	Hazel	Brown	Midland.	Military	July 29, 1844	3 years.	3 yrs. 20 ds.	July 29, 1847	Expiration of sentence.
1729	Owen Hickey	36	5 8	Dark.	Grey	Grey	do	do	do	Until September 20, 1847	do	do	do
1814	Edward Packenham	27	5 6	Sallow	Grey	Brown	do	do	April 1, 1847	363 days.	do	September 23, 1847	Removed.
1639	Henry Bridges	23	5 5	Light.	Hazel	do	do	do	do	Until June 1, 1848	do	do	do
1631	Robert Cooper	30	5 9	Dark.	Grey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1658	William Dewdall	28	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1142	Eugene Kennedy	27	5 5	Sallow	Grey	Dark brown	Newcastle.	Obtaining goods falsely.	September 27, 1844	3 years.	do	do	Expiration of sentence.
1439	Aaron Bates	34	6 0	Dark.	Hazel	Brown	Midland.	Felony	do 1845	2 do	do	do	do
1930	Joseph Tinker	42	5 9	Light.	Grey	do	do	Military	August 17, 1847	40 days	do	do	do
1931	George Dryden	29	5 7	Sallow	Brown	do	do	do	do	Until September 26, 1847	do	do	do
1926	Henry Gausden	21	5 9	Light.	Grey	Sandy	Quebec.	Manslaughter	August 10, 1847	3 years.	2 10 13	September 30, 1847	Pardoned.
1871	James Page	31	6 0	Sallow	Light blue	Brown	Midland.	Military	do	Until November 11, 1847	do	do	do
1872	Henry Wood	26	5 10	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	do	do	February 3, 1848	do	Removed.
1874	Martin Flynn	24	5 6	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1877	John Matthews	27	5 7	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1878	James Durrant	29	5 8	do	do	do	do	do	June 9, 1847	12 mos.	do	do	do
1945	William Lydeard	23	5 7	Light.	Hazel	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1948	James Hughes	30	5 8	Dark.	Grey	Light brown	do	do	August 27, do	168 days.	do	do	do
1938	Edward Thetford	29	5 8	Fair	Brown	Black	do	do	September 6, do	40 do	do	do	do
1930	James Wardrobe	39	5 8	Sandy	Blue	Sandy	do	do	do	Until October 22, 1847	do	do	do
1942	Richard Sharpe	27	5 7	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do	do	September 26, 1847	do	do
1948	John Newland	29	5 7	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	do	do	September 30, 1847	do	do
1876	Jeremiah Linterbicker	20	5 10	Sallow	Blue	Auburn	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1880	Edward Gransby	19	5 3	Fair	Blue	Light	Newcastle.	Horse stealing	September 30, 1848	4 years.	do	do	Expiration of sentence.
							Midland.	Military	do	Until September 28, 1847	do	do	do

H. SMITH,
Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1847.

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RETURN of CONVICTS in Confinement at the PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1847.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED	PERIOD.
460	William Farnsworth	Western	Arson		Under transportation
468	Jesse Tillotson	London	Murder		do do
480	John Young	Home	Burglary	November 20, 1844	Fourteen years.
481	William Welsh	do	do	do do do	do do
482	James Brown	Western	Rape		Under transportation.
551	Thomas Blecker	Victoria	Manslaughter	May 7, 1842	Seven years.
552	James Henesy	Prince Edward	do	do 11, do	Ten do
564	James Johnston	Niagara	Larceny	do 15, do	Six 8-12 do
565	George Merton	do	Horse Stealing	do 12, do	Six do
614	Patrick O'Riley	Midland	Manslaughter	do 8, do	Seven do
618	John Dixon	London	Felony	do do do	Five do
619	Henry Sinclair	do	do	do do do	do do
624	Samuel Moore	Western	Sodomy		For Life.
625	Patrick Kelly	do	do		do
626	Bernard Fersher	Midland	Burglary	November 20, 1842	Fourteen years
633	Thomas Vincent	Home	Larceny	do 4, do	Five do
640	Thomas Smith	do	Arson	do do do	Seven do
652	James Maddens	Newcastle	Murder	do 12, do	Fourteen do
654	William Day	do	Horse Stealing	do 8, do	Five do
660	William Saunders	Home	Murder		For Life.
662	Joseph Gerise	Newcastle	do		do
696	Gab. Wright	Midland	Larceny	January 28, 1843	Seven years.
708	William Jordan	Johnstown	Killing a Cow	February 25, do	Five do
735	Hiram Haynes	Home	Rape	April 20, do	Fourteen years
736	William Jones	do	Killing an Ox	March 31, do	Five do
747	Timothy Conway	Niagara	Murder		For Life.
752	Ab. Seio	Gore	Larceny	April 27, 1843	Five years.
758	Pasl Massion	Eastern	Manslaughter	May 15, do	Seven do
774	George Sper	Gore	Rape	do 11, do	Fourteen year
779	John Kilroe	Dalhousie	Arson	do 26, do	Ten do
780	Patrick Clark	do	do	do do do	do do
786	Murdock M'Lennan	Eastern	Murder		For Life.
804	Hugh Cameron	Montreal	do	May 30, 1843	Fourteen years.
866	Octave Desjardies	do	Burglary	April 28, do	Seven do
867	Andre Desormeau	do	Horse Stealing	do do do	do do
882	J. B. Wickham	London	Felony	October 3, do	Five do
883	A. J. Long	do	do	do do do	do do
884	Sarah Gillies	Talbot	Larceny	do 11, do	Four do
898	Jason Brown	Gore	Horse Stealing	do 9, do	Five do
899	William M'Alister	do	Arson	do do do	do do
913	James Wiles	Niagara	Stealing Cattle	do 21, do	do do
914	Silas Green	do	do do	do do do	do do
915	George Highgate	do	do do	do do do	do do
916	Cour Culp	do	Horse Stealing	do do do	do do
922	George Tooth	Montreal	Larceny	do 29, do	Three do
936	Grace Marks	Home	Murder		For Life.
94	Michael Hoary	Midland	Larceny	January 5, 1844	Seven years.
946	Samuel Brown	do	do	do do do	do do
962	Courts Travis	Gore	Sodomy	November 13, 1843	do do
969	Mary Derrick	Midland	Larceny	April 11, 1844	Five do
981	Terence Riley	Niagara	do	do 6, do	do do
982	John H. DeWitt	do	Arson		For Life.
984	Thomas D. McCormick	do	Felony	April 6, 1844	Five years.
992	James Burns	Gore	do	do 15, do	do do
997	Peter Williams	Home	Larceny	January 26, 1844	Six do
999	Peter Stephens	do	do	do do do	do do
1000	William Davis	do	do	do do do	Seven do
1001	Samuel Beason	do	do	do do do	Nine do
1031	John Brown	Montreal	do	May 9, do	Five do
1032	Cyrille Aubes	do	Burglary	March 9, do	do do
1033	Benoni Lescard	do	Robbery	do do do	do do
1041	William M'Gee	London	Larceny	May 23, do	Nine do
1049	John Freeland	Bathurst	Arson	do 30, do	Five do
1051	John Murphy	Newcastle	Manslaughter	do 25, do	do do
1084	John Ogle	Niagara	Larceny	July 8, do	Four do
1085	James Shilston	Simcoe	Rape	do do do	Fourteen years.
1106	Leon Derome	Quebec	Robbery	do 19, do	Seven do
1118	Jered E. Blanchard	Montreal	Burglary and Arson	August 15, do	Fourteen do
1123	George Ramsden	do	Larceny	September 9, do	Five do
1135	Jacob Dinkin	Gore	Horse stealing & intent to Rape	do 19, do	Nine do
1144	Behab B. Harris	Niagara	Larceny	October 4, do	Three do
1145	John Keef	do	do	do do do	do do
1140	John Dotsby	Eastern	do	do 12, do	do do
1152	John Harris	Brock	Burglary	do do do	Six do
1153	David Foster	do	do	do do do	do do
1154	Eleazor Davis	do	do	do do do	do do
1157	Henry Puddy	do	Conspiracy	do do do	do do
1156	Pierre Danneau	do	do	do do do	do do
1157	Isaac Dardy	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
1158	William Smith	do	do do	do do do	do do
1159	Ruben Secard	London	Larceny	do 7, do	Three do

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

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No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
1161	Oliver Burnham.....	London	Horse stealing.....	October 7, 1844...	Five years.
1162	Isaac Dunkin.....	do	do do	do do do	do do
1163	Thomas D. Halpin	do	Forgery	do do do	do do
1166	John Chipman	Western.....	Horse stealing.....	September 27, do	do do
1173	James Moore.....	Midland.....	do do	October 24, do	Six do
1174	Joseph Christmas.....	do	do do	do do do	do do
1175	John Norris.....	do	Larceny.....	do do do	do do
1176	Robert M'Gibbon	do	do	do do do	do do
1177	Michael Cinlan.....	do	do	do do do	Three do
1180	William Miller.....	Quebec	do	do 30, do	do do
1181	F. Paul.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1184	Sarah Mally.....	Homo.....	do	do do do	do do
1185	William Noble.....	do	Horse stealing.....	do do do	Five do
1186	Thomas Cavannah.....	Montreal.....	Larceny.....	do do do	Three do
1188	Julie Deschamp.....	do	do	do 23, do	do do
1189	Catherine Sexton.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1190	Catherine O'Neil.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1191	Philip Kearny.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1192	Frederick Brennan.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1193	John Jones.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1194	George Smith.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1195	Richard M'Kann.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1196	Ann Crawly.....	do	Assault	do do do	do do
1197	Emilie M'Neught.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1198	William Thomas.....	do	Larceny.....	do do do	do do
1199	James Horan.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1202	M. Wheelan.....	Newcastle.....	Assault with intent to murder.....	November 9, do	do do
1203	M. Wheelan.....	do	do do do	do do do	do do
1204	Adam Menard.....	Brock	Rape.....	do 7, do	do do
1205	Ep. Hart.....	Midland.....	Larceny.....	do 21, do	Nine do
1206	William Armstrong.....	do	do	do do do	Three do
1223	William Johnston.....	Home	do	December 4, do	do do
1224	Hugh Bryson.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1226	Joseph Kane.....	do	do	January 9, 1845...	do do
1228	Thomas L. M'Millan.....	Newcastle.....	do	do 22, do	do do
1240	Edward Jackson.....	Midland.....	Receiving stolen goods	April 4, do	do do
1241	James Wilson.....	do	Larceny.....	do do do	do do
1242	Robert Seroggins.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1243	John Kelly.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1244	Mary Machoux.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1247	John Dyer.....	Niagara.....	do	do 5, do	do do
1248	William Brown.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1249	F. W. Jones.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1255	John M'Canna.....	Johnstown.....	Felony.....	do 26, do	do do
1256	George Wallax.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1261	James R. Thompson.....	London.....	Larceny.....	do 21, do	do do
1263	Herbert Westfield.....	do	Manslaughter.....	do do do	Five do
1264	Robert Carrol.....	do	Larceny.....	do do do	Seven do
1265	Uriah Maule.....	do	do	do do do	Four do
1266	Joseph Maule.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1268	F. Mathers.....	Quebec.....	do	do 30, do	Seven do
1269	John Mathers.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1270	Pere Charbonneau.....	do	do	January 18, do	do do
1275	Martin Healy.....	Montreal.....	do	do 11, do	Three do
1279	Charles Monnet.....	do	do	April 17, do	do do
1280	Jean Bte. Nantel.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1282	John Hicks.....	do	Stealing a mare.....	do 25, do	do do
1283	Alice Clark.....	do	Larceny.....	do 30, do	do do
1284	Benoni Chaput.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1285	Pliny Sinthwick.....	do	do	February 15, do	Five do
1286	Amable Chartier.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1287	Henry Parlow.....	do	Arson.....	do do do	Seven do
1288	William Fadden.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1289	A. D. Deblois.....	do	Forgery.....	do 1, do	Fourteen years.
1303	Lewis Jackson.....	Midland.....	Larceny.....	do 15, do	Seven years.
1304	John Hopkings.....	do	do	do 28, do	Three do
1305	Edward Griffith.....	do	do	April 28, do	do do
1306	Jean Cenvillan.....	Three Rivers.....	do	February 15, do	Seven do
1307	William Jones.....	Western.....	do	April 28, do	Three do
1308	David Beatte.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1309	John Beatte.....	do	do	do do do	Four do
1310	Samuel Perry.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1323	Charles Green.....	Niagara.....	do	May 29, do	Six do
1324	Jacob Nichols.....	do	do	do do do	Three do
1325	Stephen Jacques.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1326	James Clause.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1327	Brunston French.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1328	Mary Clark.....	do	do	do do do	do do
1329	W. M. C. Evringham.....	do	do and forgery.....	do do do	Six do
1330	James Wilson.....	do	Forgery.....	do do do	Three do
1321	John Franly.....	do	Perjury.....	do do do	do do
1332	Henry Bird.....	do	Burglary and larceny.....	do do do	Nine do
1334	Maurice Coleman.....	Homo.....	Larceny.....	March 9, do	Three do

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

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18th March

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
1335	Timothy Wilson	Home	Larceny	March 9, 1845	Three years.
1336	Joseph Lindsay	do	do	do do do	do do
1337	Joseph Smith	do	Burglary	April 7, do	do do
1338	James Henry	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1344	Samuel Wright	Gore	do	June 7, do	Five do
1348	Joseph Goss	Victoria	Stabbing with intent to kill		For Life.
1353	Samuel Rogers	London	Rape		do
1354	Ab Moughibury	Newcastle	Larceny	July 1, do	Three years.
1355	Matt. Ryan	do	do	do 10, do	do do
1357	Eliza Quain	Gore	do	do 5, do	do do
1359	John S. Carrer	do	Robbery	do 7, do	Seven do
1360	Patrick Martin	do	Rape	do do do	do do
1361	John Finlay	Home	Larceny	June 6, do	Three do
1362	Edward Finlay	do	do	do do do	do do
1363	James Gilmore	do	Stealing Cows	July 4, do	Four do
1365	James Parker	do	Burglary	April 6, do	Six do
1375	Narcisse Ayot	Montreal	Larceny	July 12, do	Three do
1376	John Finlayson	do	do	do 15, do	do do
1377	Ellen Mills	do	do	do do do	do do
1378	Brid. Clements	do	do	do do do	do do
1379	James Brennan	do	Burglary	do do do	do do
1381	Sol Erwood	do	Larceny	do do do	Seven do
1389	Daniel Howick	Quebec	Manslaughter	August 9, do	Three do
1390	William Chapman	do	Robbery	do do do	Five do
1391	Elenore Galerneau	do	do	do do do	do do
1399	Placid Chrynon	Montreal	Stealing a Cow	do 15, do	Three do
1400	James Quinden	do	Perjury	do do do	do do
1401	James Humphreys	do	Stealing from a church	do do do	do do
1402	Denis Collet	do	Breaking into a Shop and Larceny	do do do	Five do
1403	Denis Chrynon	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1404	Carolus Lepage	do	Arson	do do do	Fourteen years
1417	Charles Cummings	St. Francis	Felony and Larceny	do 27, do	Seven do
1427	Assel Annis	Niagara	Larceny	September 16, do	Six do
1428	Martin Connors	do	do	do do do	Four do
1429	John Robinson	do	Assault with intent to Rape	do do do	Three do
1430	John Smith	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1431	Michael Brian	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five do
1432	Alexander Williams	Home	Larceny	do 4, do	Three do
1433	William Humber	do	do	do do do	Five do
1440	John Dins	Midland	do	do 27, do	Three do
1441	And. Leffler	Western	Felony	do 12, do	Five do
1442	George Williams	do	do	do do do	do do
1443	George Hay	do	Misdemeanor	do do do	Three do
1445	James Chapman	London	Enticing soldiers to desert	do 19, do	do do
1446	John Woodhall	do	Felony	do do do	do do
1447	Sol. Crow	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1449	Lewis Burwell	do	do	do do do	do do
1450	Samuel White	do	do	do do do	do do
1453	James M'Keena	Prince Edward	do	October 4, do	do do
1456	Patrick Donnelly	Gore	Arson		For Life.
1457	Washington Cane	do	Killing Swine	October 1, 1845	Three years.
1458	D. M'Carthy	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1459	William Pilston	do	do	do do do	do do
1472	Fanny Lyons	Home	Manslaughter	do 30, do	do do
1473	John Hughes	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1474	John Quinlan	do	do	do do do	do do
1475	Margaret Mullen	do	do	do do do	do do
1476	David Frank	do	Stealing Oxen	do 31, do	do do
1477	Eben. Hurns	do	do do	do do do	do do
1478	Alexander Smith	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
1479	John Henberry	do	Stealing a Cow	do do do	do do
1484	Thomas Condor	Dalhousie	Larceny	do 20, do	do do
1486	James Kane	Montreal	do	do 22, do	do do
1487	John Burke	do	do	do do do	do do
1489	Pierre Gagnon	do	Stealing a Mare	do do do	do do
1490	Louis Beauche	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1492	Antoine Beauche	do	do	do do do	do do
1493	Francois Bernard	do	do	do do do	do do
1494	John Dewry	do	do	do do do	do do
1498	James M'Namara	do	do	do 24, do	do do
1499	W. N. Connel	do	do	do do do	do do
1500	Malcolm Campbell	do	do	do do do	do do
1501	Cyrille Braban	do	do	do do do	do do
1502	William Feremore	do	do	do do do	do do
1504	Pat Carl	do	do	do do do	do do
1514	Jerim. Damier	Midland	do	November 21, do	do do
1515	Ep. Nickerson	Newcastle	Horse stealing	October 30, do	Five do
1517	Jean Jacques	Talbot	Larceny	November 20, do	Three do
1526	Horace Dewey	Newcastle	Rape		For Life.
1536	Isaac Hall	Midland	Larceny	January 8, 1846	Three years.
1537	Charles Carpenture	do	do	do do do	do do
1539	Robert Peters	Bathurst	do	do 6, do	do do
1539	M. A. Shadbolt	Midland	do	April 9, do	do do

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

5th March

18th March

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	REMARKS
1566	James M' Martin	Home	Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	April 9, 1846	Three years.
1567	Thomas Alsop	do	Horse stealing	March 4, do	do do
1568	Ralph Smith	do	Cattle stealing	do do do	do do
1569	Ann Law	do	Larceny.	do do do	do do
1570	Joseph Paul	Midland	Horse stealing.	April 23, do	Five do
1572	Bridget Donnelly	do	Larceny.	do do do	Three do
1577	Henry Johnson	Niagara.	Burglary.	do do do	do do
1578	Henry Burgess	do	Felony.	do 24, do	Ten do
1579	David Brown	do	Larceny	do do do	Three do
1581	Henry Smith	Three Rivers.	do	January 19, do	do do
1582	Joseph Brooche	do	Burglary.	April 27, do	do do
1585	John Quaigan	Quebec.	Larceny.	do 30, do	do do
1586	Joseph M'Intyre	Montreal.	do	January 19, do	do do
1587	Felix Desormeau	do	do	do do do	do do
1588	Eliza C. Revill	do	do	February 14, do	do do
1589	Eliza Wilson	do	do	do do do	do do
1590	An. Masson	do	do	do do do	do do
1591	Michael Moyneham	do	do	do do do	do do
1592	Pierre Fontaine	do	Breaking into and stealing from a shop	do do do	do do
1593	François Fortier	do	Stealing a gelding	do do do	do do
1594	Hyacinthe Ducharme	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
1595	Jacques Cadieux	do	Larceny.	do do do	do do
1596	James Armstrong	do	do	January 19, do	Four do
1597	Alexander Lafien	do	do	do do do	do do
1598	William Droyer	do	do	April 22, do	Three do
1599	Augustus Gerard	do	do	do 24, do	do do
1600	Louis Lapoint	do	Receiving stolen goods	January 19, do	Seven do
1602	James Holland	Gore	Burglary.	May 7, do	Three do
1603	John M'Grath	do	Horse Stealing	do do do	Five do
1604	J. Brooks	do	Assault with intent to kill	do do do	Seven do
1605	Richard Cunor	do	Shooting do do	do do do	Eight do
1606	Robert White	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Three do
1607	John Hill	Western	do do	do 9, do	Five do
1608	Boswell Johnson	do	do do	do do do	do do
1609	John Briselain	do	do do	do do do	Four do
1610	L. M'Dougall	do	Shooting with intent to murder, and horse stealing.	do do do	Eight do
1611	Stephen Redferil	Brock	Felony.	do do do	Four do
1612	Peter Dunn	do	do	April 11, do	Three do
1614	Peleg Wheeler	Br. thurst.	Horse stealing	May 14, do	Five do
1615	F. L. Keys	Talbot	Arson.	do 20, do	Fourteen years.
1616	J. B. Smith	do	do	do do do	do do
1617	William Sampon	do	Assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter	do do do	Seven do
1618	James Pratt	London	Horse stealing	do 21, do	Three do
1629	Oliver Bryero	Home	Larceny.	January 6, do	Seven do
1630	William Vangant	do	do	do do do	do do
1631	Matthew Udell	do	Forgery	do do do	Five do
1632	David Merdu	do	Larceny.	June 6, do	do do
1633	James Green	do	do	do do do	do do
1634	Aubin Gardner	do	Forgery	do do do	Four do
1635	David Bryero	do	Receiving stolen goods.	do do do	Three do
1636	Robert Hubbard	do	Larceny.	do do do	do do
1637	Henry Cleveland	do	do	do do do	do do
1638	William Gould	do	Arson.	do do do	Ten do
1639	Eliza Gould	do	do	do do do	do do
1643	William Crosby	Gore	Larceny.	do 7, do	Three do
1644	Patrick Ellis	do	Murder	do do do	For Life.
1645	An. Davidson	do	do	do do do	do do
1646	Aaron Street	Newcastle.	Horse stealing	June 5, 1846	Five years
1647	John M'Phee	Victoria.	Stabbing	do 4, do	Three do
1662	George Crandell	Home	Larceny.	do 1, do	Five do
1663	Elmore Crandell	do	do	do do do	do do
1664	William Jackson	do	do	do do do	Three do
1670	Simon Conkwright	Johnstown	do	do 11, do	do do
1674	James Thompson	Dalhousie.	do	July 9, do	do do
1675	Thomas Lickers	Gore	do	do 13, do	do do
1676	John Moore	Montreal	Horse stealing	do do do	do do
1677	Jean Langever	do	Robbery in a house.	do do do	Four do
1682	James Stoutenburgh	Home	Burglary and robbery.	do 27, do	Fourteen years.
1683	Hiram Stoutenburgh	do	do do	do do do	do do
1684	Nathan Case	do	do do	do do do	do do
1685	Robert Burr	do	Burglary.	do do do	For Life.
1686	François Bellanger	Quebec.	Larceny.	July 18, 1846	Three years.
1687	John Bolivar	do	do	do do do	do do
1689	Thomas M'Hugh	Montreal.	do	August 10, do	do do
1690	Emilie Gerard	do	Stealing from the person.	do 15, do	do do
1691	Jean B. Laverior	do	Robbery.	do do do	do do
1692	Michael Lambert	do	Man-slaughter.	do do do	do do
1693	Louise Hurtubise	do	Stealing a cow	do do do	Four do
1694	Bejamin Degnan	do	Larceny	do 10, do	Five do

Appendix (S.)

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

Appendix (S.)

30 March

18th March

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
1700	John Tearney	Midland	Military	August 21, 1846...	Two years.
1705	Thomas Cain	Quebec	Murder		For Life.
1846	James Grace	Montreal	Horse stealing	February 15, 1847...	Three years
1847	James Coleman	do	Mare do	January 13, do ...	do do
1848	Joseph Watson	do	Gelding do	February 3, do ...	do do
1849	A. J. B. Frenier	do	Larceny	January 19, do ...	do do
1850	Joseph Touchette	do	Stealing a Mare	do 13, do ...	do do
1851	James Baker	do	Larceny	do do do ...	do do
1852	Louis Dedevoeur	do	Stealing from the person	April 29, do ...	do do
1853	J. B. Grimard	do	Larceny	February 15, do ...	Five do
1854	Edward Ryan	do	Stealing from a warehouse	do do do ...	do do
1710	Joseph Snider	Niagara	Larceny	September 24, 1846...	Three do
1711	William Akin	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1712	Henry Anderson	do	Misdemeanor	do do do ...	do do
1714	Chris. McGuire	London	Felony	do 29, do ...	do do
1715	William McGuire	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1732	Walter Ketchum	Prince Edward	Larceny	October 10, do ...	do do
1734	Hen. Montgomery	Johnstown	Forgery	do 9, do ...	Five do
1738	Patrick Hughes	Gore	Larceny	do 10, do ...	Three do
1739	John Bruce	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1740	John Smith	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1741	Margaret Hughson	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1742	Samuel Goss	do	Misdemeanor	do do do ...	do do
1743	Owen Farley	do	Larceny	do do do ...	do do
1744	Terence Hunt	Ottawa	Man-laughter	do 19, do ...	Four do
1748	François Dubé	Montreal	Larceny	do 21, do ...	Three do
1749	Jean M. Landry	do	do	do 22, do ...	do do
1751	George Adcock	do	do	do 23, do ...	do do
1752	Joseph Beansseau	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1753	Alfred Eaton	do	do	do 26, do ...	do do
1754	Joseph Charbonneau	do	do	do 27, do ...	do do
1755	Matthias Bubeau	Quebec	do	do 30, do ...	do do
1756	Archibald Campbell	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1757	François Mercier	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1758	Adolp. Matton	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1759	Louis Beauchier	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1761	Michael Tyburn	Midland	Military	do 27, do ...	365 days.
1768	W. S. Reilly	Home	Larceny	do 16, do ...	Three years.
1769	Joseph Dunn	do	Felony	do 19, do ...	do do
1770	Jacob Fry	do	Larceny	do do do ...	do do
1771	Henry Wilson	do	do	do 29, do ...	do do
1772	E. Moss	do	do	do 28, do ...	do do
1773	Henry Johnston	do	Horse stealing	November 4, do ...	Four years.
1775	John Butler	Niagara	Bestiality		For Life.
1778	Thomas Booth	Johnstown	Felony	November 20, 1846...	Three years
1779	Basil Amyot	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1780	Michael Sheehan	Colborne	Rape		For Life.
1781	Jane Gourlay	Brock	Felony	November 20, 1846...	Three years.
1796	William Johnston	Johnstown	Horse stealing	October 9, do ...	do do
1797	Joseph Robert	Three Rivers	Rape		For Life.
1802	Lester Page	St. Francis	Larceny	January 15, 1847...	Three years.
1816	Mary Moughan	Midland	do	do 7, do ...	do do
1817	John Williams	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1818	Horatio Luppert	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1822	William Smith	Newcastle	do	do 8, do ...	do do
1823	James Hanton	Midland	Robbery	do 20, do ...	do do
1824	Joseph Barrett	do	Horse stealing	do do do ...	do do
1825	George Ward	Home	Larceny	do 10, do ...	do do
1826	Sarah Cooke	do	do	March 2, do ...	do do
1827	John Malony	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1828	Thomas Fitzpatrick	Victoria	do	April 8, do ...	do do
1829	John Homes	Niagara	Military	do 23, do ...	Six months
1830	Michael Cotter	do	Larceny	January 7, do ...	Three years
1831	Edward Turner	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1832	Charles Freeman	do	Burglary	April 22, do ...	Five do
1834	Isaac White	do	Larceny	do do do ...	Three do
1835	Luther Johnston	do	do	do do do ...	do do
1839	John Feely	Johnstown	Burglary	do 26, do ...	Seven do
1840	Abraham Sheppard	do	Horse stealing	do do do ...	Five do
1841	William Bosser	do	do do	do do do ...	do do
1842	Sidney Mott	do	Larceny	do do do ...	Four do
1843	Thomas Harvey	do	Forgery	do do do ...	Five do
1845	John McGovern	Montreal	Falsely obtaining money	February 15, do ...	Three do
1850	Henry Hogerty	do	Stealing from a warehouse	do do do ...	Five do
1856	Mary Burgoyne	do	Larceny	January 12, do ...	Four do
1858	Milo Lee	Gore	Horse stealing	May 8, do ...	Three do
1859	Thomas Corner	do	Malicious shooting	do do do ...	Five do
1860	Richard Jones	Niagara	Military		Until October 21, 1847
1861	William Fox	Johnstown	Murder		For Life.
1862	Ant. Russel	do	Bestiality		do
1864	Ransom Morrison	Brock	Forgery	May 12, 1847...	Four years.
1865	William Hand	do	Arson	do do do ...	Five do
1866	Frank Ryley	Western	Felony	do 8, do ...	Three do

Appendix
(S.)

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

Appendix
(S.)

5th March.

18th March.

No.	NAME.	DISTRICT.	CRIME.	WHEN SENTENCED.	PERIOD.
1867	M. R. White	Western	Larceny	May 8, 1847	Three years.
1868	James Burnett	Talbot	do	do 24, do	do do
1869	H. L. O'Neil	Huron	Forgery	do 20, do	do do
1870	Burney Farley	London	Misdemeanor	do do do	do do
1879	William Frecknell	Midland	Military	January 9, do	Twelve months.
1881	Thomas Loughton	Home	Arson	May 22, do	Three years.
1883	Hannah Murray	do	Larceny	do do do	do do
1884	John M'Guire	do	Burglary	June 8, do	do do
1882	Thorsey Jones	do	Arson	May 22, do	do do
1944	Peter Behan	Niagara	Military		Until December 11, 1847.
1946	George Gilchrist	Midland	do	September 1, 1847	186 days.
1947	William Doyle	do	do	do 4, do	30 do
1951	George Cox	do	do	do 14, do	Six lunar months.
1952	Richard Adcock	do	do		Under sentence of transportation.
1953	Thomas Pallett	do	do	September 22, 1847	One year.
1954	William Dowdall	do	do		Until June 3, 1848.
1955	Charles Williamson	do	do	September 27, 1847	30 days.
1956	William Burrows	do	do		Until November 2, 1847.
1957	James Devine	do	do		do do 11, do
1958	Thomas Beard	do	do		do do 12, do
1885	Thomas Parks	Newcastle	Larceny	June 8, 1847	Three years.
1886	Frederick Cross	Wellington	Manslaughter	May 31, do	do do
1887	Martin Hughes	Niagara	Military		Until November 27, 1847
1893	John M'Tee	Gore	Larceny	June 12, 1847	Three years.
1896	William Jones	Midland	Military	July 7, do	168 days.
1899	Edward Harris	do	do	do do do	197 do
1900	Edward Lees	do	do	do do do	197 do
1901	John White	do	Larceny	July 9, do	Three years.
1902	James Moran	do	do	do do do	do do
1903	Aaron Roberts	do	do	do do do	do do
1904	John Rollands	do	do	do do do	Five do
1906	James Dwyer	Montreal	Shooting with intent to disable.		For Life.
1914	John O'Kain	do	Larceny	July 19, 1847	Three years.
1915	Thomas Monogue	do	Highway robbery		For Life.
1919	William Power	Midland	Military	July 29, 1847	168 days.
1920	John Siddles	Niagara	do	do 5, do	Four months.
1921	Thomas Cliff	do	do	June 23, do	One year.
1922	Florence Mahony	Dalhousie	Misdemeanor	May 7, do	Two do
1926	Henry Gadsden	Quebec	Manslaughter	August 10, do	Three do
1927	William Caldwell	do	Larceny	do do do	Seven do
1928	Ignace Marquis	do	do	do do do	do do
1929	François Dupoleau	do	Malicious shooting	do do do	Fourteen years.
1932	John Webster	Midland	Military		Until October 13, 1847
1933	James Scott	do	do		do November 3, do
1934	Thomas Dugdail	do	do		do December 4, do
1935	George Camp	do	do		do May 23, 1848
1937	George Hitchcock	Montreal	Larceny	August 14, 1847	Three years.
1938	Joseph Mercier	do	do	do do do	do do
1939	James M'Lean	do	House breaking	do do do	do do
1940	François Brunelle	do	Carnally knowing a female under 12 years of age	do do do	do do
1941	William Lellis	do	Embezzlement	do do do	do do
1959	Henry Clarke	Midland	Military		Until November 25, 1847.
1960	John Thorp	do	do		do do do do
1961	James Perkins	do	do		do April 18, 1848
1962	Patrick Glasheen	do	do		do do 27, do
1963	William Grady	do	do		do August 3, do
1964	Henry Richardson	do	do		do February 3, do
1965	David Small	do	do	September 29, do	Thirty days.
1966	Joseph Corrier	Western	Horse stealing	do 15, do	Three years.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1847.

D.

RETURN shewing the Value of the LABOUR of the CONVICTS at the PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October, 1846, to the 1st October, 1847.

	Labour devoted towards the Buildings and support of the Prisoners.						Earnings of Prisoners for work done on hire.							
	Days.	Rate.		Amount.		Days.	Rate.		Amount.					
		s.	d.	£	s.		d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Masons, Stone-cutters, and Plasterers.....	40217	2	8	23663	5460	17	3	199	4	0	141	40	7	9
Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, &c.....	7576	7	7	6422	2899	6	6	301	4	9	267	72	11	4
Plumbers.....	951	6	9	148	321	11	7							
Carpenters, Painters, and Coopers.....	9328	3	8	6326	1736	9	10	247	5	2	100	64	4	6
Tailors.....	4445	1	10	2839	419	5	9	74	3	3	42	12	4	0
Shoemakers.....	4360	2	7	3039	575	16	7	566	4	4	349	124	1	9
Quarrymen.....	1729	3	0	259	7	0								
Seamstresses.....	8207	1	0	410	7	0								
Cook.....	365	2	6	45	12	6								
Barber.....	312	2	6	39	0	0								
Labourers.....	52280	2	6	6535	0	0								
				£ 18702	14	0						£ 313	9	4

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1847.

E.

RETURN of the PROPERTY of the PROVINCE on hand at the PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1847.

BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
English bar and round iron, 10 tons, 5 cwt., at 16s.....	164	0	0			
Swedes do do 3 cwt., at 25s.....	3	15	0			
Crown do do 12 cwt., at 20s.....	12	0	0			
Scrap do do 12 cwt., at 5s.....	3	0	0			
Sheet do do 12 cwt., 2 qrs., at 3d.....	17	10	0			
150 lbs. blister steel, at 8½d.; 100 lbs. cast steel, at 10½d.....	9	13	9			
10 pairs bellows, £55; 10 anvils, £20; 6 vices, £12.....	87	0	0			
1 turning lathe complete, £30 7s. 6d.; 35 steel borers, £8 15s.....				39	2	6
100 cast steel drills, large and small.....				10	0	0
14 chasing tools, at 2s.; 3 saws, 7s. 6d.; 2 spindles, 20s.....				2	15	6
33 carriers and 1 drilling head.....				4	6	0
48 turning tools, and 4 pairs callipers.....				5	16	0
8 drilling braces, and 4 squares.....	3	0	0	0	12	0
10 wrenches, and 1 cast steel spindle.....				1	17	0
3 gouges, 1 vice, and 14 hammers.....	2	0	0	0	8	0
9 riveting hammers, and 60 fullers.....				5	3	6
64 nail-heading tools, and 120 chisels.....				13	8	0
45 top and bottom swedges, and 90 pincers.....				9	15	9
55 cold chisels, and 27 mandrills.....				6	9	6
62 pairs forge tongs, and 23 hand and riveting hammers.....				10	1	3
150 bench punches and cold chisels.....				7	10	0
5 sets stocks and dies, and 140 screw tops.....				20	0	0
2 screw drill machines, £7 10s.; 1 wheel drill do, 25s.....				8	15	0
4 common screw machines, £2 10s.; 4 drill stocks and rimmers, 20s. 6d.....				4	10	6
80 new and 250 old files.....	11	5	0			
45 door-heading riveting tools.....				6	15	0
40 bolt do, and 10 anvil blocks.....				0	15	6
10 water troughs, and 30 wash dishes.....				2	0	0
1 fiddle drill stick, 5s. 6d.; 14 sets hammers, 28s.....				1	13	6
4 side sets 10s.; 44 chasing tools, £3 5s.....				3	15	0
2 sets tinsmiths' tools, 70s.; 2 sets horse shoes, 25s.....				4	15	0
3 sets stone-cutters heading tool fullers.....				1	2	6
2 large and 1 small lever iron shears.....				14	10	0
1 pair steel yards, 7s. 6d.; 1 patent beam and weights, 25s.....	0	7	6	1	5	0
1 punching machine, 50s.; 1 lock do, 22s.....	2	10	0	1	2	0
Carried forward.....	£ 316	1	3	188	4	0

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROVINCE, &c.—(Continued.)

1st March.

18th March.

BLACKSMITH'S STOCK.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	316	1	4	188	4	0
1 lock press machine, 12s. 6d. ; 1 blocking machine, 17s. 6d.				1	10	0
1 crane wheel and screw drilling machine.....				1	5	0
1 bolt-heading block, 12s. ; 1 nut and bolt screwing block, 30s.				2	2	0
5 steel squares, 18s. ; 4 sets musket bullet castings, 12s. 6d.....	1	10	6			
2 sets door screws, 10s. 6d. ; 7 do and grating riveting dies, 32s. 6d.				2	3	0
9 sets forging dies, 50s. ; 1 set ox shoeing tools and frame, 32s. 6d.....				4	2	6
35 eye wedges and mandrils, 70s. ; 11 stamps, 13s. ; 4 branding irons, 12s. 6d.....				4	15	6
6 wheel tyres, 10s. 6d. ; 4 riveting racks, 8s. 6d.....				0	19	0
24 steel figures, 24s. ; 24 lettering chisels, 12s.				1	16	0
2 pair plyers, 6s. 6d. ; 2 pair dividers, 8s. 6d.				0	15	0
1 lock hand-vice, 7s. 6d. ; 5 horse rasps, 11s. 6d.	0	11	6	0	7	6
4 sets stone cutter's wedges.....				1	0	0
8 coal-barrows, 60s. ; 10 shovels, 16s.	0	16	0	3	0	0
1 writing desk, 15s. ; 4 stools, 5s. ; 1 box white tin, 52s. 6d.....	2	12	6	1	0	0
5 black lead pots, 45s. ; 30 grating riveting tools, 75s.	2	5	0	3	15	0
14 tap dies, 23s. ; 4 pails, 6s.....				1	8	0
3 wash basons, 3s. 9d. ; 4 iron stakes, 12s. 6d.				0	16	3
1 stove-pipe seaming machine.....				0	12	6
3 iron doors, 600 lbs. at 6d. ; 1 iron grating, 400 lbs. at 6d.				25	0	0
27 iron cell doors, each 200 lbs., at 6d.....				185	0	0
4 bushels moulding sand, 4s. ; 12 lbs. old brass, 9s.	0	13	0			
40 moulding patterns, 40s. ; 22 do flasks, 44s. ; lock work, 43s.				6	7	0
Hinges for shop doors, 60s. ; 1 cast iron anvil block, 15s.....	0	15	0	3	0	0
3 axes, 18s. ; 14 pairs convict's irons, 42s.				3	0	0
1 screw cutting machine and borer.....				6	0	0
1 bell, £45 ; 14 iron bolters, 29s.				46	8	0
3200 bushels stone coal, at 1s. 6d. ; 100 bushels charcoal, at 40s.....	242	0	0			
PLUMBER'S STOCK.						
1 anvil, 75s. 10d. ; 10 augurs, 25s. ; 1 furnace, 12s. 6d.....	5	13	4			
1 stove and pipes, 17s. 6d. ; 1 he. axe, 7d. 6d. ; 3 hand saws, 22s. 6d.....	1	10	0	0	17	6
7 hammers, 35s. ; 1 pair scales, 10s. ; screw drivers, 10s.				2	15	0
7 dozen files, £6 6s. : 20 lbs. cast steel chisels and drills, 40s.	8	6	0			
9 half round bits, 90s. ; turning tools, £5 ; slide rest, £7 10s.				17	0	0
Sand-box and casting moulds, 30s. ; wood patterns, £15.....				16	10	0
38 lbs. cast steel 57s. ; bolt and sheet copper, £5 5s.	8	2	0			
Square and round iron, assorted, £16 5s. ; 4 bench vices, £9 17s. 9d.....	26	2	9			
Stocks and dies, £5 10s. ; plumber's tool, £5 10s.				11	0	0
Brass valves for water-closets, £16 ; 1 pair bellows, £8 10s....	8	10	0	16	0	0
Smith's tools, £7 10s. ; bench tools, £6 5s.				13	15	0
Old brass and copper £3 8s. 3d. ; old lead, £10.....	13	8	3			
2 quarts varnish, 20s. ; glue lamp, and black, 2s. 6d.....	1	2	6			
3 pails and 7 tubs.....				1	2	6
12 lbs. grain tin, at 1s. 6d. ; 59 lbs. solder, at 2s.	6	16	0			
37 cwt. 0 qrs. 8 lbs. sheet lead, at 40s.	74	2	8			
2 pumps for new shops.....				50	0	0
16 water closets.....				75	0	0
1 fire engine.....				50	0	0
CARPENTER'S STOCK.						
52928 feet 2 inch plank, at 35s.	92	12	6			
28038 do 1½ do do at 50s.	70	1	11			
20642 do 2 do do at 70s.	72	4	11			
24000 do 2 do oak plank, at 70s.....	84	0	0			
1560 do pine timber, at 4½d. ; 2350 do oak do, at 10d.	127	3	4			
137 cedar pickets.....	12	10	8			
8 panel doors and 49 window frames.....	11	7	0	12	6	0
62 pairs sashes, £16 2s. ; watchmaker's tools, £9 5s.....	9	5	0	16	2	0
7 sets bench planes, £10 10s. ; 4 pairs match planes, 20s.....	11	10	0			
Half set hollows and rounds, 50s. ; 16 planes and 2 plough planes, 48s. 6d.	4	18	6			
14 moulding planes, 50s. ; 8 rabbit planes, 18s. 6d.....				3	8	6
13 trying squares and 13 draw knives.....	4	12	3	2	9	0
1 astragal plane, 4s. ; 12 bead do, 52s.	2	12	0	0	4	0
24 jointers and trying planes, and 19 jack planes.....	5	3	0	4	7	4
10 smoothing planes, £3 10s. 11d. ; 22 hand saws, £13 4s.	14	12	10	2	2	1
8 tenon saws, 70s. ; 3 sets ramer chisels, 36s.	5	6	0			
20 socket chisels, 42s. 6d. ; 2 braces and bits, 44s. 6s.	4	6	6	0	6	0
4 pairs 1½ inch match planes, 62s. 6d. ; 13 screw-drivers, 25s.....	2	10	0	1	17	0
25 axes and adzes, £8 10s. ; 14 oil stones, 26s. 4d.....	9	16	4			
5 spoke shaves and 2 sets gouges, and 2 mortice gouges.....	1	9	0	0	14	0
7 whip saws, £7 10s. ; 9 cross cut do, £2 10s. 8d.	10	0	8			
4 saw sets, 6s. ; 10 carving tools and floats, 12s. 6d.....				0	18	6
29 augurs, 55s. ; 8 rasps and files, 10s. ; 1½ sets mortice chisels, 25s.....	4	10	0			
2 phylasters, 12s. 10d. ; 1 turning lathe and tools, 50s.....	2	17	6	0	5	4
2 raising planes and 3 screw taps, 22s. 6d. ; 6 bevells, 10s.....				1	12	6
29 hammers, 72s. ; 30 panel gauges, 30s. 4d.	3	0	0	2	2	4
<i>Carried over</i>	£1287	8	2	747	1	10

Appendix
(S.)
18th March

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROVINCE, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.)
18th March

CARPENTER'S STOCK.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	1287	8	2	747	1	10
19 mallets, 20s.; 1 cramp, 15s.				1	15	0
4 dozen gimblets and brad awls	0	10	0			
7 framing squares, and 4 sash planes.....	3	0	0	1	12	0
2 grindstones.....	1	5	0	0	10	6
2 glue kettles, 6s.; 2 desks and 2 chests, 6s.....	0	11	0	0	1	0
4 pairs hollows and rounds, 16s.; 20 work benches, £19 10s. 10d.....				14	6	10
560 lbs. cut nails, at 3d.; 380 lbs. wrought do, at 4d.; 450 lbs. spikes, at 3d.	18	19	2			
PAINTER'S STOCK.						
18 paint brushes, 2 pencils, 3 putty knives, 1 pallet ditto.	2	8	2			
1 diamond, 40s.; 2 paint flags and mell, 29s. 6d.....	3	5	0	0	4	6
4 oil cans, 5 tin measures, 2 tunnels, 1 sieve.....	0	4	0	0	16	9
6 boxes glass, £7 17s. 6d.; 20 paint pots and 2 strainers	8	1	0	1	4	0
1 large can, and 3 paint boxes.....				0	11	10
10 gallons boiled oil, at 4s. 6d.; 1½ cask whiting, 11s. 3d.; 1 keg white lead, 15s.	3	11	3			
4 lbs. litharge, 3s. 6d.; 6 lbs. red lead, 3s. 6d.....	0	7	0			
4 lbs. lamp black, 3s.; 2 gallons turpentine, 10s.....	0	13	0			
1 cwt. dry white lead, 43s. 9d.; 2 lbs. Spanish brown, 1s.....	2	4	9			
COOPER'S STOCK.						
2 axes, and 2 adzes, 14s.; 1 gouge, 1s.; 1 rd. shave, 3s.; 1 brace and bits, 3s. 6d.	0	14	0	0	7	6
4 truss hoops, 5s.; 1 pair compasses, 2s. 6d.....	0	2	6	0	5	0
3 cwt. hoop iron, 58s. 4d.; 14 lbs. wire, 5s. 10d.....	3	4	2			
3 jointers, 12s. 6d.; 1 level plane, 3s.....					15	6
2 crozers, 1s.; 2 drawing planes, 5s.....					6	0
5 spoke shaves, 10s.; 5 draw knives, 12s. 6d.....					2	6
1 jack plane, 3s.; 1 hand-saw, 4s.....	0	4	0	0	3	0
4 hammers, 7s. 6d.; 2 drivers, 2s.; 4 cold chisels, and 8 jointers, 5s. 4d.....				0	14	10
2 anvils, 10s. 6d.; 2 fros. and 3 sets, 5s.....				0	15	6
TAILOR'S STOCK.						
92 yards cloth, at 5s.; 25½ yards satin, at 2s. 10d.....	26	12	3			
26½ yards fustian, at 1s. 6d.; 58 yards linen, at 1s.....	4	17	9			
137 yards factory cotton, at 7d.....	3	19	11			
45 yards gambroon, at 10d.; 182 yards flannel, at 1s. 6d.....	15	10	6			
1 work bench, 12s. 6d.; 1 writing desk and stand, 7s. 6d.....				1	0	0
18 pairs scissors, 18s.; 1 pair shears, 17s. 6d.....	1	15	6			
1 cutting board, 7s. 6d.; 6 sleeve boards, 6s.; 1 box, 17s. 6d.....				1	11	0
4 tailor's irons, 22s. 6d.; 18 thimbles, 1s. 6d.....	1	4	0			
1 water bucket, and 2 tin cups.....				0	2	6
SHOEMAKER'S STOCK.						
129½ lbs. sole leather, at 1s. 1d.; 26½ lbs. upper leather, at 1s. 8d.....	9	4	0			
74 lbs. calf skin, at 3s. 9d.; 39 yards canvas, at 1s. 4d.....	3	19	2			
38 lbs. harness leather, at 1s. 3d.; binding skin, 2s.....	3	14	6			
Lasting tacks and awls, 12s. 8d.; 16 shoe knives, 4s. 6d.....	0	17	2			
21 hammers, and 15 pincers, 31s. 6d.; 11 sharpening stones, and 11 rasps, 10s. 5d.....	2	1	11			
1 lb. thread, 3s. 4d.; 3 cramps, 3s.; 16 hand leathers, and 11 clams, 14s.....	0	6	4	0	14	0
7 pairs boots, 45s.; 1 pair shoes, 8s.; 4 pairs slippers, 11s.....				3	4	0
3 pairs boot trees, 18s.; 148 lasts, £15 6s.....				16	4	0
16 shoe benches, 28s.; 14 strap leathers, 4s. 4d.....				1	12	4
20 instep leathers, 6s. 8d.; 9 lap stones, 4s. 6d.....				0	11	2
1 saddler's knife, and 3 files.....				0	2	6
Sundries.....	1	8	0	1	0	10
STONE SHED AND YARD.						
3681 lbs. cast steel tools, at 2s. 3d.....				414	2	3
2643 do hammers and mash hammers, at 6d.....				66	1	6
107 cast steel bush hammers, at 15s.; 100 masons' trowels, at 3s. 6d.....	17	10	0	80	5	0
302 mallets, at 2s. 6d.; 200 straight edges, at 4d.; 150 squares, at 2s.....				56	1	8
52 plumb lines, at 6d.; 220 gauges, at 3d.....				4	1	0
17 levels, at 7s. 6d.; 29 bevels, at 1s. 6d.....				8	11	0
56 spades and shovels, at 3s.; 23 water pails, at 1s. 6d.....	8	8	0	1	14	6
14 mortar hods, at 2s. 6d.; 67 mortar boxes, at 1s. 6d.....				6	15	6
15 wood and hand saws, at 7s.; 12 axes, at 5s.....	5	5	0	3	0	0
10 augurs, at 2s. 6d.; 8 draw knives, at 4s.....	2	17	0			
20 grindstones, at 15s.; 5 wood horses, at 1s. 6d.....	15	0	0	0	7	6
15 masons' lines, 6s.; 53 turning tools, at 1s. 6d.....	0	6	0	3	19	6
10 writing desks, £1 15s.; 46 wash-tubs, at 1s. 6d.....				5	4	0
5 lime sieves, at 20s.; 6 pairs compasses, at 3s.....	3	18	0	2	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£1465	7	2	1450	19	10

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROVINCE, &c.—(Continued.)

18th March.

18th March.

STONE SHED AND YARD.—(Continued.)

PURCHASED.

PENITENTIARY.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1465	7	2	1450	19	10
30 wheel barrows, at 5s.; 23 hand barrows, at 2s.				9	16	0
20 brick axes, at 1s.; 5 turning lathes, at £2.....	1	0	0	10	0	0
7 planes, at 2s.; 10 lathing hammers, at 1s. 6d.	0	15	0	0	14	0
3 pumps, at 15s.....				2	5	0
18,640 feet cut stone, at 1s.; 40 toise coursers, at 10s.....				952	0	0
14 pieces column blocks, £5; 150 bushels road metal, at 7s.....				5	10	6
70 toise rubble stone, at 5s.; 200 bushels mortar, at 8d.....				24	3	4
1000 bushels sand, at 9s.; 1700 bushels lime, at 5d.	4	10	0	35	8	4
150 bushels hair, at 1s.; 700 scaffold poles, ledges, &c., at 1s. 3d.	51	5	0			
20,000 feet scaffold plank, at 30s.....	30	0	0			
3178 lbs. scaffold rope, at 4d.				52	19	4
500 cords hardwood, at 8s. 4½d.	209	7	6			
60 cords pine, at 7s. 8½d.....	23	2	6			
Quarry picks, wedges, drills, &c., 2042 lbs. at 6d.				51	1	9
5 horse carts, and 5 ox ditto.				40	0	0
5 sleighs.....				20	0	0
2 windlasses.....				7	0	0
1 set shear poles and tackle.....				5	0	0
50 lbs. gunpowder.....	1	15	0			
6 ladders.				9	0	0
1 iron crank, £7 10s.; 2 timber carriages, £10.	7	10	0	10	0	0

STORE ROOM.

962 yards white linen duck, at 11½d.; 851 yards black ditto, at 1s. 0½d.....	92	6	1			
98½ yards apron check, at 8d.; 122 yards blue stripe, at 7½d.	7	1	11			
10 yards striped tweed, at 2s. 7d.; 37 yards ditto, at 2s. 10d.....	6	10	8			
26 yards gambroon, at 9d.; 23½ yards satin, at 2s. 6d.....	3	18	8			
37 yards silecia, at 9d.; 234 yards brown linen, at 6d.....	7	4	9			
5½ yards diaper, at 11d.; 2½ yards steam loom, at 1s.....	0	7	6			
26 yards brown canvas, at 1s. 2½d.....	1	11	5			
6 pieces brown cotton, at 11s. 3d.; 159 yards ditto, at 6d.....	7	7	0			
607 yards brown and yellow woollen cloth, at 5s.....	151	15	0			
240 yards flannel, at 1s. 6d.; 11 coarse aprons, at 7½d.	18	6	10			
57 pairs brown cotton stockings, at 10s. 6d.; 1 dozen socks, 9s.....	2	18	11			
1 piece girth web, 8s. 6d.; 1 piece worsted binding, 1s.....	0	9	6			
11 balls candlewick, 4s.; 1 piece boot web, 7s. 6d.....	0	11	6			
2 pieces galloon, at 3s. 6d.; 20 pieces black cotton tape, at 3d.; 2 dozen white, 5s.....	0	17	0			
14½ dozen tapes assorted, at 2s.; 28 skeins black and white sewing, at 1½d.	1	12	0			
4 pairs scissors, at 1s. 6d.; 3 old ditto, at 1s.	0	9	0			
7 razors, at 2s. 6d.; 9 old ditto, at 1s. 3d.....	1	8	9			
1 dozen knives and forks, at 7s. 6d.; 2 dozen spoons, at 2s.; thimbles, 1s. 3d.....	0	12	9			
6 lbs. whitey-brown thread, at 2s. 6d.; 10 lbs. black, at 3s. 2d.; 6 papers pens, at 3s.....	3	4	8			
6 gross shirt buttons, at 9d.; 1½ gross horn ditto, at 1s.....	0	6	0			
12 gross iron buttons, at 10d.; 10 rolls bonnet wire, 2s. 6d.	0	12	6			
3½ dozen rack combs, at 3s.; 3 dozen fine ditto, at 4s. 6d.....	1	4	0			
1 string of horn jacket buttons, 1s.; saddlers' awls, &c., 1s. 3d.	0	2	3			
Quantity of prunella, 5s.; 2 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, 11s.	0	16	0			
8 cotton shawls, at 2s. 6d.; 1 woollen ditto, 5s.; 26 knots worsted, at 26s.....	2	11	0			
88 two-foot rules, at 1s.; 130 sheets bonnet pasteboard, 2½d.....	1	6	1	4	8	0
4 cotton rugs, at 2s. 6d.; 2 pairs scales and weights, 7s. 6d.....	0	17	6			
1 funnel and 3 scoops, 2s.; 7 skeins twine, at 7d.....	0	4	1	0	2	0
6 pairs lamb's wool stockings, at 1s. 6d.; 21 pairs woollen socks, at 1s. 0½d.....	1	10	10			
1 sheet vellum, 11s. 3d.; twine and bed cords, 4s. 6d.....	0	11	3	0	4	6
2 garden lines, 14 masons' lines, and 10 chalk lines.....	0	13	0			
1 paper darning cotton, 1s. 6d.; whip cord, 5s.	0	6	6			
Bees' wax, 2s.; pane glass, 1s. 9d.....	0	3	9			
7 pairs fustian trousers, at 6s.; 12 waistcoats, 3s. 6d.; 6 jackets, at 7s.				6	6	0
22 rolls ferret, at 9d.; 5 thrashers, at 1s. 3d.; 24 caps, at 1s. 10d.....	3	6	9			
23 cotton shirts, at 3s. 6d.; 17 pairs shoes, at 6s.; 32 cobourgs, at 8s.				21	18	6
6 pairs socks, at 1s. 3d.; sewing and darning needles, 44s. 7d.....	2	12	1			
200 bibles, (unbound,) at 4s. 6d.; 1 dozen bibles, 24s.	46	4	0			
44 testaments, at 1s. 3d.....	2	15	0			
¾ barrel flour, at 28s.; ¾ cwt. sugar, at 58s.....	3	4	6			
1½ barrel barley, at 35s.; ½ barrel oatmeal, at 25s.	3	5	0			
214 lbs. candles, at 8½d.; 100 lbs. soap, at 3d.....	8	16	7			

MATRON'S ROOM.

64 blue wrappers, at 6s.; 80 petticoats, at 5s.; 100 aprons, at 1s. 6d.....				46	14	0
66 shifts, at 2s. 6d.; 80 pairs stockings, at 1s.; 90 neckerchiefs, at 6d.	6	5	0	8	5	0
96 caps, at 6d.; 32 bonnets, at 1s.; 64 pairs shoes, at 2s. 6d.....				12	0	0
80 towels, at 4d.; 28 pairs stays, at 3s.; 27 shawls, at 3s.....				9	11	8
40 bed gowns, at 2s. 6d.; 110 benches, at 1s. 6d.; 35 bed boards, at 3s.....				18	10	0
6 iron bedsteads, at 44s.; 3 hair mattresses, at 15s.; 3 pillows, at 2s. 6d.....				15	16	6
35 straw beds, at 3s. 3d.; 32 pillows, at 8d.....				6	15	1

Carried over..... £2190 19 4 2836 8 7

MATRONS ROOM.—(Continued.)

Brought over.....
 98 blankets, at 6s.; 47 rugs, at 2s.; 112 sheets, at 1s. 6d.....
 79 pillow-slips, at 6d.; 37 pails, at 2s. 6d.; 19 piggins, at 1s.....
 41 tubs, at 2s. 6d.; 60 tin cups, at 5d.....
 70 plates and dishes, at 6d.; knives, forks and spoons, 16s. 10d.....
 3 iron pots, 15s.; 7 tin boilers, 20s.; 2 tea kettles, 5s.....
 6 smoothing irons, 12s.; 1 Italian iron, 1s. 6d.; 2 pair snuffers.....
 5 candle-sticks, 6s. 3d.; 1 lamp, 1s. 3d.; 1 oil can, 1s. 6d.....
 1 saucepan, 2s. 6d.; 1 frying pan, 2s. 6d.; shovel and dog-irons, 5s.....
 Poker and pot-hooks, 1s. 6d.; 2 teapots, 3s.; 1 copper can, 3s. 6d.....
 5 cannisters, 6s. 3d.; 3 dippers, 1s. 6d.; 1 cask, 2s.....
 11 tables, at 5s.; 5 wash boards, 7s. 6d.; knife and salt boxes, 3s.....
 20 pair scissors, at 1s. 3d.; dustpan, clothes lines, step ladder.....
 Wheel-barrow, ash kettle and salt stands, 8s. 6d.; brass kettle, 25s.....
 6 clothes horses, at 2s. 6d.; 6 chairs, at 2s. 6d.; 1 chest, 5s.....
 Desk, ruler, and measure, 4s. 6d.; 2 chambers and wash hand basins, 5s. 6d.....
 Ironing board, 1s.; clothes press, 17s. 6d.; 2 mats, 4s.....
 24 yards factory cotton, at 6d.; 3½ lbs. yarn, at 4s.; thread, 4s. 6d.....
 Buttons and needles, 3s. 3d.; 64 yards printed cotton, at 7½d.....
 7½ yards Orleans, at 1s. 8d.; 46 yards flannel, at 1s. 6d.; 8 pair boots, at 7s. 6d.....
 8 yards cotton check, 8d.....
 18 Bibles, at 4s.; 20 Testaments, at 2s.....
 25 Prayer Books, at 1s.; 6 spelling do, 3d.; 1 thermometer, 6s. 3d.....

PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2190	19	4	2836	8	7
34	2	0	8	8	0
			7	11	0
			6	7	6
0	16	10	1	15	0
0	15	0	1	5	0
0	14	2			
			0	9	0
0	5	0	0	5	0
0	3	6	0	4	6
			0	9	9
			3	7	6
1	5	0	0	9	6
1	5	0	0	8	6
			1	12	6
0	5	6	0	4	6
			1	2	6
1	10	6			
2	3	3			
4	1	6	3	0	0
0	5	4			
5	12	0			
1	12	9			

KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

9 metal boilers, £30; 29 metal stoves, £73 10s.....
 13 tin stoves, at 10s.; 840 lengths of stove-pipes, at 7½d.....
 15 pokers, 15s.; 3 coffee mills, 50s.....
 1 crank beam and scales, and set of weights.....
 5 axes, 25s.; 1 cleaver, 5s.; 1 large shovel and poker, 7s. 6d.....
 32 ash-pans, 32s.; 6 shovels, 18s.; 2 saucepans and pot, 10s.....
 1 coffee roaster, 15s.; 3 hand bells, 18s.....
 30 large iron stove hooks, 37s. 6d.; 3 large knives, steel and fork, 22s. 6d.....
 43 dozen knives and forks, at 5s.; 44 dozen spoons, at 1s. 6d.....
 740 tin cups, at 4d.; 860 dishes, at 6d.; 770 plates, at 4d.....
 24 sconces, at 1s. 3d.; 12 candlesticks, at 1s. 6d.....
 24 lamps, at 2s. 6d.; 11 dippers, at 9d.; 7 wash-basins, 1s. 3d.....
 2 cullenders, 3s.; 1 meal measure, 1s. 3d.; 2 sets tin measures, 8s.....
 2 large funnels, 3s.; 2 do, 1s. 6d.; 21 iron scrapers, at 9d.....
 7 buck saws, 28s.; 2 tin lanterns, 6s.....
 5 oil cans, 10s.; 19 globe lamps, at 5s.....
 68 potatoe nets, at 9d.; 115 pine tables, at 5s.....
 1224 stools, at 1s. 6d.; 44 forms, at 3s.....
 712 night buckets, 2s. 6d.; 709 piggins, at 1s.....
 15 chairs, at 2s.; 36 large stools, at 2s.; 1 desk, 40s.....
 15 trays, at 2s.; 5 bins, at £2; 26 tubs, at 4s.....
 39 buckets for coffee, at 1s. 6d.; 2 baths, 40s.....
 1 barber's box, 7s. 6d.; 24 barber's chairs, at 1s. 6d.....
 4 meat tongs, at 2s.; 154 salts, at 4d.....
 14 water puncheons, 6s. 3d.; 1 leech tub, 15s.....
 3 sets steps, at 7s. 6d.; 18 white-wash and scrubbing brushes.....
 1 measuring stand, 7s. 6d.; clock, £5.....
 2 clock detectors, £14; 2 inkstands, 2s.....
 9 punishment boxes, at 10s.; 1 set triangles, 10s.....
 4½ bushel measures, 17s. 6d.; 4 small cupboards, at 3s.....
 4 dustpans, 4s.; 2 clothes brushes, 2s.; 1 meat bench, 10s.....
 24 razors strops, at 6d.; 24 shaving boxes and brushes, 18s.....
 13 pairs scissors, at 1s.; 6 barber's cloths, at 1s. 3d.....
 3 hoes, at 5s.; 8 mats, 4s.; 14 baskets, 1s. 6d.....
 4 large baskets, at 2s. 6d.; 60 barrels, at 2s.....
 3 wheel-barrow, at 6s. 3d.....
 4 stove-pans, at 10s.; 14 wood boxes, 5s.; 7 mats, at 4s.....
 4 hair mattresses, at 40s.; 6 rattles, at 1s. 3d.....
 1 mangle, £4 10s.; 3 screens, 15s.....
 3 dozen clothes lines, at 15s.; 450 clothes pins, at 1d.....
 14 pairs spectacles, at 1s. 6d.; 40 razors, at 1s. 6d.....
 3 framed Rules and Regulations.....

103	10	0			
			32	15	0
2	10	0	0	15	0
2	10	0	4	10	0
			1	17	6
1	8	0	1	12	6
0	18	0	0	15	0
1	2	6	1	17	6
14	1	0			
			46	13	4
			2	8	0
			3	17	0
			0	12	3
			1	0	3
1	8	0	0	6	0
4	15	0	0	10	0
			31	6	0
			98	8	0
			124	9	0
			7	2	0
			16	14	0
			4	18	6
			2	3	6
			2	19	4
			5	2	6
2	11	0	1	2	6
			5	7	6
14	2	0			
			5	0	0
			1	9	6
			0	16	0
			0	12	0
0	18	0	0	7	6
0	13	0	0	7	0
0	15	0	2	13	0
			6	10	0
			0	18	9
			6	18	0
			8	7	6
			5	5	0
			4	2	6
4	1	0			
			0	15	0

BEDDING.

30 iron bedsteads, at 15s.; 18 do, at 44s.....
 482 bed boards, at 3s.; 520 bed ticks, at 3s.; 1040 cases, at 6d.....
 510 rugs, at 2s.; 945 blankets, at 6s. 3d.; 160 sheets, at 1s. 6d.....
 520 towels, at 6d.; 30 keeper's towels, at 1s.....
 340 rack combs, at 3d.; 40 fine combs.....

			62	2	0
			176	6	0
346	6	3	12	0	0
0	16	8	13	0	0
4	5	0	1	10	0

Carried forward

£2752	7	1	3581	1	3
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RETURN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROVINCE, &c.—(Continued.)

15th March

15th March.

CLOTHING.	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	7252	7	1	3581	1	3
1408 flannel shirts, at 5s.; 450 cotton do, at 1s. 6d.				385	15	0
470 cotton drawers, at 1s. 6d.; 520 flannel do, at 5s.				165	5	0
487 woollen pants, at 7s. 6d.; 513 linen do, at 4s.				285	4	6
438 woollen jackets, at 10s.; 508 linen do, at 4s.				320	12	0
513 linen vests, at 2s.; 507 cloth caps, at 3s.				127	7	0
493 stocks, at 4d.; 540 braces, at 4d.; 100 pair mitts, 4d.				18	17	8
570 pairs slippers, at 1s.; 840 pair shoes, at 3s. 6d.; 480 aprons, at 1s. 3d.				205	10	0
319 handkerchiefs, at 3d.; 840 pair socks, at 1s.; 240 belts, at 4d.				49	19	9
322 pairs new shoes, at 7s. 6d.; 12 pairs men's half boots, at 10s.				126	15	0
30 pairs slippers, at 4s.				6	0	0
ROPERY.						
1440 lbs. hemp, at 2½d.; 3500 lbs. rope, at 7½d.	15	0	0	109	7	6
54 lbs. lead lines, at 10d.				2	5	0
9½ dozen bed cords, at 15s.; 35½ at 16s. 6d., 19½ at 22s. 6d.				58	16	8
3½ dozen clothes lines, at 12s.; 6½ at 15s.; 3½ at 16s. 6d.				9	14	1
1 bobbin machine, iron plate and windlass.				12	10	0
3 large hatchells, £14; 19 tubes, £10 8s. 9d.	10	8	9	14	0	0
10 hand reels and 6 tops for laying rope.				1	2	0
2 rope-yarn wheels and spindles, £11; beams, scales and weights, £7 19s. 8d.	4	19	8	14	0	0
2 large jacks, £80; 1 small do, £10				90	0	0
Horse-power.	60	0	0			
HOSPITAL.						
Medicines, bottles and jars.	10	3	7			
Pestle, mortar and flag, 6s. 6d.; 2 cases instruments, 90s.	4	16	6			
5 syringes, 31s.; 1 cathetar and 3 spatulas, 15s.	2	6	0			
2 sets scales, beams and weights, 20s.; 2 trusses, 20s.	2	0	0			
1 thermometer, 6s. 8d.; bed pan, 19s. 6d.	1	5	9			
3 tin cannisters, 4s. 6d.; wash stand, basin, &c., 7s. 6d.				0	12	0
Books of registry, &c.	7	10	0			
BOOKS, &c.						
543 Bibles, £110 2s. 6d.; 75 Testaments, £7 10s.	117	12	6			
300 Prayer Books, at 1s. 3d.; 200 spelling books, at 6d.	29	15	0			
100 do Roman Catholic, at 1s. 3d.; pulpit and stool, £2 1s.	6	5	0	2	1	0
Chaplain's library and registry books.	30	0	0			
Roman Catholic do.	25	0	0			
Value of Roman Catholic articles of devotion.	25	0	0			
Chaplain's book-case and stand, table, wash basin, &c.				1	5	0
Book binder's press and materials.	1	10	0	4	10	0
WARDEN'S OFFICE.						
1 pair fire-irons and fender.	2	0	0	2	10	0
1 walnut desk, £4 10s.; 1 do table and cover, £4 10s.				9	0	0
1 painted cupboard, £6; 1 carpet, £5.				11	0	0
12 chairs, £7 10s.; 1 tin case and basket, 7s.				7	17	0
1 telescope, £3; 1 thermometer, 6s. 3d.	3	6	3			
CLERK'S OFFICE.						
1 settee, 10s.; 1 painted table, 7s. 6d.; 6 chairs, 21s.				1	18	6
1 pair candlesticks and censers, 13s. 6d.; tin case, 5s.	0	18	6			
1 walnut desk, £10; 1 painted do, 30s.; 1 cupboard, £8.				19	10	0
1 deal table, 2 boxes, dog and fire-irons.				1	5	0
1 fender.	0	12	6			
Minute, letter and account books.	85	0	0			
Stationery.	5	0	0			
STABLE.						
4 horses, £70; 12 oxen, £70; 1 cow, £5.	145	0	0			
1 cart, £5; 1 cutter, £6 10s.; 2 carriages, £90.				101	10	0
1 light waggon, £15; 1 sleigh, £12 10s.; 1 tram, 12s.				28	2	0
Carriage whip, 5s.; 1 strap and 6 open bells, buffalo robes, &c.	11	2	6			
4 sets cart harness, £20; 2 carriage ditto, £8.				28	0	0
4 horse covers, 45s.; sursingel and head stalls, 10s.				2	15	0
2 water and spoke brushes, 5s.; polishing and harness ditto, 5s.	0	10	0			
1 jack, 5s.; 2 grooming cards, 2s. 6d.; shovels, &c., 7s.	0	9	6	0	5	0
<i>Carried over</i>	£3303	19	1	5806	2	11

Appendix
(S.)

18th March

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROVINCE, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.)

18th March

STABLE.—(Continued.)	PURCHASED.			PENITENTIARY.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	3303	19	1	5806	2	11
6 pitchforks, 9s.; 10 buckets, at 3s.				1	19	0
13 ox tubs, at 3s.; 2 water barrels, 10s.....				2	9	0
2 carriage covers, 15s.; 2 wheel barrows, 10s				1	5	0
2 sets pole straps, 10s.; 1 saddle and bridle, 25s	1	5	0	0	10	0
SUNDRIES.						
2 large bells, £14; 1 portable fire engine	3	5	0	14	0	0
1 small engine, £20; 1 large ditto, £200				220	0	0
1 hearse, £15; 6 hall chairs, at 12s. 6d.....				18	15	0
1 lamp, 30s.; 1 meat safe, 7s. 6d.	1	10	0	0	7	6
2 garden spades, 9s.; 18 pairs handcuffs, 37s.....	0	9	0	1	17	0
4 brass padlocks, 5s.; 45 staves, at 1s. 3d.....	0	5	0	2	16	3
2 iron cranks	12	10	0	4	10	0
69 tailors and women's thimbles, at 1d	0	5	9			
4½ dozen stay laces, at 9d.; 17 pairs spectacles, at 1s.	1	0	5			
504 small cell brooms, at 3d.; 276 large brooms, at 5d				12	1	0
ARMORY.						
20 carbines, £40; 34 pistols, £42 10s.	82	10	0			
16 small pistols, at 17s. 6d.; 1 horse, ditto, 6s.....	14	6	0			
1 box caps, 3s.; gunpowder, 30s.	1	13	0			
Cupboard and leather cases.....				2	0	0
BUILDINGS, &c.						
Value of stone Cottage.....				500	0	0
do lime kiln.....				30	0	0
do blacksmith's shop and iron house.				40	0	0
do carpenter's do				75	0	0
do stone sheds.....				22	0	0
do lumber drying house.....				3	0	0
do barrack buildings.....	100	0	0			
do 2 quarry lots.....	74	0	0			
do land.....	1105	0	0			
	£3761	18	3	6758	12	8

H. SMITH,

Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,

1st October, 1847.

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, " 1st October, 1847," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH.

F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,

the 3rd January, 1848.

MICHAEL ASSELSTINE, J. P.

F.

RETURN Shewing the MANNER in which the CONVICTS were EMPLOYED at the PENITENTIARY, 30th September, 1847.

Stone Cutters, Masons and Plasterers	118	<i>Brought up</i>	203
Carpenters	33	Shoemakers.....	10
Coopers.....	1	Quarrymen.....	6
Painters.....	2	Seamstresses.....	24
Clock Maker.....	1	Cook.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	27	Barber.....	1
Tinsmiths.....	1	Sick.....	28
Plumbers.....	5	Solitary confinement.....	2
Tailors.....	15	Labourers.....	193
<i>Carried up</i>	203		468

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1847.

G.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY during the year ending 1st October, 1847.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
October 3, 1846 ...	1	Joseph Gokier	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do 6, do ...	2	Henry Perervil	do do	0	17	6
do do do ...	3	James Irvine.....	Forage.....	133	6	9
do 8, do ...	4	James Elliot	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do ...	5	F. Martin.....	do do	0	15	0
do do do ...	6	John Wandby.....	Advertising.....	3	0	0
do 9, do ...	7	E. A. Smith.....	Hospital.....	1	12	11
do do do ...	8	James Hall.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do ...	9	J. E. Dessitt	Building stone	29	16	8
do 14, do ...	10	John Flood.....	Old copper	0	12	6
do do do ...	11	William Athens.....	Attending limekiln	1	0	0
do do do ...	12	Ramsay & Co.....	Stationery	12	2	2
do 16, do ...	13	James Murphy	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do do do ...	14	Samuel Smith.....	do do	0	10	0
do do do ...	15	Christopher Farrell	do do	0	10	0
do do do ...	16	James Wilson.....	do do	0	10	0
do 19, do ...	17	Courtney Homes.....	Toll-gate	5	0	0
do 24, do ...	18	George Graham.....	Sand.....	38	5	7
do 28, do ...	19	Edward Utting	Salary	27	1	1
do 29, do ...	20	Mary Moss.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do ...	21	Charles Everett.....	do do	0	10	0
do do do ...	22	Charles Osterhont	do do	0	10	0
do 30, do ...	23	James Sadlier.....	Books	7	18	4
do do do ...	24	Adam Main	Lumber	4	6	7
November 2, do ...	25	Robert Thompson.....	Wages	0	7	10
do 6, do ...	26	Argus Office	Advertising.....	19	18	6
do do do ...	27	C. D. Stewart.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6
do 9, do ...	28	H. S. Moon.....	do do	0	12	6
do do do ...	29	F. Lee.....	do do	0	10	0
do do do ...	30	James Barry	Digging grave	0	5	0
do 11, do ...	31	Kerr & Co.....	Blankets	3	8	0
do 17, do ...	32	John Hamlin	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6
do do do ...	33	John Solway.....	Sheeting roof	27	11	3
do do do ...	34	Samuel Henry	Wages	6	15	8
do do do ...	35	John E. Dissett	Building stone	32	15	9
do do do ...	36	P. Conlan	Quarrying do	284	11	3
do 20, do ...	37	John Graham.....	Sand.....	44	8	1
do do do ...	38	Jane Beatty	Travelling allowance.....	1	0	0
do do do ...	39	Dykes & Co.....	Blankets	20	13	9
		<i>Carried over</i>		£710	12	8

Appendix
(S.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.)

18th March

18th March

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT		
				£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought over</i>	710	12	8
November 21, 1846	40	Bryce & Co.	Clothing	108	0	9
do do do	41	Johnson Day	Bricks	277	10	0
do 24, do	42	C. H. Lintes	Digging grave	0	7	6
do 30, do	43	D. M'Leod	Wages	10	0	0
December 2, do	44	Watt & Co.	Flour	4	8	3
do do do	45	Thomas Patterson	Socks	5	18	4
do 4, do	46	Lestarge & Co.	Clothing	7	19	0
do do do	47	Eld. Smith	Hospital	4	17	11
do do do	48	James Fraser	Groceries	12	9	6
do 5, do	49	A. Urquhart	Cottons	26	5	2
do 7, do	50	John Swan	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do do do	51	Robert M'Kay	do do	0	15	0
do do do	52	John Bradshaw	do do	0	17	6
do do do	53	John Ovens	Forage	128	1	7
do 12, do	54	M. Keely	Stove	5	0	0
do do do	55	John E. Dessett	Breaking stone	42	13	9
do 18, do	56	Daniel M'Kay	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do do	57	William Ford	Leather	128	4	9
do do do	58	John Fraser	Hardware	44	2	5
do 31, do	59	John Chisholm	Wages	11	10	2
January 2, 1847	60	C. Fitzgerald	Nursery	3	0	8
do 5, do	61	Robert Hamilton	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do 4, do	62	George Williams	do do	0	15	0
do 5, do	63	John Daly	do do	0	15	0
do do do	64	George Liney	do do	0	10	0
do do do	65	Lewis St. John	do do	0	10	0
do do do	66	William Lindsay	do do	0	10	0
do 15, do	67	Louise Meron	do do	0	15	0
do do do	68	John Simpson	do do	0	10	0
do do do	69	Jean Villiers	do do	0	15	0
do do do	70	George Labelle	do do	0	15	0
do do do	71	George Delorme	do do	0	15	0
do 18, do	72	John Little	Charcoal	26	10	0
do do do	73	William Bentley	Old brass	1	6	10
do do do	74	John Dunn	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do do	75	Aaron Roberts	do do	1	0	0
do do do	76	James Campbell	do do	1	0	0
do do do	77	William Atkins	Wages	6	10	4
do 25, do	78	Aug. Bloomfield	Travelling allowance	0	12	6
do do do	79	John Henderson	do do	0	12	6
do 26, do	80	N. Lagare	do do	0	15	0
do 27, do	81	J. W. Brent	Medicines	3	15	1
do do do	82	S. Rowlands	Advertising	0	18	4
do 30, do	83	John Solway	Laying sheet iron	25	16	0
February 2, 1847	84	John Graham	Sand	29	6	3
do 8, do	85	Thomas Flynn	Wages	8	1	10
do do do	86	Elizabeth Smith	Hospital	3	10	8
do do do	87	Patrick Conlan	Quarrying	172	2	3
do 11, do	88	Edmund Boyle	Rations	858	14	0
do do do	89	John Little	Charcoal	11	1	6
do do do	90	Charles Highbourgh	Stationery	5	6	7
do 22, do	91	Patrick Doran	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
March 4, do	92	Edward Revell	Sand	22	19	0
do do do	93	A. Urquhart	Clothing	4	9	11
do 9, do	94	L. Bouchard	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do do	95	James Welsh	do do	0	15	0
do 11, do	96	George Dermody	do do	0	12	6
do do do	97	William Bruce	do do	0	10	0
do 12, do	98	James Fraser	Oil, &c.	26	14	5
do do do	99	John Gards	Bran	1	9	0
do 18, do	100	Dykes & Co.	Flannel	5	7	10
do do do	101	A. M'Leod	Cordwood	52	5	0
do 19, do	102	Thomas Overend	Lumber	78	4	7
do 23, do	103	A. Macpherson	do	195	13	1
do do do	104	Charles Depenty	Books	0	12	6
do do do	105	Robert Gaskin	Old metal	9	10	4
do 27, do	106	Herald Office	Advertising	1	11	1
April 2, do	107	Thomas Johnston	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do do do	108	D. M'Donald	do do	0	15	0
do do do	109	Henry Bush	do do	0	15	0
do do do	110	William Jackson	do do	0	15	0
do do do	111	John Davis	do do	0	15	0
do do do	112	Patrick M'Mahon	do do	0	15	0
do 3, do	113	George Strachan	Castings	17	2	3
do do do	114	Thomas Hayes	Attending lime kiln	1	16	0
do 5, do	115	Elizabeth M'Gill	Soap	30	0	0
do do do	116	Alexander M'Clontrik	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do do do	117	James Irvine	Cedar picket	12	9	4
do do do	118	Watkins & Co.	Hardware	301	11	6
do do do	119	John M'Gimsie	Building stone	8	17	9
			<i>Carried forward</i>	£3418	18	2

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (S.)

Appendix (S.)

su Much

18th March.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	3418	18	2
April 5, 1847	120	R. Spearl	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do 8, do	121	Patrick M'Grogan.....	Building stone	59	4	0
do do do	122	E. Smith.....	Hospital	5	16	1
do do do	123	L. Valanstine	Socks	0	19	6
do do do	124	Ramsay & Co.	Stationery	6	9	4
do do do	125	John Foster	Books	2	8	0
do 10, do	126	Henry M'Kinna.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do	127	T. Wellington	do do	0	10	0
do do do	128	Henry Betty	do do	0	10	0
do do do	129	A. Bell	do do	0	10	0
do 13, do	130	John Yeurex.....	Pine wood	35	19	6
do do do	131	R. M'Cormick.....	Groceries	33	15	5
do do do	132	Patrick Conlan	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do	133	Stephen Smith	do do	0	15	0
do do do	134	B. O'Brien	do do	0	15	0
do do do	135	L. Ainslee	do do	0	15	0
do do do	136	John Boyle.....	do do	0	15	0
do do do	137	Hannah Turnbull	do do	0	15	0
do do do	138	D. Gorman.....	do do	0	15	0
do 15, do	139	S. Breden	Rations.....	405	3	1
do do do	140	John Breden	Cow and calf	6	0	0
do do do	141	A. Urquhart.....	Cottons	7	8	9
do 17, do	142	George M'Mahon.....	Cord wood.....	330	2	8
do 19, do	143	James Munns.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6
do 22, do	144	William Wishart	do do	0	10	0
do 23, do	145	John Curtis	do do	0	15	0
do do do	146	C. A. Linter.....	Digging grave	0	7	6
do do do	147	Thomas Hayes	Attending limekiln	1	0	0
do do do	148	Joseph Rocque	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do	149	Joseph Thompson	do do	0	15	0
do 26, do	150	S. Scuyler	do do	0	15	0
do do do	151	An. Deloque	do do	1	0	0
do 29, do	152	Thomas Patterson	Socks	2	10	0
do 30, do	153	Joseph T. Harris	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do	154	John Benny	Wages	26	11	8
do do do	155	Mary Shaw.....	do	29	0	10
May 1, do	156	H. Cochrane	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do 3, do	157	James Barry	Digging grave	0	10	0
do 8, do	158	John Brophy	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do 9, do	159	An. Chunard	do do	0	15	0
do 11, do	160	Richard Beechnall.....	Attending limekiln	1	4	0
do 12, do	161	L. Valanstine.....	Socks	0	8	8
do 13, do	162	Argus Office	Advertising.....	5	13	9
do 15, do	163	S. Pollard	Labour	1	17	6
do 19, do	164	R. Fleming.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	12	6
do 20, do	165	Mary Dawson	do do	1	0	0
do 21, do	166	N. Nickerson	do do	0	17	6
do 22, do	167	John Abrahams	do do	0	17	6
do do do	168	D. Lewis.....	do do	0	17	6
do do do	169	Henry Keinan.....	do do	0	17	6
do do do	170	Joseph Everett	do do	0	17	6
do do do	171	John Knight	do do	0	12	6
do do do	172	Lewis Skinner	do do	0	15	0
do 25, do	173	John Owens	Forage.....	330	0	0
do do do	174	Richard Beechnall.....	Attending limekiln	0	16	0
do 28, do	175	Peter Crow.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do do do	176	Mary Donovan	do do	0	10	0
do 29, do	177	John M'Gimsie	Building stones	14	11	6
June 2, do	178	Custom House	Duty	1	8	9
do 3, do	179	H. H. Newall.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do 4, do	180	S. Dawson	do do	0	12	6
do do do	181	John Cassady.....	do do	0	12	6
do do do	182	Joseph Beaudet	do do	0	12	6
do 5, do	183	J. E. Dissett	Building stone	145	17	7
do do do	184	James Williamson	Bread	100	0	0
do do do	185	William Atkins	Wages	6	11	3
do 7, do	186	John H. Greer.....	Bricks	0	7	6
do do do	187	Richard Beechnall.....	Attending limekiln	1	0	0
do 24, do	188	Jacob Block	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do do do	189	Benjamin Crandell.....	do do	0	12	6
July 3, do	190	John M'Grimsey.....	Building stone	7	10	0
do do do	191	William Holditch.....	Yoke of oxen.....	15	0	0
do do do	192	John Johnston	Travelling allowance.....	0	10	0
do 5, do	193	D. M'Donald	do do	0	10	0
do do do	194	Richard Beechnall.....	Limekiln.....	1	5	0
do do do	195	E. Smith.....	Hospital	1	9	4
do 6, do	196	Phebe Martin.....	Nursing.....	2	0	0
do 7, do	197	John Warden.....	Charcoal.....	32	11	7
do do do	198	Wm. Wells.....	Travelling allowance.....	0	15	0
do 9, do	199	Smith and Brooks	Cottons	5	15	7
			<i>Carried over</i>	£5105	3	9

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

18th March

18th March.

DATE		No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.			
					£	s.	d.	
					<i>Brought over</i>			
	July	9, 1847	200 John Gimsie	Building stone	5105	3	9	
	do	14, do	201 C. Willard	Tape line	1	2	9	
	do	19, do	202 C. Cote	Travelling allowance	0	1	3	
	do	20, do	203 Michael Kennedy	do do	0	10	0	
	do	do do	204 Haines & Co.	do do	0	12	6	
	do	do do	204 Haines & Co.	Canvas	1	7	10	
	do	24, do	205 Richard Beechnall	Attending lime kiln	1	0	0	
	do	do do	206 J. E. Dissett	Building stone	49	19	8	
	do	do do	207 Thomas Hodges	Travelling allowance	0	10	0	
	do	29, do	208 C. H. Linter	Digging grave	0	7	6	
	do	do do	209 C. Julian	Wages	93	11	5	
	August	2, do	210 Patrick Conlan	Quarrying	483	9	7	
	do	do do	211 E. Smith	Hospital	3	3	1	
	do	do do	212 C. Monroe	Travelling allowance	0	10	0	
	do	3, do	213 Richard Beechnall	Lime kiln	0	16	0	
	do	do do	214 James Barry	Digging grave	0	5	0	
	do	7, do	215 James Williamson	Bread	78	6	6	
	do	do do	216 John Watkins & Co	Hardware	426	2	6	
	do	do do	217 Patrick M'Grogan	Quarrying stone	107	7	0	
	do	10, do	218 An. Pashall	Travelling allowance	1	0	0	
	do	do do	219 C. Aldins	Wages	51	1	1	
	do	do do	220 Abraham Foster	Oil	103	14	7	
	do	11, do	221 C. Reed	Wages	86	7	0	
	do	do do	222 Ben. Lee	Travelling allowance	0	15	0	
	do	do do	223 D. Brown	do do	0	15	0	
	do	do do	224 Joseph Charters	do do	0	15	0	
	do	do do	225 D. Caldwell	do do	0	15	0	
	do	do do	226 Paul Preneau	do do	0	15	0	
	do	14, do	227 William Wilson	Clothing	369	13	6	
	do	do do	228 Ramsay & Co.	Stationery	6	13	1	
	do	20, do	229 William Hayes	Attending lime kiln	0	16	0	
	do	do do	230 J. D. Bryce & Co.	Clothing	198	5	3	
	do	do do	231 William Ford	Leather	167	7	8	
	do	26, do	232 James Fraser	Candles	25	7	1	
	do	do do	233 A. M'Leod	Stone and cordwood	125	14	0	
	do	do do	234 Thomas Overend	Lumber	43	15	4	
	do	do do	235 John Fraser	Hardware	46	0	9	
	September	—, do	236 J. E. Mackechnie	Woollen cloth	15	10	6	
	do	do do	237 D. Dool	Travelling allowance	0	15	9	
	do	3, do	238 John Coulson	Lumber	155	6	9	
	do	do do	239 Phebe Martin	Nursing	2	0	0	
	do	do do	240 Catholic Bishop	Bibles	2	10	0	
	do	4, do	241 E. Smith	Hospital	3	4	3	
	do	do do	242 Edmund Boyle	Stone coal	15	0	0	
	do	7, do	243 William Patterson	Cordwood	125	0	0	
	do	do do	244 C. W. Linter	Digging graves	0	7	6	
	do	8, do	245 J. E. Dissett	Quarrying stone	7	17	0	
	do	do do	246 Henry Wilson	Travelling allowance	0	15	0	
	do	do do	247 Chronicle Office	Advertising	9	11	8	
	do	13, do	248 Edward Revell	Sand	50	15	2	
	do	14, do	249 Thomas Fitzgerald	Wages	52	16	10	
	do	15, do	250 Argus Office	Advertising	11	8	1	
	do	16, do	251 John Brumlie	Travelling allowance	1	0	0	
	do	18, do	252 Joseph Neil	do do	0	15	0	
	do	do do	253 John Grant	do do	0	15	0	
	do	do do	254 John H. Robinson	do do	0	15	0	
	do	do do	255 Patrick Conlan	Quarrying stones	220	0	2	
	do	24, do	256 Robert Smith	Charcoal	5	0	0	
	do	25, do	257 Aaron Bates	Travelling allowance	0	10	0	
	do	do do	258 Eug. Kennedy	do do	0	10	0	
	do	do do	259 John Levers	Attending lime kiln	0	16	0	
	do	do do	260 Abraham Irish	Socks	2	19	4	
	do	do do	261 Henry Gladsden	Travelling allowance	0	15	0	
	do	30, do	262 John Linterbicker	do do	0	10	0	
	do	do do	263 Robert Fisher	Lumber	102	15	10	
	do	do do	264 Allan Macpherson	do	115	0	0	
	do	do do	265 Hendry & Co.	Rations	1523	13	3	
	do	do do	266 Contingent account	Postages	6	7	3	
	do	do do	267 H. Smith	Salary	500	0	0	
	do	do do	268 F. Bickerton	do	150	0	0	
	do	do do	269 James Sampson	do	200	0	0	
	do	do do	270 R. V. Rogers	do	125	0	0	
	do	do do	271 Ar. M'Donell	do	125	0	0	
	do	do do	272 Thomas Costin	do	169	3	6	
	do	do do	273 Edward Hervey	do	106	11	6	
	do	do do	274 Julia Cox	do	75	0	0	
	do	do do	275 Mary Pillad	do	20	16	8	
	do	do do	276 James M'Carthy	Wages	110	6	9	
	do	do do	277 Mar. Keely	do	108	1	1	
	do	do do	278 Terence M'Garvey	do	110	9	6	
	do	do do	279 John Matthews	do	109	16	0	
					<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 11870	1	3

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.)

Appendix
(S.)

18th March

18th March.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.		
				£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought forward.....</i>	11870	1	3
September 30, 1847 ...	280	John Hooper	Wages	98	8	6
do do do ...	281	John Swift	do	96	14	0
do do do ...	282	Hugh Manuel.....	do	109	6	6
do do do ...	283	F. Little	do	111	3	0
do do do ...	284	F. W. Smith	do	90	19	4
do do do ...	285	Ari. Ballentine	do	94	0	9
do do do ...	286	James Gleison	do	108	5	6
do do do ...	287	John Richardson	do	112	5	6
do do do ...	288	Mark Harmiston	do	111	0	0
do do do ...	289	James Skinner	do	125	4	8
do do do ...	290	S. Pollard	do	51	6	6
do do do ...	291	William Smith	do	11	16	8
do do do ...	292	William Jones	do	18	15	0
do do do ...	293	William Martin	do	63	1	9
do do do ...	294	George Sexton	do	62	1	7
do do do ...	295	Richard Robinson.....	do	62	7	9
do do do ...	296	James Kearns.....	do	63	4	10
do do do ...	297	Edward Crawford.....	do	62	8	7
do do do ...	298	Richard Tyner.....	do	63	17	6
do do do ...	299	John Watt.....	do	62	13	11
do do do ...	300	Richard Newsey.....	do	63	17	6
do do do ...	301	William Waldren.....	do	63	14	0
do do do ...	302	Law. O'Neil.....	do	61	17	11
do do do ...	303	John Cooper	do	63	0	10
do do do ...	304	Thomas Smith	do	63	17	6
do do do ...	305	Edward Bannister.....	do	63	15	9
do do do ...	306	John Harmiston	do	62	14	9
do do do ...	307	Joseph Baldwin	do	63	7	5
do do do ...	308	Robert Bowers	do	62	15	11
do do do ...	309	James Mills	do	63	3	6
do do do ...	310	William Crawford.....	do	60	11	0
do do do ...	311	William Funston.....	do	52	1	3
do do do ...	312	John Thorp.....	do	46	12	0
do do do ...	313	James Wilson.....	do	45	1	3
do do do ...	314	Edward Shortes.....	do	20	16	6
do do do ...	315	Thomas Herron.....	do	8	11	6
do do do ...	316	George Fee.....	do	8	3	7
				£ 14323	5	3

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1847.

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "General Account of Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1847," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 15th January, 1848.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, J. P.

Appendix
(S.)
18th March.

Appendix
(S.)
18th March.

H.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 1st October, 1847.

October 1, 1846 ...	September 30, 1847 ...	September 30, 1847 ...	By amount paid for materials, salaries, wages, &c., during the year ending 1st October, 1847, as per vouchers stated in Return marked G.....	By balance of cash on hand.....	£	s.	d.
To Balance as per last year's return	135	12	6		729	18	4
To amount received from the Provincial Government.....	103	18	10		19850	0	0
do do late Commissioners.....	126	17	3		3	13	4
do do per stone sheds.....	170	6	0				
do do Blacksmith's shop.....	11	6	9				
do do Carpenter's do.....	11	19	1				
do do Shoemaker's do.....	0	15	9				
do do Tailor's do.....	2	15	6				
do do Matron's Room.....	38	5	5				
do do Plumber's shop.....	0	4	6				
do do Bindery.....	25	0	6				
do do Rope Walk.....					627	2	1
do do Lime kiln.....					479	14	6
do do Sundries.....					28	10	0
do do from military convicts.....					9	5	0
do do for Rent.....							
do do from Sale of Oxen.....							
					£15728	3	3
					14323	5	3
					1404	18	0
					£15728	3	3

Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1847.

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath, that the foregoing "General Account of Receipts and Disbursements at the Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1847," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH,
F. BICKERTON,

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 15th of January, 1848.
HENRY GILDESLLEEVE, J. P.

LIST

OF

STATEMENTS OF BANKS,

AND

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

-
- No. 1.—Statement of the Affairs of the Quebec Bank, to 29th February, 1848.
- 2.—Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Montreal, from 1st October, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.
- 3.—Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada on 13th March, 1848.
- 4.—Statement of the Affairs of “La Banque du Peuple,” from 1st September, 1847, to 1st March, 1848.
- 5.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, exhibiting the Liabilities and Assets of the Institution on the 4th March, 1848, in compliance with the Requisition of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.
- 6.—Statement of the Affairs of the “City Bank” on 1st March, 1848.
- 7.—Return of the Trustees of the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, on 1st March, 1848.
- 8.—Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, on 1st January, 1848.
- 9.—Return of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company.
- 10.—Statement of the Affairs of the Canada Branches of the “Bank of British North America,” on 29th February, 1848.
- 11.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank, Hamilton, on 20th March, 1848.

Appendix
(T.)
10th March

Appendix
(T.)
10th March

No. 1.—RETURN of the average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the QUEBEC BANK, during the period from the 1st September, 1847, to the 29th February, 1848; published in conformity with the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, chapter 94.

	MONTH ENDING.																	
	30th September, 1847.			31st October, 1847.			30th November, 1847.			31st December, 1847.			31st January, 1848.			29th February, 1848.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.																		
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest	67820	15	0	70230	10	0	64203	10	0	63184	0	0	59984	5	0	60274	0	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest																		
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest																		
Balances due to other Banks	4850	15	6	6373	1	10	8127	12	9	3212	12	3	6305	12	6	6348	3	11
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest	44237	13	6	29837	2	8	36746	5	5	41424	3	9	34752	12	5	35132	14	11
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest	43600	0	0	40400	0	0	34750	0	0	29250	0	0	33300	0	0	29500	0	0
Total average Liabilities	£160009	4	0	146840	14	6	143827	8	0	137070	16	0	134342	9	11	131254	18	10
ASSETS.																		
Coin and Bullion	30523	15	2	25102	2	7	13828	11	0	19162	0	10	19631	10	2	21546	16	8
Landed or other Property of the Bank	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0	6500	0	0
Government Securities	15800	0	0	15800	0	0	15800	0	0	15800	0	0	15800	0	0	15800	0	0
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	2910	10	0	2974	10	0	2449	10	0	2414	10	0	776	5	9	1251	10	0
Balances due from other Banks	3660	15	5	3700	14	7	7324	16	1	4398	0	8	1795	5	9	2468	16	5
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank, and not included under the foregoing heads	212591	6	1	204355	5	11	207118	2	3	198864	8	3	200699	7	3	194884	16	1
Total average Assets	£271986	6	8	258432	13	1	253020	19	4	247138	19	9	245202	8	2	242451	19	2

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

Quebec Bank,
1st March, 1848.

Appendix
T.
19th March.

Appendix
(T.)
19th March.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK of MONTREAL, during the Period from 1st October, 1847, to 29th February, 1848.

	30th September, 1847.			31st October, 1847.			30th November, 1847.			31st December, 1847.			31st January, 1848.			29th February, 1848.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.																		
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	509554	5	0	506175	0	0	449841	5	0	396683	10	0	364976	10	0	357887	10	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....																		
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....																		
Balances due to other Banks.....	8571	12	7	6113	17	11	14680	12	10	13186	18	4	19348	14	7	12115	9	2
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	209489	19	4	179975	15	7	181150	14	8	170059	18	3	164340	1	10	171098	8	2
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	105914	17	9	105688	11	9	105860	2	1	110491	5	9	100010	7	10	110308	19	7
Total average Liabilities.....	£838480	14	8	797953	5	3	751482	14	7	690371	12	4	648675	14	3	651410	6	11
A S S E T S																		
Coin and Bullion.....	144610	14	8	141762	0	9	144717	18	4	154968	6	3	162950	2	4	156013	16	9
Landed or other property of the Bank.....	45423	12	0	47296	10	0	48146	5	10	48461	0	1	48934	2	9	49443	17	7
Government Securities.....	20000	0	0	13200	0	0	13200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks.....	34431	14	7	26650	7	6	29970	2	4	33907	11	4	25710	1	11	22575	11	4
Balances due from other Banks.....	140053	16	5	116987	14	11	69768	16	6	71489	1	5	45715	0	2	60879	13	2
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	1298172	19	11	1289254	16	11	1321278	8	9	1237047	2	7	1218757	2	2	1219436	3	2
Total average Assets.....	£1682692	17	7	1685051	10	1	1627081	11	9	1546073	1	8	1502266	9	4	1508549	2	0

WM. GUNN,
Assistant Cashier.

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 29th February, 1848.

Appendix
(T.)
19th March

Appendix
(T.)
19th March

No. 3.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of UPPER CANADA, on the 13th day of March, 1848; furnished by order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Stock paid in.....	379166	5	0			
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, of the value of \$5 and upwards.....						
.....						
Ditto, under \$5.....	189844	5	0			
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest.....						
Balances due to other Banks.....	26603	1	3			
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the Bank, not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, and Balances due to other Banks excepted.....	87432	17	3			
Cash deposited, bearing Interest.....	24667	3	1			
	£707713	11	7			
Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals, in the vaults of the Bank.....	34680	1	5			
Real Estate and Bank Furniture.....	21348	13	8			
Bills of other Banks.....	13329	16	4			
Balances due from other Banks, and Foreign Agents in New York and London.....	24013	2	8			
Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks.....	614141	17	6			
	£707713	11	7			

MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	s.	d.
Rate and Amount of last Dividend, being for the six months ending the 31st December, 1847; rate, 3½ per cent.; amount.....	12528	14	4
Amount of reserved Profits after declaring the last Dividend.....	11928	6	1
Amount of Debts due to the Bank, not paid and considered doubtful.....	10000	0	0

We, the undersigned, make oath and swear that the foregoing Statements are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. PROUDFOOT,
President.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Sworn before me, at Toronto,
this 18th day of March, 1848.
J. SYMS, J. P.

Appendix
(T.)
19th March

Appendix
(T.)
19th March.

No. 4.—RETURN of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, during the Period from the 1st September, 1847, to the 1st March, 1848.

LIABILITIES.	30th September, 1847.			31st October, 1847.			30th November, 1847.			31st December, 1847.			31st January, 1848.			29th February, 1848.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest.....	100100	0	0	99808	0	0	91986	0	0	80711	0	0	77146	0	0	80001	0	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest.....																		
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest.....																		
Balance due to other Banks and Bankers.....	18396	2	2	12580	19	7	8290	6	4	8630	4	11	8735	1	4	8999	1	6
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest.....	24988	18	0	39710	4	40	30348	14	8	24897	13	6	31604	10	4	37069	5	1
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest.....	31853	4	5	30197	19	6	40055	8	0	36585	18	6	37341	4	7	42079	15	8
Total average of Liabilities.....	£175333	4	7	176247	3	11	170680	9	0	150824	16	11	154826	16	3	168149	2	3
A S S E T S.																		
Coin and Bullion.....																		
Landed and other property of the Bank.....	13082	1	9	16072	16	5	18229	1	2	18886	14	8	20519	19	4	15974	15	5
Government Securities.....	994	1	10	994	1	10	12494	1	10	12494	1	10	12494	1	10	12494	1	10
Promissory Notes or Bills of the other Banks.....	5612	18	5	9882	10	0	4403	17	9	5486	8	8	4058	9	4	3511	1	4
Balance due from other Banks.....	4078	10	6	4868	10	8	2407	6	0	2816	18	0	3666	7	4	2704	15	4
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads.....	349762	12	3	344410	17	7	334671	3	2	318344	0	7	318060	14	5	338297	7	1
Total average of Assets.....	£373529	19	9	376178	16	6	372205	9	11	353027	18	4	358793	12	3	372982	1	0

B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.

La Banque du Peuple,
Montreal, 1st March, 1848.

Appendix
(T.)
19th March

No. 5.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of the MIDLAND DISTRICT, exhibiting the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the Institution, on the 4th March, 1848; in compliance with the requisition of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Capital Stock paid up.....					397020	0	0	Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin in Vaults of Bank and Offices.....		52376	2	5
Bank Notes in circulation, \$5 and over.....		125323	0	0				Notes and Checks of other Banks.....		11492	19	9
do do under \$5.....		58495	0	0				Balances due by other Banks.....		5437	0	2
Balances due to other Banks and Foreign Agents.....					178818	0	0	Real Estate and Bank Furniture.....		23217	4	6
Contingent Fund.....					29176	17	8	Notes discounted, and other Debts due to the Bank, not included under foregoing heads.....		629491	17	10
Deposits, bearing Interest.....		33022	18	8								
do not bearing Interest.....		61550	1	1								
					94572	19	9					
					£722015	4	8			£722015	4	8

Commercial Bank, M. D.,
Kingston, March 16, 1848.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have had the means of knowing that the foregoing Statement is correct, and do declare that it is so, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOHN HAMILTON,
President.
F. A. HARPER,
Clerk.

Declared before me, at Kingston,
in Canada, the 17th March, 1848.
WM. WILSON, J. P.

Appendix
(T.)
19th March

Appendix
(T.)
19th March

No. 7.—RETURN by the Trustees of the QUEBEC PROVIDENT and SAVINGS' BANK to the three Branches of the Provincial Legislature, under the provisions of the 4th and 5th Victoria, Chap. 32, Sect. 13. Said Bank established 25th May, 1847; Return made to the 1st March, 1848, being the day fixed upon by the Regulations for an Annual Statement.

	Bank of Montreal.		Quebec Bank.		City Bank of Montreal.		Banque du Peuple.		Commercial Bank, Midland District.		Government Debentures.		Quebec Turnpike Trust Debentures.		Montreal Corporation Debentures.		Quebec Corporation Debentures.		Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Invested in Bank Stock	3000	0	0	2100	0	0	4025	0	0	1000	0	0	3400	0	0	8819	3	0	12025	0	0
Deposited at Interest with Banks				4145	4	7	1700	0	0										4145	4	7
Secured by Bank Stock																			1947	10	0
Vested in or loaned on Public Security													3400	0	0				17551	13	0
Number of Depositors.....	645																				
Total of Deposits.....	£87144 0 0																				
Cash in hand	4145 4 7																				
Accrued Interest for the year.....	£ 1585 15 9																				
Expenses for the year.....	519 17 6																				

We, the undersigned, Trustees and Cashier of the Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank, do swear, that the contents of this Statement are just and true, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JEFFERY HALE,
A. JOSEPH,
AUGUSTUS McDONALD,
JOHN BONNER,
CHRISTIAN WURTELE,
A. LAURIE,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
C. H. GATES,
Cashier.

Trustees.

Attested before me, at Quebec,
this 17th day of March, 1848.
R. SYMES, J. P.

Appendix
(T.)
19th March

LIST of the STOCKHOLDERS in the BRITISH AMERICA FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 28th February, 1848.

NAME.	No. of Shares	NAME.	No. of Shares	NAME.	No. of Shares
William Allan.....	132	<i>Brought up.....</i>	1226	<i>Brought up.....</i>	4266
John S. Baldwin.....	20	George Duggan, junr.....	32	D. E. and W. H. Blake.....	10
Thomas Kirby.....	8	Margaret Robson.....	5	Jane Sewell.....	12
George P. Ridout.....	20	John Ritchie.....	11	John R. Dunn.....	80
Robert G. Anderson.....	20	Thomas J. Preston.....	2	Burns and Mowatt.....	4
William Maxwell.....	2	Thomas Bright.....	10	Benjamin Slight.....	13
Francis Ermatinger.....	21	Charlotte Dunn.....	80	Frances Doughty.....	16
William Proudfoot.....	20	John Henry Dunn.....	650	Andrew Stephen.....	92
Ann Stow.....	10	Alexander Wood.....	10	Archibald Geikie.....	80
Joseph Henderson.....	9	Louisa B. Macaulay.....	20	Robert Alger.....	17
Thomas Kirkpatrick.....	11	John Harris.....	10	Charles N. Cosens.....	118
Alexander Burnside.....	44	Joseph Beckett.....	120	William C. Cosens.....	13
Andrew Mercer.....	10	John S. Macaulay.....	85	William Leeming.....	20
William Musson.....	20	Zaccheus Burnham.....	24	Thomas Champion.....	8
John Armstrong.....	10	Thomas D. Harris.....	25	Thomas S. Birchall.....	2
Thomas Moore.....	4	George S. Jarvis.....	40	Henry S. Rowell.....	8
Thomas Clarke.....	80	John Paul.....	1	Alexander M'Nabb.....	25
Samuel Street.....	80	Samuel Gardiner.....	1	James Hamilton.....	2
William Atkinson.....	20	Daniel M'Nab.....	1	Fetherstone L. Osler.....	47
Alexander Rennie.....	2	George T. Dennison.....	20	Henry Cawthra.....	102
Alexander N. Bethune.....	10	Lawrence Haydon.....	1	Frederick Stow.....	11
Daniel Morrison.....	1	William Cayley.....	110	Church Society.....	100
John Ewart.....	20	D. B. Stephenson.....	2	Mary Ann H. Street.....	3
George M'Kay.....	2	Scott Shields.....	1	Jane Porter.....	17
Thomas W. Birchall.....	20	Catherine Purcell.....	8	John Armstrong, junr.....	31
Edward Robson.....	2	Robert S. Delatre.....	20	John Clough Moulton.....	21
Corey Coulson.....	12	John S. Cartwright.....	10	William Wakefield and.....	26
John Willson.....	8	Thomas Ridout.....	2	Henry Rowell.....	
William Leslie.....	2	Robert D. Cartwright.....	40	Robert Bethune.....	46
John Stinson.....	8	John Rothwell.....	8	Ann Stow.....	77
John Peter Carey.....	1	Ellen Murray.....	20	Robert R. Loring.....	711
Thomas Platt.....	4	Ann Logie.....	20	John Arnold.....	57
Benjamin Thorne.....	25	John Millar.....	68	W. B. Hamilton.....	8
Duncan Macdonell.....	2	Angus Bethune.....	20	Anna Hill.....	12
Thomas Helliwell.....	20	Frederick Huddleston.....	133	Archibald Ward.....	46
John Leys.....	2	Charles Dade.....	14	Alexander Gaviller.....	24
George Dunnington.....	2	John Murray.....	80	James Gordon.....	315
John Baker.....	2	Thomas Talbot.....	40	Edward M'Mahon.....	40
Christopher Widmer.....	120	Jacob E. Irving.....	137	Manly Dixon.....	290
Joseph Bloor.....	5	Isabella Cooper.....	31	Jane Musson.....	12
Richard Northcote.....	1	John Wilson.....	8	Levius P. Sherwood.....	229
William M'Craken.....	1	Alexander M'Donell.....	18	Finlay M'Callum.....	4
Peter Diehl.....	72	Ann Scott.....	40	Dinah George.....	11
William Woodruff.....	20	William Hepburn.....	249	John Paterson.....	20
Richard Woodruff.....	50	Jesse Ketchum.....	73	Sir Richard Armstrong.....	60
Henry Ruttan.....	20	James Richardson.....	2	William Morrison.....	21
Jonathan Dunn.....	10	W. H. Boulton.....	20	William Kent, senr.....	28
Jonathan Scott.....	10	John Gilmour.....	78	Georgiana Horne.....	41
Joseph Rodgers.....	10	Dominick E. Blake.....	17	Frederick W. Coate.....	9
Robert Cathcart.....	1	Robert Sparke.....	241	Charles B. Turner.....	30
Peter Milne.....	40	Alexander V. Stuart.....	20	Robert Stewart.....	8
P. C. Lelatre.....	40	Emily Atkinson.....	77	Joanna Carfrae.....	9
John Macaulay.....	16	Mary Moore.....	10	William Workman.....	20
John Counter.....	4	Robert D. Cartwright.....	27	John Bell.....	11
William Wilson.....	4	John S. Cartwright.....	13	Francis Hall.....	50
Henry Gildersleeve.....	4	Anson Green.....	12	William H. Ripley.....	28
Peter Grant.....	9	Charles Mathews.....	102	Mary Ann Dunn.....	228
James Weir.....	8	George Willgress.....	9	George W. Allan.....	20
George S. Tiffany.....	8	Hugh C. Baker.....	4	Mary F. Burrows.....	6
Henry J. Boulton.....	10	George Mortimer.....	28	Charlotte B. Dunn.....	347
Thomas Bell.....	2	John D. Birchall.....	1	J. R. Macgeorge, (in trust.).....	6
James Lesslie.....	20	Philip Durnford.....	20	John M'Murich.....	11
J. L. Perrin.....	27	E. Q. Sewell.....	9	M'Lean, Ridout and Howard, } Trustees.....	22
Paul J. Whitney.....	2	Judath Falls.....	14	Jane Catherine Macpherson.....		4
Robert Hawke.....	8	Christopher Elliott.....	16		
Catherine Hawke.....	24	Samuel S. Junkin.....	20		
<i>Carried up.....</i>	1226	<i>Carried up.....</i>	4266	<i>Total No. of Shares.....</i>	8600

Appendix (U.)
20th March.

Appendix (U.)
20th March.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AFFAIRS OF THE MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

Pursuant to Act 8 Victoria, Chapter 93.

MONTREAL, March 14, 1848.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Honorable Body,

In accordance with the 12th Section of an Act passed by the Provincial Parliament, 8 Vict. Chap. 93, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal," I have the honor to transmit the following Statement of the Value of the Property at present held by the Corporation.

Library, Apparatus, Furniture, Pictures, &c..... £550 Currency.

A. BERNARD,

*Corresponding Secretary,
Mechanics' Institute of Montreal.*

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Appendix (V.)
22d March

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

OF that part of the Province heretofore Upper Canada, for the year 1847, laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd March, 1848, pursuant to the Provincial Statute (of Upper Canada,) 59 Geo. III., Chap. 7.

- 1.—EASTERN DISTRICT.
- 2.—JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
- 3.—BATHURST DISTRICT.
- 4.—MIDLAND DISTRICT.
- 5.—PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.
- 6.—VICTORIA DISTRICT.
- 7.—HOME DISTRICT.

- 8.—SIMCOE DISTRICT.
- 9.—NIAGARA DISTRICT.
- 10.—WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
- 11.—BROCK DISTRICT.
- 12.—LONDON DISTRICT.
- 13.—HURON DISTRICT.

No. 1.—AGGREGATE Amount of Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.									MILLS.				
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Town lots.	Timber, squared or hewed on two sides, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Timber, squared or flatted on two sides, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw.	Merchants' shops.
Cornwall	41399	13991	308	153	1	343	15	39	3	26	31	4	2	6	24		
Roxborough	20011	1764		9								1		3			
Finch	13546	2867		26		14						1	1	3	2		
Mountain	19097	6833		7		32		12				1	1	5	7		
Charlottenburgh	56930	17798		345	2	178	7	17	4	10	12	4	3	7	16		
Lancaster	38226	10519		96	1	86	4	11		7	3	2	2	7	12		
Kenyon	38389	3598		2		1								2	3		
Winchester	18105	3166		22		28	1			1		1	3	2	4		
Osnabrick	32265	12280		18	1	240	11	14	3	12	5	1	2	13	18		
Williamsburgh	38503	8736		58	1	164	1	17		12	11	2	1	4	17		
Matilda	33694	7267		28		91		34		5	2			4	12		
Lochiel	46799	8998		97	4	2	1	12	1	14	4	4	4	2	2	8	
Total	396966	97821	308	861	9	4	1	1189	40	158	14	77	68	19	17	58	123

Office, Clerk of the Peace,
Cornwall, 28th September, 1847

in the EASTERN DISTRICT for the year 1847.

Store-houses.	Stallions.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned Cattle, from two to four years old.	Carriages or Phaetons, (open,) four wheels, for pleasure.	Carriages or gigs, two wheels, for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Valuation.	Assessment of One Penny in the Pound.	Assessment of one-eighth of a Penny for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.	School Rate.	Total Amount of Assessment.										
													£	s.	d.								
		1137	24	1923	258	4	13	21	70569	3	0	294	0	9	36	16	10	169	8	1	500	5	8
		323	6	477	49				10484	4	0	49	18	8	5	10	5	46	9	10	95	14	0
	1	235	17	395	108				10926	4	0	45	10	6	5	14	1	34	1	6	85	6	1
	1	352	160	709	131				20406	1	0	85	0	6	10	12	8	73	15	11	169	9	1
		1250	36	2370	541	4	9	26	66942	12	0	278	18	6	35	0	1	174	19	5	488	12	1
1	1	828		1549	301	1		14	39714	14	0	165	9	6	20	15	3	123	7	10	309	12	8
	2	718	8	1149	143		1		21934	16	0	91	7	10	11	10	8	126	1	2	228	19	9
		261	79	499	80		1		13573	10	0	56	11	1	7	2	6	49	12	8	113	6	3
1	3	949	153	1429	331	29	2		48446	17	0	201	17	3	25	6	4	151	4	11	378	8	6
1	1	791	40	1287	283	3		16	40318	2	0	167	19	10	21	1	6	146	2	2	335	3	6
	1	612	61	1121	167	1	1	22	31474	16	0	131	2	11	16	9	2	130	19	0	278	11	1
	4	777	31	1422	267	1		3	35626	6	0	140	8	10	18	13	1	120	19	2	288	1	2
3	14	8233	615	14310	2659	43	27	102	£410417	5	0	1710	1	5	214	13	0	1346	16	0	3271	10	5

JAMES PRINGLE,
Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

No. 2.—AGGREGATE Account of Ratable Property in

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.											MILLS.			CATTLE.					
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Town lots in Johnstown.	Town lots in Brockville.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Brick or stone of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.
Elizabethtown	49859 1/2	23934 3/4	365	20	403	5	123	7	175	118	4	4	12	25	6	6	1368	227	2529			
Yonge	31885 1/2	13459 1/2		11	3	126 1/2	6	36	1	16	5	5	3	9	6	2	690	211	1509			
Escott	10559 1/2	2744 1/2		8	30	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	168	112	144			
Bastard	30068 1/2	11549 1/2		13	130	5	11	8	1	1	2	1	5	6	2	2	553	338	1196			
Kitley	30410 1/2	12437 1/2		5	61 1/2	1	11	1	6 1/2	1	1	2	2	6	2	2	566	317	1269			
Elmsley	10279	3940		5	9		9	1			2	1	3	1	1	1	150	116	398			
Leeds & Landsdown, (in front)	27364	6776 1/2		71	1	121	26	7	1	12	25	1	1	2	4	1	360	176	858			
Leeds & Landsdown, (in rear)	16369 1/2	5013 1/2		6	52		3	5			1	1	2	2			266	132	546			
South Crosby	14406 1/2	3982 1/2		4	38		9	3			1		2	2	1		208	120	402			
North Crosby	10439	3240		1	36			4			2	1	4	9	2		117	173	328			
Burgess	4228 1/2	500												1			17	38	62			
Angusta	45474 1/2	17593 1/2		8	213	1	138	16	72	28	1	1	5	19	2	3	882	237	1762			
Edwardsburgh	37679	9021 1/2	17	41	64		37	8	2	3	2	7	5				605	188	1241			
Oxford	32408 1/2	10901 1/2		2	134	4	19	3	7	2	3	3	7	11		2	498	315	1099			
Wolford	21277 1/2	8141 1/2		4	57	6	25	1	13	3	1	2	1	9		1	372	228	872			
South Gower	10448	4598 1/2		6	18		1	15	5				2	2			160	53	322			
Total	384052 1/2	137840 3/4	17365	205	41493	70	1445	36	330 1/2	186	26	19	66	110	13	21	6980	2981	14837			

the DISTRICT of JOHNSTOWN, for the year 1847.

	Amount of Valuation of Property assessed.	For common District purposes, One Penny in the Pound.	For Lunatic Asylum, One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.	For Model School, One-sixteenth of a Penny in the Pound.	For Common Schools, Seven-eighths of a Penny in the Pound.	For Building School Houses.	Distilleries	Currency.		Currency.		Currency.		Currency.		Currency.		Currency.		
								£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Horned cattle from two to four years old.	628	1 14 10	99					107651	9	0	448	10	11	2	28	0	2	392	3	0
Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	314		17	1				41953	15	6	174	6	11	3	10	17	6	152	5	3
Phatons or other open carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels.	103		2					10872	8	0	45	6	0	5	12	11	2	16	5	1
Carriages, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels kept for pleasure.	493		1	20				36133	1	6 1/2	150	11	1	4	18	15	4	9	7	8
Waggons kept for pleasure.	370		13					33732	18	0	140	11	0	2	17	10	7	8	15	3
Distilleries.	109		2					11026	16	0	45	18	10	3	2	17	4	40	3	3
	293		9	4				27453	6	0	114	7	9	3	14	5	4	7	2	8
	192		8					16133	0	7	67	4	5	7	8	7	9	4	3	10
	207			4				13245	13	8	55	3	9	1	6	17	8	3	8	10
	68		1	2				12403	16	9 1/2	51	13	7	3	6	8	11	3	4	5
	30							1949	14	0	8	2	5	1	0	2	0	10	1	3
	347		1	6	4	27	2	64457	16	0	268	11	5	3	16	14	10	234	8	0
	211							33798	9	4	140	16	6	7	17	11	0	8	15	6
	301		14		4	1		36493	1	10	155	1	1	3	18	18	10	9	9	5
	213			23				25733	6	0	107	4	5	7	13	7	4	6	13	8
	85							11261	2	0	46	18	5	1	2	18	6	40	19	11
Total	3964		2	54	19	211	4	£484189	14	3 1/2	2017	9	1	8	125	13	5	125	16	8

JAMES JESSUP,
Clerk of the Peace District of Johnstown.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

No. 3.—AN ABSTRACT of all the Rateable Property in the DISTRICT of

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.								MILLS.				Horses £8.				
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Houses at £20.	Additional fire-places £4.	Houses at £35.	Additional fire-places £5.	Houses at £50.	Additional fire-places £8.	Houses at £40.	Additional fire-places £10.	Houses at £60.	Additional fire-places £10.	Water, one run, £150.	Additional run, £50.		Saw mills £100.	Shops £200.	Store-houses £200.	Stallions £199.
Admuston.....	10398	1002										1	1					33	
Bagot and Blithfield.....	7749	1366	7	7		1	1									1		37	
Bathurst.....	32697	10057	16	29		19	1					7	2	9				430	
Beckwith.....	37887	9081 1/2	9	31	2	3		38	6	6	3	1	1	2	6		2	391	
Bromley.....	8258	1143	5												1			49	
Burgess (North).....	9992	2633	2	9			12							2				123	
Dalhousie and Levant.....	21801	8616	13	2			2					1	1	2				133	
Darling.....	5121	1779	6															37	
Drummond.....	33087 1/2	10160 1/2	10	148	2	2	1	70	16	37	36	2	2	3	24			507	
Elmsley (North).....	15395	4987	15	70			15	9				1	1	2	11	2		204	
Horton.....	15084	3072 1/2	15	4	5	8		1				1		2	4	2		80	
Lanark.....	27842	18634 1/2	7		17			12				3		4	8			346	
Montague.....	32314	9395		15	1			13	1	8		1	3	2	1		2	367	
M'Nab.....	21875	4725	34	22	7	8		1	2			1		3	3			109	
Pakenham.....	17909	4741 1/2	2	43				4		1		1	1	2	6		1	194	
Pembroke.....	5339	1645	42	10	6	4						1	1	2	4	2	1	72	
Ramsay.....	35741	12333 1/2	21	37	3			24	3	4	1	5	5	5	8			488	
Ross.....	5520	931	17											1				27	
Sherbrooke (North).....	7146	1679	3	1				1										34	
Sherbrooke (South).....	3955	409												1				21	
Stafford.....	4895	666	13															26	
Westmeath.....	19964	2853	51	3	2									2	1			97	
	382969 1/2	106860 1/2	288	46	422	28	6	2	212	28	67	40	26	17	49	77	7	6	3805

N. B.—Amount of Assessment on the Township of Dalhousie for an

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

BATHURST, in the year 1847, with the amount of Taxes collected thereon.

Oxen £4.	Cows £3.	Young cattle £1.	PLEASURE CARRIAGES.				Amount of Valuation.	Amount to be collected for District purposes.	Amount to be collected for Lunatic Asylum.	Amount to be collected for School purposes, 1847.	Amount to be collected for building and repairing School Houses.									
			Open, four wheels, £25.	Open, two wheels, £20.	Pleasure Waggon £15.	Sills 5s.														
52	123	44				4266	12	0	30	17	8 1/2	2	4	2 1/2	13	5	5 1/2			
90	123	23				4569	16	0	29	9	11	2	8	11	14	11	6 1/2			
259	1001	233				28513	8	0	163	11	9 1/2	15	6	5 1/2	89	16	3 1/2	13	4	0
171	977	337	3			28145	16	6	169	18	7 1/2	15	4	9 1/2	88	11	4 1/2	15	10	8
50	114	28		2		4198	12	0	28	7	3	2	4	7 1/2	13	4	9			
50	268	77	1			7756	8	0	45	16	9 1/2	4	2	7 1/2	24	9	1 1/2			
274	520	247				17753	4	0	93	4	6 1/2	9	7	4 1/2	56	0	2			
75	141	60				4002	4	0	21	17	4 1/2	2	2	9	12	14	9 1/2			
247	1187	244	7		11	42465	3	0	251	2	10 1/2	23	0	4 1/2	155	1	7 1/2	157	15	5 1/2
172	508	148				18898	0	0	110	8	9 1/2	10	1	0 1/2	69	10	4 1/2	247	10	0
83	222	98				10021	1	0	62	8	3 1/2	5	5	11	31	16	7			
223	924	295				29654	14	0	152	0	10 1/2	15	19	1	92	19	11 1/2	49	17	10
256	1047	220	7	1		26011	16	0	150	7	1 1/2	13	16	4 1/2	81	10	8 1/2			
119	331	117			3	13738	0	0	84	8	1	7	6	5 1/2	48	6	2 1/2			
114	442	84			1	15320	6	0	90	18	8 1/2	8	1	10 1/2	47	19	7 1/2			
77	131	24				6928	16	0	40	19	8 1/2	3	13	3 1/2	21	19	9			
202	1108	212	5			33524	14	0	187	18	10 1/2	17	19	11 1/2	105	4	3			
49	87	25			1	3788	0	0	26	18	4	2	0	2	11	19	3 1/2			
75	124	96				4283	4	0	25	14	7	2	5	4 1/2	19	10	6 1/2			
60	106	27				2053	0	0	14	8	5 1/2	1	2	2 1/2	6	11	8 1/2			
32	56	11				2520	0	0	17	1	7 1/2	1	6	10	8	0	3 1/2			
106	191	70				10190	16	0	68	9	10 1/2	5	7	8 1/2	32	3	8			
2832	9731	2720	23	3	21	£318603	10	6	1866	10	2 1/2	170	8	5	1034	8	0 1/2	483	17	11 1/2

Indigent Woman..... £21 12s. 1d.

J. MACDONALD,
Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst District.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

No. 4.—AGGREGATE Assessments of the

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		TOWN LOTS.	HOUSES.								MILLS.				
	Acres uncultivated, at 4s. per acre.	Acres cultivated, at 20s. per acre.		Squared or hewed timber, one story, £20.	Additional fire-places, £4.	Squared or hewed timber, two stories, £30.	Framed, under two stories, two fire-places, £35.	Additional fire-places, £5.	Brick or stone, one story, two fire-places, £40.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Brick or stone, two stories, two fire-places, £60.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Distilleries, 5s. each.	Water, one pair of stones.	Additional pairs, £50.	Saw mills, £100.	Merchants' shops, £200.
FRONTENAC.																
Kingston.....	30829	17535	15	4	527	14	109	7	121	63	1	2	4	7	5	
Pittsburgh.....	37384	8171	44		75	2	29	1	5	6				3	7	
Loughboro.....	16937	7216½	2		59		9		7	4	1	2	1	12	1	
Portland.....	20545½	7465½	3		30		9							7		
Wolfe Island.....	21705	7035	33		36	3	2		4	2				1	3	
Bedford.....	11326	1752	1		2				2					4		
Storrington.....	19222	7108	2		24		18		2			1	2	3		
Total for Frontenac.....	157948½	56283	100	4	753	19	176	8	139	75	2	5	8	37	16	
LENOX AND ADDINGTON.																
Linest Town.....	36746½	23760	31	1	360½	31	44½	6	32	19	2	5	2	11	12½	
Fredericksburgh.....	21168	20326	1	10	218	6	9	1	4	1		2	2	3	1	
Adolphustown.....	4666	6887	11	1	68	15	4	1	9	8				4	2	
Camden.....	54144	22252	3		156	3	19	1	13	4	1	6	5	10	7	
Richmond.....	31409	10541	6		168½	2	5		23	5		3	3	7	16	
Sheffield.....	19452	5450	1		6	1						1	1	3	5	
Amherst Island.....	8790	5660	3		24		4									
Total for Lenox and Addington.....	176375½	95877	32	35	911	58	85½	9	81	37	3	17	13	38	43½	
Total for the District.....	334323	152160	32	135	1664	77	261½	17	220	112	5	22	21	75	59½	

I do hereby certify that the above Statement has been faithfully

Kingston, October 18, 1847.

Signed in Triplicate.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, for the year 1847.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

	Store-houses, £200.	Stone horses, £199.	Horses three years old, £8.	Oxen four years old, £4.	Milch cows, £3.	Young cattle, £1.	CARRIAGES.				Valuation in Pounds.	Assessment at One Penny farthing for District purposes, and One-eighth for a Lunatic Asylum.	Assessment for Common Schools Three-farthings.	Assessment Town Hall of Township Kingston.	Assessment for the Support of the Poor							
							Close, four wheels, £100.	Open, four wheels, £25.	Carriages, gigs, &c., £20.	Waggons for pleasure, £15.												
1	965	129	1803	369	1	31	1	5	72815	419	14	0½	227	5	8	179	8	8	47	17	0	
1	361	216	821	124		8		5	27890	160	8	11	87	5	5							
1	304	125	654	177		14	1	3	20778	119	9	3	65	0	0½							
1	297	213	624	240				8	19208	110	8	9½	60	1	9							
1	308	88	640	27					19608	112	16	8	61	6	9½							
	52	127	208	55					6108	35	2	11	19	2	0							
	315	132	725	155		1	2	1	18820	108	4	10½	58	18	1							
2	2605	1030	5475	1147		1	54	4	22	£185122	1066	5	5½	578	19	9	179	8	8	47	17	0
4	1139	188	2199	700				110	74655	428	15	9½	233	8	10½							
	795	206	1371	379		3		31	46904	269	8	1½	146	12	8							
1	254	36	396	138		3	2	25	16977	97	8	10½	53	1	11½							
3	941	548	1995	426			2	22	61333	351	12	8½	191	17	2							
2	579	248	1200	325				31	40069	230	8	7	125	6	9							
	165	220	484	150					16161	92	19	0	50	10	9							
	250	26	475	88					12387	71	3	8	39	14	10							
10	4123	1472	8120	2206		6	4	220	£268486	1541	16	9	840	13	0							
2	6728	2502	13595	3353		1	60	8	242	£453608	2608	2	2½	1419	12	9	179	8	8	98	12	10

taken from the original Rolls as deposited in my Office.

JAMES NICKALLS,

Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Appendix (V.)
22d March

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

No. 5.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Town lots in Picton.	HOUSES.								MILLS.			Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.
	No. of acres uncultivated.	No. of acres cultivated.		Squared or hewn timber, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, one pair of stones.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw-mills.		
Hallowell (Township).....	17724	18878	.....	5	235	48	6	2	28	26	4	5	9	2	.....
do (Town of Picton)	1132	944½	219½	1	144½	16	9	2	48	55	.....	.....	1	16	1
Athol.....	11782	10324	2	9	105	4	.....	.....	5	3	2	2	3	.....	.....
Marysburgh.....	24990	15254	.....	10	161	3	7	.....	9	4	5	2	10	4	1
Hillier.....	18966	19416	.....	7	280	37	3	.....	15	12	4	4	11	6	2
Ameliasburgh.....	24726	16951	.....	22	184	9	16	2	8	9	2	3	4	6	2
Sophiasburgh.....	25703	10935	.....	6	250	37	10	6	38	31	4	3	10	4	1
	120023	101072½	221½	60	1359½	154	51	12	151	140	21	19	48	38	7	
Picton Corporation tax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

in the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT for the year 1847.

	Stone horses for covering mares for hire.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horn cattle two to four years old.	Distilleries.	CARRIAGES.				Valuation.	Rate per £ for District or Town purposes.	Rate per £ for Common Schools.	Amount of Rate for administration of Justice, and other local purposes.			Amount of Rate for Common Schools.	Amount of Rate for Lunatic Asylum.	Total amount of the several Rates authorized to be collected.							
							Close four wheels.	Phaetons, or other open carriages, four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.				£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	790	105	1245	306	.....	.....	57	.....	78	49708	4	5	155	6	9	129	9	6½	25	18	9	310	15	0½
1	115	6	9	1	1	.....	12	1	33	21720	½	2	45	5	0	67	16	8	11	7	4½	124	9	0½	
.....	423	98	705	161	.....	.....	46	1	1	24878	2	2	77	14	4½	77	14	4½	12	19	5	168	8	2
2	786	281	1292	396	.....	.....	15	.....	29	42690	2	2	133	7	8½	133	7	8½	22	6	1½	289	1	6½
3	725	106	1150	226	1	108	1	7	50381	2	2	157	7	9½	157	7	9½	26	6	6½	341	2	1½	
2	812	271	1365	399	.....	.....	8	1	64	46146	2	2	144	4	5	144	4	5	24	1	2½	312	10	0½
2	923	213	1388	387	2	12	1	113	54698	2	2	170	19	6	142	7	9½	28	9	11	341	17	2½	
15	4574	1080	7330	1884	1	3	258	5	325	£290221	.....	.....	£884	5	6½	852	8	3½	151	9	4	1888	3	0
.....	£21120	2

PATRICK LOW,
Clerk of the Peace, Prince Edward District.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

No. 6.—AGGREGATE Assessment for the

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		TOTAL NO. OF ACRES.		HOUSES.												MILLS.		
	Number of acres uncultivated (or wood) land.	Number of acres cultivated (or arable, pasture or meadow) land.	Uncultivated (or wood) land.	Cultivated (or arable &c.) land.	Town lots in Belleville, £25 each.	Squared or hewed timber, two sides, one story, not more than two fire-places, £20. Additional fire-places, £4.	Squared timber, two stories, not more than two fire-places, £30. Additional fire-places, £8.	Framed, under two stories, not more than two fire-places, £35. Additional fire-places, £5.	Brick or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places, £40. Additional fire-places, £10.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places, £60. Additional fire-places, £10.	Distilleries.	Wrought by water, one pair stones, £150. Every additional pair, £50.	Saw-mills, £100.						
Sidney	31623	22273	495	150	10		337	32	2	22	13	1	2	1	10				
Thurlow	27847	18325		439	1	1	549	18	57	10	95	42		8	6				
Tyendenaga	39245	16150					80	8	6		2			2	1				
Rawdon	24322½	8654½			5		50		2		3	2		1	4				
Huntingdon	21196½	7381½	2927	390			25		1		3	1			7				
Hungerford	25857	5084					12							1	3				
Marmora	7713	1712			1	1	1	1	5		2			1	1				
Madoc	15353	4692			1	1			10	1				1	3				
	198157	84271½	3422	540	439	18	2	2	1068	59	74	12	129	58	1				

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

DISTRICT of VICTORIA for the year 1847.

Valuation.	Amount of Assessment for District purposes.	Amount of Assessment at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound for the support of a Lunatic Asylum.	Penny on the Pound for Roads and Bridges, per By-law of the District Council.	Three-Farthings on the Pound for School Tax.	CARRIAGES KEPT FOR PLEASURE.																			
					Merchants' shops, £200.	Store-houses, £200.	Stone horses for covering mares for hire, £199.	Horses of three years old and upwards, £8 each.	Oxen of four years old and upwards, £4 each.	Milch cows, £3 each.	Horned cattle from two to four years old, £1 each.	Phaetons or other open carriages, four wheels, £25.	Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels, £20.	Waggons (pleasure), £15.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4	3	968	525	1714	507	17	1	39	61271	0	0	496	18	8	30	7	9	247	18	4	188	5	2	
23	2	3	994	292	1649	371	56		85941	0	0	726	1	2	46	9	8½	216	3	2	266	1	11	
5		668	575	1437	302				42392	12	0	349	18	0	21	15	10½	174	18	11½	132	8	8½	
4		2	280	396	694	271			24167	0	0	197	16	3	12	7	8	98	18	3	74	14	7½	
3		3	272	317	587	195			20718	0	0	170	17	5	10	18	11½	85	8	8	64	9	1	
2			198	355	537	149			17857	0	0	148	16	11	9	7	0½	74	8	9	55	14	3½	
		63	109	184	90				5167	0	0	43	1	2	2	14	1½	21	10	7	16	2	2½	
2		1	142	302	518	182			14011	14	0	116	15	4	7	6	11	58	6	8	44	3	1½	
43	2	12	3485	2871	7320	2067	73	1	44	£271525	6	0	2250	4	11	141	8	1	977	13	4½	841	19	1½

WM. FITZGIBBON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.								MILLS.			CAT-						
	Uncultivated, at 4s.	Cultivated, at 20s.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one story, £30.	Additional fire-places, £4.	Framed, under two stories, £35.	Additional fire-places, £5.	Square timber, two stories, £30.	Additional fire-places, £5.	Framed, brick or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places, £40.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places, £60.	Additional fire-places, £10.	Wrought by water, one pair of stones, £150.	Additional pair of stones, £50.	Saw mills, £100.	Merchants' shops, £200.	Store-houses, £200.	Stone horses for covering mares, for hire or gain, £199.	Horses of three years old and upwards, £8.	Oxen, four years old and upwards, £4.
Albion.....	32370	13886	2	36	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	9	2	441	407		
Brock.....	38160	10290	28	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	353	394		
Chinguacousy.....	43419	31705	20	165	3	11	19	8	9	9	9	2	2	5	16	4	1113	673		
Caledon.....	34374	11475	5	1	1	25	25	7	7	7	7	2	2	6	6	6	349	574		
Etobicoke.....	19842	13385	41	222	10	2	17	7	25	16	16	6	11	9	8	2	649	107		
Georgina.....	11476	3067	17	4	7	11	7	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	11	3	126	91		
Gwillimbury (East).....	19502	10745	8	154	3	31	3	18	10	10	10	2	3	9	11	3	534	108		
Gwillimbury (North).....	11166	4471	10	20	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	3	211	112		
King.....	45564	16613	25	118	2	5	21	21	1	1	1	7	5	17	13	1	805	441		
Mara.....	12705	1410	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	125		
Markham.....	33571	33406	51	428	1	13	23	69	16	16	16	12	13	28	27	7	1612	155		
Pickering.....	37640	29295	26	235	1	41	2	13	13	13	13	6	7	24	17	4	1112	536		
Reach.....	28367	8028	5	67	23	9	19	9	19	19	19	8	8	9	9	1	338	407		
Rama.....	840	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		
Scarborough.....	21920	16845	74	147	26	2	10	3	26	24	24	2	2	20	5	1	731	187		
Scott.....	9812	773	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	84		
Thorah.....	12023	3234	60	2	13	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	124	172		
Toronto.....	28605	31379	55	442	37	36	6	56	48	48	48	16	11	21	25	7	1257	387		
Toronto Gore.....	9217	9302	13	4	19	7	3	4	10	3	3	2	2	1	8	2	353	152		
Uxbridge.....	15018	4378	22	47	6	11	6	11	3	3	3	2	3	5	2	1	246	130		
Vaughan.....	39023	23009	99	205	1	24	1	36	8	42	39	7	11	26	17	1	1060	403		
Whitby.....	30035	33188	6	660	45	34	11	60	56	56	56	12	15	26	37	7	1506	438		
Whitchurch.....	28507	16991	37	208	11	4	1	15	2	84	53	5	7	13	11	1	912	160		
York.....	30144	27078	96	425	21	11	3	98	59	109	115	10	14	39	8	10	1424	224		
Grand Total.....	587300	353963	736	163652	193	76	10	410	120	574	412	103	116	276	239	25	15326	6471		

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Home District,
Toronto, 30th August, 1847.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

in the HOME DISTRICT, for the year 1847.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

TITLE.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.																										
	VALUATION.		For general District purposes, at One Penny in the Pound currency, and Five Shillings added for each Dog and each Distillery.		For Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound currency.		For Common Schools, the Rate varying in each Township.		Special Assessment, to repay sums advanced by the Treasurer for the erection of Bridges, &c.; imposed under Bye-laws of District Council.		Special Assessment, to repay sums advanced by the Treasurer for the erection of School Houses in School sections; under Bye-laws of District Council.		Total Assessment.														
Milch cows, £3.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old, £1.	Close carriages, four wheels, kept for pleasure, £100.	Phaetons or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure, £25.	Carriages, gigs or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure, £20.	Waggons, kept for pleasure, £15.	Dogs, more than one, over six months old.	Distilleries.	Tanneries.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
891	246	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	31340	131	1	8	16	5	6	114	3	4	49	8	0	304	18	6	226	19	0
788	311	13	4	1	3	2	2	2	28760	122	1	8	15	0	5	89	16	11	48	5	8	595	14	8	476	12	5
2248	550	9	13	4	9	2	2	2	73165	306	2	1	38	2	8	203	4	3	48	5	8	595	14	8	476	12	5
995	378	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	32239	134	6	7	16	16	0	117	8	5	208	1	5	476	12	5	476	12	5
983	334	9	13	13	2	1	1	1	41174	175	6	2	21	7	3	107	6	3	21	7	3	206	15	7	532	2	6
265	106	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	10178	43	18	2	5	5	7	26	10	3	14	15	10	75	14	0	75	14	0
824	242	17	4	5	5	5	5	5	34880	146	6	8	18	3	2	72	13	4	14	15	10	251	19	0	251	19	0
367	114	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12434	52	11	2	6	10	1	38	16	11	26	14	10	124	13	0	124	13	0
1294	371	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	51082	213	6	10	26	11	0	159	5	7	143	2	8	542	6	1	542	6	1
204	96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6097	25	8	1	3	3	3	25	8	1	59	17	2	113	16	7	113	16	7
2667	580	1	1	3	99	20	2	4	97606	412	3	10	50	17	10	254	3	1	14	9	5	18	14	9	750	8	11
2046	652	1	1	4	2	18	2	2	74070	313	2	6	38	11	10	205	13	0	77	3	8	91	11	1	726	2	1
733	221	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	26727	111	12	3	13	18	6	69	15	1	14	9	5	195	5	10	195	5	10
6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	269	1	2	5	0	2	10	1	2	5	1	2	5	2	7	8	2	7	8
1240	450	41	6	6	6	6	6	6	46374	194	14	6	24	3	2	120	14	4	15	19	9	355	11	9	355	11	9
120	50	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3855	16	1	3	1	19	11	10	1	0	7	7	8	28	2	2	28	2	2
328	109	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	11967	51	2	3	6	4	9	37	7	8	71	6	2	166	0	10	166	0	10
2068	530	16	2	31	18	4	4	4	88993	375	6	1	46	6	9	231	18	0	28	15	10	682	6	8	682	6	8
649	266	6	7	1	2	2	2	2	21261	90	11	9	11	1	9	44	5	10	11	9	11	145	19	4	145	19	4
450	156	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15517	64	13	1	8	1	6	40	8	2	11	3	2	113	2	9	113	2	9
1871	471	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	71361	297	16	9	37	3	6	204	9	11	46	17	4	586	7	6	586	7	6
2447	727	94	1	15	43	2	6	6	109006	465	8	10	56	14	8	255	15	8	49	13	4	827	12	6	827	12	6
1364	414	6	18	26	8	8	8	8	54945	235	8	9	28	11	6	128	18	6	14	5	8	392	18	9	392	18	9
1995	352	14	9	107	46	1	7	7	93501	401	6	9	48	11	2	267	17	4	14	5	8	796	12	8	796	12	8
26843	7733	1	156	30	379	229	15	52	£1036801	4381	0	1	539	14	11	2827	3	5	143	5	9	1122	11	5	9013	15	8

GEO. GURNETT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

AGGREGATE Amount of Rateable Property in the CITY of

WARDS AND LIBERTIES.	ANNUAL VALUE OF TENEMENTS.			SEPARATE VACANT LANDS.					SEPARATE VACANT LANDS.		
	£	s.	d.	Quantity of additional Lands.	First additional Acre.	Second additional Acre.	Third additional Acre.	Remaining Acres.	Under half an Acre.	Under one Acre.	Under two Acres.
St. David's Ward	7677	10	0	27	4	4	4	15	20	8	1
do Liberties	2087	10	0						24	25	26
	£9765	0	0	27	4	4	4	15	44	33	27
St. Andrew's Ward	15501	0	0	11	3	3	3	2	8	10	6
do Liberties	481	10	0						3	3	8
	£15982	10	0	11	3	3	3	2	11	13	14
St. Patrick's Ward	10507	15	0	13	5	4	2	2	48	5	1
do Liberties	5396	0	0						51	22	17
	£15897	15	0	13	5	4	2	2	99	27	18
St. Lawrence Ward	18973	15	0						4	1	
do Liberties	4227	0	0						15	10	9
	£23200	15	0						19	11	9
St. George's Liberties	839	10	0						6	5	4
do Ward	12072	5	0	21	7	5	2	3	24	7	7
	£12911	15	0	21	7	5	2	3	30	12	11
St. James Ward	19721	0	0						21		
do Liberties	3733	5	0						21	7	1
	£23454	5	0						42	7	1
Total	£101162	0	0	72	19	16	11	22	240	103	80

Clerk's Office,
City of Toronto, February 12, 1848.

I, Charles Daly, Clerk of the Peace for the City of Toronto, do certify that the above is a Returns for the year 1847.

TORONTO, extracted from the Assessors' Returns for the year 1847.

TENEMENTS.	LANDS.				ASSESSMENTS.										TOTAL AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.		
	Total number of Acres.	First Acre.	Second Acre.	Third Acre.	Remaining Acres.	Four wheeled close Carriages.	Four wheeled open Carriages.	Gigs and Pleasure Waggon.	Two horse Sleights.	One horse Sleights.	Horses over three years.	Cattle over two years.	Dogs.	Bitches.	£	s.	d.
25	3	3	3	16	1	12	11	2	14	66	66	60	3	£	0	0	
415	33	33	22	329			6		5	31	40	22	2	9083	0	0	
440	36	36	25	345	1	12	17	2	19	97	106	82	5	£13897	0	0	
17	5	5	4	3	1	7	39	4	27	95	101	97	8	17604	10	0	
11	4	4	2	1		1	1		1	7	12	6		846	0	0	
28	9	9	6	4	1	8	40	4	28	102	113	103	8	£18450	10	0	
24	4	4	4	12	2	5	18	3	13	50	86	66	6	11964	15	0	
1985	47	46	42	1251		8	17	4	9	82	98	63	4	10595	10	0	
1409	51	50	46	1263	2	13	35	7	22	132	184	129	10	£22560	5	0	
						12	28	6	22	74	37	57	2	20212	15	0	
475	25	25	19	406		2	6	1	6	84	130	24	3	6613	0	0	
475	25	25	19	406		14	34	7	28	158	167	81	5	£26825	15	0	
8	3	3	1	1			2		1	7	15	7		1162	0	0	
	5				3	19	25	9	17	81	47	77	5	14206	15	0	
8	8	3	1	1	3	19	27	9	18	88	62	84	5	£15428	15	0	
14	1	1	1	11		3	24	2	16	71	62	75	5	20678	5	0	
103	40	16	11	60		6	13	3	10	33	39	39		5141	5	0	
117	17	17	12	71		9	37	5	26	104	101	114	5	£25819	10	0	
2477	146	140	109	2090	7	75	190	34	141	681	733	593	38	£122981	15	0	

copy of the Return of Rateable Property in the City of Toronto, as extracted from the Assessors'

CHARLES DALY,
Clerk of the Peace, City of Toronto.

Appendix
(V.)
22d March

Appendix
(V.)
22d March

No. 8.—DISTRICT of SIMCOE Aggregate Return of Assessment

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	20	4	35	5.	30	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	
																Squared or hewed timber on two sides, one story.
West Gwillimbury	26474	16158	7	51	53	12	30	31	1	6	7					
Tecumseth	30157	13466	3	13	10		2		2	7	4					
Oro	24353	5748	11	5	1					1	3					
Innisfil	20983	6352	2	10	3	1	1		1	1	4	2				
Nottawasaga and Collingwood	17780	1864	1	1					3	1	2	3				
Orillia, North and South	7507	1177	5	3	17	13	2	1	2	3	1	3	6			
Essa	12707	4058		1	1				1	1	3	3				
Vespra	10399	2094	3	51	6	7	11	13	20	1	2	6				
Mono	30704	3784	1	2		2				2	1	1				
Adjala	17290	2734														
Medonte and Matchedash	15590	2685	6	6	2					1	1	3	3			
St. Vincent	18157	2233	3	2						2	2	1				
Euphrasia	4439	151														
Flos	5273	876		2												
Tay	2712	459	4	1	1				1	2						
Tossorontio	4418	682									1					
Sunnidale	2076	327	1								1					
Mulmur	7676	912										2				
Tiny	6709	913	12	2	1			1	1	1	2	4				
Total	265404	66373	58	6	163	28	3	78	24	54	58	16	3	36	44	

I certify the above to be a correct Return of the aggregate assessments, &c., of the

Appendix
(V.)
22d March

Appendix
(V.)
22d March

for the year 1847, pursuant to 59 George III., Chap. 7, Sec. 17.

Store-houses.	Stone horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	CATTLE.					Phetons, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Valuation of property other than lands.	Tanneries.	Valuation.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.					
		Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle from two to four years old.	Valuation.							For general District purposes, at One Penny per Acre, and Two-pence in the Pound, Currency, upon all District property other than lands.	For Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound, Currency.	For Common Schools.	Total, exclusive of School Tax.		
		£200	199	8	4	3							1	2	20	15	£	s.
1	3	696	226	1118	416	2	1	24	19894		£	41305	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	3	562	266	978	471			20	12697		£	32123	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		151	351	494	297				5666		£	16222	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		196	274	479	244			2	6100		£	16494	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1		64	214	308	123				3950		£	9828	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1		54	72	123	25			1	3991	2	£	6649	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		117	167	276	113				3470		£	10050	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3		113	100	214	45				7386		£	11536	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		115	208	468	167				4093		£	13949	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		78	53	232	19				1751		£	7897	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		70	194	280	134				3690		£	9444	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		57	130	228	126				2676		£	8518	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		5	40	39					317		£	1950	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		19	56	89	31				744		£	2656	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		21	30	60	10			2	707		£	1708	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		27	52	78	15				773		£	2325	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		11	48	51	34				587		£	1321	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		32	68	143	62				1079		£	3506	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		38	79	106	38			1	2539		£	4779	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	6	2426	2643	5764	2370			2	£82110	2	£	£201160	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
											£	2067	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
											£	104	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
											£	717	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
											£	2172	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

several Assessment Rolls of the District of Simcoe, for the year 1847.

WM. B. MCVITY,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Simcoe.

No. 9.—AGGREGATE Account of Assessments for

Appendix (V.)

22d March

Table with columns: Names of Townships, NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND, HOUSES, MILLS, and various assessment categories like 'Dogs over and above one for each farmer...' and 'Close Carriages with four wheels...'

In addition to the foregoing, Supplementary Rolls for special School

Table showing supplementary rolls for special schools, listing School Section No., names, and amounts in £ s. d.

the DISTRICT of NIAGARA, for the year 1847.

Appendix (V.)

22d March

Table with columns: Amount of Assessment, Amount of Tax at the rate of Three-farthings in the Pound for District purposes, Amount of Tax in addition for Lunatic Asylum, School Money, Tax on Wild Lands, Tax on Dogs, Additional Tax for Roads, Total amount to be collected, and Tax on Stills.

Taxes have been issued for the places and sums mentioned below.

Table showing taxes issued for various places, listing school sections and amounts in £ s. d.

CHAS. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace, Niagara District.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

No. 10.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the Rateable Property in the several

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.								MILLS.			SHOPS.		CATTLE.					
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Squared or hewed log, under two stories.		Additional fire-places.		Squared or hewed log, of two stories.		Additional fire-places.		Grist mills, by water, one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchant shops.	Stallions.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Young cattle from two to four years old.		
			£20	4	35	5	30	8	40	10										60	10	150	50	100	200	199	8	4	3	1
Waterloo.....	47834	37353	62	2	245	3	73	10	25	...	188	30	10	21	24	16	5	1219	783	2527	1142
Guelph.....	22241	16012	5	2	132	21	1	12	4	...	135	105	3	6	1	20	4	591	588	1045	388
Wilmot.....	39177	21214	38	...	42	...	28	...	3	...	23	...	2	1	13	13	4	549	746	1504	668
Woolwich.....	41459	12934	7	1	9	...	17	1	2	...	14	5	2	2	1	1	368	620	692	549	
Paslinch.....	32577	18259	3	...	30	8	...	2	1	...	3	6	2	1	6	2	1	368	835	1081	377
Erin.....	33046	11407	...	...	41	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	5	1	285	447	885	340
Eramosa.....	21618	10168	4	...	38	4	...	10	4	...	3	2	2	1	6	2	1	295	408	719	367
Nichol.....	15818	7927	...	...	39	8	...	4	3	...	10	2	2	4	5	6	1	230	384	548	293
Garafraza.....	18871	2469	...	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	57	235	289	151
Wellesley.....	...	5804	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	72	595	673	241
Peel.....	35856	1193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	235	276	109
Melancthon.....	1724	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	32	13
Amaranth.....	4013	627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	38	73	24
Holland.....	9658	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	69	71	23
Derby.....	4982	561	19	1	11	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	14	51	77	24
Sydenham.....	17746	2244	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	205	263	82
Sullivan.....	6964	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	66	28
Glennelg.....	9285	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	78	48
Bentick.....	8661	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	56	81	28
	358780	149792	145	6	593	49	121	13	62	13	379	150	26	37	68	73	20	4126	6421	10980	489

E. E.

Guelph, 31st December, 1847.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

Appendix (V.)
22d March.

Townships in the DISTRICT of WELLINGTON, for the year 1847.

CARRIAGES.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS.															
	Open carriages, four wheels.	Carriages and gigs, two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.	Distilleries.	Amount of Rateable Property.	One Penny per Judicial expenses.	One-eighth of a Penny per Pound, Asylum.	Four-fifths of a Penny per Acre on all uncultivated land. By-law of Municipal Council.	Dogs and Distilleries.	Roads and Bridges.	School Fund, to meet the Government Grant.	School Houses.	Total.	Total.		
														£	s. d.	£
£25	20	15			£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
0	3	117	5	104360	494	16	9	54	7	1	159	9	0	13	15	0
26	...	5	1	32547	218	19	...	27	7	4	74	2	9	18	15	0
1	...	15	1	49800	207	10	...	25	18	9	110	11	9	15	0	0
1	...	5	1	34375	143	4	6	17	18	0	138	4	0	4	15	0
1	...	1	...	36294	158	14	7	19	16	10	108	11	10	7	10	0
...	...	...	...	28660	119	8	5	14	18	6	110	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24748	103	2	4	12	17	9	72	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	20727	86	7	4	10	15	11	52	14	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9229	38	9	1	4	16	1	61	4	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	11175	46	11	3	5	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10151	42	5	11	5	9	1	119	10	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2048	12	12	7	1	11	6	19	2	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3194	13	6	3	1	13	3	32	3	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	4592	19	2	9	2	7	10	16	12	2	0	15	0
...	...	...	...	9016	37	11	4	4	16	5	59	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2542	10	11	10	1	6	6	23	4	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2911	12	2	8	1	10	4	30	19	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2915	12	3	...	1	10	4	28	17	5	...	...	...
23	3	144	9	£412273	1716	19	7	214	17	11	1216	15	9	59	15	0
														635	9	7
														1016	0	0
														300	3	0
														5160	0	10

THOMAS SAUNDERS,

Clerk of the Peace.

No. 11.—ABSTRACT of the Rateable Property in

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.										
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Log houses of one story, squared on one side.	Log houses of two stories, squared on two sides.	Framed houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed brick or stone houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mills, wrought by water, with only one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw mills.	Store-houses.	Merchants' shops.	Stud horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Hornet cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure only.	Carriages, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.
Blenheim	32681½	17096½	22	3	112	10	10	7	1	1	1	10	1	6	3	480	668	1224	232	18
Norwich	32662½	17739½	19	...	215	14	17	7	6	4	2	14	...	12	3	860	479	1669	569	...	1	41	
East Zorra	27827	7269	...	...	26	12	8	13	1	...	2	...	2	310	386	704	330	...	6	...	...	...
Burford	25579	16430½	3	...	194	17	18	11	...	1	9	...	2	619	400	1038	271	...	4	11	...	...
West Zorra	31960	6655½	...	...	51	...	5	3	8	2	1	3	...	5	320	411	857	435	...	2	...	...
West Oxford	13082½	7358½	6	...	137	13	38	33	7	8	4	4	10	1	11	1	353	128	691	187	...	36	
Oakland	3081	5940½	75	4	10	9	3	2	1	1	3	...	3	1	204	54	277	70	...	2	8
Dereham	28430½	6652½	3	...	44	8	3	4	5	2	1	1	6	...	2	1	294	366	717	438	...	3	
East Oxford	19286½	8328½	98	8	23	21	4	...	3	1	2	...	7	2	320	287	681	226	1	1	7
North Oxford	7765	2771½	...	...	26	2	3	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	94	117	270	70	...	...	...	...
Blandford	7853	3610½	...	...	47	20	16	38	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	117	194	299	96	...	1	9
Woodstock	29½	70½	...	...	47	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	5	49	...	...	...	...
Nissouri	32941½	9179½	2	...	21	3	4	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	315	414	896	428	...	...	...	2
Total	263172½	109103½	55	3	1093	111	163	161	40	17	20	11	64	2	62	15	4313	3909	9372	3352	1	9	143

A true Abstract of the Rateable Property in the District of Brock, taken from the Assess-
for the said year, dated the 26th day of January, 1848.

the DISTRICT of BROCK, for the year 1847.

Waggons kept for pleasure. Number of Dogs. Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers. Stills.	Total assessed value of the District.	Rate of One Penny an Acre on all Lands in the District for the general purposes thereof; under Bye- law of the Council of the District of Brock.			Rate for the support of the Indigent Sick in the Town- ships of East Oxford and Norwich; under a Bye-law of District Council.			Rate on Stills.	Rate on Quakers.	Rate levied to pay the Salaries of Common School Teachers for the District of Brock, for 1847.			Total to be collected for the service of the year 1847.													
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.										
...	42905	13	6	22	8	11½	207	9	2	1	...	0	...	112	4	5½	349	1	7							
...	54156	1	6	28	6	9½	210	0	2½	1	15	0	56	13	7	5	141	13	11½	438	14	6½				
...	21668	8	0	11	7	0½	146	4	8	1	15	0	...	1	56	15	2½	217	1	11	...	...		
...	42666	6	0	22	6	3½	175	0	9½	2	10	0	...	5	156	3	10¼	356	5	11½	...	...		
...	24392	10	0	12	4	11½	160	17	11½	1	0	0	...	5	101	13	2½	276	11	1½	...	...		
...	28910	14	10	15	2	3	85	3	7¼	2	5	0	...	15	75	11	3	178	19	1½	...	...		
...	14429	6	6	7	10	9½	37	11	8¼	1	10	0	...	...	45	4	8½	91	17	2½	...	...		
...	22378	17	0	11	13	6½	146	3	7½	1	10	0	...	...	70	1	3	233	8	5	...	...		
...	27134	8	8	13	12	9	115	1	5½	2	10	0	10	17	8	5	88	13	11½	231	0	9¼				
...	7894	10	0	4	2	5¾	43	18	0½	...	15	0	...	...	32	17	0½	81	12	6½	...	...		
...	11864	5	6	6	4	0	47	7	0	3	10	0	...	...	31	0	0	88	1	0	...	...		
...	3781	11	6	1	19	9½	7	9½	1	0	0	...	...	...	7	19	2	11	6	9	...	...		
...	25639	10	0	13	8	9½	175	10	0¼	...	15	0	...	5	106	16	3	296	15	0½	...	...		
47	87	10	8	£327822	3	0	170	8	4½	1550	15	0¼	21	15	0	67	11	3	40s.	£5	1026	14	4	2843	17	0¼

ment Lists for the year 1847, as returned to my Office by the several Assessors for the said District

W. LAPENOTIERE,
Clerk of the Peace for the District of Brock.

Appendix (V.)
22d March

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No. 12.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessments

NAMES OF TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS:	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.						
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed timber on two sides, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Grist m'ls, wrought by water, with only one pair of stones.	Add onal pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Store-houses.	Merchants' shops.	Stud horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	
Town of London	1341	3	1	516	83	343	127	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	1			
Township of London.....	66389	22713	10	145	12	11	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5			
do Yarmouth.....	40964	26246	1	426	41	71	41	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	19	2		
do Southwold.....	37304	19608		304	3	11	8	2		3	1	2			7	1			
do Westminster.....	40563	20433	21	217	17	21	27	16	4	3	2	2				2			
do Malahide.....	32687	15159		163		8		2		6	1	15			7	1			
do Bayham.....	31985	11634	1	204	8	21	13	1		3	1	27			2	9	3		
do Delaware.....	9494	2431	2	76	3	11	6	2		1	1	2			1	6	1		
do Lobo.....	30072	6750	22	46	6	1		2		3	1	9							
do Carradoc.....	28528	6776	4	28	6	4	5			1	1	1					3		
do Ekfrid.....	19034	3718		11	4					1		2							
do Mosa.....	22071	4803	12	37	11	4	6			1		3			4	1			
do Adelaide.....	20126	3984	4	10		1	1			1		1			4	1			
do Metcalfe.....	16029	2170	1							1		1			1				
do Aldborough.....	13881	4457		23	1					1		2			1	1	1		
do Dunwich.....	29144	3794	2	49	10	4	6			2		1			1	1	1		
do Dorchester, N. and South. }	37272	9183	4	93	6	5	9			2		11				1	2		
do Williams.....	20514	3285		1	1					1	2	2							
Total amount.....	496057	168485	87	2350	212	516	254	62	8	41	18	92	12	83	26				

Clerk of the Peace Office,
London, 1st August, 1847.

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of the LONDON DISTRICT, for the year 1847.

Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Curlicles, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers.	Number of Dogs.	TAX.		Amount of valuation of Property assessed, not including Lands.	Amount of valuation of Property assessed, including Lands.	Amount of Rate imposed by a By-law of Municipal Council, of One Penny on all rateable Property, except Land.	Amount of Rate imposed by a By-law of Municipal Council, of One Penny per Acre on all Land.	Rate imposed by 4 and 5 Vic., Chap. 2., on all Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, claiming exemption from Militia duty.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
209	10	391	6	2	47	1	1				42301	0	0	41041	0	0	171	4	5
1005	525	1982	600		7	1	5	19			61889	1	0	25776	0	0	107	7	10
960	639	1951	684		24		50	48			80377	14	10	45749	0	0	191	14	4
680	537	1436	449		1	1	14	37			53452	11	0	24530	0	0	109	12	11
795	531	501	485		6		3	34			52949	6	6	24405	0	0	101	13	9
585	345	1156	324				2	5			41738	10	6	20266	0	0	84	8	0
515	383	946	425		20		2	12			41970	6	0	23986	0	0	99	18	6
127	146	318	55		2		20	13			12653	11	0	8327	0	0	34	12	11
284	337	804	323				10	4			23229	1	0	10433	0	0	43	9	8
175	367	655	287		1		4	3			19846	14	4	7373	0	0	30	14	5
157	281	466	265		2						12601	18	0	5080	0	0	21	3	4
184	203	564	197					6			17183	8	0	7916	0	0	32	19	11
125	236	377	325					6			13411	15	0	5416	0	0	22	11	4
54	207	297	198					3			8458	2	0	2869	0	0	11	19	1
133	207	347	230					112			12157	4	0	4934	0	0	20	10	4
115	185	380	294					4			15857	6	0	6223	0	0	30	2	6
336	476	976	279		3		1	22			30333	5	0	13686	0	0	57	0	5
93	252	432	375					1			11287	16	0	3882	0	0	16	3	6
6532	6019	13979	5806	2	112	4	94	18		329	£551788	10	2	271892	0	0	1187	3	1
																	2784	7	6

AGGREGATE Assessments for the LONDON DISTRICT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS.	Rate imposed by 3rd Vic., Cap.9, of Five Shillings on each Still.			Amount added to pay for building the Gaol, as authorised by Act of Parliament, avoiding fractions.			One-eighth of a Penny is added towards the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, directed by Act of Parliament, avoiding fractions.			Rate imposed by a By-law of the Municipal Council, for the maintenance of Common Schools in the District.			Rate imposed by a By-law of the Municipal Council on Dogs.			Rate imposed by a By-law of the District Council, for the support of infirm and destitute persons in the Township of Yarmouth; for One year.			Total amount to be collected for 1847.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town of London.....				58	15	3	22	17	6							258	4	10			
Township of London.....	1	5	6	86	1	10	32	14	0	129	13	2	4	15	0	733	9	3			
do Yarmouth.....	0	15	0	111	0	0	42	1	11	167	5	3	12	0	0	95	12	6	899	3	4
do Southwold.....	0	10	0	73	19	8	27	18	6	111	8	0	9	5	0				569	16	4
do Westminster.....	0	10	0	74	3	0	27	16	6	110	4	10	8	10	0				576	8	5
do Malahide.....				57	14	8	22	2	9	87	0	7	1	5	0				451	7	5
do Bayham.....				58	1	11	21	19	3	87	3	9	3	0	0				451	18	8
do Delaware.....	0	5	0	17	11	8	6	4	10	26	8	5	3	5	0				138	1	1
do Lobo.....				32	3	8	12	2	2	46	5	11	1	0	0				290	11	0
do Carradoc.....	0	5	0	27	11	6	10	9	5	41	9	0	0	15	0				258	6	4
do Ekfrid.....				17	7	5	0	12	4	26	1	0	0	0	0				166	0	2
do Mosa.....	0	5	0	23	12	11	8	19	7	35	13	10	1	10	0				215	1	0
do Adelaide.....	0	5	0	18	9	9	7	0	2	27	13	6	1	10	0				178	0	4
do Metcalfe.....				11	13	9	4	7	8	17	8	8	0	15	0				125	15	9
do Aldborough.....				16	17	6	6	5	10	24	17	4	27	15	0				173	1	4
do Dunwich.....				25	2	0	9	9	4	37	10	11	1	0	0				254	6	0
do Dorchester, N. and South.....	0	5	0	41	18	10	15	18	4	62	18	0	5	10	0				377	1	2
do Williams.....	0	5	0	15	12	2	5	17	3	20	14	2	0	5	0				157	11	10
Total amount.....	£4	10	0	767	17	6	290	17	4	1061	16	4	82	0	0	95	12	6	6274	4	3

JOHN B. ASKIN,

Clerk of the Peace, London District.

No. 13.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment, Valuation of Property, and Amount of Rates to be collected in the HURON DISTRICT, for the year 1847.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.										MILLS.			SHOPS.			
	Number of acres in each separate lot or parcel of land.	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Square or hewed timber, on two sides, of one story.		Square or hewed timber, on two sides, of two stories.		Frame houses of one story.		Brick or stone houses of one story.		Frame, brick or stone houses of two stories.		Grist mills, wrought by water, with only one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Store-houses.	Merchant shops.		
				£20	4	30	8	35	5	40	10	60	10						150	50	100	200	200
Ashfield.....	6652	5893	759										1	2		1	1	1		
Biddulph.....	30210	27785	2425	4	1	1	1	2												1
Blanshard.....	30471½	27324	3147½					4		1				2				1		6
Colborne.....	13723	11720	2003	2				2	2				3					4		
Downie.....	35405½	30038	5367½	8				7										1		3
Ellice.....	18073½	14964½	3108½	4				4	1				8	2		1	1	4		
Fullarton.....	21334	19608	1726	2				1					1					3		
Goderich Town.....				7	2	2	7	62	22	6	1	49	47					1		14
Goderich Township.....	36017½	28710½	7307	29	1			12		6	1	6	3	1	1	4				1
Hullett.....	5638	4950	688	4	1	1	1			1	1					1				1
Hibbert.....	5450	5124	326	1																
Hay.....	3417	2843	574	1				1	1			1	3							1
Logan.....	5303	4821	482	4				1												1
M'Killop.....	8499	7092	1407	4		1		3		1										1
M'Gillivray.....	17717	15752	1965	15	3			1												
North Easthope.....	35071½	27068½	8002½	1		1		7	1			10	1	1				1		2
South Easthope.....	18622½	13473½	5149	3		3		5				6	1					2		2
Stanley.....	22719	20201½	2717½	4	1	2		5	1			2	1	1		2				1
Stephen.....	5550	4624	926	1				3												1
Tuckersmith.....	19107	15507	3600	13		2	3	5		3		2	2	2	2	1				1
Usborne.....	7550	6352	1198	2	1	2	1	1				2		1		1				1
Wawanosh.....	4720	4258	462																	
	351251½	288110½	53341	109	10	17	13	126	28	18	3	93	62	11	5	29		10		29

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Goderich, 21st September, 1847.

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AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment, &c.,

of the HURON DISTRICT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES OR TOWNSHIPS.	CATTLE.				CARRIAGES.				DOGS.		Amount of valuation of Property assessed, 59 George III., Chap. 7; 4 and 5 Victoria, Chap. 9.				
	Stud horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, or other carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries or stills.		Each single dog (above one, exempt for farm purposes), liable to be taxed.	Each additional dog above the first, liable to be taxed.		
	£199	8	4	3	1	100	25	20	15	5s.	1s3d	2s6d	£	s.	d.
Ashfield		2	72	108	32						1		2977	13	3
Biddulph		66	105	255	169						3		10256	3	9
Blanshard		27	305	468	149						14		13702	3	6
Colborne	1	36	161	234	85						5		6965	6	3
Downie		90	378	481	210						161	1	16375	5	9
Ellice		63	191	231	92						2		9480	10	3
Fullarton		24	231	201	88						1		8039	17	0
Goderich Town		65	3	99	6	8			1		46	9	10258	10	0
Goderich Township		169	359	570	194	3	1	1		1	20	4	20297	2	0
Hullett	1	11	62	62	46								2917	0	0
Hibbert		2	42	65	34						1		1733	17	3
Hay		14	46	72	40	1					1		2169	13	3
Logan		10	63	78	19						1	4	2526	15	3
M'Killop		33	104	139	100						9		4377	19	3
M'Gillivray	1	50	154	221	105								7445	8	0
North Easthope		173	428	509	223						20	3	20024	2	6
South Easthope	1	115	240	367	160						7		12539	3	9
Stanley		50	212	316	150						8	1	10068	8	6
Stephen	1	19	67	95	63						2		3143	8	6
Tuckersmith	1	72	218	329	227						1		11042	3	0
Usborne	1	33	86	144	86			1					4535	11	9
Wawanosh		1	69	54	32							6	1791	19	6
	7	1125	3596	5098	2310		13	1	2	9	312	31	£182718	2	3

Certified to be truly compiled from the Assessment Lists filed of record in this

Amount of valuation of Property, not Land.	Rate of Five-twentieths of a Penny per Acre, on all Lands liable to be taxed, for the support of Common Schools. By-law, chapter 21, District Council, passed February, 1847.			Rate of Five-twentieths of a Penny per Pound, on all other Rateable or Personal Property, for the support of Common Schools. By-law, chapter 21, District Council, passed February, 1847.			Rate of Five-twentieths of a Penny per Acre, on all Lands liable to be taxed, for the payment of the District Debt. By-law, chapter 21, District Council, passed February, 1847.			Rate of Five-twentieths of a Penny per Pound, on all other Rateable or Personal Property, for the payment of the District Debt. By-law, chapter 21, District Council, passed February, 1847.			Rate of One-twentieth of a Penny per Acre, on all Lands liable to be taxed, for defraying the expense of the Administration of Justice. By-law, chap. 21, District Council, passed February, 1847.			Rate of One- twentieth of a Penny per Pound, on all other Personal and Rateable Property, for defraying the expense of the Ad- ministration of Justice. By-law, chapter 21, District Council, passed February, 1847.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1010	0	0	6	18	8½	1	1	10½	6	18	8½	1	1	10½	1	7	9½	
2274	0	0	31	19	4½	2	7	6½	31	9	4½	2	7	6½	6	5	11	
5089	0	0	31	14	10½	5	2	11	31	14	10½	5	2	11	6	7	3	
2618	0	0	14	5	10½	2	14	6½	14	5	10½	2	14	6½	2	17	2½	
4990	0	0	36	17	6½	5	3	11½	36	17	6½	5	3	11½	7	7	7	
3378	0	0	18	16	7½	3	10	4½	18	16	7½	3	10	4½	3	15	3½	
2392	0	0	22	4	5½	2	9	10	22	4	5½	2	9	10	4	9	0	
10254	0	0				10	13	7½				10	13	7½				
7246	0	0	37	10	4½	7	11	5	37	10	4½	7	11	5	7	10	1	
1239	0	0	5	17	5½	1	5	9½	5	17	5½	1	5	9½	1	3	6	
433	0	0	5	13	6½	0	9	0½	5	13	6½	0	9	0½	1	2	8½	
1027	0	0	3	11	2½	1	1	4½	3	11	2½	1	1	4½	0	14	3	
1080	0	0	5	10	6	1	2	6	5	10	6	1	2	6	1	2	1	
1552	0	0	8	17	0½	1	12	4	8	17	0½	1	12	4	1	15	5	
2330	0	0	18	9	1½	2	8	1½	18	9	1½	2	8	1½	3	13	9½	
6606	0	0	36	10	10½	6	17	7½	36	10	10½	6	17	7½	7	6	1½	
4695	0	0	19	8	3½	4	17	9½	19	8	3½	4	17	9½	3	17	7½	
3350	0	0	23	13	4½	3	9	9½	23	13	4½	3	9	9½	4	14	8½	
1292	0	0	5	15	7½	1	6	11	5	15	7½	1	6	11	1	3	1½	
4340	0	0	19	18	0½	4	10	5	19	18	0½	4	10	5	3	19	7½	
2067	0	0	7	17	3½	2	3	0½	7	17	3½	2	3	0½	1	11	5½	
478	0	0	4	18	4	0	9	11½	4	18	4	0	9	11½	0	19	8	
£69770	0	0	365	18	8½	72	10	10½	365	18	8½	72	10	10½	73	4	2	
															14	13	1	

Office, and the Collectors Rolls of the Huron District, for the year 1847.

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AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment, &c., in the HURON DISTRICT, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES or TOWNSHIPS	Rate of One Halfpenny per Acre, on all Lands liable to be taxed, for the payment of the District Officers' Salaries, and the repairs of Roads and Bridges. By- law, chapter 21, District Council, passed February, 1847.			Rate of One Halfpenny per Pound, on all other Rateable Property, for the payment of District Officers' Salaries, and the repairs of Roads and Bridges. By-law, chapter 21, District Council, passed Feb., 1847.			Rate of One-eighth of a Penny per Pound, for Lunatic Asylum. 2 Victoria, chapter 11.			Local Rates for Common Schools. 9 Victoria, chapter 20.			Local Rate for the relief of the Indigent. 9 Victoria, chapter 40.			Total Amount to be collected by the Collector for 1847		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Ashfield.....	13	17	2½	2	3	4	1	11	1½	.....	.....	.....	35	6	3½
Biddulph.....	62	18	9	4	14	9	5	10	1½	.....	.....	.....	147	17	1½
Blanshard.....	63	9	9½	10	5	10	7	2	4½	.....	.....	.....	162	19	0½
Colborne.....	28	11	9½	5	9	1	3	13	11½	29	19	7½	25	15	2½			
Downie.....	73	15	2½	10	7	11	8	9	9½	33	10	4½	.....	.....	.....
Ellice.....	37	13	1¾	7	0	9	5	0	7	.....	.....	.....	99	14	3
Fullarton.....	44	8	11	4	19	8	4	5	2	31	6	3½	.....	.....	.....
Goderich Town.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7	3	5	7	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich Township.....	75	0	8¾	15	2	9½	10	11	9½	.....	.....	.....	201	19	5¾
Hullett.....	11	14	11	2	11	7½	1	10	9	.....	.....	.....	31	12	6¼
Hibbert.....	11	7	1	0	18	0½	0	19	6½	.....	.....	.....	26	15	7¼
Hay.....	7	2	4½	2	2	9½	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	20	13	4¼
Logan.....	11	0	11½	2	5	0	1	6	11	.....	.....	.....	29	16	8¼
M'Killop.....	17	14	1¾	3	4	8	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	46	17	3
M'Gillivray.....	36	18	2½	4	16	3	3	17	7	.....	.....	.....	91	10	0
North Easthope.....	73	1	5	13	15	3	10	8	8	.....	.....	.....	194	8	11½
South Easthope.....	38	16	0½	9	15	7½	6	10	8½	.....	.....	.....	109	0	8
Stanley.....	47	6	7½	6	19	7	5	4	11½	.....	.....	.....	119	18	9¾
Stephen.....	11	11	3	2	13	10	1	12	9	.....	.....	.....	32	4	1
Tuckersmith.....	39	16	1½	9	0	10	5	15	2	.....	.....	.....	109	1	8¾
Usborne.....	15	14	7	4	6	1½	2	7	2	.....	.....	.....	44	12	6
Wawanosh.....	9	16	8	0	19	11	0	18	10½	32	16	0¼	.....	.....	.....
£731	15	10½	145	0	11	95	15	0¾	127	12	4	25	15	2½	2115	17	5	

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

MESSAGE

From HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, transmitting Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Emigration of last year.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying copies of Despatches from her Majesty's Secretary of State, relative to the Emigration of last year.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 21st March 1848.

SCHEDULE of DESPATCHES accompanying the Governor General's Message to the Legislative Assembly of the 21st March 1848.

NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.
142	1847. 1 Dec.	In reply to Addresses on the Subject of the Emigration of 1847. With a Report from the Emigration Commissioners.
	11 Dec.	Respecting Surgeons for Emigrant Ships.
147	20 "	With Copies of Letters from the Irish Agents of Lord Palmerston and others.
149	27 "	With Letter from Dr. Collins.
165	1848. 2 Feb.	With Report from Emigration Commissioners on the case of the Emigrant Ship <i>Virginus</i> .
172	22 "	With Copy of a further Letter, relative to the Emigrants from Lord Palmerston's Irish Estates.

(Copy.)

No. 142.

DOWNING STREET,
1st December, 1847.

My Lord,

I have purposely deferred answering your Despatches of the 28th of June and the 13th July, transmitting addresses to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, and from the Corporation of Montreal, on the subject of the Immigration into Canada of the present year, until the termination of the season for Emigration had enabled me carefully to review all that has taken place during its progress.

I have now to inform your Lordship that I have had the honour of laying those addresses before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive them very graciously; and I have further to instruct your Lordship to acquaint the public bodies from which these addresses proceed, that, in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, Her confidential servants have most anxiously applied themselves to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet the just wishes therein expressed—by guarding, so far as human precautions may avail to do so, against the recurrence of calamities so deeply to be deplored as those which, during the year now about to close, have befallen not only the Emigrants who have left our shores, but through them, the inhabitants of the British North American Colonies.

I need scarcely assure your Lordship that these calamities, as described in your Despatches and in the public journals of the Colony, have caused to us most sincere and lively sorrow; but, upon looking back at the melancholy history of these sufferings, it is at least some consolation to us to reflect, that they do not appear to have been produced or aggravated by our measures, or by our having neglected any precautions it was in our power to adopt. It is no slight gratification to us now to remember that, strongly as we were urged in the beginning of the present year to take measures for carrying Emigration from Ireland to a much greater extent than that to which it could naturally attain, and to increase the multitudes who flocked unaided to America, by providing at the public expense for the conveyance across the Atlantic of a large additional number of those who were anxious thus to fly from distress in Ireland, we steadily refused to do this, and abstained from giving any artificial stimulus to the tide of Emigration, while, at the same time, we took such precautions as were in our power to mitigate, as far as possible, the sufferings to which we foresaw that even this spontaneous Emigration would most probably give rise.

As it is highly important that the people of Canada should clearly understand, both what were the measures which Her Majesty's Government really adopted in order to meet the difficulties which were anticipated from the Emigration of so large a body of persons from Ireland, and also why those measures were not carried further, I have called upon the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to draw up a Report (not for my own information, but for that of your Lordship and of the public both at home and in the Colonies,) explaining fully the policy which had been pursued, and the obstacles which stood in the way of any more effectual interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of averting those calamities which have unfortunately occurred. I have now the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a copy of the Report which, in compliance with the instructions I had conveyed to them, has been furnished to me by the Commissioners. In this very able document your Lordship will find it to be shown that it would have been practically impossible—and that, if possible, it would have been inhuman and unjust—to have interfered by any exercise of the authority of the Legislature, or of the Executive Government, to detain at home the multitudes who, during the past year, have endeavoured to escape from misery and starvation by emigrating from Ireland to America; and also that the Emigration of so large a number of persons who had previously suffered so severely from the consequences of that visitation with which it had pleased Providence to afflict us, inevitably led to the breaking out of disease, which could not be prevented from spreading itself from the Emigrants to the inhabitants of the Colonies to which they flocked. The latter have, however, in this respect, only suffered in common with Liverpool and various other places in Great Britain, to which the natives of Ireland have brought the fever which raged in that country. I need scarcely inform you that the

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evils to which these towns have been exposed from the Immigration from Ireland of vast numbers of persons suffering from destitution and disease have been most serious, and have been the subject of very great complaint. It has been beyond the power of either the Executive Government or of Parliament to prevent the effects of the calamity by which Ireland has been visited from being severely felt in other parts of the British Empire on both sides of the Atlantic.

I must refer you to the Report itself for the facts and reasonings upon which are founded these conclusions as to the past, and I now proceed to the more important question, as to what are the measures which, from the experience of the present year, may be considered best adapted to improve the mode of conducting Emigration for the future. Upon this subject, after having maturely considered the different suggestions of the Commissioners, I am not of opinion that it would be sufficient to accomplish the object in view, that Parliament should pass a new Passengers' Act, enforcing the various additional regulations which they have proposed. It may be expedient that the Passengers' Act should be thus amended, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail very carefully to consider whether any proposal to that effect should be submitted to Parliament, but I am of opinion that, even if this should be done, it would not supersede the necessity of other measures which may best be adopted in the Colonies. Looking to the results of the Emigration, not only of the present, but of former years, it will be found that the health and comfort of Emigrants during their voyage depend less upon the regulations established by law, than upon the care and humanity of those by whom their conveyance is undertaken. When the owners and masters of ships, and the brokers to whom Emigrants apply for passages, have exerted themselves to perform their several duties effectively, and in the spirit of the existing law, the regulations of that law have proved sufficient to protect Emigrants from any serious amount of suffering, except that arising from the attacks of disease, against which it was impossible to guard. On the other hand, it is equally proved by experience, that it is extremely difficult to ensure, by detailed regulations enforced by penalties, that treatment of Emigrants which is necessary in crowded ships in order to prevent their health from being injured. The most perfect rules which could be devised with regard to the maintenance on board of Emigrant ships of proper ventilation, cleanliness, and regularity, would be of little avail, unless in each ship there were placed some public officer to see that they were obeyed; and this, I need hardly observe, the very large number of ships employed in this trade would render practically impossible. Hence, it seems to follow that, while some general regulations, the breach of which can easily be detected and punished, may with great advantage be established by law, the requisite attention to the health and comfort of Emigrants may best be secured by making it the obvious pecuniary interest of those by whom their conveyance to the Colonies is undertaken, that they should arrive without having suffered from sickness. Nor does it appear difficult to devise the means by which this may be accomplished—a very simple alteration of the Colonial Law under the authority of which the Emigration Tax is levied would answer the purpose. I would suggest for the consideration of yourself and of your Council, that the Provincial Legislature might with great advantage be invited to enact that, in case a ship is placed in Quarantine for more than such a brief specified period as would merely suffice for observation or cleansing, the tax on every Emigrant on board should be doubled, and that, if de-

tained so long that the double tax would not cover the consequent expenditure, the surplus shall also be charged to the ship, provided that the whole amount levied on this account is not to exceed the rate of £1 per head.

The enactment of a law of this kind would render it so manifestly the interest of the owners and masters of ships to avoid receiving on board, passengers labouring under infectious diseases, and to enforce the cleanliness, ventilation, and attention to diet, on which the health of large bodies of persons at sea so entirely depends; and so much is in the power of those whose interests would thus be engaged in preventing abuse, that such a measure would supersede the necessity of a multitude of minute regulations which it would be extremely difficult to enforce. The same principle might also be applied in attempting to check another evil, which has been the subject of much and of just complaint. I observe it is stated in the Reports now before me that there have arrived, both in Canada and in New Brunswick, during the present season, a large number of persons totally destitute, and at the same time, incapable of labour; and that a considerable burthen is likely to be thrown upon both Provinces by the maintenance of Emigrants of this description, consisting of widows and children, and of the aged and infirm. It is impossible to deny the justice with which the Colonies complain of this burthen, and in order that they may not in future be exposed to it, I am of opinion that it would form a very proper provision in any new law to be enacted by the Provincial Legislature that, in every case in which the local authorities of the port at which an Emigrant ship arrived saw reason to apprehend that any of the Emigrants might become a burthen upon the Colony, they should be empowered to require from the captain, before the vessel should be permitted to clear out on her return voyage, security for the repayment of any expense which might thus become necessary on account of such Emigrants within one year after their arrival. This would be a provision somewhat similar to that which exists in the law of New York upon this subject; but that law requires the master of a ship to give security for all his passengers, at the same time giving him the option of avoiding this obligation by paying one dollar a-head as commutation money, and practically this payment is always preferred. The effect, consequently, of this arrangement is merely to impose an additional Emigrant Tax of a dollar a-head, without giving to the ship-owner any motive for preferring passengers likely to be able to maintain themselves by their own labour to those who are not so. It would be advisable, in order to discourage the introduction of helpless paupers into Canada, that the ship-owner should be required to give security only for those of his passengers who might obviously come under this description, but that, on the other hand, he should only be entitled to avoid this obligation by the payment of 10s. a-head on all such Emigrants. Should it be considered that it would be found practically difficult for the local authorities to determine in what cases to call for this security from the masters of ships, the object in view might be partially attained by imposing an additional tax of 5s. upon women and children, and men appearing to be sixty years of age and upwards. I am aware that an indiscriminate increase of the tax upon women and children would be less directly calculated to attain the end in view than the regulation I have first suggested, and it might not be altogether free from objection, still I am of opinion that such an increase of tax, without at all preventing able-bodied Emigrants from carrying with them their wives and children, would tend to discourage the arrival of too large a proportion of the class of Emi-

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grants most likely to become chargeable to the Province, while, looking to the purposes to which the money raised by the tax is applied, it would be only reasonable that, as being the most likely to become chargeable, such Emigrants should pay more than others.

With a similar object, I should suggest that the tax otherwise payable should further be doubled in respect of all Emigrants who should arrive later in the season than the 1st of September, and should be trebled on those arriving later than the 1st of October in each year. There is no doubt that the arrival of Emigrants so late in the season greatly increases the probability of their becoming a burthen on the Province during the winter, and the tax to which they are liable should be augmented in proportion.

It might also be expedient to add a clause imposing a penalty upon the ship, if it should appear that during the voyage the passengers had not been supplied with a proper amount of provisions. You will find it explained in the enclosed Report, that the ration of bread which the Act of Parliament requires to be supplied to Emigrants by the master of the ship was not intended to be their only food, but that, in the scarcity of last year, many of those who embarked for America were induced to trust entirely to the ships' provisions, which afford by no means a sufficient allowance for the maintenance of health. It would therefore seem highly expedient that, in any Provincial Act which may be passed, the masters of Emigrant ships should be required to take care that their passengers should either put on board a stock of provisions for themselves, or that such an addition should be made from the ships' stores to the ration of bread now required by law, as to guard against the consequences of an inadequate allowance of food.

The enactment of such a law as I have now described would be calculated to relieve the Province, both by diminishing the expenses which would be likely to be thrown upon it on account of the Emigrants who arrived, and also by increasing the amount of the tax now levied upon them, and applicable to these expenses. To such a measure, therefore—not carrying the restrictions to be imposed upon vessels engaged in this trade further than I have suggested—Her Majesty's confidential servants would be prepared to advise that Her Majesty should assent; but I must remind you that, while it is proper, for the reasons I have stated, that some such regulations as I have recommended should be enforced, the true interest of the Province, no less than that of this Country, requires that these regulations should not, by their over-severity, throw needless obstructions in the way of an intercourse between the Queen's dominions on this and on the opposite side of the Atlantic, which is of the utmost importance to both. Not only has Emigration been the means of adding largely, in the last twenty years, to the industrious population, and therefore to the wealth, of Canada, but also it is to be recollected that the profit derived from the conveyance of Emigrants in the outward voyage enables the ships which carry them to bring back the produce of Canada at a much cheaper rate than would otherwise be possible. With regard, therefore, to any bill for the regulation of Emigrant ships which may be tendered for your acceptance by the other branches of the Provincial Legislature, it will be your duty carefully to consider its provisions before you assent to it, and to decline doing so, if you shall judge that it is of too rigorous a character. It is the more indispensable that you should perform this duty with caution

and with firmness, on account of the obvious inconvenience which would arise from its being necessary that Her Majesty should disallow an Act upon this subject to which your own assent had been given, while at the same time it would be impossible that Her Majesty should be advised to permit an Act imposing needless or improper restrictions upon so important a trade to remain in force. I should further recommend that the operation of any Act of this description should be limited to two years; this would remove much of the difficulty of permitting it to continue in force, if it should contain any provisions of a questionable character. I have also to instruct you, if any such Act shall be passed, to forward it to me by the very earliest opportunity, in order that Her Majesty's final decision may be pronounced upon it with the least possible delay.

Before I close this despatch, I have only further to direct your Lordship, in bringing this most important subject under the consideration of your Council and of the Legislature, to remind them that, although the enactment of such a law as I have suggested might be of great service in checking abuses, and preventing the recurrence, with the same intensity as before, of the evils which have just been so seriously felt as arising from Emigration, it would do nothing towards the accomplishment of such an improvement, as I believe to be no less practicable than it is desirable, in the existing mode of settling upon the soil of Canada the host of Emigrants which annually lands in her ports. Upon this subject I have, in former Despatches, so fully stated my views, that it is only necessary for me now to repeat my firm conviction, that there is nothing in the situation of Canada which renders it impossible, by judicious regulations, to provide for the occupation of her vacant territory in a regular and systematic manner, instead of leaving this to be effected, as heretofore, by the desultory and too often ill-directed efforts of individuals. The saving of labour and of capital which would result from such a system would cause the increase of the numbers of her inhabitants by Emigration to be the means of advancing the Province yet more rapidly in wealth and in civilization. The powers necessary for establishing such a system are by the Constitution of Canada vested in her own Legislature and people: to them, therefore, I must commit the consideration of the subject, only assuring them, through your Lordship, that any measures they may adopt for this purpose will meet with the best encouragement which it is in Her Majesty's power to afford.

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

Governor General The Right Honourable
The EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy)

DOWNING STREET,
11th December, 1847.

My Lord,

With reference to the question which has been so frequently suggested, whether every ship conveying 100 passengers to North America should be required by law to be provided with a Surgeon, I have the honour to acquaint you that, with a view to obtain some authentic evidence on the point—whether or not such a rule could rarely be carried out in practice, I applied to the principal Medical Institutions in the United Kingdom to favour me with their opinion whether the required number of duly qualified

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Surgeons could be found at a moderate charge to the ship-owners. The enclosed Return of the number of Surgeons who would have been required in the first three quarters of this year was transmitted to those Institutions for their information, but with a statement, that it was not probable that in future years Emigration would be carried on to the same extent as in the season just concluded.

I now send you the replies received from the principal Colleges in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a report made to me respecting them by the Emigration Commissioners. It seems to me apparent from these documents that it would not be practicable, without often arresting Emigration and entailing great confusion, to render the employment of a Surgeon in passenger ships to North America compulsory by law.

I trust also that the enactment, by the Provincial Legislature, of a law in accordance with the suggestions contained in my Despatch to your Lordship of the 1st December, (No. 142,) may give to the owners and masters of Emigrant ships so strong an interest in adopting all the precautions in their power for preserving the health of the passengers, that no practical evil may result from not enforcing the employment of a Surgeon on board such ships.

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

Governor General The Right Honourable
The EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
&c., &c., &c.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

Number of Vessels from the under-mentioned ports between January and June, 1847, which carried 100 Statute Adults and upwards, and which therefore would have required a Surgeon, if the law on that subject had extended to North America.

FIRST QUARTER.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	TOTAL.
London .....	...	...	2	2
Liverpool	15	30	69	114
Plymouth	1	...	2	3
Glasgow and Greenock .....	...	...	4	4
Dublin .....	...	...	3	3
Belfast .....	...	3	5	8
Londonderry .....	...	...	5	5
Sligo and Outports .....	...	...	2	2
Limerick .....	...	...	...	...
Cork .....	...	...	4	4
Waterford and New Ross .....	...	1	...	1
Baltimore .....	...	...	...	...
Galway .....	...	1	4	5
	16.	35	100	151

SECOND QUARTER.

	April.	May.	June	TOTAL.
London	5	9	9	23
Liverpool	78	73	38	189
Plymouth	1	1	1	3
Glasgow and Greenock	6	5	5	16
Dublin	7	10	8	25
Belfast	13	11	6	30
Londonderry	14	11	7	32
Sligo and Outports	11	14	9	34
Limerick	12	19	3	34
Cork	20	16	10	46
Waterford and New Ross	6	16	4	26
Baltimore	2	1	...	3
Galway	5	3	2	10
	180	189	102	471
First Three Months				151
Total				622

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

College of Surgeons,
Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 18th Nov., 1847.

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Sir,

In reply to the inquiry addressed by The Honourable the Secretary for the Colonies to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in reference to the expediency of an amendment in the Passengers' Act, so as to compel every ship carrying 100 passengers to British North America to be provided with a Surgeon, "Whether an adequate number of duly qualified Surgeons could be found to undertake this duty at a moderate charge to the shipowners?"

The President having submitted the same to the Council of the College, together with a table shewing the number of vessels which sailed from the principal ports of the United Kingdom during the present year, is desired to express their doubt whether the entire number of duly qualified Surgeons required could be obtained for the year 1848; but, as regards the contingent required for English ports, viz., 334, the Council are of opinion that for the service of the year 1849 (if not for that next ensuing) the required number might be found of Surgeons competent to undertake this duty, provided the return of the Surgeon to this country were guaranteed without delay and free of cost, and what the Council would deem a sufficient remuneration were secured to him.

(Signed) BENJ. TRAVERS,
President of Royal College of
Surgeons of England.

BENJ. HAWES, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Department.

(Enclosure, No. 3.)

Apothecaries' Hall, 5th Nov. 1847.

Sir,

I have conferred with my colleagues on the subject of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and I am enabled to report to you, for Lord Grey's information, that it is our unanimous opinion that, as respects ships leaving the ports of England for British North America, and carrying 100 passengers, an adequate number of duly qualified medical practitioners would be found to serve on board such ships at a moderate charge to the ship-owners.

In submitting this opinion to Lord Grey, I am requested by my colleagues to state, that having regard to the nature of the duties which the medical practitioners serving on board such ships will be called upon to discharge, it is essential for the protection of the passengers, many of whom are women and children, that such practitioner should have given evidence of his competency to practise medicine as well as surgery; and we are satisfied that an adequate number of practitioners, possessing both a medical and surgical qualification, would be found without difficulty, who would undertake the duty at a moderate charge to the ship-owners.

The Society have no reason whatever to doubt that an adequate number of duly qualified medical practitioners would be found to undertake the duty in question on board of ships leaving the ports of

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Scotland and Ireland; but the Society's experience does not enable them to express a decided opinion with respect to those parts of the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

EDWARD BEAN,
Master.

B. HAWES, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Department.

(Enclosure, No. 4.)

Edinburgh, 13th Oct., 1847.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, requesting, on the part of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, my opinion whether an adequate number of duly qualified medical men could be found to undertake, at a moderate charge to the ship-owners, the duty of Surgeons to the Emigrant ships between this country and North America.

In reply, I beg to state to his Lordship my fears that an adequate number of Surgeons could not be obtained for this purpose at the present time.

It is, I apprehend, in a very great measure to the youngest members of the profession that the ship-owners could have to look for medical officers. But during the last fifteen years, the number of medical students in Great Britain and Ireland has rapidly decreased so much, that minor situations, in private as well as public professional practice, are now filled up with far greater difficulty than only a few years ago; and this difficulty, which I have myself experienced when referred to from parties in country districts on several late occasions, must, in my opinion, go on increasing still farther for some time to come.

My position as Professor in the University enables me at all events to say, that the medical students of this city, including both those of the University and those attached to the extra-academic Medical School, consist, in a very great measure, of young men to whom, at the conclusion of their studies, the appointment of Surgeon to an Emigrant ship bound for North America would be no object of desire, both by reason of the low pay which could be afforded, and because the appointment would very seldom lead to anything better. Indeed I really do not know any medical appointments which I should find it more difficult to fill up, were I referred to.

This state of things, so different from what was the case only fifteen years ago, depends on several circumstances, which it would be out of place to mention here, and which could not be removed for a considerable period.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. CHRISTISON,

President of the Royal-College of
Physicians, Edinburgh.

B. HAWES, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Department.

(Enclosure, No. 5.)

Merrion Square, 2d November, 1847.

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Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 27th October, I beg to state, for the information of Earl Grey, that I am decidedly of opinion an adequate number of duly qualified Physicians (or Surgeons, with the medical education essentially necessary) could not be found, at a moderate charge to ship-owners, to enable them to provide one for each ship carrying 100 passengers to British North America, and that any Act of Parliament to compel them to do so, must greatly interfere with Emigration, which, in the present alarming state of Ireland more especially, is absolutely essential to the existence of very many thousands of our fellow-creatures.

It appears to me the competition amongst ship-owners for passengers is likely to induce them voluntarily to provide medical attendance where it can be done with advantage.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. COLLINS, M.D.,
President of the King and Queen's
College of Physicians
in Ireland.

P.S.—If Government were to pay a fixed and permanent salary for the performance of such a duty, the required number of duly qualified medical men could, I have no doubt, be found; but so long as the remuneration depended upon the occasional and uncertain engagement of ship-owners, the measure would be impracticable.

B. HAWES, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Department.

(Enclosure, No. 6.)

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
26th November, 1847.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 11th and 23d instant, accompanied by replies from some of the principal medical institutions of the Kingdom to Lord Grey's inquiries, whether it is probable that a sufficient supply of Surgeons could be procured by ship-owners for all vessels carrying 100 passengers to North America.

Before reporting on these, it may be proper briefly to point out that, in one respect, an enactment that a Surgeon must be carried, would differ from almost all other requirements of the law. When it is stated that a particular supply of provisions must be carried, or that there must be a given height between decks, the condition is one of which the fulfilment can be reduced to a certainty beforehand. The ship-owner can either assure himself that he is able to satisfy the requirement, or else abstain from entering into the business. But if he do take Emigrants at all, he must enter upon his preliminary proceedings long before the time for engaging a Surgeon; and then, supposing that when that time arrives he cannot procure a Surgeon, or that the Surgeon he has procured becomes for any reason unavailable at the last moment, it is difficult to exaggerate the perplexity which must ensue. A ship-owner willing to perform his contract, and having committed no fault,

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would find himself liable to an indefinite detention of his vessel, at charges which certainly cannot be supposed to be less than from £10 to £12 per day. His outlay having been made, and his agreements with the passengers in force, he could not throw up the business; and it is difficult to say how long, at a remote place, both he and his passengers might have to remain in this dilemma. We mention the passengers, for they would experience the full share of the difficulty. They would see their means wasting away at a distance from the homes they had finally quitted, and the enactment, intended for their benefit, might inflict on them a serious injury. Whilst, therefore, it would in itself be desirable that Surgeons should be carried, yet, unless there is good reason to suppose that they would be procurable in such numbers as to avoid the occurrence of such difficulties as above described, it would hardly seem expedient to enact by law that no ship whatever, with 100 passengers or upwards, should sail for North America.

Such being the question, the following appears to be the substance of the answers received to Lord Grey's inquiries:—

The President of the College of Physicians at Dublin gives his opinion that an adequate number of duly qualified Physicians or Surgeons could not be found at a moderate charge to ship-owners. He adds, in a postscript, that if indeed Government were to create a fixed and permanent service for the purpose, medical men would doubtless offer themselves in sufficient numbers, but that they could not be procured in the ordinary course of commerce.

The President of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh likewise expresses his apprehension that an adequate number of Surgeons could not be obtained in Scotland.

The President of the College of Surgeons in London expresses the opinion of the College that, for the year 1849 (if not for next year) the required number of surgeons for English ports might be found, provided they were to be allowed a free passage back to this country, and were to be secured a sufficient remuneration.

The Society of Apothecaries, whilst stating that they have not sufficient experience, out of England, to offer a decided opinion in respect to the other parts of the United Kingdom, express their conviction that, for vessels sailing from English ports, an adequate number of duly qualified practitioners could be supplied at a moderate cost.

The real question, however, is necessarily whether Surgeons enough could be procured for the whole United Kingdom. If an enactment were made, imposing a charge on ships sailing from England, which would not apply to vessels sailing from Scotland or Ireland, the tendency would obviously be only to drive business away to the more favoured ports; and, in fact, it would obviously be inconsistent with all established principles to make a distinction in shipping regulations between one port of the United Kingdom and another. Considering, therefore, that it is evident, from the letters above reviewed, that after consulting the best authorities, none of them are found prepared to express an anticipation that the requisite number of medical men could be found for the Emigration ships which sail to North America from the United Kingdom, we fear no other conclusion can be arrived at than that this is not an object which can, under present circumstances, be compulsorily provided for by law. We trust, however, that an inducement to do all

that is practicable will be supplied by the measures which Lord Grey has in contemplation, for giving to ship-owners additional motives to take every security in their power for effecting the conveyance of Emigrants in good health.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

T. FREDK. ELLIOT.
FREDERIC ROGERS.

B. HAWES, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Department.

(Copy.)

The British Provinces in North America.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
20th November, 1847.

Sir,

Colonial Land
and Emigration
Commissioners
to B. Hawes,
Esq. Novem-
ber, 1847.

In compliance with Earl Grey's directions, we have carefully perused the various communications from Canada and New Brunswick, on the sufferings which have attended the Immigration of this year. We now proceed to furnish the Report required from us upon them; and in so doing, we shall not confine ourselves to proceedings belonging to this Board, but shall equally mention in their place the measures of Government and any facts requiring to be generally known, in order that, as we understand Lord Grey to desire, the whole subject may be brought under review together, in a convenient shape, for the information of the Provincial Legislature, and for consideration in this country.

Representations on the sickness and distress in British America have been received from public bodies, which, even if the gravity of the occasion was not in itself apparent, must have commanded attention from the weight due to their own authority. The Crown has been addressed by both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, as well as by the Corporation of Montreal. In New Brunswick, the Legislature was not sitting during most of the Immigration, but an earnest appeal has been received from the Common Council of St. John, the great port of arrival in that Province. All of these Addresses agree in representing that not only has the recent Immigration introduced disease, which has spread to the resident population, and in various ways swelled the amount of distress, but also that it consisted to a large extent of destitute, vagrant, or helpless classes; and while every disposition is expressed by the authorities to receive their fellow-countrymen hospitably, they insist upon the necessity of devising means to prevent the recurrence of this year's sufferings.

We trust we may be permitted, at the outset, to express the deep concern with which we have read these accounts of the ravages of disease amongst bodies of people about whom our duties had necessarily engaged us in much correspondence, and for whose protection we can truly affirm that, during the trying season which has elapsed, our time and thoughts were constantly occupied in endeavouring to secure a faithful and vigorous exercise of such powers as the law affords. But, instead of dwelling on sentiments of regret, which must be shared by every person of humanity, we shall proceed at once to the practical questions which arise out of the subject.

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Two distinct evils—viz., the sickness, and the class of the Emigrants.

Two topics, it will be observed, have to be considered—viz., the sickness, and the destitute or helpless condition of the people who emigrated. These grounds of complaint appear distinct from one another. For should the former admit of being more effectually opposed in future years by any new regulations, it might still remain a question whether persons of unsuitable age or habits could be successfully prohibited from effecting, or proprietors be prevented from assisting them to effect, their removal to the Colonies. Both evils, we believe, to the extent to which they prevailed in the recent season, will be found traceable to the extraordinary state of suffering in Ireland. The chief questions that will suggest themselves are, probably, what were the causes of these misfortunes—whether they could have been averted this year—and whether they admit of prevention hereafter.

Enormous extent of the Emigration.

Before proceeding to more general considerations, there are two preliminary statements which appear to us essential to remove misconception. In the first place, we would point to the enormous extent of the Emigration. In 1846, which was a year of larger Emigration than any that preceded, it amounted to 129,851 persons. But in the first three quarters of the present year, the Emigration has extended to no less than 240,732 persons, almost the whole of them consisting of Irish Emigrants to North America. Whether the probability of this vast efflux of people ought to have led to any special legislative measures, is a question which we by no means propose to pass over or neglect. It will be considered in its proper place. But, in the meantime, it is important to bear in mind, that the very fact of the departure of such enormous and totally unprecedented multitudes, and still more the cause by which it was produced, could not fail, with the best arrangements, greatly to augment the probability of suffering and distress.

Not selected by the Government.

In the next place, it is necessary distinctly to remember, that none of the people were in any way selected or sent out by the Government. Nor does there even appear reason to conclude that any very large proportion of them were sent out by their landlords. On the contrary, we are assured, on high authority, that long beforehand the people were engaged in their preparations to escape from the want and misery of their own country. All the money that could be spared was laid by, and the Savings' Banks were laden, as is well known, with deposits, which the best-informed persons did not doubt to be destined to this purpose. No Emigration could have been more thoroughly spontaneous. Whether it would have been right or possible to stop it, is a question which may be asked, and on which we shall be ready to submit a few remarks before we close this Report. But for the purpose of forming any clear judgment on what actually occurred, it is essential to understand that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the Emigrants, but that they consisted of people who, seeing starvation impending at home, used the pecuniary means they possessed to provide themselves with a passage to a country where they thought that they would be able to live.

Having thus endeavoured to guard against two misapprehensions which we believe are not of infrequent occurrence, we would observe that, although it has not hitherto been deemed that Government could interfere with the kind of people who go out to the colonies, it has always been considered part of its duty to seek from the Legislature, and duly to enforce, such general regulations as might tend to

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protect the passengers against frauds on shore or disastors on the voyage. We proceed, therefore, to mention how far there was ground, from previous experience, to suppose that sufficient precautions existed for these objects; what would appear most obviously to have been the causes of the change which occurred this year; and especially how far there is any reason to suppose that it can be ascribed to any neglect of duty in the officers entrusted with enforcing the law.

State of health of Emigration in previous years.

The annual returns show, that in no earlier period of five years had so many people emigrated as in the five years ending with 1846; and yet the whole of this large Emigration was effected healthily and prosperously. We annex a return, by which it will be seen that the deaths on the voyages to Canada did not exceed one-half per cent., or 5 in every 1000 persons embarked, and that the deaths in Quarantine did not exceed 1½ for every 1000 persons embarked. And as evidence of the state of health and efficiency in which they landed, we annex a summary of the successive statements of the Emigrant agents in Canada, showing that the people found no difficulty in getting employment, and had become readily absorbed in the mass of the population. The Government, therefore, at the commencement of the present year, was in possession of this fact, that in the preceding five years a greater number of persons had emigrated to North America than had ever done so before, and had emigrated, under existing arrangements, without any serious difficulty or disaster.

Rate of Mortality this year ascribed to the fever in Ireland.

But in 1847, a famine having occurred in Ireland, followed by a fever, it appears by some of the latest returns from Canada, that the deaths on the voyage have increased from 5 in every 1000 persons embarked to 55, or to eleven times their previous rate, and that so many more having arrived sick, the proportion of deaths in Quarantine to the numbers embarked has increased from 1½ to no less than 60 in the 1000, making a total mortality of nearly 12 per cent. One example is even mentioned where, by extreme care, the fever having been averted during the voyage, it broke out after arrival, so deeply laid were the seeds of disease. Can there be any doubt of the reason why, all public arrangements remaining the same, so sudden a change had occurred? How violent had been the disease in Ireland may be seen from a part of the Poor-Law Commissioners' Annual Report. The number of inmates in the workhouses having increased from 50,000 in April, 1846, to upwards of 100,000 in April, 1847, the number of deaths among those inmates had increased from about 160 per week to no less than 2700, or from 3 in 1000 to 25. It appears that, in the first four months of this year, 54 officers connected with workhouses, including 7 clerks, 9 masters, 7 surgeons, and 6 chaplains, died out of the number of 150 who had been attacked by disease taken in the discharge of their duties.

No sickness in common ships from uninfected ports.

We have seen it mentioned as a matter of reproach to Government, that, whilst British Emigrants have this year suffered so much, no unhealthiness appeared amongst foreign Emigrants. But this very fact points to the true cause of the evil. German passengers have made the voyage healthily, because there has been no fever in Germany. In like manner, it is a remarkable fact, that the ship returns after arrival do not exhibit great sickness amongst vessels sailing from the majority of Scotch or English ports, nor even from several of the Irish ports. But from Liverpool and from Cork, where the fever which had been pro-

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duced by the famine was most extensive, the disease amongst the passengers has been the greatest; and the other principal cases will be seen by the Returns to have occurred in vessels sailing from ports where the fever was the most severe.

Great sickness in the best ships from infected ports. Another fact to which we would draw particular attention is, that, whilst ships quite filled with Emigrants from healthy places made the voyage successfully, there are instances (as will presently appear) of vessels sailing under the most favourable circumstances from Cork, carrying military pensioners well fed, and under the care of their own surgeons, who suffered quite as much as the other Emigrants from the same locality. Thus the most ordinary arrangements were enough, if ships sailed from places where no pestilence prevailed; the best arrangements were fruitless, if they sailed from infected ports.

Remarks on the ship's allowance of bread stuffs. The question of the sickness in this year's Emigration has been discussed in a letter to the *Times*, from the late Dr. Combe—not less temperate in its tone, than judicious and humane in most of its suggestions; and in the sequel it will be found that we have not failed to bear several of them in mind. But our object here is to notice one point which appears to us to require explanation. Dr. Combe's letter quotes a remark reported to have been made by Earl Grey in the House of Lords, that the Emigrants had “embarked in such a state of health that in some cases the very change to a better diet on board of Emigrant ships had caused fever to break out amongst them.” And the letter then points out the limited and inadequate sustenance which the ships' ration could afford, and suggests that Lord Grey must have been misinformed.

We are anxious to explain that it has never for an instant been supposed that the ships' allowance of bread constituted, without other food, a sufficient and proper sustenance for passengers to North America. As a security against actual want, the vessel is bound by law to furnish daily a pound of bread to each passenger; but it has always been enjoined upon Emigrants that they ought to furnish themselves with other kinds of food; and so they always have done, until this year's scarcity. But the present question is not whether the ships' bread is enough for the whole support of a passenger; it is whether, when a man had previously been starving, the change even to that diet might not in some instances have been one of the causes which brought on fatal disorder. Whatever may be the true answer to this question, the authority for Lord Grey's remark is to be found in a statement, to which we had drawn attention, by Dr. Douglas, who has for several years visited and examined the vast multitudes of Emigrants who have arrived in Canada, and than whom, no man is better entitled, both by knowledge and by the humane interest he takes in the subject, to have his opinion cited. In a letter, in which it is impossible not to see that every expression is dictated by genuine feeling, he says, “All the Cork and Liverpool passengers are half dead from starvation and want before embarking, and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change of food, finishes them without a struggle.”

Opinions of the principal officers in America on the causes of sickness. We shall conclude our notice of the apparent causes of this year's sickness, by quoting the opinion of some of the officers of the largest experience in British America. Mr. Buchanan, as Lord Grey is aware, has for several years discharged the office of Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec with much credit. Mr.

Perley has had the same opportunities of observation in New Brunswick as Mr. Buchanan and Dr. Douglas in Canada. Now, from Mr. Buchanan (who, we regret to say, has suffered from a dangerous attack of fever,) we have not yet any general comments; and he merely remarks in one place that, as we have above said, the ships' allowance is not in itself a sufficient amount of food. In a letter which we have recently seen from Dr. Douglas, he writes as follows:—“It has been said by people not informed on the subject, that the frightful mortality and sickness was caused by the over-crowded state of the passenger vessels, and the want of proper food and medical attendance. Now, however much these might have mitigated the evil, it could be easily proved that it was not caused by their want. The thousands of German Emigrants who arrived this year, all came in good health; and they were more crowded in consequence of their greater quantity of baggage. The transports ‘Blenheim’ and ‘Maria Somes,’ with pensioners and their families from Cork, were just as sickly as other vessels, yet these had plenty of room in well-ventilated vessels, good staff surgeons, and were regularly supplied with good wholesome food, animal and vegetable, daily. The disease was in all cases brought on board the vessels, (not generated there,) and it found-fit subjects in the half-starved miserable wretches who composed the mass.” Mr. Perley, whose intelligence and zeal are favourably known to Lord Grey, also concurs in chiefly attributing “the greatly increased mortality to the debilitated state of the Emigrants before embarking, and their inability to bear the fatigues of a sea-voyage after long fasting and other privations.”

Of course, we do not mean that, if the nature of the case admitted of putting the people under strict discipline and control, or if their circumstances were such that they could be better provided with clothing, more cleanly in their habits, and better fed, all these favourable elements would not greatly improve their chances of health. On the contrary, Sir William Colebrooke, and some of the agents, often justly point attention to the superior condition in which vessels arrive, when the masters have fortunately been able to enforce attention to any of these points. But this circumstance has been common to the Emigration of every year. All we have wished to show is, that no serious misfortunes having occurred in former Emigrations, the cause of the great difference between them and the Emigration of this year has been the state of Ireland.

Discharge of their duty by the Emigration officers. Next comes the question, whether there has been any neglect of duty by the officers employed to enforce the Passengers' Act. We trust that this will not be assumed against them, merely because misfortunes have occurred of which we have just shown how comprehensive and how powerful were the causes. Circumstances beyond their control have this year produced the most deplorable sufferings, in the midst of which the only just question, as far as regards these officers, is whether they have faithfully discharged such powers as they have at their disposal.

In support of the hope we entertain, that they will be found to have so acted, we might partly rest on the nature of the correspondence in which we are daily engaged with them. We might also refer to the opinions which we often find expressed by gentlemen of station who have occasion to pass through the places where these officers are employed, and to see the manner in which their duties are performed. And at some of the largest ports in the kingdom we have good reason to know the satisfaction felt by the

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merchants and resident public authorities with the conduct of the Government Emigrant Agents. But we will not dwell on any of these topics, because we think that the most direct evidence how the duty is discharged is to be found in the reports which arrive from the other side of the Atlantic.

Every Emigrant ship is visited and examined immediately on reaching the British Provinces by officers specially appointed for the purpose, who report each violation of the Act, which, if it be of a kind that could have been prevented or detected beforehand, is then made a subject of inquiry in this country. Now, we will not lay any stress on the circumstance that no returns have yet arrived from Canada, pointing out defects or reporting the necessity of prosecutions there, because, under the extreme pressure of this year, it is very possible that it may have been found impracticable to observe the usual rigour, or that the detailed returns may still be incomplete and may arrive at a later date. But we beg leave to point out that, throughout the more general official reports which have been received from Canada, there is not the remotest intimation that there appeared any signs of neglect of duty in the circumstances under which the ships have sailed. If there had been reason to suppose that there were indications that the fever was in any degree traceable to defects for which the Passengers' Act afforded a remedy, it is inconceivable that the principal officers in Canada, who were witnesses of such lamentable sufferings, would not have mentioned the fact. But, on the contrary, we have shown already that they ascribe the sickness to very different causes.

And from New Brunswick we are able to supply some information in detail. Returns have been received for eighty-one ships; in five of which there was a very limited excess in the number of passengers, mainly occasioned by differences in the mode of computation, and far too small to affect the people's health. With respect to two of the vessels, it was complained that they had only a deck on temporary beams; but many of the vessels in the North American trade have no permanent beams or decks, and it has been judged that the officers in this kingdom are not at liberty to object to the others, if they are securely fixed. We have ascertained that they attended to the subject in these two instances, and satisfied themselves, to the best of their judgment, with the fastenings, which we do not understand to have given way.

Setting aside the preceding instances, which are at any rate not of a kind directly to affect the people's health, we find that out of the eighty-one ships which have as yet been heard of, there are only three in which it has been detected that there was any defect in the quantity or quality of provisions laid in before sailing. One of these vessels (viz., the "Sea") was despatched by a firm at Liverpool, which had long been watched, and frequently prevented before from sending bad provisions. They escaped detection in the present instance, but their license will be opposed at the end of the year; and it may consequently be expected that they will be removed from the trade. In another case, the vessel (the "Bloomfield") had been driven back to Ireland, and the law, which has since been amended, did not at that time afford adequate means of compelling the provisions to be replenished. The third case is that of the "Magna Charta," in which we have no doubt that the quantity of the provisions on board was too small. But it would appear that some imposition must have been practised before starting, as the receipts were produced for the full quantity necessary, and their sufficiency was attested by the master, who

afterwards made the complaint. We may perhaps here explain, that a defect now and then may be expected to escape the preliminary inspection in this country; but that, for that very reason, it is part of the system to rely also on the check supplied by the officers at the port of arrival. Having thus specially reported on three cases in which defective provisions were mentioned, we may observe that, with respect to the great majority of the ships, it is common to find the goodness and sufficiency of the provisions especially noticed in the Returns.

On an unfavourable remark made by Mr. Boyd, at St. Andrew's, without specifying instances, we have reported separately.

But while, for these reasons, we would submit that there is no ground to assume that the enforcement of the ordinary law was neglected, we may be allowed also briefly to advert to the special measures which were adopted to meet the exigencies of this year.

The Emigration Estimate was at once increased by Her Majesty's Government from £10,364 to £23,813. Five officers were appointed at new stations in Ireland. Lieut. Hodder, at Liverpool, whose energies were to be so severely taxed by the vast multitudes who pour through that town, was reinforced by some very efficient assistants. The vote taken for relief in Canada was increased from £1000 to £10,000, or to ten times its previous amount. These measures took place before any extensive sickness had yet become prevalent here, or been reported from the Colonies.

And as soon as the sufferings among the Emigrants became known, the Government forthwith sent large supplies of the disinfecting fluids recently invented both to Canada and New Brunswick, and distributed them among the subsequent Emigrant ships; besides despatching Colonel Calvert to Canada, at great expense, almost immediately after his experiments had been made known in Parliament. There has not been time to hear the result.

No sooner did the Emigrant ships begin to arrive in the St. Lawrence with sickness amongst them, than Mr. Buchanan procured the appointment of a Medical Board, despatched large supplies of provisions to the Quarantine station, and engaged a small steamer to act as a tender to the health officer, for the purpose of landing the sick, collecting provisions, and otherwise facilitating the service. Lord Elgin at once caused tents sufficient for the reception of 10,000 men to be issued from the Ordnance, which measure was immediately approved by Earl Grey. His Lordship also conveyed to the Governor General an intimation, which has since been repeated, that Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to apply to Parliament to contribute an equitable proportion of the burthen thrown on the Province in consequence of the distress and the calamities prevailing in this country. The same principle will, we understand, be also applied to New Brunswick; and we perceive, by Lord Grey's Despatch of the 4th of October, that £20,000 is already placed at the disposal of the Provincial authorities in Canada.

We have heard it imagined, that £50,000 had been destined to the relief of distress in Canada, which was afterwards withdrawn. This is a pure mistake. There was a project of offering loans to that extent to Canadian proprietors to assist in furnishing employment; but this would only have applied to healthy

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Special measures adopted in the course of the present year.

Increase by the Government of estimate and of officers.

Disinfecting fluid.

Proceedings in Canada.

Further proceedings in this country.

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Emigrants, and had nothing whatever to do with the relief of sickness.

At this Board we took an early opportunity of addressing a letter to all the Emigration officers in this country, warning them of the momentous nature of the season which might be expected, and stating that we reckoned upon their exertions to meet the occasion, adequately. One of our number repaired to Liverpool to inspect the manner in which the service was conducted at that great port, and to consult with Lieutenant Hodder on the best means of securing an efficient discharge of the duty throughout the harassing months which were likely to ensue. Some additional suggestions and improvements in the Passengers' Bill, which has since become law, were the fruits of this visit.

(Grants for ships put back in distress.) We were authorised to expend a moderate sum in meeting the difficulties which might be expected from vessels driven back by weather—a fund which, in some cases, we found of great service in alleviating distress, and enabling people to supply themselves with the requisites for a renewed voyage.

(Information and ship regulations distributed.) A short and simple notice for the information of Emigrants of the humbler classes was drawn up, and we caused several copies to be put on board every passenger ship; and although there are no means of compelling the observance of discipline among the Emigrants, we ought to mention that the masters of all passenger vessels are furnished, by our desire, with certain tables of regulations, recommended by authority of this Commission for the good of all on board. We have been assured that this is calculated materially to assist commanders who wish to promote cleanliness and good order.

(Instructions to land sick passengers.) Nor did we think it necessary to confine ourselves within the powers strictly belonging to us by the Passengers' Act. We authorised the several officers to call in medical aid should they suspect the existence of fever, and to insist upon the landing of any infected passengers before the ship should sail, even though the law gave no positive right to make such a demand. We felt sure that, in such an emergency, no one would blame our advancing beyond mere legal powers of interference; and, in point of fact, the course we desired was acquiesced in by all concerned, from the obvious necessity of the case.

(Impossibility, however, of detecting the cases of incipient disease.) But unfortunately the seeds of disease were so rife, that no mere casual inspection of large multitudes of people suddenly assembled together from a distance, and whom, by the nature of the case, it was also necessary not to detain, could avail to bring the evil to light. In several of the ships which put back, fever had extensively broken out after the first day or two at sea, showing how widely spread must have been the beginnings of disease when the people started. We are convinced that in such a state of things no medical inspection could have been generally successful, unless the law and habits of this country had been such that the people could be detained for some time for observation, whether or not they wished it, in places free from the danger of new infection. But we need scarcely say this would have been impracticable. At Liverpool alone, more than 8000 would often arrive and depart in the course of a week. Setting aside all other difficulties, barracks or tents would have been necessary for at least 10,000 or 12,000 persons,

(Inquiry made as to carrying Surgeons in the ships.)

We anxiously inquired amongst some of the most eminent members of the medical profession whether, if the ships were prevented from sailing without surgeons, it would be possible for owners to procure them in sufficient numbers, and with sufficient promptitude, not to stop the Emigration. We have always been favourable, as Lord Grey is aware, to the measure, if it could be shown to be practicable. But we found that no one well acquainted with the circumstances would venture to recommend the introduction of such a rule this year. The rate at which people were proceeding was such that at least 622 surgeons would have been required in the course of the first six months. Nor would they all have been required at a few large towns where a considerable supply of Surgeons might more reasonably be hoped for; but some of them must have been found, without delay, at each of the various ports and creeks of England, Ireland, and Scotland, from which Emigrants may happen to proceed; and in cases where the condition could not be fulfilled, the consequence would have been, that poor people who had come from great distances to a strange port, and had parted with all their means, would have found the master of the ship unable to give them the passage for which they had contracted.

(Question whether special legislation should have been tried.) But even supposing it admitted that the existing law had not been neglected, and also that in ordinary years that law had been sufficient for its purpose, it may be asked whether the Government ought not to have proposed special legislation for the extraordinary circumstances of this year. This is a question which, in the main, must belong to higher authority than ours; but we will offer a few observations. We had proposed in the winter, as will be within Lord Grey's recollection, a Consolidated Act, embodying some improvements which we thought desirable, and we afterwards selected from it, by his Lordship's desire, such clauses as appeared to us to be more immediately wanted; but we cannot for a moment say, that we think that if either the longer bill had been brought into Parliament, or the shorter one had been passed at an earlier stage of the Session than actually took place, either could have prevented the sweeping misfortunes of this season. The (State of this question at the beginning of the year.) fact is, that, at the commencement of the year, no fever whatever having yet appeared, and the existing law having been found sufficient in the greatest seasons of Emigration—a starving people being at the same time about to fly from famine to a land which promised plenty—it is hardly to be conceived that any Government could have proposed, or that the public would ever have received, those stringent and almost prohibitory enactments which alone could have afforded even a chance of preventing the disease which appeared in the summer. The fever, as we mentioned before, frequently broke out almost immediately after departure, plainly showing that it depended on no faults within the ship, but that it was taken out from the place of departure. We doubt whether any measure whatever would have been efficient except some one which either directly or indirectly compelled the great majority of the Emigrants altogether to relinquish their purpose.

(More power of control ascribed to the Government than would be possible.) In the expectations of efficacy from public measures on this subject, it seems to be assumed, as is remarked before, that Emigrants to North America must in some way be selected by, or fall under the direct power of, the Government. Complaints are expressed that so many poor people go—that so many weak people go—that they are not more ef-

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fectually compelled to observe good order and cleanliness on board—all these remarks assuming some authority on the part of the Government in these matters; but no such authority exists. A large number of ships go to North America for timber and other cargo; a great number of people having the means at their command pay the price for which the masters are willing to give them a passage; and, except in so far as any broad and general rules of protection may be laid down by law, it is difficult to see how the Government could interfere with this practice. No system of passports exists in our country. It would be contrary to all its usages that any of the Queen's subjects, having the means of payment in their possession, should be prohibited from passing from one part of her dominions to another.

And even if the principle were conceded, it is necessary to bear in mind the immense extent of the operations which would have required to be dealt with, and the difficulty of controlling a people flying from starvation. From all parts of Ireland, during the second quarter of this year, nearly 150,000 persons were streaming towards the port of embarkation, many of them having been for months preparing for their expedition, having thrown up any employment or lands which they previously had, and by an arrangement which in the main is very salutary, having already selected their ship, and paid for their passage. At what stage of their progress were these vast multitudes to have been arrested? Were they to have been sent back to the homes at which, if they had possessed any means of subsistence before, they must have parted with them in coming away? or, if they were to be detained at the ports for observation, could suitable buildings have been found, apart from the risk of fresh infection, to lodge 40,000 or 50,000 people month after month? and would the public at large have undertaken to support, during their detention, those people, a large part of whom had expended their last means in providing merely for the journey and the voyage?

We confess that, after reflecting on these difficulties, we are led to think, that when it had pleased Providence to afflict Ireland with a famine, and consequent fever, which could not be subdued even on the land, it was little likely that any human contrivance could have averted the same evil from the multitudes who had made their arrangements for a long passage by sea.

How far means might justifiably be adopted in the British Provinces in America to endeavour to ward off great burthens or sufferings from this source, is a different question, to which we shall advert in the sequel. Hitherto, it will be observed, we have only been discussing the causes of the sickness, and how far they could have been defeated by any precautions in this country. But since, even in respect of the voyage, it is commonly supposed that some of the measures adopted this year in the United States were of a very beneficial tendency, and since we believe that a good deal of misconception exists on this subject, it may be convenient that we should state, as far as we can learn, what those measures really were.

The Congress of the United States passed a law by which the number of passengers is limited to 1 for every 14, instead of 1 for every 10 superficial feet of the deck. This, we have no doubt, is conducive, so far as it goes, to the health of the people. We shall consider afterwards whether the example ought to be followed.

No means of selection.

No passports in this country.

No means of detaining and lodging such multitudes of Emigrants.

Question of legislation in the Colonies reserved.

Review of the American laws on the subject.

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At New York, half-a-dollar a-head is payable as hospital money, and the master of each vessel is required either to give bond that his passengers shall not become chargeable within two years, or else to pay one dollar as commutation money: the master always prefers the latter. It is a mistake to suppose that the option on this subject has been withdrawn at New York. Unless we are misinformed by gentlemen who are daily dispatching large ships full of passengers to New York, the practice regularly is to pay the hospital and commutation money, which it will be observed is in substance neither more nor less than the Emigrant tax of Canada and New Brunswick. There may be a question of amount, but the principle is the same.

In respect to Boston, we have had some difficulty in getting precise information. The practice used to be simply to levy an Emigrant tax of two dollars a-head; but we believe that this year the authorities have, in some instances, though not universally, put in force a new law, which empowers them to demand a bond of 1000 dollars for each passenger apparently indigent, that he should not become chargeable to the state or city for 10 years. But whenever this measure is put in force to any extent, it must simply become necessary that the ship and passengers should sail away, and go to some other country; and this has, in fact, occurred at Boston in the course of the present season. When it is remembered that a large ship will sometimes carry 400 passengers or more, and consequently that, under such a law as this, the master of a single vessel might be called on to give security for a sum approaching half a million of dollars, the effect will not be surprising. But in the British provinces, where it could never be contemplated, nor, we are certain, be wished to get rid of Immigration altogether, some more measured kind of precaution could alone be available.

We have nothing to add on the recent American laws. And having explained before, some of the reasons why we should doubt the possibility of having introduced in England this year any legislative measure which would have effectually averted the fever, we leave that topic.

Next we proceed to the subject of remedial measures. For although the evil when it raged to so fearful an extent might not have admitted of correction, we should be most desirous not to miss any instruction which such heavy suffering may afford, and to consider how far it points to any additional precaution in ordinary years against similar disasters.

We by no means overlook the caution with which it is necessary to interfere in the detail of such subjects by law. There is always the risk that such legislation must either be so general as to be easily evaded, or so minute as to be vexatious, and that while the sufferings caused by careless or extortionate dealers may never admit of being thoroughly prevented, the attempt to do so may deprive more respectable or judicious persons of the opportunity of conveying poor Emigrants, in safety, with the cheapness which would otherwise be practicable. Bearing this in mind, we shall endeavour, before we conclude, to suggest one provision which shall give the dealers themselves a direct interest in bringing over the passengers in good health.

But although the price of conveyance will be unavoidably enhanced, yet, after the sufferings which have occurred, it may probably be deemed right towards the people, and just to the British Provinces, to adopt other precautions against sickness and want,

Remedial measures in this country.

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Should this be the view adopted by Her Majesty's Government, the following appears to us to be some of the most simple and practical measures that could be adopted:—

Reduction of
numbers.

First, a reduction in the number carried would unquestionably tend to diminish very much the chances of sickness and mortality. It would somewhat compensate for evils of defective ventilation, and in various ways would improve the condition of poor people not of very cleanly habits. We should be inclined to suggest that only 1 passenger be allowed to every 12, instead of 1 to every 10 feet.

Addition to the
ration.

Secondly, it was always intended, as we have explained before, that the ship should only find bread, and that passengers should find themselves in other kinds of food. On general principles, it seemed best to leave them as much discretion as possible, because they could probably supply themselves more economically, and could also suit their own taste and habits. But experience having shown the irresistible temptation, in a year of scarcity, to throw themselves exclusively on the ships' allowance, we are inclined to think it necessary that this ration should, for the future, include the whole of what is necessary for their support. For this purpose, we think it might be enacted that there should be an allowance of a quantity of about one pound and three quarters of solid food per diem, of which half a pound, at least, should consist of bread or biscuit, and half a pound of beef or pork, leaving the rest to consist of such articles as the owner or broker might fix, keeping within the kinds enumerated in the Passengers' Act. We, for the present, only propose the total of one pound and three quarters provisionally, not having been in a position to gain the general opinion of practical persons; but we feel little doubt that it is very nearly the right quantity.

Surgeons to be
carried, if
practicable.

Thirdly, after the remarks made in the earlier part of the Report, we need not say how many are the doubts whether Surgeons can be successfully required to be carried in every ship. But, although it may be thought that, even if procurable, many of the practitioners obtained in such vast numbers could not reasonably be expected to be of other than very limited abilities, yet we must confess that, were the measure practicable, we should feel that the people gained security by having with them any man of even the most ordinary medical education. We have, in a former letter, suggested an inquiry from the heads of the profession as to the number of Surgeons whom merchants would be likely to find available, and as to the amount of cost; and upon the answer will probably depend Lord Grey's judgment on the present question.

Limitation of
ports from
which Emi-
grant ships may
sail.

Fourthly, we think that so much of the value of the Passengers' Act depends upon the efficacy of the inspection, that, as it is impossible to provide satisfactorily for this object at all the numerous small ports and creeks of the United Kingdom, it would give great additional security for the due enforcement of the law, if it were thought allowable to enumerate all the principal ports from which Emigration takes place, and to require that vessels should not sail from any other ports with passengers to North America. It is very possible that this may be open to insuperable objections, but we have felt bound to mention it as one means of guarding against the otherwise almost unavoidable escape of some bad vessels from

places too remote, and too inferior in consequence, to justify the maintenance of an Emigration officer.

These appear to us the simplest and most practical means which could be taken in this country for giving additional security for health. They agree with suggestions thrown out in an address from the Legislative Assembly of Canada. Almost all of them also are included in Dr. Coombe's suggestions; and, at the same time, they had offered themselves to our minds as the readiest and most available measures, before we had read his letter.

Dr. Coombe further suggested the use of a ventilating apparatus; but, although we have often inquired into different proposed methods, we have never yet found any which we are satisfied could at once be required by law to be brought into universal use.

Another suggestion of Dr. Coombe's is, that more order and cleanliness should be enforced on board. We wish, indeed, that this result could be obtained; but in speaking of enforcing discipline, it must be assumed that, in some quarter or other, the power of coercion should be reposed; and in whom, on board of an ordinary British merchant ship, would the Legislature or the public deem it endurable to vest powers of coercing and punishing free people who had paid for their passage across the Atlantic?

From this examination of the measures of a nature to be taken in England, we proceed to consider whether there are any which could be adopted with advantage in the Provinces. In entering on this subject, the first point which attracts attention is, the universal complaint that so many widows, with their children, and so many old and infirm persons, have been shipped off to America. It may be doubted whether all of these were sent, as appears to be supposed in the Provinces, by landlords and persons of high station, or whether, in the general disposition this year to depart from Ireland, many of these unfortunate people may not have resolved, by their own means, to try their fate in a new country. But whatever may be the manner in which they got away, we cannot too earnestly represent that, far from the colonies being a fit asylum for the weak, an Emigrant requires even more than the average of health and strength to succeed, and consequently that, when they are assisted to go, it is equally unjust to the British Provinces and cruel to the poor persons themselves, to send out those who are totally unable to live by their own industry.

Question of a
discriminating
tax on unfit
Emigrants.

We have already shown, however, that it would be impossible for Government to exercise any control over the subject in this country. The next question that may suggest itself is, whether the Provincial Legislature could require that some heavy extra payment should be made on persons likely to become chargeable to the public. To the principle of such an attempt there probably will be no objection, but we fear that it would be impossible to carry it out with fairness. The ship-owner ought to be able to know beforehand, with certainty, for which of his passengers he would have to pay more, and for which of them less, on arriving at their destination. This, we think, would be impracticable with such multitudes as go to Canada and New Brunswick. Ten or twelve thousand pass through Quebec in a week. It is absolutely necessary, on the one hand, that they should not be delayed; it would also be necessary, however, if a discriminating tax were established, that there should be sufficient time to admit of its being levied with

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equity. On the whole, we are disposed to give up this idea, as not admitting of being carried into effect successfully.

But we see no reason why the Emigrant tax in both Provinces should not be raised to two dollars, which would increase the available funds for relief, without making that difference which would do more than exclude the most indigent and worst provided class.

And beyond this it may be a question, whether, in order to give the ship-owner an interest in taking over the people in good health, and to render the vessel liable for part of the burthen which sickness casts upon the public, the Governor may not be usefully empowered by the Provincial Legislature to exact an extra tax, if the vessel requires to be put into Quarantine. The rule might be, that if placed in Quarantine for any other purpose than merely cleaning or observation, the Governor should have discretionary power to require payment of double tax, for which the ship-owner should be liable, and if detained more than eight or ten days, (as may be thought fit,) to impose payment of treble tax.

We have, &c.

(Signed) F. ELLIOT.
F. ROGERS.

B. HAWES, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Department.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

MORTALITY IN CANADA EMIGRATION.

Year.	Number Em- barked.	Number of Deaths.			Average per Cent.	
		On Voyage.	In Qua- rantine.	Total.	Including Quarant.	Excluding Quarant.
1841	28,280	156	38	194	69	55
1842	44,092	264	54	318	71	59
1843	21,807	54	26	80	37	25
1844	20,245	66	17	103	51	42
1845	25,515	111	29	140	55	43
1846	33,025	204	68	272	82	62
Totals	173,564	875	333	1107		

AVERAGE OF THE SIX YEARS.

Deaths on the voyage 0.5 per cent.
Deaths in Quarantine 0.13 per cent
0.63 } per cent on
 } number embarked.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

Remarks on the Means of Employment found by Immigrants into Canada, since 1842 inclusive, collected from the Agents' Reports, as summed up in the Commissioners' Annual Reports.

IMMIGRATION OF 1842.

Although the Emigration to Canada during the year 1842 exceeded that of the previous year by no less than 16,288 souls, there is reason to believe that few of the industriously disposed remained at the close of the year without employment. The number in the two years were as follows:

1841 28,086
1842 44,374

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IMMIGRATION OF 1843.

This year the Immigration was 21,727. It was as fortunate as remarkable a feature in the Immigration of last year, that a very large proportion, about three-fourths of the whole, came out to their friends and relations; and it is gratifying to perceive, from Mr. Buchanan's Annual Report, that there was no extensive distress among the Immigrants.

IMMIGRATION OF 1844.

This year the Immigration was 20,142. It is satisfactory to observe, that none of the industriously disposed have remained unprovided with work; at the same time provisions and necessaries of all kinds are reported to be plentiful.

The agent points out the advantages to the Immigrants on their arriving early in the year.

IMMIGRATION OF 1845.

The number of Immigrants was 25,375. Several of them were possessed of moderate capital, and proceeded at once to purchase partially improved properties, or to enter into trade. A larger portion were small farmers, with sufficient means to enable them to establish themselves advantageously on wild lands, but the great bulk were agricultural labourers, many of whom had nothing even for their immediate support. The means of employment in 1845 are described by Mr. Buchanan as very abundant.

IMMIGRATION OF 1846.

The numbers this year were much larger than in any preceding year since 1842; they amounted to 32,153. Yet the first part of Mr. Buchanan's Report, headed "Prospects for 1847," states, that "there is little, if any, distress among the Emigrants of the last year," and shows his confidence in the field which is open to enterprise and industry. He concludes by repeating Mr. Hawke's remark, that the Province is capable of sustaining in comfort a large annual accession of labourers, provided they be transported to the places where their services are required.

No. 147.

DOWNING STREET,
20th Dec., 1847.

My Lord,

With reference to the communications from your Lordship, containing certain complaints respecting the manner in which Emigrants had arrived from the Estates respectively of the Honorable C. Wandersford and of the Earl of Darnley, I have the honour to acquaint you that I thought it proper to cause those complaints to be communicated to the proprietors concerned; and I now enclose Copies of such answers as have been received.

Some of the Reports from Canada have also alluded to some of the Emigrants from Lord Palmerston's Irish Estates, I take the same opportunity of forwarding to you the Copy of a Dispatch and its Enclosures, which I have had occasion to send to

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Sir Wm. Colebrooke, respecting such of Lord Palmerston's tenants as proceeded to New Brunswick.

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

The Right Honorable
The EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Castlecomer, 22d Nov., 1847.

Sir,

I beg to forward the Honorable Mr. Wandersford's reply to your communication of the 19th instant, and in addition to what he has already mentioned, to state that we have in our possession letters written by people who went from this to Quebec in the spring of 1846, giving a most excellent account of their prospects, and in very many instances sending back sums of money for the purpose of bringing out other members of their families and friends. I also beg to inform you that we have refused a considerable number of applications for assistance to emigrate this last spring, when we thought the applicant would, on arriving in America, be left without means of support for some days; and I may also add, that it was at their most earnest solicitation, that the well-known assistance of a *free passage and 10s. a-head* was granted, and *nothing* was ever promised them on their arrival in Quebec or elsewhere. Every tenant on the estate is well aware of the amount of assistance granted by the Honorable Mr. Wandersford for Emigration, and therefore could not expect any more on landing. I beg leave to forward specimens of some of the applications sent into my office this last spring.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) RICHD. COOKE.

S. WALCOTT, Esq.

(Copy.)

Palace, Ripon, 11th Dec., 1847.

Sir,

I have the honour to send you the result of my enquiries respecting the expectation of money said to be held forth to certain parties emigrating from Lord Darnley's estates in Ireland to Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. T. RIFON.

S. WALCOTT, Esq.

(Copy.)

Dublin, 6th Dec., 1847.

My Lord,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, which reached me here, and to return the papers which you were so good as to send me. Complaints similar to those contained in the letter addressed by Mr. Walcott, having been made in other quarters, I had a statement printed, a copy

of which I beg to send your Lordship. I cannot, till I return home, which I hope to do this day, state to which of the Emigrants who went in the "Panope" the order for the money they were to receive at Quebec was given; but I will write to-morrow or next day.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) LAMBERT DISNEY.

The LORD BISHOP of RIFON,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

STATEMENT, with reference to a Letter signed "Henry Sully," published in the Canada paper of 3rd July, 1847.

In April last, I employed Mr. Miley, of 22 Eden Quay, Dublin, to send a number of poor people from Lord Darnley's estate to America. I have employed him in a similar way for several years. At his suggestion, I sent up Mr. George Wilkinson, one of Lord Darnley's bailiffs, to procure the necessary sea-store for the people, allowing Mr. Miley for such provisions what he stated to me to be the general allowance made—viz., £1 a-head for adults, and 10s. a-head for those aged 14 years and under (the statement of George Wilkinson, as to the quantity of provisions, &c., is annexed hereto.) In giving orders to Mr. Miley for the passage-money and provisions for each party of Emigrants sent out, I also gave an order that the head of each family should receive a certain specified sum on landing at Quebec: this plan I have adopted in former years, and never heard of any complaint of the sum ordered not having been paid. When Mr. Miley was furnishing his account to me in July last, he stated that he had not charged in it the money that the persons were to get on landing at Quebec, till he got back the receipts for it. I gave to a person selected from each party sent out, a letter to Mr. Buchanan, the Government Agent at Quebec, in which I requested of him to shew the party any kindness, and render them any assistance in his power; but it is utterly false that I told any of them that there was an order for money in the letter addressed to Mr. Buchanan, the order for the money they were to receive on landing at Quebec having been given with the order for their passage to Mr. Miley. In every possible way in my power I endeavoured to advance the comfort of the Emigrants; and if they have not received the money ordered to them, much as I may lament it, no blame can fairly be attached to me. From the inquiries I have made of Mr. Miley, I believe it was owing to some of them having been sent on to Montreal, instead of being allowed to land at Quebec, at which place Mr. Miley's agents, who had orders to pay the money, resided. It also appears that several of the Emigrants, who had written to their friends at home to say that they have not been paid, have actually received the money. (I have also ascertained, that of 112 passengers by the "Panope," 68 were from Lord Darnley's estates, although Mr. Sully has stated that the entire number of passengers, except two or three, were from his Lordship's estates.)

(Signed) LAMBERT DISNEY,
Agent to the Earl of Darnley's
Estates in Ireland.

Clifton Lodge, Athboy,
26th Sept., 1847.

Appendix
(W.)

22nd March.

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Rathmore Cottage, 26th Sept. 1847.

With reference to the statement contained in the letter signed "Henry Sully," respecting the provisions procured for the Emigrants sent from the Earl of Darnley's estates, I have to state, that Mr. Miley informed me that, between meal and flour, three stone would be sufficient for each adult; that I never informed any of the parties that the passage did not exceed 23 days, nor how long it would take; that the sugar and cocoa shells were procured at a shop to which I was recommended by Mr. Miley, and appeared to me to be of the best description, and the people were quite delighted with them, and wondered where they could put all the provision they were getting; that in addition to the sum allowed for provision, Mr. Disney sent by me, with each party of Emigrants, a sum of money to be distributed wherever I saw any necessity for it; and that before each family proceeded to Dublin, large sums were given to them to provide clothing and other necessaries, and also, in almost every instance, money was given to pay car-hire to Dublin.

(Signed) GEORGE WILKINSON,
Bailiff on the Estate of the Earl
of Darnley in Ireland.

(Copy.)

Copy of a Despatch from Earl GREY to Lieutenant-Governor Sir Wm. G. COLEBROOKE.

DOWNING STREET,
18th Dec. 1847.

Sir,

No. 79, Sept. 14, 1847 With reference to the Despatches
" 84 " 23 " " from you named in the margin, and
" 92, Oct. 27 " " to the Enclosures, containing different
" 97, Nov. 14 " " allusions to the condition in which Emigrants from
Lord Palmerston's estates in Ireland had arrived in
New Brunswick, I beg leave to transmit to you the
enclosed copies of the Answers which have been
received from Lord Palmerston's Irish agents, to
whom these documents were forwarded, in order to
give them an opportunity of supplying any explana-
tions they may have to offer on the subject. I
have thought it right to direct the Commissioners of
Emigration to adopt this course in every case in
which the Emigrants from the estate of any particu-
lar proprietor were unfavourably noticed in the
Reports from the Provinces; and I shall forward to
you any further replies which may be received.

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

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

Foreign Office, 18th Dec. 1847.

Gentlemen,

I am desired by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, on the subject of the Emigrants from Lord Palmerston's estate, in Sligo, sent to St. John's, New Brunswick, in the "Æolus."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SPENCER PONSONBY.

The Commissioners of Emigration,
&c., &c., &c.

Leinster Street, Dublin,
16th December, 1847.

Appendix
(W.)

22nd March.

My Lord,

We have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 7th instant, enclosing Copy of Report from Hm. Perley, Esq., Emigration officer, St. John's, to the Honorable S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary, relative to the ship "Æolus," from Sligo, with 428 passengers; also extract from a Despatch to Earl Grey from Sir Wm. Colebrooke. These passengers having been tenants and cottiers on your Lordship's estate in the County of Sligo, and shipped by us at your Lordship's expense, we are very sorry to find that the authorities in St. John's complain of their poverty and destitution, and of the late season at which they arrived. It is our duty to state, for your Lordship's information, that it was at the special and urgent request of the parties themselves that these people were allowed to emigrate, and their passages, &c., paid for by your Lordship.

Not only was there no compulsion used—no steps taken to deprive them of their holdings on the estate—no attempt at enforcing payment of their rents, which might have been supposed as the principal cause of their expatriating themselves—but most of them had been receiving rations at the public depôts of food under the Relief Act of last Session, and might have been still tenants on the estate if they had wished, but their entreaties to be sent to America were so urgent, that we have seen some of them on their knees on the roads praying to be sent out, and it was impossible to resist the earnestness of their entreaties.

They were generally very poor, but in no other sense can we admit them to have been helpless or infirm or destitute. About one-half, or perhaps a larger proportion, consisted of entire families, and some of the parents or heads of the families may have been advanced in years, but in all such cases they were accompanied by young and able-bodied members of the family, who were both able and willing to earn a livelihood for themselves, and to support the weaker members of their families.

Every attention was paid to the health and comfort of the passengers on board. They were frequently examined by Dr. Hamilton, the medical attendant of Sir Robert Gore Booth's dispensary, and every one instantly removed who exhibited any symptoms of disease, and the result, we think, shows the care that was taken in this respect, for out of above 400 passengers, only eight had died on the passage, which will be found to be much below the usual average. Besides the ship's rations, they were provided with an abundance of wholesome food and plenty of water, as all the passengers were that we sent out this year from Sligo and other ports in Ireland. The greatest attention was paid to them personally by our local assistants, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Smyth, who made themselves acquainted with the circumstances of each individual, and provided them with such articles as they seemed to require.

The statements made of their want of clothing surprise us very much, and will surprise your Lordship when we inform you that above £100 was laid out by Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Smyth personally, and with the most rigid economy, in procuring for them the most necessary and suitable articles of clothing, such as blankets, shoes, and stockings, flannel petticoats, shawls, shifts, gowns, &c., for the females, and trousers, coats, waistcoats, shirts, hats, caps, and waggoners, for the men and boys. The quantity of clothing distributed among them just before the ves-

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sel sailed surprised every one, and the people themselves were most thankful.

We regret extremely that they had not been sent out earlier in the season, but we found it impossible to get a vessel until the "Æolus" was obtained through the kindness of Sir Robert Gore Booth from his brother, who is connected with a mercantile house in Scotland. After the vessel had been chartered, it was detained several weeks at Greenock by circumstances over which neither Mr. Booth nor we had any control; and we had almost given up all hopes of it, when the vessel arrived in Sligo Bay, fitted up and provisioned for the voyage, and then, so eager were the people to go, that very few days sufficed to fill her with passengers.

The landed proprietors of Ireland are placed in an unpleasant dilemma. If they keep the surplus population of their estate at home, the property will not be sufficient to maintain them, and they are exposed to the charge of either neglecting them or obtaining support for them out of the public funds; if they make extraordinary exertions in the hopes of benefitting the people, and relieving their properties by providing free passages for them to the British Colonies in North America, they are abused by the Colonists for sending out paupers to them, although every account that we receive from the Emigrants themselves proves that their condition is much improved by the change, and that there is ample demand for their labour at remunerative wages.

We hope and trust that the passengers by the ship "Æolus" will not prove to be as great a burden upon the authorities and population of St. John's, New Brunswick, as their fears led them to anticipate.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) STEWARTS AND KINCAID.

The Right Honorable
The Viscount PALMERSTON,
&c., &c., &c.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

Foreign Office, 18th Dec., 1847.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 11th ultimo, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, with its Enclosure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SPENCER PONSONBY.

The Commissioners of Emigration,
&c., &c., &c.

Leinster Street, Dublin,
3rd December, 1847.

My Lord.

We have had the honour of receiving, through your Lordship, a Report from the Emigration Office, relative to two Emigrant ships from the Port of Sligo to the Ports of Shippegan and St. John's, New Brunswick, which conveyed, among others, some of your Lordship's tenants from your estates in the County of Sligo to the British Provinces in North

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America. The ships referred to are the "Eliza Liddell" and the "Lady Sale," the former commanded by Captain Clarke, and the latter by Captain Anderson. The letters embodied in the Report contain several allegations, reflecting upon the persons who conducted and had charge of the Emigration of your Lordship's tenants during the last season; and we request permission to make some observations upon the subject for your Lordship's information.

The numbers sent out last season from your Lordship's estate exceeded 2000 persons, all of whom were conveyed at the sole expense of your Lordship, chiefly to Quebec, and a few to St. John's and Shippegan. They were provided with an abundant supply of the best description of provisions and other necessaries for the voyage, in addition to the usual ships' allowance under the Passengers' Act. Many of them were provided with warm and suitable clothing; and those who were not sent direct to Quebec were supplied with funds to take them from New Brunswick to Quebec, and with provisions, not only for the journey, but sufficient to keep them until their arrival in Upper Canada.

The vessels from the Port of Sligo containing your Lordship's tenants, were the following:

Transit.	Numa.	Lady Sale.
Carricks.	Marchioness Breadalbane.	Æolus.
Springhill.	Eliza Liddell.	Rd. Watson.

We presume it is unnecessary to say, that all the persons sent out in these vessels at your Lordship's expense were of the poorest class of farmers and their families, very little better than paupers; for had they been able to retain their small farms and maintain themselves and their families at home, they would not have entreated your Lordship to send them to a strange country; nor is it probable that your Lordship would have incurred so great an expense for the purpose of removing from your estate a large body of the tenantry solvent in their circumstances, and able to pay their rents. These people not only went voluntarily, and without the shadow of compulsion, directly or indirectly, but their entreaties were so urgent, and the pressure for passages to America so great, that it was impossible to provide shipping for the numbers willing to go, and praying in the most earnest manner to be sent; and many are left behind, who, though they still retain their holdings under your Lordship, look forward with confidence to the prospect of being sent out next Spring.

Mr. End, in his Report of 27th August last to Mr. Perley, the Emigration officer, on the case of the "Eliza Liddell," states that there had been "59 individuals receiving relief in Shippegan, all shipped in the vessel by Mr. Maxwell, land-agent of Lord Palmerston, and all landed here destitute." He mentions the names of some of them:—"James Gannon, aged 86; Mary Gannon, aged 82; and several of their children of the ages of 26, 24, &c., and down to 12." We do not think it likely that if the children were so young as 14 and 12, their parents were of the ages of 82 and 86; but of their cases we know nothing, as they were not tenants to your Lordship, and were not among the number sent out by your Lordship. We only allude to it as an instance of the exaggeration which pervades Mr. End's statements throughout. For instance, he mentions "one Pat Nicholson, aged 60, sick, deaf and dumb; his wife, I suppose, aged 70, but dead." Now Nicholson and his wife were neither of them above 50, both in full vigour of health when they

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left Ireland, with a son and daughter aged respectively 23 and 24, well able and willing to work.

Mr. Sheriff Baldwin, whose statements have less the appearance of exaggeration, while he acquits Captain Clarke of most of the absurd charges brought against him, insinuates that some of his statements are not entitled to credit. The Captain informed him that he had paid the passage of 30 of the Emigrants to Quebec, and supplied them with provisions; and Mr. Baldwin observes, "Of this I am a little doubtful, and at any rate he has offered no proof that he was not bound to place them free in Quebec."

In another place, he says, "Captain Clarke exhibited to me the list containing all their names, &c., and the word 'Shippegan' was written in large characters through each column set apart for the destination." This, we think, might have satisfied Mr. Baldwin's doubts in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. The fact is, the Emigrants were themselves provided with means on leaving Ireland to take them from Shippegan to Quebec. Mr. Baldwin acquits the Captain of the many charges against him, but accuses the broker in Sligo of making a good bargain out of the Captain's ignorance, and the strong interest that prevailed to get rid of the destitute. The agent in Shippegan comes in for his share of blame, and perhaps justly, but the most severe, and we think the most just, of his accusations, is that against the authorities and leading men of Shippegan, who, "through want of energy, unanimity, and public spirit, which has always distinguished them," allowed the passengers to scatter about without proper precautions against the spread of infection. We beg to enclose a letter from Mr. Maxwell, who conducted the Emigration for us in Sligo, in which he furnishes the names and ages of all the Emigrants from your Lordship's estate, who went out in the "Eliza Liddell;" and we think it right to add, that the brokers in Sligo, as well as the Captain, were all perfect strangers to Mr. Maxwell previously, and that he is neither related to them or in any way connected with them. It is certainly much to be regretted that the passengers were not in better circumstances—that they suffered so much from disease and poverty—and that they were, for a short time, a burthen to the inhabitants of New Brunswick; but it is gratifying to find that so very few of them died, and that, through the benevolence and attention of some of the authorities and inhabitants of the Colony, their distress and misery were relieved, and they were restored to health; but in any case, neither your Lordship, or those acting here on your behalf, have to accuse themselves of any want of attention to the Emigrants, or any absence of the feelings of humanity in their treatment of them.

We are very sorry to hear that the Emigrants by the "Lady Sale" were considered by Mr. Perley to be most miserable-looking beings, with scarcely sufficient clothing for decency. This vessel had been chartered by Sir Robert Gore Booth, and contained about 400 passengers, of whom about one-half were his own tenants and their families, and the other half the tenants of your Lordship. Every attention was paid to the comfort of the passengers before they sailed, and Lady Gore Booth and her family exerted themselves to the utmost to render them as comfortable as possible, and large sums were expended in providing clothing for them; but we suppose the hardships of a rough sea voyage were too much for the inferior kind of clothing to which the inhabitants of the Western Coast of Ireland are accustomed. Unfortunately, though shipped in good order, fever broke out among them; and though a most unusual

small number died on the passage, (two adults and one child,) and none during the eight days they were in Quarantine, with 85 cases of fever on board, the poor creatures must have suffered great privations, and been much reduced in the health of their bodies as well as in the condition of their clothing. It is quite true that many persons of advanced age were sent out, but they would not remain behind the members of their family. Whole families were in general sent together, (except in the case of the last vessel, the "Æolus,") and none of the family were kept back who wished to go; but no person helpless from age or infirmity was sent out who was not accompanied by robust and active members of his family, able and willing to work for his maintenance and support.

We think the Emigration was eminently calculated to be of the greatest use to your Lordship's estate, to the Colonies, and, above all, to the poor people themselves; and we hope that means may be provided for continuing it next season upon a scale equally large. If it should devolve upon us to send out any at a future time, we shall take care not to send them to "Shippegan."

We have, &c.,
(Signed) STEWARTS & KINCAID.

The Right Honorable
The Viscount PALMERSTON,
&c., &c., &c.

Roscommon, 27th Nov., 1847.

My dear Sir,

I have received your letter and a large bundle of papers relating to Emigration; and I was very sorry, and indeed a good deal surprised, at getting such an account of the Emigrants I sent to Shippegan, in the "Eliza Liddell," for Lord Palmerston, and find from the statement of Mr. Wm. End, who writes from Bathurst, that the ages of some of the Emigrants are very much exaggerated, as will be seen by the annexed list, which contains the name and age of each passenger sent out by Lord Palmerston, and which you will perceive amounts to 77 souls, out of 164 on board the ship. James Gannon, aged 82, and his wife Mary Gannon, were not sent out by Lord Palmerston; and the man Patrick Nicholson, stated by Mr. End to be 60 years old, and deaf and dumb, was a hale and sound man of 60 years old when he left Ireland, and had his wife, son, and daughter with him, all of whom were very well able to work. I send you a list of the provisions that were provided to the Emigrants during the voyage, and I saw them all put on board; and I know that there was an ample supply of water. I distributed £23 among Lord Palmerston's people to assist them in making their way to Quebec or into the interior; and I paid £3 15s. per adult passenger to shippers, (Messrs. Ganley and O'Rorke, of Sligo,) with whom, I need not tell you, I am not nor never was in any way connected. The passage-money included the usual allowance of bread and water, also the head money on the other side of the water. I saw the ship inspected by the Government officer, and also by the medical man. The passengers were provided with exactly the same food—in every respect were as well found—as the Emigrants I sent out for Lord Palmerston in the "Springhill," "Tran-sit," "Numa," "Carricks," &c.; and I make no doubt but that his Lordship's passengers in this ship

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would have got on as well as the others, had not fever broken out, and to which all Emigrant ships this year were very much subject.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) S. MAXWELL.

Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID,
Dublin.

LIST of PASSENGERS on board the "Eliza Liddell,"
from Lord Palmerston's Estate.

NAME.	AGE.	NAME.	AGE.
John Hannon	40	John Gillon	6
Catherine Hannon	40	Michael Gillon	6
Michael Hannon	12	Margaret Gillon	3
John Hannon	10	James Gillon	54
Mary Hannon	8	Catherine Gillon	54
Peter Hannon	6	Thomas Gillon	24
James Hannon	4	Michael Gillon	22
Pat. Hannon	2	Mary Gillon	20
Sally Gilmartin	45	Bridget Gillon	18
Patrick Gilmartin	21	Edward Gillon	13
Martin Gilmartin	18	Patrick Gillon	11
Bridget Gilmartin	17	John Leyden	60
Mary Gilmartin	15	Margaret Leyden	60
William Gilmartin	24	John Leyden	26
Pat. Nicholson Gilmartin	50	Mary Leyden	24
Winefred Gilmartin	50	Peggy Leyden	22
Luke Gilmartin	23	Catherine Leyden	20
Biddy Gilmartin	24	Patrick Leyden	18
Andrew Murty	50	James Corny	24
John Murty	30	Peter Corny	22
Mary Murty	45	Bridget Corny	13
Biddy Murty	15	John Corny	12
John Murty	13	Mary Corny	10
Elizabeth Murty	12	James Quin	45
Peter Murty	9	Mary Quin	40
James Murty	8	Hugh Quin	16
Mary Murty	6	John Quin	10
Anne Murty	Infant	Thomas Quin	8
Mary Corny	44	Michael Quin	6
Anne Quin	Infant	Winefred Leyden	16
Pat. Feeny Quin	50	James Leyden	13
Nancy Quin	50	Anne Leyden	11
Mary Quin	18	John Boyle	40
Thomas Gillon	45	Nancy Boyle	40
Mary Gillon	45	Martin Boyle	9
Thomas Gillon	18	Denis Boyle	7
Nancy Gillon	16	Dominick Boyle	5
Kitty Gillon	13	Catherine Feeny	50
Mary Gillon	11	Mary Feeny	12
Bridget Gillon	8.		

Total number of Passengers—77.

WEEKLY RATIONS TO PASSENGERS. — Each full passenger to get the following, viz. :

1 lb. beef or pork. ½ lb. treacle.
1 lb. sugar. 1 lb. rice.
2 oz. tea. 6 lbs. biscuit.
4 oz. coffee. 3½ lbs. flour.

Vinegar, soap, candles, and herrings, at the discretion of the captain of the ship.

Eight weeks' provisions of absolute necessaries, and six weeks' of every other thing laid in.

The above in addition to the ship's allowance as provided for under the Passenger Act.

(Signed) S. MAXWELL.

(Copy.)

No. 149.

DOWNING STREET,
27th December, 1847.

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My Lord,

With reference to that part of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 91, of the 27th October, which related to unfavourable reports respecting Irish Emigrants from the estates of Dr. Collins, I have now to forward for your information the enclosed copies of answers received from Dr. Collins, to whom the Emigration Commissioners communicated the papers by my desire, in order that he might be able to furnish any explanation which he might wish to offer on the subject.

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

The Right Honorable
The Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Merrion Square,
23rd December, 1847.

Sir,

I beg you will return my best acknowledgments to the Colonial Emigration Commissioners for their communication of the 10th instant, relative to some tenants of mine who emigrated to Quebec from the Port of Derry, in the ship "Superior." In reply, I wish to state, for the information of the Commissioners, the following facts.

There were about 150 persons, adults and children, sent out by me in the "Superior" — equal to 110 full passengers.

For these 110 I paid *all* ship charges, and provided carts to carry the women and children, and food for the journey, from the Counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh to Derry.

All of these owed me two years' rent, most of them *three*, and many of them *four*, every shilling of which I not only forgave them, but allowed them to sell whatever stock, furniture, or other effects they had, and take the money with them.

In *addition* to the ship's allowance of 1 lb. of bread stuffs daily, I paid for 1 lb. of *meal*, daily, extra for each of them.

I procured them *four barrels* of pork, and gave them five pounds' worth of coffee and sugar. I also procured them £35 worth of clothes which I sent from Dublin of excellent quality, which were faithfully distributed amongst them. I cannot account for the statements made by the two individuals mentioned. I was not in the country myself at the time of their departure; but I trust the Commissioners, from the undoubted facts stated, will agree with me in thinking that I acted liberally towards them.

The *total* sum expended and lost by me in rent was certainly not less than £900.

These poor creatures were all in the greatest poverty, and many of them must inevitably have perished from starvation had they remained in Ireland.

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It is totally untrue that any individual went out otherwise than VOLUNTARILY, as every family were left to their own free will.

The offer was made to every tenant on both estates, who (since the loss of the potato) thought their holdings too small to grow food for them, and those who remained, and did not wish to emigrate, have in no instance been disturbed by me in the slightest degree.

The tenants appeared most grateful for what had been done for them, and the act was universally considered as an example to other landlords, and one of the most generous character.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully state, that where a landed proprietor contributes the large amount I have done in this instance, for the purpose of enabling the destitute poor to escape death from starvation, it is not too much to expect the expenditure of a FEW SHILLINGS on each pauper on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as THEIR CONTRIBUTION to place these honest, but distressed, subjects at once in a locality where, by their INDUSTRY, all their wants may be instantly supplied.

Would not this have been nearly as speedily accomplished for the poor Stone Cutter, by a free passage in a steamer, (whose wages at 5s. or 6s. daily would speedily have procured him happiness hitherto unknown,) as was occupied by the magistrate in taking untruthful depositions from such poor creatures, IN EVERY WAY CALCULATED TO CREATE DISCONTENT, and when communicated by them to their friends in Ireland, (although previously well contented,) likely to lead to outrage of the worst description, and thus completely frustrate all future efforts of the most liberal landlords to promote further Emigration, which I believe unquestionably to be the chief source we have to look to for the very existence of about TWO MILLIONS of our poor fellow creatures.

I beg to refer the Commissioners to the request contained in my letters, dated the 5th March and the 12th of July, relative to the destitute state of the poor Emigrants sent out, and from the statements made in Parliament, and the report made by the Commissioners last year, to both Houses, by command of Her Majesty, as to the assistance to be given to Emigrants on their arrival in Canada, I entertained no doubt whatever that they should be placed free of cost to themselves where employment was abundant, and this at the most trifling addition by the Government to the 5s. head-money which their officer received from me.

Hoping the Commissioners will pardon the liberty I have taken in freely expressing my sentiments on this vitally important subject,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROBT. COLLINS, M. D.

S. WALCOTT, Esq., Secretary
Colonial Emigration Commissioners.

I have delayed this reply some days, expecting a letter from my agent respecting the two cases noticed, which I have not yet received. I hope, however, in a day or two, to forward all particulars.

(Copy.)

Merrion Square,
24th December, 1847.

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(W.)

22nd March.

Sir,

I beg to forward the accompanying affidavit respecting the two tenants Hugh Reilly and Bryan Prior, whose depositions you forwarded to me on the 10th instant.

I have to request you will be so good as to submit the documents I now send, together with my letter of yesterday to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will at once see the justice of my observations of yesterday in reference to the untruthful statements made.

It will be seen that Reilly was not only not destitute, but had at least six pounds in his possession, which he received for a cow he sold, &c., and that he had good clothes in his box, although he wore the bad for effect, and also that he had never paid me any rent.

These undoubted facts should open the eyes of the Commissioners to imposition.

It will also be seen that Prior had been treated with the utmost kindness, having been made a present of a cow, and had his ground cropped, and that his statement was truly false.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT COLLINS.

S. WALCOTT, Esq., Secretary
Colonial Emigration Commissioners.

(Copy.)

Counties of Cavan } To wit:
and Fermanagh. }

Hugh Quin, of Gannery, County of Fermanagh, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, and having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deponeth and saith,— That he has read an affidavit stated to have been made by one Hugh Reilly, late of Aylcoul, County of Fermanagh, before Robert Symes, Esq., of Quebec; and Deponent admits that said Hugh Reilly might have been told that unless he gave up his land he could not be continued on the relief list, as such regulations were adopted and acted on by relief committees throughout the kingdom, under the direction of the Government inspectors; but Deponent solemnly denies that he ever held out a threat of any kind whatsoever, or made any offer, to said Reilly, to induce him to give up his land, which consisted of about four acres of partly reclaimed mountain or bog, and for which said Reilly never, to the best of the Deponent's knowledge or belief, paid one shilling of rent, but may have got credit for a small amount of work done for Dr. Collins.

That said Hugh Reilly came to Deponent, and most earnestly besought him to interfere for him with Captain Benison, and induce him to permit said Reilly and family to proceed with the other Emigrants from Dr. Collins' property, and on his request being granted, Reilly appeared most grateful.

That said Reilly was permitted to sell his stock, consisting of a cow and two goats, also all his furni-

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ture, &c., and to the best of this Deponent's knowledge, information, and belief, Reilly must have had at least six pounds when he sailed in the ship "Superior" from the Quay of Londonderry, and that his statement of total destitution is a fabrication.

Deponent declares that it is totally untrue that he promised said Reilly shoes for his wife, or made any promise whatever of clothing for either himself or family; and that he was well aware that although said Reilly travelled in worn-out, patched clothes, that he had a good suit in his box; and that said Reilly behaved most improperly on the way from Ballyconnel to Derry, he and another having excited the minds of certain persons against Deponent and his party, and that he had much difficulty in proceeding with the Emigrants, as said Reilly was anxious to raise a riot on the road, and break up the party by getting this Deponent and others beaten: Deponent denies that it is true that said Reilly and children were in the state represented by him, and that he (this Deponent) caused to be conveyed to Londonderry, and put on board the "Superior," the bed and bedding of said Reilly, as well as of all the other Emigrants: That Deponent provided for the wants of the Emigrants, and put on board the "Superior" a sufficient supply for ten weeks for each of water and Indian meal, the latter having been provided by the direction of Mr. Cooke, to whom the "Superior" belonged, and who told this Deponent that all of Dr. Collins' Emigrants had been sufficiently provided with sea-stores, consisting of tea, sugar, pork, in addition to meal, &c.

Deponent declares, that said Reilly has been through life a discontented, complaining, ill-disposed person; and that, from his conduct in the town of Strabane, he was apprehensive that he would have received personal injury, and was obliged to threaten him and others to hand them over to the police authorities, which fortunately were near, and prevented further disturbance.

Taken, acknowledged before me the 21st day of December, at Ballyconnel, Ireland, in the year of our Lord 1847.

(Signed) JOSEPH BENISON, J. P.

(Signed) Hugh Quin.

(Copy.)

Counties of Cavan } To wit:
and Fermanagh. }

Jarrell Kennan, of Kenkeen, County of Leitrim, came before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said Counties, and having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deponeth,—That the affidavit made by Bryan Prior, late of Curraghtewtry, County of Leitrim, is for the most part without foundation: that said Prior had not five acres of land to surrender the possession of, but only about three, rent for which, for several years, he had never paid, although the utmost kindness had been extended to him by having *his land cropped for him*, also by GIVING HIM A cow with the hope of bettering his condition, but that every effort to enable him to better his condition failed, and that said Prior had made many applications for a passage to Quebec without success, and that it was only on the morning of the day when the Emigrants started for Londonderry, that he, this Deponent, consented to allow the said Prior to proceed, he having previously declared, that if refused he would at all hazards follow them, the Emigrants, to Londonderry, in the hope of getting a passage.

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That it is totally untrue that Mr. Benison had made any promise whatever to said Prior, that on giving up his land he would receive immediate relief, but that the Relief Committee of the District, with the Committee of Finance and Government Inspector, had made themselves acquainted with the condition of each claimant, and according to their condition and means, and the quantity of land held by each, struck many off their lists, and that Deponent is aware, being a member of that Committee himself, that Mr. Benison had interfered in his behalf with the Committee. That the possession of said Prior's land was forced upon this Deponent, and only taken at the urgent request of Prior by this Deponent, on the morning the Emigrants left for Londonderry.

That Deponent states that the family of Prior were put upon the relief list, and have since gone into the work-house.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 21st day of December, 1847.

(Signed,) JARRELL KENNAN.

(Signed,) JOSEPH BENISON,
J. P.

(Copy.)

No. 165.

DOWNING STREET,
2d Feb. 1848.

My Lord,

I shall take an early opportunity of again addressing your Lordship upon the general subject of the Minute of the Executive Council dated the 8th of December, respecting the distress caused by the Emigration of last year. In the meantime, having called upon the Commissioners of Emigration for any remarks which they might have to offer in the case of the ship "Virginus," which is alluded to in the Minute of Council, I enclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a Report of the Commissioners, containing such information as they had obtained on this case.

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

Governor,
The Right Honorable
The EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract from a Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, dated 15th January, 1848.

"We have stated that, as far as we know, the Emigration Officers at the out-ports, acting on instructions from this Board, insisted on the re-landing of all passengers who after embarkation were found to be suffering under infectious or contagious disease. We observe, however, that the Executive Council quote, from a Report by Dr. Douglas, the case of the ship "Virginus," which is said to have had fever and dysentery on board when she left the Mersey. This was the first intimation we had received of such a case, and we immediately called upon the Emigration Agent at Liverpool to report whether the statement were correct, and if so, upon what ground he had allowed the "Virginus" to proceed under such cir-

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cumstances. We enclose, for Lord Grey's information, a copy of the answer received from him, by which it seems clear that Dr. Douglas had been misinformed as to the circumstances under which this vessel sailed."

Government Emigration Office,
Liverpool, 12th January, 1848.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, with an extract of a Report of the Resident Physician at Grosse Isle, relative to the sickness and mortality of the passengers on board the "Virginus," and in answer thereto, beg to state that she was cleared by me on the 28th May last, and sailed at 9 A.M. the following day.

I was on board the "Virginus" on the 27th May as well as on the 28th. The passengers, 476 souls, equal to 397 adults, were, generally speaking, a less robust, as well as a poorer class than usual, but had no appearance of disease whatever amongst them, that I am aware of, after a most minute inspection, and no death took place, as stated, prior to her sailing.

Many of her passengers were sent out by the late Major Mahon, who caused them to be supplied with a moderate supply of tea, coffee, sugar, rice, oatmeal, dried fish, and vinegar, in addition to the usual bread stuffs of the ship.

Upon my mentioning the subject to T. & W. Robinson, the Passengers' Brokers, they distinctly deny the truth of the allegation as to sickness and deaths taking place on board the vessel in this port, but as the fever was very rife in Liverpool at the time, it does not appear to me very extraordinary that the "Virginus" shared the fate of other vessels similarly circumstanced as to sickness and mortality.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) J. H. PRIOR, R. N.
Assistant Emigration Officer.

S. WALCOTT, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. 172.

DOWNING STREET,
22nd Feb. 1848.

My Lord,

With reference to previous correspondence relative to the tenants from Lord Palmerston's estate in Ireland, who emigrated to the North American Colonies in the ships "Æolus" and "Richard Watson," I transmit for your Lordship's information the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board by Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid, containing further explanations on this subject.

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

The Right Honorable
The EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
&c. &c. &c.
Canada.

(Copy.)

Dublin, 1st Feb. 1848.

Sir,

We had the honor of receiving in due course your letter of the 30th December, enclosing copies of official documents connected with the arrival at St. Johns, N. B., and Quebec, of passengers by the ships "Æolus" and "Richard Watson" from the estate of Viscount Palmerston, in the County of Sligo, and regret that from accidental circumstances there should have been so much delay in forwarding our reply.

We do not think it necessary to add any thing to what we have already said on this subject in our letters to Viscount Palmerston, except to offer an explanation of the causes which led to the arrival of the vessels in the Colonies at so late a period of the year. We have already mentioned that the ship "Æolus" had been chartered by us from Mr. Booth at an early period of the year, but that circumstances over which we had no control, and which we believe he did all in his power to counteract, delayed the vessel at Greenock until the latter end of August or beginning of September, and that not a moment was lost by us after her arrival in Sligo, in getting the Emigrants on board and preparing them for the voyage. The poor people had been expecting the vessel for more than a month, and were ready to start the moment they heard that the vessel was in port.

As to the "Richard Watson," which reached Quebec on the 8th November, we beg to state that the delay in the sailing of the vessel from the port of Sligo was a matter of extreme regret to us, but it was out of our power to prevent or remedy the evil. We find that, on the 28th July, we agreed with Messrs. Delaney to convey the passengers to Quebec by the "Richard Watson:" on the 18th August the passengers were taken on board, after which a difference arose between the Emigration Officers and the Messrs. Delaney upon the question of the conformity in all respects with the law of the fitting up of the vessel for Emigrants. This dispute led to a lengthened correspondence and an appeal to the Emigration Commissioners, and it was not until the 26th August (the Emigrants having been all on board from the 10th) that the vessel was cleared out, left the quay, and dropped down the river to the Pool. Here she was detained by contrary winds until the 8th September, on which day she put out sea; but, unfortunately, on the 11th was obliged to put back in consequence of adverse weather, and was unable to put to sea again until the 22d September, on which day she finally went to sea, and arrived in Quebec in 47 days. The ship had been well supplied with water and provisions, and the Emigrants arrived in good health. They were unfortunately poor, and without any means of support except what they could obtain by their labour, but that was their misfortune not their fault, and they were both able and willing to work for their bread and for the support of their families.

Notwithstanding the reports from the authorities in St. Johns and Quebec, the Commissioners will be glad to hear that very favourable accounts arrive almost daily to their friends in this country from those who emigrated last year from Lord Palmerston's estate, and that already some of them have been able to send home money to their friends out of their earnings in the Colonies.

We have, &c.,
(Signed,) STEWART & KINCAID.

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(W.)

22d March.

RETURN

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 16th March, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House a Copy of the Security Bond given by Louis Eléanore Dubord, Esquire, as Agent for the Jesuits' Estates; in the District of Three Rivers.

By Command.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 21st March, 1848.

[Translation.]

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada, formerly Lower Canada, residing in the District of Three Rivers—

Personally came and appeared Louis Eléanore Dubord of the Parish of Champlain, Esquire, merchant, and François Rousseau, Esquire, merchant, and Jean Baptiste Toutant, Esquire, husbandman, both residing in the said Parish of Champlain, who acknowledged themselves to be jointly and severally held and bound to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors, in the following sums, to wit: the said Louis Eléanore Dubord in the sum of five hundred pounds, current money of this Province; and the said François Rousseau and Jean Bte. Toutant, in the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, which said sums of five hundred pounds, and two hundred and fifty pounds, the said Louis Eléanore Dubord, François Rousseau, and J. Bte. Toutant, respectively, bind and oblige themselves, their heirs, executors, curators, and administrators, to pay to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, if the said Louis Eléanore Dubord shall make default in the conditions hereinafter mentioned. And whereas the said Louis Eléanore Dubord, by an order in Council, dated the tenth of November instant, hath been appointed during pleasure, agent of the Estates belonging to the late order of Jesuits, and situate in the District of Three Rivers; now the conditions of this obligation are such, that if the said Louis Eléanore Dubord, while he shall be, and continue as such agent, do and shall duly and faithfully perform the duties of his said office, and execute all orders, rules, and instructions in writing, from time to time received by him from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or other duly authorized person; and also, if the said Louis Eléanore Dubord, his heirs, executors, curators, and administrators, shall, from time to time, when called for, render a true and faithful account to the said Commissioner of Crown Lands, or other duly authorized person, of and concerning all *lots et ventes*, and other mutation fines, rents, servitudes and arrears of rents, profits, sum or sums of money which shall be from time to time received by him in his said quality of agent, and of and concerning all other matters and things relating thereto, and of his administration in all matters concerning the said immovable property belonging to the said late order of Jesuits, and situate in the said District of Three Rivers; and, moreover, if the said Louis Eléanore Dubord, his heirs, executors, curators, and administrators, shall pay or cause to pay immediately on receipt thereof, into the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or of such person as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint for that purpose, all and every the sum and sums of money

which he the said Louis Eléanore Dubord shall or may receive in his said quality of agent as aforesaid, after deducting therefrom his commission and the necessary and reasonable expenses entered into in the execution of the duties of his said office of agent as aforesaid; and also if the said Louis Eléanore Dubord, on a demand in writing being made to him by the said Commissioner of Crown Lands or his successors in office, shall give up to the said Commissioner of Crown Lands or his successors in office, all accounts, books of accounts, and all other books, papers and writings whatsoever in any wise concerning the immovable property and estate aforesaid, belonging to the said late Order of Jesuits, or any part thereof which he may then have in his hands or custody; then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force and effect.

And for the execution of these presents, the said parties have elected their domicile at their present respective residences, where, &c.: notwithstanding. &c.: for thus, &c.: promising, obliging, &c.: renouncing, &c.

Thus done and executed at Champlain aforesaid, at the residence of the said parties, in the afternoon of the fifteenth day of the month of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the said parties having to these presents, first duly read, set their hands with us Notaries.

(Signed,) L. E. DUBORD.
F. ROUSSEAU.
J. B. TOUTANT.
A. J. MARTINEAU, N. P.
F. LOTTINVILLE, N. P.

True copy of the original remaining of record in the Office of the undersigned Notary.

(Signed,) A. J. MARTINEAU, N. P.

Champlain, 14th November, 1847.

We, the undersigned, do certify that François Rousseau and J. Bte. Toutant, are both sufficient and rich proprietors in this Parish.

(Signed,) LE DUC, P. C., of Champlain.
A. J. MARTINEAU, N. P.
J. E. TURCOTTE.

True Copy.

(Signed,) T. BOUTHILLIER.

March 21st, 1848.

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, made in the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, during the year 1847.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
MONTREAL.	1199	1311	490	1281	1319		90			
Montreal Parish Church, Catholic.				116	144		260			
do Hôpital Général, Seurs Grises.				1	2					
do Christ's Church, Protestant Episcopal	88	79	88	185	145					
do Garrison.	1	2				3				No Return.
do St. George's Chapel.										ditto
do Trinity Chapel, Protestant Episcopal	82	28	84	26	15	19				ditto
do St. Thomas' Church do	26	24	10	16	22	12				ditto
do Griffintown, St. Anne's Chapel do										
do St. Mary's Chapel, current St. Mary.				20	17		7			
do Episcopal Church Society, for Montreal, &c. &c.	18	17	25	12	15		1			
do St. Paul's Church, Presbyterian, St. Helen Street.	10	16	15	25	19	32				
do Scotch Church, St. Gabriel Street.	89	37	37	19	21		2			
do St. Andrew's Church, Presbyterian	23	15	38	19	21					
do American Presbyterian Church, Great St. James' Street.	6	7				13				
do Cote Free Church or Presbyterian Church										
do French Presbyterian Church.	2	2	3	1	1	2				
do Eglise Evangelique Francaise.										
do Wesleyan Congregation, Great St. James Street.	41	40	18	18	27	36				
do do Methodist Congregation.										
do Methodist New Connexion Church.	16	21	24	22	8	7				
do First Congregational Church, St. Maurice Street	4	2	4	1		5				
do Second do do Gosford										
do United Associate Church, Lagauchetiere										
do Baptist Church, St. Helen Street	3	3	6	8	6	8				
do Jewish Church.	8	6	1	4	2	8				
do Unitarian Church.	46	62	22	62	59		18			
Lachine Catholic Church.	6	9	5	17	8		10			
do Church of England.										
do Church of Scotland.	26	84	13	13	23	24				
St. Joachim de la Pointe Claire.	27	26	12	5	10	38				
Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle.	46	60	19	16	23	67				
Ste. Genevieve.	62	56	15	38	21	69				
St. Laurent.	50	47	20	24	26	47				
Sault au Recollet.	28	21	9	19	12	18				
St. Joseph de la Rivière des Prairies.	37	20	11	13	12	32				
Pointe aux Trembles.	17	23	6	15	19	6				
Longue Pointe.										
	1851	1968	875	1976	1974	446	551		105	

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES. (Continued.)	Brought down.....											
	St. Andrews, Scotch Presbyterian.....	518	589	200	204	204	684					
	Associate Synod of the Secession Church of St. Eustache.....											
	Presbyterian Church of Canada.....	1		2	8	8						
	Grenville and Chatham, Presbyterian.....	51	44	42	4	5	86	5				
	Gore Settlement, Church of England, Grenville.....	3	5		1	8	4					
	Congregational Church, St. Andrews.....		2	1			2					
		568	580	245	212	215	726	5	721		No Return. ditto	
TERREBONNE.....	St. Colomban.....	15	19	2	9	6	19					
	St. Jerome.....	183	188	88	52	42	197					
	Terrebonne.....	44	53	19	35	16	46					
	Ste. Rose.....	50	65	21	22	28	65					
	St. Vincent de Paul.....	71	67	18	26	32	80					
	St. Martin, Catholic.....	96	97	47	52	44	97					
	Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	44	35	14	17	16	46					
	Ste. Thereses de Blainville, Catholic.....	67	62	17	25	24	80					
	St. Janvier due Pays Fin.....	50	39	12	13	9	67					
	St. Francois de Sales.....	22	20	3	12	13	17					
	St. Augustin.....	48	54	16	23	17	62					
	Ste. Therese, Scotch Presbyterian.....	10	1	1	2		8					
	do de Blainville, Eglise Evangelique.....	1	4			1	4					
	United Associate Congregation of New Glasgow.....	6	5	5		2	9					
	St. Martin, Church of England.....	2	2			1	3					
	Church of England, New Glasgow and Kilkenny.....	8	3	5	8	1	7					
		687	663	218	291	252	807			807		
	LEINSTER.....	St. Jacques.....	144	163	63	60	66	181				
		L'Assomption.....	78	83	42	40	31	90				
St. Sulpice.....		24	22	6	8	6	30					
Repentigny.....		41	31	14	22	15	85					
Lachenale.....		18	19	9	9	12	16					
St. Henri de Mascouche.....		56	68	16	22	24	78					
St. Roch.....		35	56	29	28	32	61					
St. Lin.....		85	88	17	38	44	91					
		511	525	196	227	232	577					

Carried over.....

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.		
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.							
LEINSTER.—(Continued.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Brought over</i></p> St. Esprit Bien Heureux Alphonse Rodriguez St. Patrick de Rawdon Missions de St. Liguori, de Allumettes et autres Church of England, Rawdon Wesleyan Methodist, Rawdon Circuit Episcopal Congregation of Mascouche	511	525	196	227	232	577						
		73	70	12	20	16	107						
		16	10	2	9	5	12						
		32	30	13	16	13	33						
		71	55	15	4	4	118					No Return. ditto. ditto.	
		703	690	238	276	270	847			847			
		BERTHIER	Berthier	117	104	57	43	41	187				
			St. Antoine de Lavaltrie	23	24	14	16	15	16				
			St. Paul de Lavaltrie	40	51	29	24	19	48				
			Lanoraie	46	26	9	18	9	50				
			St. Cuthbert	80	74	25	18	19	118				
			St. Elizabeth	36	81	23	32	30	99				
St. Thomas	50		36	9	11	11	50						
St. Barthelemi	38		41	16	23	24	61						
St. Gabriel du Lac Maskinonge	66		62	6	7	5	67						
St. Ambroise de Kildare	16		8	10	14	16	98						
Ile du Pads	46		40	10	13	12	9						
Ste. Melanie de Dalleboubt	74		63	15	26	23	88						
St. Charles du Village de l'Industrie	60		35	15	20	12	63						
St. Felix de Valois	26		23	4	11	8	80						
St. Norbert de Berthier	794	726	258	279	252	990			990				
RICHELIEU	St. Ours	78	64	25	26	20	96						
	St. Denis	78	87	23	28	33	104						
	St. Charles	33	34	8	11	17	39						
	Sorel, Catholic	176	185	55	56	66	239						
	Ste. Victoire desservie de Sorel	36	30	7	11	7	48						
	William Henry, Protestant	16	15	3	12	6	7						
	Congregational Church, Sorel	2	2				4						
		413	417	123	144	149	537			537			

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
ST. HYACINTHE.	St. Aimé.....	107	80	40	38	154							
	St. Hyacinthe.....	159	45	74	77	162							
	St. Jnde.....	32	44	18	18	45							
	St. Damase.....	67	61	31	23	20	85						
	St. Cesaire.....	140	137	33	50	57	170						
	St. Hugues.....	60	67	14	22	24	81						
	St. Pie.....											No Return.	
	Ste. Rosalie.....	36	34	13	10	10	47						
	St. Simon.....	41	43	9	8	8	68						
	St. Dominique.....	33	27	14	15	10	35						
	St. Bernabé.....	28	36	7	13	14	37						
	Eglise Evangelique ou Congregationelle de St. Pie.....												ditto.
		716	712	202	276	266	884			884			
	ROUVILLE.	St. Marie de Monnoir.....											No Return.
St. Jean Baptiste.....				16	19	28	57						
St. Athanase.....		53	51	39	56	50	185						
Presentation.....		148	143	10	17	16	40						
St. Helaire de Rouville.....		38	35	6	13	14	43						
Ste. Bridgette.....		32	38	13	17	14	43						
St. Gregoire le Grand.....		44	30	13	17	14	43						
St. Mathias, Pointe Olivier.....		69	78	12	26	30	91						
St. Mathias.....		33	43	20	19	16	41						
Caldwell and Christie Manors.....		19	19	6	4	8	26						
Missisquoi Bay, Scotch Church.....													
Episcopal Congregation of Christiville.....													
Wesleyan Methodist, Clarenceville and parts adjacent.....		14	16	7	2	8	25						
Church of England, Circuit Christiville.....		13	5	3	5	2	11					ditto.	
	463	458	132	178	181	562			562				
VERCHERES.	Vercheres.....	78	57	18	28	25	77						
	St. Antoine.....	37	39	17	10	15	51						
	Varennes.....	100	102	33	39	42	121						
	Contrecoeur.....	42	46	18	23	29	36						
	Belœil.....	53	60	15	31	29	53						
	St. Marc.....	34	42	14	10	8	58						
		339	346	115	141	148	396			396			

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
CHAMBLY.....	Chambly (St. Joseph de).....	110	105	29	48	126					
	Longueuil.....	97	86	36	39	102					
	Boucherville.....	70	81	19	29	92					
	St. Bruno.....	18	24	8	8	28					
	St. Luc.....	22	23	8	13	22					
	St. Jean, Catholic.....	104	98	35	35	127					
	Chambly, Church of England.....	17	9	6	12	6					
	St. Johns, do.....	10	14	10	21	6					
	do Wesleyan Methodist.....	6	9	6	4	10		3			
		454	449	152	209	184	513	3	510		
	HUNTINGDON.....	Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge et de St. Croix de Dunham (Missions de).....	99	107	21	5	188				
		St. Constant.....	66	73	23	23	88				
Laprairie, Catholic.....		112	81	42	49	89					
Sault St. Louis.....		42	32	8	26	28					
St. Philomène.....		47	43	11	15	61					
Chateauguay.....		63	65	16	16	98					
St. Philippe.....		53	44	26	19	57					
Biairé.....		35	50	40	17	66					
St. Edouard.....		103	108	42	39	129					
St. Cyprien.....										No Return.	
St. Valentin.....										ditto	
St. Remi.....		84	89	29	26	118					
St. George.....		100	106	19	36	139					
St. Jacques le Mineur.....		57	50	23	14	77					
Laprairie, Church of England.....		14	15	6	2	26					
do Scotch Church.....		17	16	4	4	27					
Odelltown, Wesleyan Methodist.....		19	12	6	5	17					
French Protestant Congregational Church, Grand Ligne.....											
Henryburgh Circuit, Methodist.....										ditto	
Episcopal Congregation, Lacolle and parts adjacent.....		8	5	4	3	8				ditto	
Second Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon.....		24	18	3	5	36				ditto	
Episcopal Congregation, Huntingdon.....										ditto	
Methodist New Connexion, Lacolle.....									ditto		
do Henryburgh.....									ditto		
Protestant, Grand Ligne de L'Acadie.....	3	2		2	3						
Congregational Church, Chateauguay.....	5	5	2		10						
Episcopal Congregation, St. Remi.....											
	971	921	325	325	310	1257		1257			

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
BEAUHARNOIS.	St. Clement.....	127	120	31	47	49	151					No Return.	
	St. Timothé.....	112	96	21	25	28	155					ditto	
	Mission de St. Regis.....							80					ditto
	St. Anicet.....	56	57	7	19	14		46					ditto
	Township de l'Est.....							189					ditto
	St. Isidore.....	48	44	23	23	23		52					ditto
	St. Martine.....	136	126	33	82	41		14					ditto
	St. Jean Chrétienne et autres.....							21					ditto
	St. Malachie d'Ormstown et St. Patrice d'Hinchinbrooke.....	33	37	13	10	8		29					ditto
	Hinchinbrooke, Church of England.....	13	9	2	4	4							ditto
	Beauharnois, Church of Scotland.....	18	13	12	7	3							ditto
	Ormstown, do.....												ditto
	Protestant Episcopal Church, Chateaugay, Ormstown, &c.....												ditto
	Scotch Presbyterian do North and South Georgetown.....												ditto
	Episcopal Congregation, Hemmingford, Sherrington, &c.....	23	15	10	5	4							ditto
	Presbyterian Church, do.....												ditto
	do do Beech Ridge.....												ditto
	Scotch Church, Dundee.....												ditto
	Congregational Church, Seigniory of Beauharnois.....												ditto
	Episcopal Congregation, Russellown.....												ditto
	Methodist do do Circuit.....	16	18	4	2	3		29					ditto
	Huntingdon, Church of Scotland.....												ditto
Wesleyan Methodist, Durham and parts adjacent.....												ditto	
Congregational Church, Russellown.....												ditto	
Church of Scotland, Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, &c.....												ditto	
St. Louis de Gonzagues de Beauharnois.....	8	11		8	8		3					ditto	
	590	546	156	182	185		769			769			
MISSISQUOI.	St. Bernard de Lacolle.....											No Return.	
	Mission du Township de Milton.....	8	24	5	1	4		27				ditto	
	St. Armand, East, Church of England.....	26	24	9	17	13		20				ditto	
	do West, do.....											ditto	
	Dunham, North, do do.....											ditto	
	do South, do do.....											ditto	
	do Circuit, Methodist New Connexion.....	4	5	2	2	1		6				ditto	
	Stanbridge, Baptist Church.....												ditto
	Granby, Congregational Church.....												ditto
	Stanbridge, Church of England.....												ditto
		38	53	44	23	22		53			7		
	<i>Carried over.</i>												

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RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT for the year 1847.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
Montreal.....	1851	1968	875	1976	1974	446	551	.....	105	
Ottawa.....	148	161	71	46	45	218	.....	218	.....
Vaudreuil.....	507	520	168	178	171	681	3	678	.....
Lac des deux Montagnes.....	568	580	245	212	215	726	5	721	.....
Terrebonne.....	687	668	218	291	252	807	.....	807	.....
Leinster.....	703	690	288	276	270	847	.....	847	.....
Berthier.....	794	726	288	278	252	990	.....	990	.....
Richelien.....	418	417	123	144	149	537	.....	537	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	716	712	292	276	266	884	.....	884	.....
Rouville.....	463	458	182	178	181	562	.....	562	.....
Vercheres.....	339	346	115	141	148	396	.....	396	.....
Chambly.....	454	449	152	209	184	513	3	510	.....
Huntingdon.....	971	925	325	310	310	1257	.....	1257	.....
Beauharnois.....	590	546	156	182	185	769	.....	769	.....
Missisquoi.....	114	117	70	44	36	170	19	151	.....
Stanstead.....	20	13	12	5	5	29	6	23	.....
Shefford.....	68	79	21	15	16	116	.....	116	.....
	9406	9366	3381	4776	4659	9948	587	9466	105	

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PARISHES.	BIETHS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.
County of Montreal.....	Nine Parishes.....	3819	875	8950
do Ottawa.....	Five do.....	309	71	91
do Vaudreuil.....	Seven do.....	1027	168	349
do Two Mountains.....	Eight do.....	1148	245	427
do Terrebonne.....	Eleven do.....	1850	218	543
do Leinster.....	Twelve do.....	1993	298	546
do Berthier.....	do.....	1520	258	530
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	10566	2073	6436

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PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PARISHES.	BIRTHS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.
	<i>Brought over</i>	10566	2073	6436
County of Richelieu.....	Five Parishes.....	880	123	293
do St. Hyacinthe.....	Twelve do.....	1428	202	542
do Bouville.....	Seven do.....	921	182	359
do Vercheres.....	do do.....	685	115	289
do Chambly.....	do do.....	903	152	393
do Huntingdon.....	do do.....	1892	325	635
do Beauharnois.....	do do.....	1186	156	367
do Missisquoi.....	do do.....	231	70	80
do Stanstead.....	Four do.....	33	12	10
do Shefford.....	Two do.....	147	21	31
		18772	3981	9435

MONK, COFFIN, & PAPINEAU,
Prothonotary.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1st March, 1848.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, made in the District of Montreal, for the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846, taken from the Registers deposited in the Prothonotary's Office, since the Return, for the year 1846.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
MONTREAL.....										
Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, 1839.....	40	57	39	18	17	62				
do do do do 1843.....	83	31	40	25	16	23				
do do do do 1844.....	85	38	48	15	13	45				
do do do do 1845.....	20	16	6	2	.....	34				
do do do do 1846.....	4	5	23	3	6	.....			
St. Paul's Church, Montreal, 1840.....	19	14	31	6	10	17				
Scotch Presbyterian Church, Lachine, 1846.....	11	6	5	7	3	7				
	162	167	192	76	65	188		188		

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SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES	PARISHES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
OTTAWA	Episcopal Church of England, Clarendon, 1846	29	32	21	5	4	52		52		
LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES	Episcopal Congregation of Grenville, 1839	13	4	5			17				
	do do 1840	2	8	2	1	1	8				
	do do 1841	6	6	6	1	1	11				
	do do 1842	5	2	2	2	1	4				
	do do 1843	2	5	2			7				
	do do 1844	4	6	3			10				
	do do 1845	3	2	3	1	1	4				
	Congregational Church, St. Andrews, 1846	1	2	1	1	1	1				
	Presbyterian Church, St. Eustache, 1846	2	4	1			6				
		38	39	25	4	5	68		68		
BERTHIER	Episcopal Congregation of Rawdon, 1846	31	24	11	14	7	34		34		
VERCHERES	St. Marc, 1846	26	32	15	17	18	23		23		
MISSISQUOI	Congregational Church, Township of Granby, 1846	2	2	16	1	1	2				
	Mission du Township de Granby, 1846	32	30	2	2	3	57				
	do Milton, 1846	26	32	15	17	18	23				
		60	64	33	20	22	82		82		

MONK, COFFIN & PAPINEAU,
Prothonotary.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1st March, 1848.

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF THE BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS IN THE DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS, for the year 1846.

COUNTIES	PARISHES, SEIGNORIES, TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between the Baptisms and Burials.	Total increase of Population per County	REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
ST. MAURICE	Three Rivers, Catholic.....	134	114	45	85	70	93	483	
	do Protestant Episcopal.....	5	5	8	4	5	1		
	do Methodist.....	1	4	1			5		
	do Pre-byterian.....	4	7				11		
	Pointe du Lac.....	33	27	16	20	24	16		
	St. Anne d'Yamachiche.....	92	70	34	51	42	69		
	St. Barnabe.....	47	26	13	18	20	35		
	St. Léon LeGrand.....	84	74	23	48	25	85		
	St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup, Catholic.....	71	51	24	37	28	58		
	do do Protestant.....	5	3	3		1	7		
	St. Ursule.....	39	49	9	11	9	59		
	St. Joseph de Maskinonge.....	77	67	28	48	52	44		
	CHAMPLAIN	Cap la Margdeleine.....	16	11	6	6	5			16	337
St. Maurice.....		24	15	7	13	10	16		
Champ Jean.....		34	32	16	19	18	29		
St. François Xavier de Batiscan.....		22	24	7	10	8	28		
St. Geneviève de Batiscan.....		49	41	16	18	21	51		
St. Stanislas de Batiscan.....		58	69	12	20	10	97		
St. Anne Laperade.....		96	82	26	42	36	100		
St. Pierre LesBecquets.....		46	71	24	26	31	50		
St. Edouard de Gentilly.....		59	70	26	18	28	83		
Township of Arthabaska and Neighbourhood.....		55	43	14	12	12	72		
NICOLET	Becancour.....	70	79	32	40	30	79	526	
	St. Grégoire LeGrand.....	87	88	32	37	30	108		
	St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet, Catholic.....	59	67	23	38	34	54		
	do do Protestant.....	4	1	6	1		4		
	St. Monique.....	68	53	13	29	16	76		
		1339	1234	464	651	565	1346	1846	

Carried down

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF THE BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between the Baptisms and Burials.	Total increase of Population per County.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
YAMASKA							1846	
St. Antoine de la Baie	1294	565	464	651	565	1846		
St. Zephorie	66	32	33	45	32	49		
St. François sur le Lac St. Pierre	20	10	4	8	10	29		
do Presbyterian	74	32	37	51	32	78		
St. Michel d'Yamaska	2	3	2	1	3	39		
St. Guillaume	52	39	28	32	39	54		
St. David	30	6	6	6	6	73		
St. David	80	41	26	41	30	54		
Catholic Mission of Drummondville	40	16	6	18	16	53		
Protestant Congregation of do	10	1	9	4	1	13		
	1730	1607	613	867	786	1734		

EDWARD BARNARD,
P. Q. B.

Three Rivers, 8th March, 1847.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF THE BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS IN THE DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS, for the year 1847.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between the Baptisms and Burials.	Total increase of Population per County.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
ST. MAURICE								
Three Rivers, Catholic	136	128	40	55	63	146		
do Protestant Episcopal	8	2	2	6	10	B.		
do Methodist	2	1	3	1	4	3		
do Presbyterian	1	5	2	1	1	4		
Pointe du Lac	38	38	16	13	8	55		
Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche	95	71	30	47	33	86		
St. Barnabé	42	36	16	9	14	55		
	317	281	106	131	129	349		B. The burials exceed the births by eleven.

Carried over

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS. &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES	PARISHES, SEIGNORIES, TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES	BURIALS.		Increase of Population, ascertained by the difference between the Baptisms and Burials.	Total increase of Population per County.	REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
ST. MAURICE. (Continued.)	St. Leon Legrand.....	317	281	106	131	129	349		
	St. Antoine de la Riviere du Loup, Catholic.....	75	66	11	31	26	84		
	do do Protestant.....	56	73	37	23	20	86		
	St. Ursule.....	2	2	1			4		
	St. Joseph de Maskinonge.....	59	48	13	11	21	70		
		90	69	36	45	31	83	665	
	Caple Magdeleine.....	8	15	2	3	5	15		
	St. Maurice.....	29	18	7	7	6	34		
	Champlain.....	44	46	9	13	7	70		
	St. Francois Xavier de Batiscan.....	35	24	10	5	7	47		
CHAMPLAIN	do Genevieve.....	46	42	17	17	16	55		
	St. Stanislas.....	62	70	16	15	12	105		
	St. Anne Laperade.....	82	91	28	40	25	108		
								434	
	St. Pierre les Becquets.....	78	71	23	25	19	105		
	St. Edouard de Gentilly.....	61	49	30	12	16	82		
	Township of Arthabaska.....	56	60	22	20	17	79		
	Becancour.....	91	85	33	19	33	124		
	St. Gregoire le Grand.....	94	85	19	31	24	124		
	St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet, Catholic.....	80	61	11	35	13	91		
NICOLET	do do Protestant.....	2	3	3	1	2	2		
	St. Monique.....	63	48	18	28	16	67		
								674	
	St. Antoine de la Baie.....	71	83	8	45	25	84		
	St. Zephirin.....	26	30	3	9	13	37		
	St. Francois sur le Lac St. Pierre, Catholic.....	108	92	34	30	24	146		
	do do Presbyterian.....	5	3	2	3	4	1		
	St. Michel d'Yamaska.....	60	57	33	25	11	81		
	St. Guillaume.....	37	30	6	10	7	50		
	St. David.....	91	60	14	24	25	102		
YAMASKA	Catholic Mission of Drummondville.....	56	56	16	14	7	91		
	Protestant Congregation of do.....	7	8	4	4	2	9		
		1891	1721	572	676	562	2374	2374	
DRUMMOND								100	
								2374	

EDWARD BARNARD,
P. Q. B.

Three Rivers, 11th February, 1848.

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, made in the DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, for the year 1847.

COUNTIES	PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
QUEBEC.	Notre Dame de Quebec.....	Catholic	605	608	252	543	493	1038	1208	1038	170	48	
	Hotel Dieu.....	do	456	496	168	283	268	48	92	48	401	14	
	St. Roch de Québec.....	do			2	8	6	14				29	
	General Hospital.....	do			61	100	76	176	147	176	41		
	Metropolitan Church.....	English Protestant Church.		49	42	46	34	16	91	50	29		
	St. Andrew's do.....	Church of Scotland.		23	19	29	17	12	49	29	20		
	St. John's do.....	Protestant Episcopal.		16	14	6	29	15	37	44			
	St. Paul's Chapel.....	do		16	16	3	27	81	32	358		7	
	St. Peter's do.....	do		14	18	2	24	14	32	88		821	
	Military Congregation.....	do		2	3	1	3	5	5	3	2	6	
	Congregational Society.....	Protestant.		26	23	20	15	9	49	24	25		
	Westeyan Methodists.....	Methodist.		32	44	35	34	37	76	71	5		
	St. Foy.....	Catholic		31	41	21	32	22	72	54	18		
	Ancienne Lorette.....	do		67	61	13	34	23	128	57	71		
	St. Ambroise.....	do		15	14	5	12	12	29	24	5		
	St. Gabriel de Valcartier.....	do		7	5	4	3	5	16	8	8		
	Valcartier, Lake Beauport, and Stoneham.....	Presbyterian Mission.		32	44	16	22	21	76	43	33		
	Stoneham and Valcartier.....	Church of Scotland.		60	63	27	33	40	123	73	50		
	Charlesbourg.....	Catholic		3	2		2		5	2	3		
	Beauport and Mission de Lavat.....	do		8	2		272	175	10	445		435	
	St. Dunstan.....	Missionary Church of England.					502	318	2	820		828	
	Destitute Settlement.....	Catholic		1559	1592	711	2305	1664	3151	3969	860	1678	
	Marine Hospital.....												
PORTNEUF.	Grondines.....	Catholic	34	34	16	14	8	68	22	22	46		
	Deschambault.....	do	59	53	32	21	15	112	86	86	76		
	Cap Santé.....	do	76	67	17	27	31	143	58	58	85		
	Ecureuils.....	do	15	9	2	5	9	24	14	14	10		
	St. Raymond.....	do	36	40	10	13	3	76	60	60	60		
	Pointe aux Trembles.....	do	47	35	22	25	21	82	46	46	86		
	St. Augustin.....	do	42	24	8	12	11	66	23	23	48		
	Ste. Catherine.....	do	31	21	10	13	13	52	26	26	26		
	Bourg Louis.....	Protestant Episcopal											No Return.
	Portneuf.....	Presbyterian Congregation.		1	11	1	9	5	12	14		2	ditto
	St. Basile.....	Catholic		6	8	1	3	1	14	4	10		
	St. Casimir.....	do		347	302	119	142	117	649	259	392	2	

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
MONTMORENCY	L'Ange Gardien	14	14	5	6	28	11	17						
	Chateau Richer	21	23	17	12	44	22	22						
	Ste. Anne	19	24	7	15	43	84	9						
	St. Férol	19	15	5	14	34	28	6						
	St. Joachim	33	15	11	14	48	25	23						
	St. Laurent, Island of Orleans	14	24	8	6	38	13	25						
	St. Jean, do	25	17	5	7	42	13	29						
	St. François	7	6	4	3	13	5	8						
	St. Pierre	20	17	7	5	37	15	22						
	Ste. Famille	17	13	7	7	30	15	15						
			189	168	76	89	337	181	176					
	SAGUENAY	Petite Rivière St. François Xavier	15	9	1	1	24	10	14					
		Baie St. Paul	63	70	19	53	133	110	23					
		Ste. Agnès	28	24	7	7	52	16	36					
St. Urbain		13	22	4	11	35	20	15						
Eboulemens		58	35	15	20	93	47	46						
St. Irénée		20	17	10	11	37	16	21						
Isle aux Coudres		14	13	7	7	27	14	13						
Malbaie		78	79	36	45	157	76	81						
Chicoutimi		42	83	13	5	75	20	55					No Return.	
St. Alexis														
Ste. Zoé, de l'Anne à l'eau, Tadousac Escoumins		27	20	15	3	47	6	41						
			358	322	120	163	680	335	345					

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
LOTBINIERE.....	St. Jean Lechaillons.....	Catholic	54	47	11	16	18	101	29	72			
	Lothinière	do	89	66	84	17	25	155	42	118			
	St. Croix	do	86	50	25	17	18	186	85	101			
	St. Antoine	do	86	62	17	87	49	150	86	64			
	St. Giles	do	36	37	3	12	12	73	24	49			
	St. Sylvestre	do	67	51	15	28	17	118	45	73			
	St. Giles (Mission).....	Church of England.....	23	29	6	4		52	4	48			
			441	344	121	181	184	785	265	520			
MEGANTIC.....	Leeds and adjacent parts	Church of England (Mission)	19	17	20	3	5	36	8	28		No Return. ditto. ditto.	
	Leeds and St. Sylvester	Church of Scotland.....											
	New Ireland	Wesleyan Methodists											
	Upper Ireland	Church of England (Mission)											
	St. Ferdinand of Halifax	Catholic.....	23	18	1	4	2	41	6	35			
				42	35	21	7	77	14	63			
DORCHESTER.....	St. Nicolas	Catholic	79	58	23	25	25	137	50	87			
	St. Jean Chrysostom.....	do	70	77	26	81	22	147	53	94			
	Pointe Levy.....	do	169	167	58	78	75	336	153	188			
	do do and parts adjacent	Church of England (Mission)	9	9	1	7	3	18	10	8			
	St. Henry.....	Catholic	64	81	28	86	24	145	60	85			
	St. Anselme.....	do	61	74	19	86	39	135	75	60			
	St. Claire	do	76	72	12	26	24	148	50	95			
	St. Isidore	do	79	66	14	19	10	145	29	110			
	St. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce	do	96	81	39	22	24	177	46	181			
	St. François, do	do	98	110	21	30	29	208	59	149			
			<i>Carried over</i>	801	795	241	310	275	1596	585	1011		

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.						
DORCHESTER. — (Continued).....	St. Joseph, Nouvelle Beauce.....	801	795	241	310	273	1596	585	1011					
	Ste. Marguerite.....	87	70	32	41	31	157	72	85					
	St. Elzéar.....	50	49	13	22	21	99	43	56					
	St. Bernard.....	63	76	16	27	17	189	44	95					
	St. George, Aubert Gallion.....	29	39	6	12	12	68	24	44					
	Frampton.....	48	27	7	13	8	75	21	54					
	Kennebec Settlement.....	22	21	6	7	7	43	14	29					
	Presbyterian Congregation (Mission). Frampton and Standon.....													No Return. ditto
	Ste. Celeste de Somersete.....	87	86	17	13	11	173	24	149					
		1187	1163	338	445	392	2350	827	1523					
	BELLECHASSE.....	Beauport.....	29	25	8	6	11	54	17	37				
St. Charles.....		40	33	25	31	26	72	57	15					
St. Gervais.....		140	132	33	82	88	272	170	102					
St. Michel.....		47	46	26	25	20	93	45	48					
St. Vallier.....		37	46	10	30	22	63	52	31					
Barbier.....		30	25	2	17	13	55	30	25					
St. François, Rivière du Sud.....		42	38	9	21	22	80	43	37					
		365	344	113	212	202	709	414	295					
L'ISLET.....	St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud.....	29	36	9	17	23	65	40	25					
	St. Thomas.....	95	101	18	58	40	186	98	98					
	Cap St. Ignace.....	71	62	11	20	25	133	45	88					
	L'Islet.....	88	93	31	39	35	181	74	107					
	St. Jean Port Joly.....	78	79	30	40	38	157	78	79					
	Carried down.....	361	371	99	174	161	782	335	337					

GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
L'ISLET. — (Con- tinued.)	St. Roch des Aulnets	Catholic	861	871	99	174	161	792	395	397		
	Crane Island	do	61	57	11	14	15	118	29	89		
	Grosse Isle	do	14	10	5	8	1	24	9	15		
				14	15	3	2894		29	2894		2865
			450	459	118	8090	177	903	8267	501	2865	
KAMOURASKA	Ste. Anne Lapocatière	Catholic	92	95	24	81	89	187	64	123		
	Rivière Ouëlle	do	69	64	32	26	35	133	61	72		
	St. Denis	do	49	46	19	22	14	95	36	59		
	Kamouraska	do	55	57	15	22	26	112	42	70		
	St. Paschal	do	86	88	22	35	36	174	71	103		
	St. André	do	89	90	20	37	24	179	61	118		
				440	440	132	178	162	880	335	545	
RIMOUSKI	Rivière du Loup	Catholic	71	59	28	26	27	180	53	77		
	do	Church of England (Mission)	4	8	4	1	1	12	2	10		
	Kakouna	Catholic	91	82	35	28	29	173	57	116		
	Green Island	do	87	70	20	28	23	157	51	106		
	Trois Pistoles	do	84	71	22	20	20	155	40	115		
	St. Simon and St. Fabien	do	54	51	11	12	5	105	18	87		
	St. Germain	do	108	104	33	29	27	212	56	156		
	St. Luce	do	80	60	33	25	18	140	38	102		
	St. Jérôme de Matane et Ste. Anne des Monts	do	55	35	17	24	16	90	40	50		No Return.
	Méris	Presbyterian Congregation										
			634	540	196	193	162	1174	355	819		

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RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		Total Baptisms.	Total Burials.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.					
	Quebec.....	1559	1592	711	2805	1664	3151	3969	860	1678
Portneuf.....	347	302	119	142	117	649	259	392	2	
Montmorency.....	189	168	76	92	89	357	181	176		
Saguenay.....	358	322	120	172	163	680	335	345		
Lotbinière.....	441	344	121	181	184	785	265	520		
Mégantic.....	42	35	21	7	7	77	14	63		
Dorchester.....	1187	1163	398	445	382	2350	827	1523		
Bellechasse.....	365	344	113	219	202	709	414	285		
L'Islet.....	450	453	118	3090	177	903	3267	501	2865	
Kamouraska.....	440	440	182	173	162	880	335	545		
Rimouski.....	634	540	196	193	162	1174	355	819		
	6012	5708	2065	6962	3259	11715	10221	6099	4545	
Decrease.....								4545		
Increase.....								1494		
BAPTISMS.—Males.....						6012				
Females.....						5708				
BURIALS.—Males.....						6962				
Females.....						3259				
Total Increase.....								10221	1494	

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Quebec, 15th March, 1848.

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, made in the DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, for the year 1846.

COUNTIES.	PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		DEFICIT.	INCREASE.		REMARKS.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Parishes.	Counties.		
QUEBEC	Notre Dame de Quebec.....	Catholic	541	515	242	469	404	62	188			
	Hotel Dieu	do	391	358	185	307	326	5	116			
	St. Roch de Québec	do	72	66	63	89	49	7	7			
	General Hospital.....	do	47	37	44	48	29	14	7			
	Metropolitan Church	English Protestant Church	25	13	20	17	14	14	7			
	St. Andrew's do	Church of Scotland.....	21	14	10	29	20	17	17			
	St. Paul's Chapel.....	do	16	18	4	34	17	9	41			
	St. Peter's do	do	26	20	8	32	23	9	17			
	Military Congregation.....	do	2	3	6	4	4	3	10			
	Congregational Society	Protestant (two Registers)	34	30	10	18	10	10	10			
	Wesleyan Methodists	Methodist.....	36	33	13	39	40	10	17			
	St. Foye	Catholic	37	37	15	25	32	10	17			
	Ancienne Lorette.....	do	49	56	25	35	34	10	17			
	St. Ambroise.....	do	15	14	4	3	5	10	17			
	St. Gabriel, Valcartier	do	27	33	21	32	27	10	17			
	Valcartier, Lake Beauport, and Stoneham	Presbyterian Mission.....	84	47	18	57	55	10	17			
	Charlesbourg	Catholic	4	1	6	3	8	10	17			
	Beauport and Laval.....	do	7	1	6	8	8	10	17			
	St. Dunstan.....	do	1484	1296	688	1286	1123	128	449	321		
	Destitute Settlement	Church of England Mission.....							8		No Return.	
	PORTNEUF	Grondines	Catholic	37	25	7	20	13		29		
		Deschambault	do	54	38	15	43	23		26		
Cap Santé		do	82	65	31	44	37		66			
Eurenuis		do	13	13	3	8	9		48			
St. Raymond.....		do	30	24	5	4	2		2			
Pointe aux Trembles.....		do	34	35	10	39	28		30			
St. Augustin.....		do	41	31	13	25	17		20			
Ste. Catherine.....		do	38	27	9	25	20		20			
Bourg Louis		Protestant Episcopal	3	9	3	1	1		10			
Portneuf		Presbyterian Congregation.....	6	12	3	3	1		14			
			398	279	99	212	151		254		254	

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF THE BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.---(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		DEFICIT.	INCREASE.		REMARKS.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Parishes.	Counties.		
MONTMORENCY	L'Ange Gardien	Catholic	21	18	7	11	9		14			
	Chateau Richer	do	20	21	7	20	18		8			
	Ste. Anne	do	15	27	8	18	15		9			
	St. Fereol	do	9	10	6	12	8	1				
	St. Joachim	do	13	22	14	48	23	6				
	St. Laurent, Island of Orleans	do	18	16	5	7	9		18			
	St. Jean, do	do	22	28	9	20	11		19			
	St. Francois, do	do	8	9	7	4	9		4			
	St. Pierre, do	do	19	19	9	10	17		11			
	St. Famille, do	do	15	14	10	11	6		12			
				160	179	82	131	120	7	95	88	
	SAGUENAY	Petite Rivière St. François Xavier	Catholic	11	16	7	7	2		18		
		Bele St. Paul	do	88	65	30	46	39		68		
		Ste. Agnes	do	17	19	11	7	3		46		
St. Urbain		do	33	50	17	18	15		8			
Eboulemens		do	25	21	7	17	4		50			
St. Irenée		do	8	12	10	4	7		25			
Ile aux Coudres		do	90	78	25	38	40		9			
Malbaie		do							90			
Chicoutimi		do										
St. Alexis		do										
Ste. Zoé, de l'Anne à l'eau, Tadousac Escou- main		do		10	4	4	3		11		No Return. ditto	
			312	291	118	151	127		325	325		

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		DEFICIT.	INCREASE.		REMARKS.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Parishes.	Counties.		
LOTBINIERE.....	St. Jean Leschailons.....	Catholic	39	41	7	16	12		52			
	Lotbinière	do	80	67	29	52	49		46			
	Ste. Croix	do	64	68	25	40	27		65			
	St. Antoine	do	77	50	19	48	36		48			
	St. Giles	do	76	60	12	32	26		78			
	St. Sylvestre	do	62	53	12	21	15		79			
	St. Giles (Mission).....	do									No Return.	
			398	339	104	204	165		368	368		
MEGANTIC.....	Leeds and adjacent parts.....	Church of England (Mission)	15	7	11	3			19		No Register au- do. [thenticated.	
	Leeds and St. Sylvester	Church of Scotland do										
	New Ireland	Wesleyan Methodists	25	11	8	2	1		33			
	Upper Ireland	Church of England (Mission)	40	18	19	5	1		52	52		
DORCHESTER.....	St. Nicolas	Catholic	51	44	22	44	44		7			
	St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	do	57	63	21	23	31		66			
	Pointe Levy.....	do	141	122	57	89	107		67			
	do do and adjacent parts	Church of England (Mission)	10	8	2	1	4		8			
	St. Henry.....	do	82	66	26	31	20		97			
	St. Anselme.....	do	60	56	29	20	24		72			
	St. Claire	do	71	61	10	19	12		101			
	St. Isidore	do	50	48	13	18	11		69			
	Ste. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce	do	128	123	51	56	42		153			
	St. François, do do	do	97	83	28	46	48		86			
	St. Joseph, do do	do	76	84	27	26	29		105			
	St. Marguerite	do	51	55	23	19	7		80			
	St. Elizéar.....	do	9	7	1				15			
	St. Bernard	do	39	37	3	8	3		65			
	St. George, Aubert Gallion	do	28	39	20	12	14		41			
	Frampton.....	do	25	24	6	3	9		37			
	Kennebec Settlement.....	Presbyterian Congregation (Mission)										
	Frampton and Standon.....	Protestant Congregation.		21	20	7	2	1		38		No Register au- [thenticated.
	Ste. Celeste de Somerset	Catholic.....		88	89	14	35	23		119		
				1084	1024	360	452	480		1236	1236	

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		DEFICIT.	INCREASE		Decrease.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Parishes.	Counties.		
BELLECHASSE.....	Beaumont.....	Catholic	23	19	19	15	6		21			
	do	do	47	43	20	28	29		33			
	St. Gervais	do	146	126	60	56	42		174			
	St. Michel	do	39	42	23	31	29		21			
	St. Vallier	do	35	37	18	19	15		38			
	Berthier	do	28	14	9	6	5		31			
	St. François, Rivière du Sud.....	do	40	50	12	38	25		27			
				358	331	161	193	151		345		345
	LISLET	St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud.....	Catholic	31	33	11	15	19		30		
		St. Thomas	do	83	89	27	65	84		23		
Cap St. Ignace		do	59	60	27	52	44		23			
L'Islet		do	81	82	30	52	50		61			
St. Jean Port Joly		do	75	87	28	46	43		78			
St. Roch des Aulnets		do	57	56	26	32	27		51			
Crane Island		do	9	10	8	4	12		3			
Grosse Isle		do	7	5	3	29	23		42		267	
				402	422	160	295	304		267		225
KAMOURASKA		Ste. Anne Lapocatière.....	Catholic	79	77	18	48	33		75		
	Rivière Ouelle.....	do	68	49	28	30	27		60			
	St. Denis.....	do	44	34	15	23	18		37			
	Kamouraska.....	do	52	62	28	26	23		65			
	St. Paschal.....	do	103	79	27	28	37		117			
	St. Andre.....	do	80	81	23	45	29		87			
				426	382	139	200	167		441		441
	RIMOUSKI	Rivière du Loup.....	Catholic	72	65	33	41	40		56		
do		Church of England (Mission)	2			5			3			
Kakouana		Catholic	88	88	32	41	49		86			
Green Island,		do	83	84	27	30	31		106			
		Carried down.....		245	237	92	117	120		248		

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURN OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	PARISHES SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.		DEFICIT.	INCREASE.		REMARKS.	
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Parishes.	Counties.		
RIMOUSKI.—(Con- tinued)	Trois Pistoles	Catholic	245	237	92	117	120	3	248			
	St. Simon and St. Fabien	do	83	79	23	30	27		105			
	St. Germain	do	46	47	23	16	25		52			
	St. Luce	do	88	81	43	98	93		98			
	St. Jérôme de Matane et Ste. Anne des Montes	do	77	90	26	35	22		110			
	Métis	do	31	32	21	16	13		34		652	
	Presbyterian Congregation	Presbyterian Congregation	1	4	2				5		Deficit 3	
				571	570	230	252	240	3	632		649

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	BAPTISMS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.	INCREASE.	REMARKS.
Quebec.....	2730	688	2409	321	
Portneuf.....	617	99	363	254	
Montmorency.....	386	82	251	88	
Saguenay.....	608	118	278	325	
Lotbinière.....	787	104	369	368	
Megantic.....	58	19	6	52	
Dorchester.....	2108	360	882	1226	
Bellechasse.....	689	161	344	345	
L'Islet.....	824	160	599	225	
Kamouraska.....	808	139	367	441	
Rimouski.....	1141	230	492	649	
Burials.....	10654	2160	6360	4294	
Increase of Population.....	6360				
	4294				

BURROUGHS & FISET,

P. Q. B.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 15th March, 1848.

“GREAT BRITAIN” Stead-Press.—ROLLO CAMPBELL, Printer, Montreal—1848.