

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	14x	18x	22x	26x	30x
<input type="checkbox"/>					
12x	16x	20x	24x	28x	32x
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

APPENDIX, No. 2,

TO THE

FIFTH VOLUME.

APPENDIX TO THE FIFTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

FROM THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH TO THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1846,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,

AND IN THE NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION, 1846.

McGILL LIBRARY

GOV. DOCS. DEPT.

Printed by the Order of the Legislative Assembly.

" GREAT BRITAIN " Steam-Press—ROLLO CAMPBELL, Printer, Montreal—1846.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS AND AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
for the year 1845, laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March, 1846,
pursuant to Statute (of Upper Canada) 4 William IV, Cap. 37.

- No. 1.—Report of the Board of Inspectors.
No. 2.—Report of the Chaplain.
No. 3.—Report of the Officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman.
No. 4.—Report of the Surgeon.
No. 5.—Report of the Warden.

No. 1.

Report of the Board of Inspectors.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, Earl Cathcart, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, established at Kingston, have the honor to present their Annual Report.

During the past year the labour of the Convicts has been principally applied towards the completion of the buildings, and greater progress has been made than in any former year; much work is, however, still to be done. The west wing has been raised, and is now roofed and ready for the erection of cells, with which the Board intend to proceed in the Spring. The erection of an Hospital and Female Prison will also engage their attention; the wooden shops put up temporarily some years ago are now in a state of decay, and permanent stone ones must be built as soon as possible. The above works, together with the providing a suitable place of Worship, so often called for in the Reports of the Chaplain, will afford abundant work for the Convicts during the next and ensuing summer. The Inspectors hope that after that period the labour of the Convicts will be more profitable to the Institution, and that the more permanent character of their work will enable the Board to pay greater attention to the classification of the inmates of the Prison.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that the Inspectors see youths of so tender an age as eight years sent to an Institution, the rules of which, imposing constant hard labour and silence, prevent them from giving that attention to the education of the boys which they consider would assist in reforming their characters.

There is another subject of the same nature to which the Board begs to direct Your Excellency's attention. Many of the Convicts are sentenced to be imprisoned for life, and some for long terms of years; no incentive to good behaviour is held out to them, no hope of a remission of their sentences—despair takes possession of their minds, and some of the most hardened and reckless characters would

willingly risk their lives, and sacrifice those of their keepers, in attempts to escape; the most harassing and constant vigilance must be kept up; and, from the degraded and dispirited state of the Convict, neither his moral reformation, nor the full benefit to the Institution of his labour, can be expected. If the law authorizing the transportation of Convicts to a penal Colony were carried into effect, the Institution would be relieved from such committals.

The Board desire to see this remedied; and after giving the subject their most careful consideration, are fully impressed with the opinion that a remission of the term of imprisonment, in proportion to the good conduct and industry of the Convict, would have the most happy effect. This, with several other matters, they trust will engage the attention of the Legislature at its approaching Session.

In several successive Reports the Inspectors have urged the necessity of an enactment defining the duties of the Reverend Gentlemen of the Protestant and Roman Catholic persuasions attending the Institution, and they are persuaded that the spiritual welfare of the Convicts would be furthered by the absence of all attempts at proselytism. They have endeavoured hitherto to prevent this, by forbidding the introduction of all books of a controversial character, but they have found great difficulty in carrying out their views.

They also trust that a permanent and more liberal provision will be made for the remuneration of the Chaplains, and that the Board may in future be spared the disagreeable duty which devolved upon them during the past year, of apportioning between the Chaplain and the officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman, the sum voted by the Legislature for religious instruction. They respectfully suggest that a salary sufficient to secure their undivided attention should be allotted to each.

The Reports of the Warden, Surgeon, and Chaplain are forwarded herewith.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK,
*President of the Board of Inspectors of the
Provincial Penitentiary of Canada.*

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1845.

Appendix
(G.)

No. 2.

Report of the Chaplain.

31st March.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

It becomes my duty, at the close of another year, to present the Chaplain's Report.

In doing so, my task is little else than respectfully urging on your attention the several particulars mentioned in the similar documents of the years 1843 and 1844, since the conviction of their importance has increased with increased experience.

In the latter Report, the hope was expressed that the Protestant Convicts would be no longer debarred the privilege of a suitable place of Worship, as the Dining Hall offers no accommodation for the administration of the Sacraments, and but very imperfect even for the celebration of Public Worship. The Chaplain cannot but express his deep regret, that, although much labour and expense have been incurred for other objects, this, which yields to none in importance, remains unprovided for. He dare not withhold the expression of his fear, that attention to the coercive character of the Penitentiary, has been, at the expense of its being considered a School of Reform.

I would respectfully ask, is it this prevailing feeling on the part of the Governors of the Institution which has led to the reduction of the Chaplain's salary, at a time, when the demand for his services had so greatly increased, and when, in consequence of much additional labour; both of mind and body, every other officer had received increased remuneration?

The request for more time for the Convict School, and increased accommodation for Teaching, as well as the appointment of a Master, has not been thought deserving attention.

The boys, and youths of a tender age, are still subject to the same discipline as the more mature Convict; and the Chaplain would here observe on the extraordinary fact of a Convict having been lately introduced into the Penitentiary, only eight years of age; and, further, that, at the present moment, three Convicts are under twelve, and twelve under sixteen years old.

In speaking of "discipline being relaxed and indulgence introduced," a late writer on Prison Discipline says,—“One thing is sure, this can never be done here (Sing Sing) to the extent the Superior Officers and Inspectors desire, which society hopes and asks till the prisons, and the prisoners in these two establishments, are subdivided, and much additional provision made for their moral instruction, and well-directed religious teaching.”—*Dix.*

Again,—In speaking of a prison, remarkable for the thorough neatness, and good arrangement of every part and department,—he adds, “The chief defect is, the too little time given to moral instruction; and the too little time to the prisoners for reading and self-improvement.” He continues—“This is a defect common to every prison on the silent or Auburn system.”—*Dix. p. 22.*

The Military are still among us.

Our Library remains dependant on private benevolence, only, for its existence; though if greatly increased, it might be rendered a very useful assistant in the moral education of the prisoner.

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

The view which I am desirous of humbly, though earnestly, submitting, cannot be set forth in stronger language than in that of the writer already referred to:—“Moralists and Philosophers, with Pictists and Philanthropists, have urged upon communities the truer course of employing early preventive measures, rather than of extending the energies, at a late period in futile attempts, to govern and lead, by correct and virtuous habits, the long-time criminal, and the life-long indolent and ignorant. The great benefactors of individuals and communities are the enlightened *Educators*, the wise-teaching mental and moral *Instructors* and *Exemplars* of our times. These are they, who working effectively and effectually, reduce the crowded cells and apartments of our prisons and almshouses, and raise impregnable defences against the inroads of idleness and vice, poverty and crime. Men need knowledge in order to overpower their passions, and master their prejudices.”

My sincere thanks, to the Board, are here tendered, for having acceded to the Chaplain's wish for excluding visitors from the Female Department.

Whilst giving to the present Officials all that is their due, except I were to record my conviction—that the class of mind, needed for superintendence, should be of a higher grade, I should be unworthy of the confidence imposed in me. My full impression is, that the Female Superintendent should bear a relative position to the Warden himself, since much must necessarily depend on her, in which, even that superior Officer cannot, with propriety, be consulted. The Female Superintendent, according to my opinion, should, both in moral and social department, and in religious and secular education, be raised to such an eminence, as that the unhappy convict may look up to her as an example; and command obedience by moral influence, rather than physical force.

In addition to what has been done for the females, if a similar exclusion from the male convicts, of *idle visitors, and visitors merely from curiosity*, could be effected, I am persuaded the best consequences would follow to the discipline and moral well-being of the convict. The Board will pardon my again reminding them of the sad condition of the liberated convict—respectfully requesting their perusal of my recorded sentiments in 1843. Had it not been for the kindness of the Captains of several steamboats, many a convict could not have left Kingston on the allowance made at his dismissal from confinement. To Captain Colclough I beg to tender my best thanks for frequent aid of this kind during the past summer. I would respectfully suggest whether some arrangement could not be entered into with the Trustees of the General Hospital, for a part of that building for the use of such females, and boys, of a tender age, whose previous good conduct would lead those best acquainted with them, to the hope that such a place of refuge would, not only be valued, but, with God's blessing, prove a protection from the seducer, till the moral and religious senses had become so exercised and strengthened as to enable them to resist any further seduction to sin. Should this suggestion meet with the approval of the Board, it would give me much pleasure to submit a plan, for its conduct, based on those of similar benevolent Institutions in Great Britain.

Allow me to submit,

THE REPORT OF THE PENITENTIARY SCHOOL, for the year ending September 30, 1845:—

Average attendance, whites, 80; coloured, 21.	Total 101.
Ages from 8 to 57, whites, 14 to 40, coloured.	
Reading the Testament, 43	} Total 101.
Learning to read ... 58	
Number who have learned to read during the year, 36.	

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

The following are answers to questions which I submitted to the Keeper, who still continues to superintend the School with so much benefit to the Convicts:—

“In general they are well-behaved and attentive.”

“The separation of the boys into a distinct school, would not be for their benefit, unless they are allowed a greater portion of time at their lessons.”

“The want of sufficient room, or a suitable school-room, prevents a good many Convicts from attending school.”

It is satisfactory, to the friends of the Convicts, to see that, notwithstanding the obstacles alluded to, good has been effected.

Hoping, that before another Report shall have become due, this great Institution, daily increasing in importance, will, by the patronage of the State, our united labours, and God's blessing, have become more efficient to the great objects for which it has been established.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. J. ROGERS,
Chaplain.

Kingston, December 2nd, 1845.

No. 3.

Report of the Officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman.

KINGSTON, 27th December, 1845.

Having been requested by the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary to furnish them with a Report of my views concerning what appears to me deficient in the present mode of managing the Institution, and what may be conducive to the better management of the same, I beg leave to submit, with all possible deference to the better judgment of others, the following remarks:—

1st. I am well satisfied with the conduct of all the officers connected with the establishment, and I believe that they have always discharged their duties with strict impartiality, without regard to persons, or religious opinions; but, at the same time, I have reason to believe that, in religious matters, some of the convicts have been debarred following the dictates of their consciences, and that others have been tampered with in order to prevail on them to swerve from their religious belief, by the dissemination among them of Books and Tracts teeming with the grossest falsehoods against the Catholic Religion.

I cannot approve of the manner in which some of the guards are compelled to attend Divine Service along with the convicts of a different religious persuasion from their own, and there ought to be a sufficient number of guards of each denomination to obviate the above objection in future. Were one of the female guards a Catholic, it would, I am sure, prevent a great deal of bickering and discontent among the female convicts.

I must also, however reluctantly, disapprove of the meddling interference and misguided zeal of certain would-be female Chaplains, who, mistaking the duties of their calling, thrust their services upon the female convicts, to the great annoyance of some of them.

It is also much to be regretted that the circumstances of the Institution have not, as yet, admitted

of having a proper Hospital, with separate wards for those attacked with contagious diseases.

I am sorry to have to state, that although I have nearly two years ago furnished a list of a certain number of French books for the use of convicts of French extraction, not a single book has been yet procured.

It is a disgrace to the British Army to see British soldiers condemned to associate in the Penitentiary with murderers, and the most degraded villains, merely for intemperance, and such a punishment can not have any other effect than to destroy the moral character of the Army. It is therefore to be hoped that the Provincial Legislature will take proper steps to prevent such crying public infamy in future.

It is also to be hoped that proper steps shall be taken to have the convicts classed according to the nature of their respective crimes and ages. Until then, no proper moral reformation can be expected among them. There should be a separate ward for children under a certain age—say sixteen years.

As I intend to petition the Legislature at its next sitting, for a Bill to recognize the appointment of a Catholic Chaplain, I shall content myself at present by stating that the mode adopted last winter by the Ministry was not only insufficient and shabby in itself but also highly immoral in its tendencies.

ANGUS M'DONELL, V. G.

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

No. 4.

Report of the Surgeon.

YEARLY Return of Cases treated in the Hospital of the Provincial Penitentiary, to 29th September, 1845:—

Disease.	Remained last Report.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Apoplexy	...	1	1		
Bronchitis	...	4	4		
Cholera Morbus	...	2	2		
Diffusive Cellular Inflammation	...	1	...	1	
Disordered Stomach	...	1	1		
Dislocated Shoulder	...	1	1		
Dropsy	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	1	...	1	
Fever	...	2	2		
Hydrocele	...	2	2		
Hæmoptysis	...	1	...	1	
Ophthalmia	...	1	1		
Peritonitis	...	1	...	1	
Phthisis	...	1	3	1	2
Pleurisy	...	2	1	...	1
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	...	1	...	1	
Pneumonia	...	1	1		
Rheumatism (chronic)	...	1	1		
Tumor in the Neck	...	1	1		
	3	27	20	7	3

DEATHS.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	No. of Days.
James O'Neil	22	Hæmoptysis, ending in Phthisis	Sept. 17	Oct. 16	30
Joseph Weeks	33	Peritonitis	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	2
Moses Dufort	19	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	Dec. 24	Jan. 15	23
Robert Savage	46	Diffusive Cellular Inflammation	Feb. 7	March 5	27
William Read	24	Enteritis	do 14	Feb. 24	11
William Montgomery	26	Phthisis	March 10	March 10	1
Margaret Douglas	28	do	Feb. 11	July 2	142

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

YEARLY Return of Cases treated out of Hospital,
in Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th September,
1845:—

		Brought up	553
Abcessa ...	17	Indigestion ...	48
Asthma ...	2	Inflamed Eye ...	10
Anasarca ...	2	" Foot ...	2
Boil ...	26	" Hand ...	2
Bronchitis ...	2	Injured Ankle ...	3
Chemosis ...	2	" Arm ...	3
Constipation ...	13	" Eye ...	16
Catarrh ...	52	" Leg ...	3
Contusion ...	31	" Loins ...	11
Colic ...	18	" Ribs ...	3
Cough ...	14	Itch ...	3
Cholera Morbus ...	20	Liver Affection ...	3
Collapse ...	2	Lumbago ...	14
Diarrhoea ...	79	Menorrhagia ...	1
Diseased Eye ...	3	Nausea ...	75
Dislocated Shoulder ...	2	Nettle Rash ...	1
Deafness ...	1	Neuralgia ...	1
Debility ...	1	Obthalmia ...	2
Dysuria ...	3	Pains in the Side ...	12
Dysmenorrhoea ...	2	" (Vague Internal) ...	29
Epilepsy ...	13	Punished Back ...	3
Eruption ...	13	Pyrosis ...	1
Erysipelas ...	6	Rheumatism ...	95
Ear Ache ...	2	Scalded Foot ...	1
Epistaxis ...	1	Sore Throat ...	28
Fevers (Slight) ...	46	" Leg ...	15
Fractured Finger ...	1	Sprain ...	9
Flatulence ...	1	Shingles ...	1
Frost Bite ...	3	Sycosis Menti ...	2
Fainting ...	1	Syphilis ...	8
Fistula ...	2	Tooth ache (teeth extracted) ...	73
Gripping ...	23	Tumor ...	3
Gonorrhoea ...	3	Ulcerations (various) ...	15
Head Ache ...	117	Uterine Affection ...	2
Hæmorrhoids ...	2	Vertigo ...	11
Hæmatemesis ...	1	Wounds Incised ...	4
Hordeolum ...	1	" Lacerated ...	7
Hydrocele ...	4	Whitlow ...	4
Hysteria ...	16	Worms ...	6
Jaundice ...	3		
Carried up ...	553	Total ...	1083

JAS. SAMPSON,
Surgeon.

No. 5.

Report of the Warden.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report to the Board, the first thing I have to remark upon is the great increase in the number of Prisoners that have been received into the Penitentiary during the past year; 687 having been confined therein since the 30th September 1844. Of these, however, there were 213 sentenced by Courts Martial, to various terms of imprisonment for military offences, and of whom 153 have been liberated during the year, either by expiration of their sentences or by Garrison orders.

At the date of my last Report there remained in confinement 384 convicts, and since that period 303 have been received. The total number of prisoners discharged within the same time is 209, of whom 149 were by expiration of sentence, 26 by pardons, 25 removed by Garrison orders, and 9 by death; leaving 478 convicts in confinement on the 1st instant.

The following statements will shew the crimes, places of nativity, religion, ages, and sentences of the convicts now in the Penitentiary, and the number that were received from the several Districts in the Province:—

Larceny ...	225
do and House breaking ...	1
Horse stealing ...	25
do and Larceny ...	1
do and Assault with intent to ravish ...	1
Felony ...	28
do and Larceny ...	1
Burglary ...	17
do and Larceny ...	1
Robbery ...	11
Arson ...	11
do and Felony ...	1
Murder ...	9
Rape ...	9
Manslaughter ...	11
Sodomy ...	3
Perjury ...	5
Bigamy ...	1
Conspiracy ...	2
Forgery ...	9
do and Larceny ...	1
Assault ...	1
do with intent to murder ...	4
do do to ravish ...	3
do on a female ...	1
do with intent to do grievous bodily harm ...	1
do do to maim ...	1
Stabbing ...	4
do with intent to kill ...	1
Malicious shooting ...	2
Receiving stolen goods ...	4
do and keeping a disorderly house ...	1
Breaking into and stealing from a Shop ...	2
Uttering forged note ...	1
do counterfeit money ...	1
Importing and uttering counterfeit coin ...	1
Obtaining money under false pretences ...	1
do goods do do ...	3
Stealing cattle ...	7
do Mares ...	3
do a Waggon ...	1
do from a Church ...	1
do Sheep ...	4
Killing cattle ...	2
Misdemeanor ...	2
Military offences ...	60

478

England ...	72
Ireland ...	165
Scotland ...	26
Wales ...	4
Canada West ...	66
do East ...	57
United States of America ...	69
Newfoundland ...	1
France ...	3
Spain ...	1
Germany ...	3
Hungary ...	1
At Sea ...	2
Nova Scotia ...	2
West Indies ...	2
New Brunswick ...	1
Switzerland ...	1
Unknown ...	2

478

Church of England ...	161
do of Rome ...	184
do of Scotland ...	32
Presbyterian ...	7
Baptist ...	12
Methodist ...	67
Congregationalist ...	1
Unitarian ...	1
No religion ...	13

478

Under 15 years ...	8
From 15 to 20 ...	81
" 21 " 30 ...	255
" 31 " 40 ...	84
" 41 " 50 ...	30
" 51 " 60 ...	13
" 61 " 69 ...	6
Unknown ...	1

478

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

2 years	...	...	...	25
2 " and 111 days	...	...	...	1
3 " " "	...	...	...	265
3 " and 1 day	...	...	...	2
4 " " "	...	...	...	15
5 " " "	...	...	...	47
6 " " "	...	...	...	19
6 " and 8 months	...	...	...	1
7 " " "	...	...	...	35
9 " " "	...	...	...	5
10 " " "	...	...	...	3
14 " " "	...	...	...	13
For Life	...	...	...	10
To be transported for life	...	...	...	3
Until 2d October, 1845	...	...	...	1
" 16th " " "	...	...	...	1
" 7th November, 1845	...	...	...	1
" 11th " " "	...	...	...	1
" 12th " " "	...	...	...	1
" 23d " " "	...	...	...	1
" 1st January, 1846	...	...	...	1
" 3d " " "	...	...	...	1
" 28th " " "	...	...	...	1
" 9th February, 1846	...	...	...	1
" 13th March, 1846	...	...	...	1
" 17th " " "	...	...	...	1
" 3d April " " "	...	...	...	1
" 16th July " " "	...	...	...	1
" 21st April, 1848	...	...	...	1
30 days	...	...	...	3
40 " " "	...	...	...	1
3 Lunar months	...	...	...	1
4 " " "	...	...	...	4
5 " " "	...	...	...	1
6 " " "	...	...	...	9
9 " " "	...	...	...	1
12 " " "	...	...	...	5
15 " " "	...	...	...	2
18 " " "	...	...	...	1
				478
Midland District	...	...	...	81
Home do	...	...	...	57
Niagara do	...	...	...	57
London do	...	...	...	40
Victoria do	...	...	...	3
Prince Edward do	...	...	...	4
Gore do	...	...	...	32
Western do	...	...	...	18
Newcastle do	...	...	...	21
Johnstown do	...	...	...	18
Eastern do	...	...	...	5
Colborne do	...	...	...	2
Dalhousie do	...	...	...	5
Simcoe do	...	...	...	2
Talbot do	...	...	...	3
Brock do	...	...	...	10
Wellington do	...	...	...	5
Bathurst do	...	...	...	1
Montreal do	...	...	...	99
Quebec do	...	...	...	18
Three Rivers do	...	...	...	2
Saint Francis do	...	...	...	2
Gaspé do	...	...	...	1
				478

So great has been the number of prisoners received into the Penitentiary during the year, that at times it became necessary to confine several of them together, in consequence of the want of cells for their reception. To obviate this difficulty, I have, under direction of the Board, fitted up a part of the north wing, formerly occupied by the Assistant Warden, in which the female convicts are now lodged; and the cells wherein they were previously confined in the east wing have been appropriated to the use of the male convicts. By this arrangement there are now sufficient cells for all the prisoners, and a better separation between the male and female convicts has been effected.

The number of recommitments during the past year has been 36, of whom 7 were tried by the Civil Power. When convicts are discharged from the Penitentiary, who have neither friends in the country

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

or home to which they can repair, they find some difficulty in procuring shelter or employment. The sum of money given to them on their liberation (proportionate to the distance of the District from which they came, and in no case exceeding one pound) is too small to enable them to support themselves until they can earn a subsistence, and, consequently, many are driven to resort to their former vicious practices to procure the means of existence. This is a subject which has frequently engaged the attention of philanthropists, and which has, in some few instances, been productive of beneficial results, although emanating alone from private charity. Where this matter can be taken up by the Legislature of a country, it will no doubt produce better and more lasting effects; and with this view, I could respectfully suggest the expediency of cultivating the 100 acres of land on the Penitentiary lot, whereon discharged convicts might be employed at such reasonable wages as should be agreed upon, until they could better their condition by other honest industry. This would be of twofold benefit, by giving immediate employment to men who are without the means of otherwise procuring it, and of furnishing the Institution with part of the rations required for the support of the prisoners at a less expense than is now paid for them.

On reference to the Return marked D, it will be seen that the amount of profits on convict labour, which has been made available for the support of the Institution, is not so large this year as that of the preceding, which is owing to the quantity of labour which has been devoted to the building operations of the Institution, and which have exceeded those of any preceding year; yet, nevertheless, the rates per day earned by the convicts exceed those of 1844 by about 25 per cent., a sure proof of their becoming more proficient in their several trades.

The gross value of convict labour devoted to the completion of the works in progress, above the total expenditure for the year, is £1131 14s. 8d., this sum does not equal that of the preceding year, and is to be accounted for from the greater amount expended for building materials during the last twelve months.

Among the works which have been completed during the past year, are the Lodge, and the Two Towers at the north end of the building. During the same period the walls of the west wing have also been built, and the timbers of the roof being already on, the sheeting and shingling will be completed before the end of next month. Great progress has also been made in the erection of the stables, which will be brought to a completion before the commencement of the winter. In addition to these works, a large portion of the walls on the east and west sides of the yard have been finished, the former of which will be completed within a few feet of its termination before the close of the present season.

The works proposed for the ensuing year, are the building of the hospital, women's prison, and workshops, and the completion of the wall at the south end of the yard, which requires to be carried five feet higher than its present elevation. The erection of a rope walk, which will become necessary for the employment of a part of the convicts, when all the buildings of the Penitentiary are completed, will be commenced next spring, and as much of it as practicable will be finished during the building season.

A gang of quarrymen and labourers has been employed during the last twelve months in reducing the height of the road in front of the principal entrance, in order to render the approach to the buildings less abrupt than formerly,—this work will most probably be completed next year.

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

The covering of the roofs with iron or tin is, for the safety of the buildings, a work most desirable to be performed, as, in the event of any part of them catching fire, the destruction of the north wing and a part of the other wings would most probably ensue. The roofs at present being covered with shingles, will easily ignite; and should an accident of this nature occur during the night-time, it would be almost impossible to preserve the buildings from being destroyed. As attempts have already been made by some of the convicts to set fire to the different parts of the buildings, and as fire has sometimes accidentally occurred; in order to meet such an emergency in future, as far as possible, I have given directions for the construction of a fire-engine, which can be made by convict labour at a much less expense than if it were purchased from a manufacturer; it being indispensably necessary that every means should be at hand for extinguishing a conflagration, should it unfortunately happen.

In finishing the cells of the west wing, I beg to suggest, for the consideration of the Board, the propriety of making provision for the confinement of convicts who are sentenced to imprisonment for life.

For prisoners of this description there is every inducement to attempt their escape by the most desperate means, and even at the hazard of their lives, which might possibly be attended with danger to those whose duty it is to keep them in safe custody. Many of the convicts who are under confinement during their natural lives, have had their sentences commuted, after having been condemned to suffer the extremest penalty of the law, and all the others have been guilty of crimes of the worst character, deserving the severest punishment. The perpetual solitude of a cell will, no doubt, have the best effect in bringing culprits of this description to a sense of their guilt, and lead them to repentance for their crimes.

The several Returns accompanying this Report are as follow:—

- Return of Convicts received into the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1845 ... } A.
- Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October 1845 ... } B.
- Return of Convicts in confinement at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1845 ... } C.
- Statement shewing the value of the labour of the Convicts during the year ending 1st October, 1845 ... } D.
- Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1845 } E.
- Return shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed, 1st October, 1845 ... } F.
- General Account of Disbursements at the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1845 ... } G.
- General Account of Receipts and Disbursements during the year ending 1st October, 1845 ... } H.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
15th October, 1845.

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

RETURN OF CONVICTS received into the Provincial Penitentiary during the year ending
1st October, 1845.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
1141	Geo. Dougherty	Midland	Military	4th October, 1844	Forty days.
1142	Eugene Kennedy	Newcastle	Obtaining goods falsely	27th September, do	Three years.
1143	Geo. Patterson	Niagara	Larceny	8th July, do	do
1144	Ishab. B. Harrison	do	do	4th October, do	do
1145	John Keef	do	do	5th do do	do
1146	Jos. Gohm	Johnstown	Perjury	do do	Two years.
1147	D. Flannery	Midland	Military	...	Until the 18th Nov'r next.
1148	John Dunsty	Eastern	Larceny	12th October, do	Three years.
1149	Geo. Becket	Home	Military	do do do	Twelve lunar months.
1150	Mich. Hayes	do	do	do do do	Nine lunar months.
1151	James Murphy	Midland	do	...	Until the 21st Nov'r next.
1152	John Harrison	Brock	Burglary	do do do	Six years.
1153	D. Foster	do	do	do do do	do
1154	Eleazer Davis	do	do	do do do	do
1155	Henry Purdy	do	Conspiracy	do do do	do
1156	Peter Dannel	do	do	do do do	do
1157	Isaac Dardy	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five years.
1158	William Smith	do	do	do do do	do
1159	Reuben Secord	London	Larceny	7th do do	Three years.
1160	Alexander Chambers	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five years.
1161	Oliver Burnham	do	do	do do do	do
1162	Isaac Dunkin	do	do	do do do	do
1163	Thomas D. Hulpia	do	Forgery	do do do	do
1164	Isaac Sumwell	Midland	Military	...	Until the 26th May, 1845.
1165	George Kemp	do	do	do do do	do
1166	John Chipman	Western	Horse stealing	27th September, do	Five years.
1167	John Swan	do	Larceny	do do do	Three years.
1168	Henry Leappiott	Montreal	Military	12th October, do	Twelve lunar months.
1169	Ch. Gordon	Midland	do	...	Until the 28th Nov'r next.
1170	George Martin	Home	do	21st do do	Seven lunar months.
1171	James Wayland	do	do	do do do	Six lunar months.
1172	Mich. Yates	London	do	5th do do	Twelve lunar months.
1173	James Moore	Midland	Horse stealing	24th do do	Six years.
1174	Joseph Christmas	do	do	do do do	do
1175	Jno. Norris	do	Larceny	do do do	do
1176	Robert M'Kibbon	do	do	do do do	do
1177	Mich. Conlan	do	do	do do do	Three years.
1178	William Stewart	do	do	do do do	do
1179	Hiram Burdew	do	Misdemeanor.	do do do	Four years.
1180	William Millar	Quebec	Larceny	30th do do	Three years.
1181	Frans. Paul	do	do	do do do	do
1182	Mich. Mulich	London	Military	22nd do do	Two years.
1183	Pat Foley	do	do	do do do	do
1184	Sarah Molloy	Home	Larceny	30th do do	Three years.
1185	William Noble	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Five years.
1186	Thomas Cavannagh	Montreal	Larceny	23rd do do	Three years.
1187	Moyse Dufort	do	do	do do do	do
1188	Julie Deschamp	do	do	do do do	do
1189	Catherine Sexton	do	do	do do do	do
1190	Catherine O'Neil	do	do	do do do	do
1191	Philip Kearney	do	do	24th do do	do
1192	Frederick Brennan	do	do	do do do	do
1193	John Jones	do	do	do do do	do
1194	George Smith	do	do	do do do	do
1195	Richard M'Kaner	do	do	do do do	do
1196	Ann Crawley	do	Assault	26th do do	do
1197	Amelia M'Naught	do	do	do do do	do
1198	William Thomas	do	Larceny	28th do do	do
1199	James Horan	do	do	do do do	do
1200	Dennis M'Gonegal	Midland	Military	12th November, do	Four lunar months.
1201	James Reeves	Niagara	do	do do do	Six lunar months.
1202	Maurice Wheelan	Newcastle	Assault with intent to murder	...	...
1203	Maurice Wheelan	do	do	9th do do	Three years.
1204	Adam Menard	Brock	Rape	do do do	do
1205	Ep. Hart	Midland	Larceny	7th do do	do
1206	William Armstrong	do	do	21st do do	Nine years.
1207	Daniel Jameson	Montreal	Military	do do do	Three years.
1208	James Seal	Midland	do	7th do do	180 days.
1209	John Kenaly	do	do	...	Until the 16th Feb'y, 1845.
1210	James Plumb	London	do	...	do 11th May do
1211	Richard Tuley	Midland	do	12th do do	Twelve lunar months.
1212	James Bumford	do	do	4th December, do	Three lunar months.
1213	James Lawless	do	do	10th do do	Forty days.
1214	Jer. Hayes	do	do	18th do do	Four lunar months.
1215	William Haylett	do	do	...	Until the 20th Feb'y, 1845.
1216	William Carnnell	do	do	...	do 20th March, do
1217	Robert Kilgour	do	do	...	do 8th Feb'y, do
1218	George Billington	do	do	...	do 23rd do do
1219	George Tomkins	do	do	...	do 13th do do
1220	Ed. Higgins	do	do	...	do 6th do do
					do 20th do do

RETURN OF CONVICTS received, &c.—(Continued.)

31st March.

31st March.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
1221	Thomas Tanner ...	Midland	Military	...	Until the 28th Feb'y, 1845.
1222	Frans. Burnett	do	do	...	do 3th July, do
1223	William Johnston ...	Home	Larceny	4th December, 1844	Three years.
1224	Hugh Bryson ...	do	do	do do	do
1225	Car. Evans ...	do	do	9th January, do	do
1226	Jos. Kane ...	do	do	do do	do
1227	Ch. Allen	Midland	Military	...	Until the 14th May next.
1228	Thomas L. McMillan	Newcastle	Larceny	22nd January, 1845	Three years.
1229	John Sward	Midland	Military	27th do	Two months.
1230	Henry Penn ...	do	do	...	Until the 25th May next.
1231	James Donnelly ...	do	do	...	do 22nd July do
1232	Ch. Murphy ...	do	do	...	do 28th April do
1233	John Callaghan ...	do	do	...	do 31st March do
1234	Math. Glaveen	do	do	...	do 7th August do
1235	John Conway ...	do	do	...	do 12th June, 1844.
1236	Mich. Dunn ...	do	do	...	do 9th April do
1237	Ch. Bradbury ...	do	do	...	do 30th March do
1238	Hugh Howley	do	do	22nd March, do	168 days.
1239	Mich. Fahee	do	do	do do	112 days.
1240	Ed. Jackson ...	do	Received stolen goods	4th April, do	Three years.
1241	James Wilson	do	Larceny	do do	do
1242	Robert Scroggins	do	do	do do	do
1243	John Kelly	do	do	do do	do
1244	Mary Machoux	do	do	do do	do
1245	Alexander M'Clintoch	Talbot	Perjury	5th do	Two years.
1246	Tim. Coleman	Midland	Military	...	Until the 25th May next.
1247	John Dyer ...	Niagara	Larceny	do do	Three years.
1248	William Brown ...	do	do	do do	do
1249	F. W. Jones ...	do	do	do do	do
1250	Pat. Hull	Midland	Military	...	Until the 17th May, 1846.
1251	Jas. M'Allister	do	do	...	do 2nd October, 1845.
1252	Nich. Rogers	do	do	...	do 1st June, do
1253	Andrew Connor	do	do	...	do 16th July do
1254	William Reynolds ...	do	do	...	do 13th August, do
1255	John M'Canna	Johnstown	Felony	26th April, do	Three years.
1256	George Wallax	Newcastle	do	do do	do
1257	George Harbridge	Midland	Military	...	Until the 27th May next.
1258	Tim. Killeher	do	do	...	do 6th June, 1845.
1259	E. Simmons	do	do	...	do do do
1260	Pat Cumberton	do	do	30th do	Eighty-four days.
1261	James R. Thompson	London	Larceny	21st do	Three years.
1262	Jehue Cook	do	Felony	do do	do
1263	Herbert Westfield	do	Horse stealing	do do	do
1264	Robert Carroll	do	Manslaughter	do do	Five years.
1265	Uriah Maule	do	Larceny	do do	Seven years.
1266	Jos. Maule	do	do	do do	Four years.
1267	John O'Hara ...	Midland	Military	...	Until the 21st April, 1848.
1268	Fr. Mathers	Quebec	Larceny	30th do	Seven years.
1269	John Matthers	do	do	do do	do
1270	Pierre Charboneau	do	do	18th January, do	do
1271	Peter M'Manus	Midland	Military	...	Until the 10th June next.
1272	John Soles	London	do	16th April, do	Twelve lunar months.
1273	Sam. Lothbury	Midland	do	7th May, do	Forty days.
1274	Denis M'Gonegal ...	do	do	8th do	112 days.
1275	Martin Henly ...	Montreal	Larceny	11th January, do	Three years.
1276	Nich. Legard	do	Falsely obtaining goods	15th do	do
1277	John Dunn ...	do	Larceny	15th February, do	do
1278	James Burnett	do	do	17th April, do	do
1279	Ch. Monnet ...	do	do	do do	do
1280	Jean B. Nantel	do	do	23rd do	do
1281	William Craig	do	do	25th do	do
1282	John Hicks	do	Stealing a mare	do do	do
1283	Alice Clark	do	Larceny	30th do	do
1284	Benonie Chaput	do	do	do do	do
1285	Pliny Southwick	do	do	15th February, do	Five years.
1286	Amable Chartier	do	do	do do	do
1287	William Burdon	do	Arson	do do	Seven years.
1288	William Hadden	do	do	do do	do
1289	Am. B. Deblois	do	Forgery	1st do	Fourteen years.
1290	John Donnavan	Quebec	Military	29th do	Two years.
1291	William Kennedy	Midland	do	10th May, do	Forty days.
1292	Pat Leary	Home	do	9th do	Six lunar months.
1293	Edward Matthew	Quebec	do	12th do	Eighty-seven days.
1294	John M'Donald	Midland	do	...	Until 28th May, 1845.
1295	Hugh Shaw ...	do	do	...	do 6th June, do
1296	Ch. Pearson	do	do	...	do 11th do do
1297	James Milliker	do	do	...	do 20th July do
1298	Sam. Paterson	do	do	...	do 14th do do
1299	W. P. Brown ...	do	do	...	do 15th Sept. do
1300	Henry Willis	do	do	...	do 13th March, 1846.
1301	John Keiler ...	do	do	...	do 3d April, do
1302	Thomas Kerr	do	do	...	do 1st July, 1845.
1303	Lewis Jackson	do	Burglary	17th May, do	Four years.
1304	John Hopkings	do	do	do do	Three years.

Appendix (G.)

RETURN of CONVICTS received, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (G.)

31st March.

31st March.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
1305	Ed. Griffith ...	Midland	Larceny	17th May, 1845	Three years.
1306	Jean Couvillon ...	Three Rivers	do	15th February, do	Seven years.
1307	William Jones ...	Western	do	28th April, do	Three years.
1308	David Beatte ...	do	do	do do do	do
1309	John Beatte ...	do	do	do do do	do
1310	Sam. Perry ...	do	do	do do do	Four years.
1311	John Leary ...	Midland	Military	20th May, do	Two years.
1312	Owen Kelscher ...	Home	do	19th do do	112 days.
1313	Mich. Carny ...	do	do	do do do	168 days.
1314	Thomas Hughes ...	Midland	do	22nd do do	Eighty-four days.
1315	Mich. Dixon ...	do	do	do do do	Fifty-six days.
1316	Pat Hallem ...	Home	do	21st do do	do
1317	Ed. Joul ...	Midland	do	2nd June, do	do
1318	Ch. Matthews ...	do	do	...	Until the 21st Aug., 1845.
1319	William Warner ...	do	do	...	do 21st do do
1320	William Nisbett ...	do	do	...	do 17th Sept. do
1321	James Henderson ...	do	do	...	do 12th Nov. do
1322	James Thompson ...	do	do	...	do 11th July do
1323	Ch. Greer ...	Niagara	Larceny	29th May, do	Six years.
1324	Jacob Nichols ...	do	do	do do do	Three years.
1325	Stephen Jacques ...	do	do	do do do	do
1326	James Clause ...	do	do	do do do	do
1327	Brun. French ...	do	do	do do do	do
1328	Mary Clark ...	do	do	do do do	do
1329	W. M. C. Everingham ...	do	Larceny and forgery	do do do	Six years.
1330	James Wilson ...	do	Forgery	do do do	Three years.
1331	John Franlay ...	do	Perjury	do do do	do
1332	Hen. Bird ...	do	Burglary and larceny	do do do	Nine years.
1333	John Evans ...	Home	Larceny	9th January, do	Three years.
1334	Maurice Coleman ...	do	do	9th March, do	do
1335	Tim. Wilson ...	do	do	do do do	do
1336	Jos. Lindsay ...	do	do	do do do	do
1337	Jos. Smith ...	do	Burglary	7th April, do	do
1338	James Henry ...	do	Larceny	19th do do	do
1339	Rob. Bain ...	Midland	Military	...	Until the 23d Nov. next.
1340	Sam. Freeman ...	do	do	...	do 9th July do
1341	Robert Shettard ...	Niagara	do	14th June do	Three lunar months.
1342	Brem. Fisher ...	Midland	do	18th do do	Twenty days.
1343	Ed. Petty ...	do	do	do do do	do
1344	Sam. Wright ...	Gore	Larceny	7th do do	Five years.
1345	John Swan ...	Midland	Military	30th do do	Forty days.
1346	William Mulloy ...	Niagara	do	do do do	Six lunar months.
1347	John Fearney ...	Midland	do	2nd July, do	Eighteen days.
1348	Jos. Goss ...	Victoria	Stabbing with intent to kill	...	For life.
1349	Peter M'Gregor ...	Midland	Military	...	Until 27th July next.
1350	Richard Ferguson ...	Home	do	7th do do	168 days.
1351	John Guthrie ...	Midland	do	...	Until the 20th July, 1845.
1352	Pat. Harrington ...	Quebec	do	4th do do	Twelve lunar months.
1353	Samuel Rogers ...	London	Rape	...	For life
1354	Ar. Minghbury ...	Newcastle	Larceny	1st do do	Three years.
1355	Matthew Ryan ...	do	do	10th do do	do
1356	Edward Keeman ...	London	Military	30th June, do	Six lunar months.
1357	Eliza Quin ...	Gore	Larceny	5th July, do	Three years.
1358	Jos. T. Harrison ...	do	Stealing a waggon	do do do	do
1359	John S. Carrer ...	do	Robbery	7th do do	Seven years.
1360	Pat. Martin ...	do	Rape	do do do	do
1361	John Finlay ...	Home	Larceny	6th June, do	Three years.
1362	Edward Finlay ...	do	do	do do do	do
1363	James Gillmore ...	do	Stealing cows	4th July, do	Four years.
1364	Robert Isaac ...	do	do sheep	5th do do	Two years.
1365	James Parker ...	do	Burglary	7th April, do	Six years.
1366	Jos. Norton ...	Midland	Military	16th July, do	Forty days
1367	D. Small ...	do	do	do do do	do
1368	Rob. Collins ...	do	do	18th do do	Two lunar months.
1369	John Ruddick ...	do	do	...	Until 1st January, 1846.
1370	Will. Kinnerly ...	do	do	17th do do	Fifty-six days.
1371	John Callaghan ...	do	do	do do do	do
1372	Edward Oxley ...	do	do	18th do do	Forty days.
1373	James Clarke ...	do	do	do do do	Twenty days.
1374	Thomas Young ...	do	do	...	Until the 11th Nov., 1845.
1375	Narcisse Ayot ...	Montreal	Larceny	12th do do	Three years.
1376	John Finlayson ...	do	do	15th do do	do
1377	Ellen Mills ...	do	do	do do do	do
1378	Bridget Clements ...	do	do	do do do	do
1379	James Brennan ...	do	Burglary	do do do	do
1380	William Ryan ...	do	Larceny	17th do do	do
1381	Sol. Erwood ...	do	do	14th do do	Seven years.
1382	Charles Stokes ...	Home	Military	29th do do	Six lunar months.
1383	William Dowseed ...	Midland	do	1st August, do	do do
1384	James Fox ...	do	do	do do do	do do
1385	William Kearney ...	London	do	...	Until the 3d July, 1846.
1386	John Neal ...	do	do	...	do 28th do do
1387	Edward Petty ...	Midland	do	...	do 20th Sept. 1845.

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS received, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
1388	Thomas Hughes ...	Midland ...	Military ...	...	Until the 20th Sept., 1845.
1389	Daniel Henrick ...	Quebec ...	Manslaughter ...	9th August, 1845	Three years.
1390	William Chipman ...	do ...	Robbery ...	do do	Five years.
1391	Elen Galerneau ...	do ...	do ...	do do	do
1392	John Tearney ...	Midland ...	Military ...	...	Until the 16th July, 1846.
1393	James Ferarny ...	do ...	do ...	...	do 7th Nov., 1845.
1394	William Nicholson...	Montreal...	do ...	16th do	Two years and 111 days.
1395	William Vince ...	Midland ...	do ...	...	Until 17th Sept., 1845.
1396	Alexander Reid ...	Niagara ...	do ...	18th do	Four lunar months.
1397	John Gray ...	Midland ...	do ...	20th do	Thirty days.
1398	Richard Tuley ...	do ...	do ...	do do	do
1399	Placide Chagnon ...	Montreal ...	Stealing a cow ...	15th do	Three years.
1400	James Quinden ...	do ...	Perjury ...	do do	do
1401	James Humphreys ...	do ...	Stealing from a Church	do do	do
1402	Dennis Collett ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do	Five years.
1403	Denis Chagnon ...	do ...	do ...	do do	do
1404	Carolus Lepage ...	do ...	Arson ...	do do	Fourteen years.
1405	William Gibson ...	do ...	Military ...	18th do	Nine lunar months.
1406	Alexander Fraser ...	Midland ...	do ...	23rd do	Four lunar months.
1407	Brown Fisher...	do ...	do ...	...	Until the 9th Feb., 1846.
1408	Pat. Fegan ...	do ...	do ...	...	do 17th Sept., 1845.
1409	William Daniels ...	Montreal ...	do ...	16th do	Two years.
1410	Mich. O'Brian ...	do ...	do ...	do do	do
1411	James Pollett ...	do ...	do ...	do do	do
1412	William Bruff ...	London ...	do ...	8th do	Fifteen lunar months.
1413	John Arnold ...	do ...	do ...	do do	do do
1414	James Hett ...	do ...	do ...	4th do	Two years.
1415	Owen Sherry ...	Montreal ...	do ...	20th do	do
1416	Edward Madden ...	Midland ...	do ...	3rd September,	Thirty days.
1417	Ch. Cummings ...	St. Francis ...	Felony and larceny	27th August,	Seven years.
1418	John Hughes ...	Midland ...	Military ...	8th September,	Thirty days.
1419	William Marshall ...	Niagara ...	do ...	do do	Five lunar months.
1420	James Duff... ..	Midland ...	do ...	11th do	Forty days.
1421	John Peters ...	do ...	do ...	11th do	112 days.
1422	John Poole ...	do ...	do ...	do do	Thirty days.
1423	Patrick Byrnes ...	Home ...	do ...	10th do	168 days.
1424	William Pritchard ...	Montreal ...	do ...	3rd do	Two years.
1425	W. P. Brown ...	Midland ...	do ...	...	Until the 28th Sept'r, 1845.
1426	Jer. O'Sullivan ...	do ...	do ...	...	do 14th Octob'r, do
1427	Asel Annis ...	Niagara ...	Larceny ...	16th do	Six years.
1428	Martin Connors ...	do ...	do ...	do do	Four years.
1429	John Robinson ...	do ...	Assault of Rape...	do do	Three years.
1430	John Smith ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do	do
1431	Mich. Bryan ...	do ...	Horse stealing ...	do do	Five years.
1432	Alexander Williams	Home ...	Larceny ...	4th do	Three years.
1433	William Humber ...	do ...	do ...	do do	Five years.
1434	William Buckley ...	do ...	Military ...	22nd do	Eighty-four days.
1435	Jo. Waddington ...	do ...	do ...	do do	112 days.
1436	Thomas Lewis ...	Montreal ...	do ...	5th do	Twelve lunar months.
1437	John Rees ...	London ...	do ...	17th do	do do
1438	William Cross ...	do ...	do ...	27th August	Two years.
1439	Aaron Bates ...	Midland ...	Felony ...	27th September,	do
1440	John Dias ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do	Three years.
1441	Andrew Laffler ...	Western ...	Felony ...	12th do	Five years.
1442	George Williams ...	do ...	do ...	do do	do
1443	George Hay ...	do ...	Misdemeanour	do do	Three years.

H. SMITH,

Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1845.

Appendix (G.)
31st March.

Appendix (G.)
31st March.

B.
RETURN OF CONVICTS Discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1845.

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
378	Ep. Hart	33	5 8 1/2	Black	Hazel	Black	Gore	Horse stealing	October 5th, 1839	Five years	...	October 5th, 1844	Expiration of sentence.
461	Jacob Briggs	36	5 2	do	do	Do.	Western	Felony	...	Under sentence of transportation.	...	Died 6th February, 1845.	Expiration of sentence.
483	Lewis Patman	57	5 8	Sallow	Grey	Grey	Niagara	Misdemeanour	April 29th, 1841	Five years	...	April 29th, 1845	Expiration of sentence.
495	George Sanderson	25	5 6 1/2	Swarthy	Light blue	Brown	Gore	Horse stealing	do do	do	...	do do	do
497	Edward Wade	33	5 6 1/2	Fair	Grey	Do.	do	Larceny	do do	do	...	do do	do
544	George Danby	23	5 2	Black	Dark	Black	Home	Sheep stealing	March 10th, 1842	Seven years	...	March 15th, 1845	Pardoned.
545	Step. Turney	26	5 7 1/2	Fresh	Hazel	Dark brown	do	Larceny	April 8th, 1842	Eight years	...	do do	do
547	John Daly	27	5 4	Swarthy	Grey	Brown	Newcastle	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
548	John Lisle	39	5 10	Fresh	do	Dark brown	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
553	Eapt. Provost	20	5 2 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Brown	Midland	do	May 23rd, 1842	do	...	do do	do
554	William Drummond	22	5 5	Light	Grey	Light brown	do	Burglary	do do	do	...	do do	do
555	William Jackson	22	5 7 1/2	Black	Hazel	Black	do	Horse stealing	do do	do	...	do do	do
556	Henry Cleveland	43	5 7 1/2	do	do	Do.	do	Larceny	do do	do	...	do do	do
557	Justin O'Brian	21	5 9 1/2	Fair	do	Brown	do	Robbery	do do	do	...	do do	do
558	Owen Egan	26	6 0	Fresh	Blue	Do.	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
559	Jon. Sharp	23	5 9 1/2	Fair	Grey	Do.	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
561	Marg. Douglass	25	5 3 1/2	Fair	Blue	Light brown	Newcastle	Murder	do do	Ten years	...	July 2nd, 1845	Died.
566	Adam Hendrick	20	5 9	Swarthy	Dark brown	Black	London	Felony	do do	Seven years	...	do do	do
567	John Thompson	23	5 10 1/2	Fair	Grey	Fair	Montreal	do	March 10th, 1842	do	...	do do	do
568	Thomas Hughes	27	5 4 1/2	Dark	do	Brown	Gore	Larceny	June 25th, 1842	do	...	do do	do
569	Jos. Richardson	48	5 5 1/2	Fresh	Hazel	Grey	do	do	May 15th, 1842	Three years	...	do do	do
574	Martin Roach	26	5 7 1/2	Fair	Grey	Light brown	Midland	do	do do	Seven years	...	do do	do
575	Laise Hull	31	5 8 1/2	Black	Hazel	Black	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
579	Thomas Fulton	28	5 10 1/2	Fair	Grey	Dark brown	Montreal	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
580	Arch. Scott	26	5 10 1/2	do	do	Brown	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
581	John Curry	24	5 4 1/2	do	Light hazel	Do.	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
582	Henry Turner	27	5 7 1/2	Dark	Dark brown	Do.	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
583	Madeleine Couture	19	4 9	Swarthy	do	Dark brown	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
584	Alexis Ladour	11	4 4 1/2	do	Dark hazel	Brown	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
608	Jon. Lindsay	23	5 8	Dark	Brown	Black	London	Felony	May 30th, 1842	do	...	do do	do
642	Pat. Cain	25	5 4 1/2	Fresh	Hazel	Dark brown	Niagara	Intent to ravish	November 4th, 1844	Two years	...	November 4th, 1845	Expiration of sentence.
766	Pat. Kelly	36	5 8 1/2	Dark	Grey	Do.	Midland	Perjury	May 17th, 1843	do	...	do do	do
790	Mich. Bailey	18	5 10	Fair	Hazel	Brown	Home	Larceny	do do	Three years	...	do do	do
814	John O'Ready	29	5 8 1/2	Dark	Grey	Do.	Montreal	Military	June 19th, 1842	Two years	...	do do	do
833	Cole Christian	27	5 8 1/2	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown	Brook	Larceny	July 13th, 1842	do	...	do do	do
886	Robert Savage	42	5 5 1/2	Fresh	Grey	Grey	Montreal	Military	September 26th, 1842	Three years	...	do do	do
897	Jas. Sullivan	23	5 9	Dark	Hazel	Brown	Brook	Larceny	October 5th, 1842	do	...	do do	do
912	Hugh Cavanaugh	28	5 10	do	Grey	Do.	do	do	September 26th, 1842	One year	...	do do	do
933	William Reed	23	5 9 1/2	Fresh	Blue	Do.	Niagara	Intent to ravish	October 21st, 1842	Two years	...	do do	do
939	John Cochrane	16	6 0 1/2	Fresh	Grey	Do.	Home	Horse stealing	November 10th, 1842	One year	...	do do	do
941	James Empier	29	5 9	Fair	do	Do.	Colborne	Larceny	December 2nd, 1842	Three years	...	do do	do
942	John Parker	31	5 7	Dark	Hazel	Do.	Midland	Military	do do	One year	...	do do	do

RETURN OF CONVICTS Discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
992	William Patton	45	5 8	Fresh	Blue	Brown	Home	Enticing soldiers to desert	November 11th, 1843	One year	ys. ms. ds.	November 11th, 1844	Expiration of sentence.
994	Thomas Fleet	24	5 9	Dark	Grey	do	Midland	Military	March 1st, 1844	do	do	February 4th, 1845	do
998	Thomas Dunn	28	5 6	Fresh	do	do	Niagara	Larceny	April do	do	do	March 2nd, 1844	do
990	Owen Neighan	19	5 5½	do	do	do	do	do	do	Three years	do	December 27th, 1844	Died.
993	Thomas Reynolds	24	5 5½	Sallow	do	Dark brown	Midland	Military	do	Half a year	do	October 8th, 1845	Expiration of sentence.
994	Alex. McLeich	30	5 7½	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do	One year	do	March 25th, 1845	do
1010	Philip Meehan	23	5 8½	Fair	Blue	Brown	Montreal	do	May do	168 days	do	October 18th, 1844	do
1011	Patrick Henry	25	5 8½	do	Grey	do	do	do	April do	168 days	do	do	do
1012	Henry Long	36	5 6	Dark	do	do	do	do	May do	Six months	do	do	do
1013	Lav. Wheeler	33	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	January 23rd, 1844	do	do	August 4th, 1845	Removed by a military order.
1014	William Leahy	28	5 6½	Fair	do	do	do	do	May do	do	do	do	do
1015	Philip Dunn	23	5 7½	do	do	do	do	do	January 21st, 1844	Twenty months	do	October 17th, 1844	Expiration of sentence.
1025	Patrick Hall	26	5 6½	Sallow	Blue	Brown	Midland	do	May do	Six months	do	do	do
1025	Roger Gunn	36	5 6½	Dark	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	November 19th, 1844	Died.
1036	Joseph Wicks	30	5 4	do	Grey	do	do	Sheep stealing	do	do	do	do	do
1039	W. Montgomery	25	5 6	Fair	Hazel	do	do	Falsely obtaining goods	do	do	do	do	do
1050	Thomas Riddle	32	5 6½	Dark	Blue	do	do	do	do	One year	do	April do	Expiration of sentence.
1059	John Bennett	26	5 8	do	Grey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1060	William Nickson	25	5 3	Fair	Hazel	do	do	do	June do	Six months	do	do	do
1061	Robert Garbutt	24	5 8	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1062	J. Hutchinson	22	5 7	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1063	Daniel Cullen	25	5 0½	Dark	Grey	do	do	do	May do	One year	do	do	do
1064	George Steel	24	5 9½	Fair	do	Fair	do	do	June do	Six months	do	do	do
1065	Alex. Donaldson	22	5 9½	do	Hazel	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1066	John Halliday	23	5 9½	Dark	do	Brown	do	do	May do	Six months	do	do	do
1069	Jer. Cooney	20	5 7	Sallow	Grey	do	do	do	June do	Six months	do	do	do
1070	John Harding	27	5 9	Fresh	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1075	John Chacey	27	5 7	Dark	Hazel	do	Niagara	do	do	Four months	do	do	do
1076	George Daniel	21	5 9½	do	Grey	do	Midland	do	do	168 days	do	do	do
1078	John Johnson	38	5 8	Fresh	do	Brown	do	do	do	Six months	do	do	do
1079	Patrick McGlorn	26	5 10½	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1080	W. Reynolds	27	5 7	do	do	do	do	do	July do	until 20th October	do	do	do
1087	Hugh Hewley	30	5 9½	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	84 days	do	do	do
1092	William Hoods	20	6 1	Do.	do	do	do	do	do	112 days	do	do	do
1093	David Jenkins	23	5 10½	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1094	Thomas Heeg	25	5 11½	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1095	William Moore	25	5 6½	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1096	Michael Dunn	25	5 8½	Dark	do	do	do	do	August do	365 days	do	do	do
1098	Math. Gloven	30	5 8½	Dark	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
1101	Geo. Peterson	22	5 9	do	Hazel	do	do	do	July do	Until the 21st Nov. next	do	do	do
1102	Henry Parker	26	5 6½	Fair	do	Fair	do	do	August do	Until 23rd January, 1845	do	do	do
1103	Thomas East	33	5 10	Fresh	Grey	Brown	do	do	August do	Four months	do	do	do
1105	James O'Neill	30	5 8½	do	do	do	Quebec	Robbery	July do	Seven years	do	do	do
1119	William Dawes	32	5 6½	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	August do	Until the 10th Nov. 1844	do	do	do
1114	William White	19	5 7½	Fresh	do	do	do	do	do	Twelve months	do	do	do
1115	John Harrison	21	5 9	do	Grey	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

Appendix (G.)
31st March.

Appendix (G.)
31st March.

Appendix (G.)
31st March.

Appendix (G.)
31st March.

RETURN OF CONVICTS Discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1116	Nicholas Rogers	17	5 4	Fair	Blue	Brown	Montreal	Military	August 17th, 1844	Six months	ys. ms. ds.	January 31st, 1845	Expiration of sentence.
1117	James Thomson	20	5 6	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	do 22nd, do	do	do	February 5th, do	do
1119	Michael Tyburn	36	6 0	do	do	do	Niagara	do	September 2nd, do	do	do	do 16th, do	do
1120	John Hinman	35	5 8	Dark	do	Dark brown	do	do	do 4th, do	do	do	do 18th, do	do
1121	James Lawless	25	5 9	Sallow	do	Brown	Midland	do	do 7th, do	Forty days	do	October 16th, 1844	do
1122	James Flinn	20	5 9	Fresh	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1124	William Devernux	30	5 8	Swarthy	do	do	Home	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1127	Peter MacIs	23	5 7	Fresh	Dark grey	do	Midland	do	do 14th, do	168 days	do	February 28th, 1845	do
1128	William Frecknell	24	5 9	Fair	Hazel	do	Montreal	do	do 5th, do	Twelve lunar months	do	October 27th, do	do
1136	James Murphy	25	5 8	Dark	Grey	do	do	do	do 27th, do	do	do	August 6th, do	do
1137	Thomas Pass	24	5 7	Fair	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1138	P. McNamara	23	5 10	Fresh	Blue	do	London	do	do 28th, do	do	do	do do	do
1139	Daub. Anderson	26	5 8	Dark	Grey	do	Midland	do	do do	Eighty-four days	do	do do	do
1141	Geo. Dougherty	27	5 7	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do	October do	do	do	December 19th, 1844	do
1149	George Becket	26	5 9	Sallow	Grey	do	do	do	do 4th, do	do	do	November 12th, do	do
1150	Michael Hayes	27	5 8	Dark	do	Brown	Home	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1151	James Murphy	25	5 10	Fresh	do	Sandy	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1164	Isaac Samuel	27	5 8	Dark	do	Brown	Midland	do	do do	do	do	September 12th, 1845	do
1165	George Kemp	31	5 8	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1169	Charles Gordon	21	5 6	Sandy	Grey	Sandy	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1170	George Martin	29	5 8	Dark	Light hazel	Brown	Home	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1171	James Wayland	27	5 9	Fair	Hazel	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1172	Michael Yates	18	5 6	Dark	do	Brown	Montreal	Larceny	do 28th, do	do	do	do do	do
1187	Moyse-Dufort	24	5 9	do	Grey	do	do	do	November 12th, do	Three years	do	January 15th, do	Removed by a garrison order.
1200	D. McGonigal	33	5 10	do	Grey	do	Midland	Military	do do	do	do	do do	do
1201	James Leaves	20	5 8	Fresh	Grey	do	Niagara	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1207	D. Jamieson	29	5 11	Dark	Hazel	do	Midland	do	October 7th, do	180 days	do	do do	do
1208	James Seal	25	5 7	Dark	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1209	John Kennaly	25	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	November 28th, do	do	do	do do	do
1211	Richard Tesley	35	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	December 4th, do	Three months	do	February 25th, do	do
1212	James Bunsford	27	5 8	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	do 10th, do	do	do	do do	do
1213	James Lawless	25	5 9	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do 18th, do	do	do	do do	do
1214	Jer. Hayes	31	5 6	Dark	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1215	William Haylett	29	5 8	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do 31st, do	do	do	do do	do
1216	William Connel	25	5 9	Fresh	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1217	Rob. Kilgour	26	5 8	Dark	do	do	do	do	January 2nd, 1845	do	do	do do	do
1218	George Bellington	22	5 6	Fair	Hazel	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1219	George Tomkins	22	5 10	do	Grey	do	do	do	do 7th, do	do	do	do do	do
1220	Edward Higgins	24	5 8	Fresh	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1221	Thomas Tanner	31	5 10	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do 15th, do	do	do	do do	do
1222	Francis Burnett	22	5 5	do	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1227	Chris. Allen	22	5 10	do	do	do	do	do	do 21st, do	do	do	do do	do
1227	Chris. Allen	30	5 10	do	Dark do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	do
1228	John Sward	23	5 7	Fair	Grey	Fair	do	do	do 25th, do	do	do	do do	Removed by a military order.
1230	Henry Finn	22	5 5	Fresh	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do do	Expiration of sentence.
1231	James Donnelly	35	5 6	do	do	Swarthy	do	do	February 7th, do	do	do	do do	Removed by a military order.

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

RETURN OF CONVICTS Discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1292	Ch. Murphy	30	5 6	Fair	Blue	Brown	Midland	Military	February 6th, 1845.	Until the 28th April next	ys. mo. ds.	...	Expiration of sentence.
1293	John Callaghan	29	5 5	Dark	Grey	do	do	do	do 24th, do	do 31st March do	do	do	do
1294	Matt. Glaveny	30	5 8	do	do	do	do	do	do do	do 7th August do	do	do	Removed by a military order.
1295	John Conroy	27	5 8	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	do do	do 12th June do	do	do	Expiration of sentence.
1296	Mich. Duun	25	5 8	Fair	do	do	do	do	do do	do 9th April do	do	do	do
1297	Ch. Bradbury	26	5 7	Florid	Dark grey	do	do	do	March 1st, do	do 30th March do	do	do	do
1298	Hugh Howley	31	5 9	Fair	Hazel	do	do	do	do 22nd, do	do 168 days	do	September 5th, 1845.	do
1299	Mich. Fabee	22	5 6	Fresh	Dark grey	do	do	do	do do	do 112 days	do	July 11th, do	do
1246	Tim. Coleman	27	5 7	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	April 18th, do	Until the 25th May next	do	...	Removed by a military order.
1252	Nich. Rogers	18	5 4	do	Blue	do	do	do	do 25th, do	do 16th June, 1845	do	do	do
1253	An. Conron	37	5 7	Sallow	Brown	do	do	do	do do	do 13th August, do	do	do	do
1254	William Reynolds	28	5 7	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do 26th, do	do 27th May, do	do	do	do
1257	George Harbridge	21	5 9	Sallow	Grey	do	do	do	do 30th, do	do do	do	do	do
1258	Tim. Kelleher	27	5 7	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do do	do do	do	do	do
1259	Ed. Simmonds	22	5 7	do	do	do	do	do	do do	do do	do	do	do
1260	Pat. Cumberston	23	5 8	Fresh	do	do	do	do	do do	Eighty-four days	do	July 20th, 1845.	do
1271	Pat. M. Manus	25	5 9	Fair	Grey	do	do	do	May 5th, do	Until the 10th June, 1845	do	do	Removed by a military order.
1272	Sam. Lathbury	30	5 7	do	do	do	do	do	do 7th, do	do Forty days	do	June 15th, 1845.	do
1273	Denis Mc-Gonigal	24	5 9	Dark	do	do	do	do	do 8th, do	do 112 days	do	August 29th, do	do
1290	John Donovan	34	5 9	do	do	do	Quebec	do	January 29th, do	do Two years	do	do	do
1291	William Kennedy	24	5 8	Fair	Blue	do	Misland	do	May 10th, do	do Forty days	do	do	do
1293	Ed. Mathews	26	5 11	do	Grey	do	do	do	do 12th, do	do Eighty-seven days	do	do	do
1294	John M'Donnald	40	5 7	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do 14th, 1844.	do	do	do	do
1295	Hugh Shaw	20	5 7	Florid	do	do	do	do	do do	Until the 28th May, 1845	do	do	do
1296	Charles Pearson	24	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	do do	do 6th June, do	do	do	do
1297	James Milkin	20	5 9	do	do	do	do	do	do do	do 11th June, do	do	do	do
1298	Sam. Peterson	22	5 9	Dark	Grey	do	do	do	do do	do 20th July, do	do	do	do
1299	W. P. Brown	22	5 7	do	do	do	do	do	do do	do 14th do	do	do	do
1302	Thomas Kerr	26	5 7	do	Hazel	do	do	do	do do	do 15th Sept. do	do	do	do
1312	Owen Kiffer	32	5 7	do	Grey	do	Home	do	do 19th, do	do 112 days	do	do	do
1313	Thomas Hayes	26	5 7	Florid	do	do	Midland	do	do 22nd, do	do 84 do	do	September 7th, 1845.	do
1315	Mich. Dixon	26	5 6	Swarthy	do	do	do	do	do 21st, do	do 56 do	do	do	do
1316	Pat. Hallion	29	5 7	Florid	do	do	Home	do	do 2nd, do	do 112 do	do	do	do
1317	Ed. Toal	31	5 8	Sallow	do	do	Midland	do	do 23rd, do	do 40 do	do	September 9th, do	do
1318	Ch. Mathews	27	5 8	Florid	Blue	do	do	do	June 23rd, do	Until 21st August, 1845	do	do	do
1319	William Warner	26	5 6	Dark	Grey	do	do	do	do 3rd, do	do do	do	do	do
1322	James Thompson	21	5 6	Fresh	do	do	do	do	June 11th, do	do 11th July, do	do	do	do
1340	Sam. Freeman	24	5 7	do	do	do	do	do	do 14th, do	do 9th do	do	do	do
1341	Robert Stafford	36	5 8	Dark	Hazel	do	Niagara	do	do 18th, do	do Three months	do	September 5th, do	do
1342	Bram. Fisher	32	5 7	do	do	do	Midland	do	do do	do Twenty days	do	do	do
1343	Edward Petty	32	5 8	Fresh	Grey	do	do	do	do 30th, do	do Forty days	do	do	do
1345	John Swain	29	5 7	Dark	Hazel	do	do	do	do 2nd, do	do Eighteen days	do	do	do
1347	John Turney	23	5 6	Sallow	Grey	do	do	do	do 8th, 1845.	Until the 27th July inst.	do	do	do
1349	Peter McGregor	27	5 6	Dark	do	do	do	do	July 11th, do	do 20th do	do	do	do
1351	John Guthrie	21	5 6	Florid	do	do	do	do	do do	do	do	do	do
1366	James Norton	23	5 10	Dark	do	do	do	do	do 16th, do	do Forty days	do	August 24th, 1845.	do

RETURN OF CONVICTS Discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary.—(Continued.)

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1367	D. Small	25	5 11½	Fair	Grey	Fair	Midland	Military	July 16th, 1845	Forty days	ys. ms. ds. ...	August 24th, 1845	Expiration of sentence.
1368	Rob. Collins	35	5 7	do	Blue	Light brown	do	do	do	Two months	...	September 11th, do	do
1370	William Kennedy	24	5 8½	Dark	do	Brown	do	do	do	Fifty-six days	...	do 10th, do	do
1371	John Callagher	23	5 8	do	Grey	Dark brown	do	do	do	do	...	do do	do
1372	Henry Oxley	32	5 7½	Sallow	do	do	do	do	do	Forty days	...	August 26th, do	do
1373	James Clarke	28	5 9	Dark	Grey	Brown	do	do	do	Twenty days	...	do 6th, do	do
599	Thomas Norris	22	5 11	Sallow	Light hazel	Dark brown	Montreal	Housebreaking and larceny	August 29th, 1842	Seven years	...	September 16th, do	Pardoned.
600	John Smith	26	5 8½	Fresh	Grey	do	do	Falsely obtaining goods	do 31st, do	do	...	do do	do
601	Pierres Payette	36	5 2½	Sallow	Hazel	Black	do	Burglary	September 1st, do	do	...	do do	do
602	Louis Lamair	25	5 4	do	Light do	Brown	do	Larceny	do do	do	...	do do	do
603	Ch. Charpenture	15	5 7	do	Hazel	Black	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
604	Louis Dubevoir	29	5 8½	Fair	Grey	Brown	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
605	Louis Vincent	28	5 6½	Dark	Light hazel	Black	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
1320	William Nesbitt	21	5 9	Florid	Blue	Brown	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
1395	William Vince	27	5 9	Fair	Grey	do	do	Military	June 3rd, 1845	Until the 17th September	...	do do	Expiration of sentence.
1397	John Gray	29	5 7	do	do	do	do	do	August 20th, do	do	...	September 18th, do	do
1408	Pat. Fagan	22	5 7	Dark	do	Dark brown	do	do	do 21st, do	Thirty days	...	do do	do
1130	H. E. Loosmore	30	5 5	Fair	do	Brown	Gore	Forgery	September 19th, 1844	One year	...	do 19th, do	do
1168	Hen. Lippett	21	5 9	do	do	do	do	Military	October 12th, do	Twelve lunar months	...	do do	do
872	Henry Smith	21	5 1½	do	Blue	Fair	Simcoe	Uttering base coin	September 20th, 1843	Two years	...	do 20th, do	do
917	D. Utter	32	5 1	Dark	Grey	Brown	Western	Miscellaneous	do 21st, do	do	...	do do	do
918	William Murdock	25	5 7	Black	Grey	Black	do	Larceny	do do	do	...	do do	do
1387	Edward Petty	32	5 8	Fresh	Brown	Brown	Midland	Military	August 13th, 1845	Until the 20th Sept. 1845	...	do do	do
1388	Thomas Hughes	26	5 7	Florid	do	do	do	do	do do	do	...	do do	do
607	Hen. Young	19	5 6½	Fair	do	do	London	Felony	May 30th, 1842	Seven years	...	September 23rd, 1845	Pardoned.
1398	Richard Tesley	36	5 9½	Dark	Hazel	do	Midland	Military	August 20th, 1845	Forty days	...	do 28th, do	Expiration of sentence.
1425	W. P. Brown	22	5 9	do	Grey	Dark brown	do	do	September 2nd, do	Until the 28th instant	...	do do	do
906	Hugh Drum	75	5 7	Fair	Hazel	Grey	Quebec	Manslaughter	September 30th, 1843	Three years	...	do 30th, do	Pardoned.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1845.

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

Appendix
(G.)
31st March.

RETURN of CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the Provincial Penitentiary,
30th September, 1845.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
300	Pat. Doran ...	Gore	Burglary ...	16th November, 1838	Fourteen years.
389	John Hamlin ...	Home	Robbery ...	18th do do	Seven years.
448	Eust. Coté ...	Midland	Arson ...	20th July, 1840	do
460	William Farnsworth	Western	do ...	...	To be transported.
468	Jesse Tillotson	London	Murder ...	...	do
480	John Young ...	Home	Burglary ...	20th November, 1840	Fourteen years.
481	William Walsh	do	do ...	do do	do
482	James Brown ...	Western	Rape ...	...	To be transported.
503	Daniel Cole ...	Midland	Felony ...	25th April, 1841	Five years.
551	Thomas Bleeker ...	Victoria	Manslaughter ...	7th May, 1842	Seven years.
552	James Henesy ...	Prince Edward	do ...	11th do do	Ten years.
564	James Johnson	Niagara	Larceny ...	15th do do	Six years and eight months.
565	George Murton	do	do & horsestealing	12th do do	Six years.
570	Lewis Skinner ...	London	do ...	25th do do	Five years.
613	Thomas Harness	Midland	do ...	8th October do	Seven years.
614	Pat. O'Riley ...	do	Manslaughter ...	do do do	do
615	Jos. Kebedean	do	Horse stealing ...	do do do	do
618	John Dixon ...	London	Felony ...	do do do	Five years.
619	Hen. Sinclair ...	do	do ...	do do do	do
624	Samuel Moore ...	Western	Sodomy ...	...	For life.
625	Pat. Kelly ...	do	do ...	...	do
626	Bernard Forshee ...	Midland	Burglary ...	2d November do	Fourteen years.
629	William Jones	Montreal	Larceny ...	29th October do	Three years.
630	Jos. Paul...	do	do ...	do do do	do
631	John M'Donough	do	Horse stealing ...	28th do do	Seven years.
632	Hen. Lacroix ...	do	do ...	do do do	do
633	Theop. Vincent	Home	Larceny ...	4th November do	Five years.
634	Pat. Murphy ...	do	do ...	do do do	Three years.
635	Pat. Campbell	do	do ...	do do do	do
636	Thomas Wilks	do	do ...	do do do	do
637	James O'Rourke	do	do ...	do do do	do
638	Hugh M'Neil ...	do	Assault ...	do do do	do
640	Thomas Smith	do	Arson ...	do do do	Seven years.
643	John Brann ...	Niagara	Malicious shooting	do do do	Three years.
644	Owen Conligan	do	Intent to murder	do do do	do
645	John Murphy	do	Larceny ...	do do do	do
646	Pat. Barrett	do	do ...	do do do	do
647	Math. Connor	do	do ...	do do do	do
648	John M'Carthy	do	do ...	do do do	do
652	James Maddens	Newcastle	Murder ...	12th do do	Fourteen years.
653	John Heard ...	do	Larceny ...	14th do do	Three years.
654	William Day	do	Horse stealing ...	8th November do	Five years.
655	William Cane...	do	Intent to ravish...	3d do do	Three years.
657	David Brown	Gore	Felony ...	1st October do	Seven years.
660	Walling Saunders	Home	Murder ...	...	For life.
662	Jos. Glavise ...	Newcastle	do ...	...	do
683	Chs. Frederick	Montreal	Larceny ...	12th January, 1843	Three years.
684	George Kelly	do	do ...	do do do	do
685	George Cyrie ...	do	do ...	17th do do	do
686	Frs. Dubé ...	do	do ...	18th do do	do
691	Mary Monaghan	Midland	do ...	28th do do	do
692	Ann Holmes	do	do ...	do do do	do
693	Louis Verney ...	do	do ...	do do do	do
694	John Cullen	do	do ...	do do do	do
695	Alex. For-yth...	do	do ...	do do do	Seven years.
696	Gab. Wright	do	do ...	do do do	do
697	Cor. Carrell...	do	do ...	do do do	Three years.
708	William Jordan	Johnstown	Killing a cow	25th February, do	Five years.
715	Zeph. Gaillons	Three Rivers	Receiving stolen goods	15th March, do	Three years.
723	William Chamberlain	Midland	Larceny ...	27th April, do	do
724	Fanny Johnston	do	do ...	do do do	do
725	George Rogers	do	do ...	do do do	do
726	James Cruikshank	do	do ...	do do do	do and one day.
729	John Simpson	Johnstown	Horse stealing	29th do do	Three years.
733	Daniel Sinclair	Home	Larceny ...	31st March, do	do
734	Thomas Gomely	do	do ...	30th April, do	do
735	Hiram Haynes	do	Rape ...	20th do do	Fourteen years.
736	William Jones	do	Killing an ox	31st March, do	Five years.
737	William Tate ...	do	Horse stealing	11th do do	Three years.
738	George Dermody	do	Larceny ...	do do do	Four years.
739	William Ainsley	Niagara	do ...	13th January, do	Three years.
740	William Mowar	do	do ...	do do do	Three years.
741	Thomas Piekins	do	do ...	13th April, do	do
742	Hugh M'Kermich	do	Robbery ...	11th do do	Four years.
743	Step. Smith ...	do	do ...	do do do	do
744	Street Chase	do	Receiving stolen goods	do do do	Three years.
745	Stephen Burns	do	do ...	do do do	do
746	Thomas Johnston	do	Larceny ...	do do do	Six years.
747	Tim. Conway ...	do	Murder ...	...	Life.
749	Charles Johnston	Gaspé	Housebreaking	4th January, do	Four years.
750	Jos. Lachance...	Quebec	Burglary ...	31st March, do	Three years.
751	Henry Cooper	Gore	Larceny ...	27th April, do	do
752	Abn. Sero ...	do	do ...	do do do	Five years.

RETURN OF CONVICTS Remaining in Confinement, &c.—(Continued.)

31st March.

31st March.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
753	Step. Schyler ...	Gore	Uttering a forged note	27th April, 1843	Four years.
755	William Perry ...	do	Felonious stabbing	do do	Three years.
756	John Baker ...	do	do do	do do	do
758	Pasch. Masson ...	Eastern	Manslaughter	15th May,	Seven years.
759	Robert Matthews ...	do	Larceny	do do	Three years.
763	Thomas M' Laney ...	Midland	do	17th do	do
764	John Tiner ...	do	Manslaughter	do do	do
765	Hugh Bailey ...	do	do	do do	do
770	Robert Fleming ...	Colborne	Perjury	20th do	Four years.
774	George Sper ...	Gore	Rape	11th do	Fourteen years.
776	Henry M' Culloch ...	do	Murder	do do	Seven years.
777	Richard Lane ...	Newcastle	Manslaughter	30th do	Three years.
778	Thomas Jones ...	do	Larceny	do do	do
779	John Kilroe ...	Dalhousie	Arson	26th do	Ten years.
780	Pat. Clark ...	do	do	do do	do
782	George Lawton ...	London	Larceny	23d do	Three years.
783	Mich. Coffy ...	do	do	do do	do
786	Murdoch M' Lennan ...	Eastern	Murder	...	Life.
796	William Bowman ...	Western	Larceny	30th do	Three years.
797	George Parker ...	do	Felony	do do	do
798	James Toulouse ...	do	Larceny	do do	do
799	John Burlis ...	do	Felony	do do	do
801	Mary A. Shadbolt ...	Montreal	Larceny	1st March,	do
802	Mary Burgoyne ...	do	do	25th April,	do
803	Mar. Hewood ...	do	do	do do	do
804	Hugh Cameron ...	do	Murder	30th May,	Fourteen years.
822	Mary Murphy ...	Midland	Larceny	13th July,	Three years.
823	George Nurman ...	do	do	do do	do
824	Bryan Broderick ...	do	do	do do	do
825	Sam. Bass ...	do	do	do do	do
829	John Ackerell ...	Dalhousie	Felony	19th do	do
830	James Gardner ...	Montreal	Stabbing	15th do	do
831	John Davis ...	do	Larceny	do do	do
841	John B. Hammond ...	Johnstown	do	12th August,	do
844	Jaques Beaudouir ...	Quebec	do	19th July,	do
845	Jos. Blaney ...	do	do	do do	do
859	Fran. Jobin ...	Montreal	Stealing a mare	2d September,	do
860	James King ...	do	Larceny	do do	do
861	Paul Langston ...	do	Stealing a mare	2d do	do
862	Pirie Pevin ...	do	Larceny	do do	do
863	Uriah Pettis ...	do	do	7th do	do
864	James Hylan ...	do	Assault of rape	9th do	do
865	Octave Desjardins ...	do	Burglary	28th August,	Seven years.
866	André Desormier ...	do	Horse stealing	do do	do
867	Duncan Dowar ...	do	Assault of murder	9th September,	Three years.
873	John Rollins ...	Simcoe	Uttering base coin	20th do	do
876	Jer. Linterbeck ...	Newcastle	Horse stealing	30th do	Four years.
879	Lu. Barnes ...	London	Larceny	3d October,	Two years.
880	Hen. Percival ...	do	Felony	do do	Three years.
882	J. B. Wickham ...	do	Misdemeanour	do do	Four years.
883	A. J. Long ...	do	Felony	do do	Five years.
884	Sarah Lillies ...	do	do	do do	do
885	Eun. Whiting ...	Brock	Horse stealing	26th September,	Three years.
887	George Savage ...	do	Larceny	do do	do
891	James Muster ...	Montreal	Military	2d October,	Two years.
893	Jason Brown ...	Gore	Horse stealing	9th do	Five years.
899	William M' Alister ...	do	Arson	do do	Seven years.
900	J. F. Elliot ...	do	Larceny	do do	Three years.
901	Fras. Martin ...	do	do	do do	do
902	James Wilson ...	Midland	do	17th do	do
903	James Murphy ...	do	do	do do	do
904	Sam. Smith ...	do	Uttering counterfeit coin	do do	do
905	Chris. Farrell ...	do	Larceny	17th September,	do
907	Narcisse Marceau ...	Quebec	do	30th do	do
908	Ch. Osterhout ...	Prince Edward	Horse stealing	20th October,	do
909	James Hall ...	Wellington	Felony	12th do	do
910	Thomas Daley ...	do	do	do do	Two years.
911	Owen Toner ...	do	Forgery	do do	do
913	James Wiles ...	Niagara	Stealing cattle	21st do	Five years.
914	Silas Green ...	do	do do	do do	do
915	George Highgate ...	do	do do	do do	do
916	Cour. Culp ...	do	Horse stealing	do do	do
919	James Dexter ...	Western	Forgery	21st September,	Three years.
920	Mary Moss ...	Newcastle	Larceny	29th October,	do
921	John Deverell ...	do	do	do do	do
922	George Tooth ...	Montreal	do	30th do	Seven years.
925	Humph. Crowley ...	Colborne	Rape	do do	Fourteen years.
929	Hen. S. Moon ...	Home	Receiving stolen goods	11th November,	Three years.
934	C. D. Stewart ...	do	Forgery	do do	do
935	Grace Marks ...	do	Murder	...	Life.
936	Frs. Lee ...	Johnstown	Larceny	12th do	Three years.
943	George Loney ...	Midland	do	5th January, 1844	do
944	Louis St. Jean ...	do	do	do do	do
945	Mich. Honey ...	do	do	do do	Seven years.

Appendix (G.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS Remaining in Confinement, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (G.)

31st March.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
946	Samuel Brown	Midland	Larceny	5th January, 1844	Seven years.
948	William Lindsay	Prince Edward	do	do do do	Five years.
949	James Wood	Johnstown	Stealing heifers	2d do do	Two years.
950	Justus Jessup	do	do	do do do	do
951	Robert Hamilton	Dalhousie	Forgery	5th do do	Three years.
952	John Daley	Talbot	Larceny	3d do do	do
953	Louise Miron	Montreal	do	15th do do	do
954	George Desloriers	do	do	16th do do	do
955	George Labelle	do	do	do do do	do
956	Jean Vallieres	do	do	do do do	do
962	Court. Travers	Gore	Sodomy	13th November, 1843	Seven years.
963	John Thompson	Newcastle	Larceny	11th January, 1844	Three years.
969	Mary Derrick	Midland	do	do April, do	Five years.
970	Jackson Wellington	do	Uttering counterfeit coin	do do do	Three years.
971	Henry Bety	do	Larceny	do do do	do
972	Alex. Bell	do	do	do do do	do
973	William Collins	do	do	do do do	do
974	James Davis	Niagara	do	6th do do	do
975	William Jackson	do	do	do do do	do
976	Hen. Bush	do	do	do do do	do
977	D. M'Donald	do	do	do do do	do
978	Pat. Mahan	do	Horse stealing	do do do	do
979	George Williams	do	Larceny	do January, do	do
981	Terence Riley	do	Felony	do April, do	Five years.
982	John H. De Witt	do	Arson	do do do	Life.
983	Robert Spear	Victoria	Larceny	8th do do	Three years.
984	Thomas M'Comick	Niagara	Felony	6th do do	Five years.
986	Peter Conklin	Gore	Sheep stealing	15th do do	Three years.
987	Lucern Ainslie	do	do	do do do	do
988	Dan. Gorman	do	Larceny	do do do	do
989	John Boyle	do	do	do do do	do
990	Hannah Tunbull	do	do	do do do	do
991	Ann O'Brian	do	do	do do do	do
992	James Burns	do	Felony	do do do	Five years.
995	John Henderson	Home	Larceny	26th January, do	Three years.
996	Aug. Bloomfield	do	do	do do do	do
997	Peter Williams	do	do	do do do	Six years.
998	Ben. Crandel	do	do	do do do	do
999	Peter Stephens	do	do	do do do	do
1000	William Davis	do	do	do do do	Seven years.
1001	Sam. Benson	do	do	do do do	Nine years.
1002	James Munns	do	Sheep stealing	20th April, do	Three years.
1003	James Campbell	Quebec	Larceny	19th January, do	do
1004	Aaron Roberts	do	do	do do do	do
1005	Ant. Delagrave	do	do	30th April, do	do
1006	Harrison Cochrane	Prince Edward	do	2d May, do	do
1016	James Hanlon	Montreal	Military	do April, do	Two years.
1017	James Deving	do	do	22d March, do	730 days.
1021	John Brophy	Eastern	Larceny	10th May, do	Three years.
1022	D. M'Donald	Johnstown	Forgery	14th do do	Seven years.
1023	Pat. Westente	do	Perjury	do do do	Two years.
1026	Louis Beaucaire	Montreal	Manslaughter	9th March, do	Three years.
1027	James Welsh	do	Larceny	do do do	do
1028	Joseph Thompson	do	do	27th April, do	do
1029	Jos. Rocque	do	do	do do do	do
1030	An. Chouinard	do	Robbery	9th March, do	Five years.
1031	John Brown	do	Larceny	do May, do	do
1032	Cyrille Aubes	do	Burglary	do March, do	do
1033	Benoni Lescard	do	Robbery	do do do	do
1037	Peter Crow	Midland	Obtaining goods falsely	29th May, do	Three years.
1038	Mary Donovan	do	Larceny	do do do	do
1040	John Bradshaw	London	do	23d do do	do
1041	William M'Gee	do	do	do do do	Nine years.
1042	Daniel Lewis	do	do	do do do	Three years.
1043	John Abrahams	do	do	do do do	do
1044	Isaac Everett	do	do	do do do	do
1045	Hen. Kernan	do	do	do do do	do
1046	Nath. Neckerson	do	Bigamy	do do do	do
1048	John Knight	Dalhousie	Larceny	25th do do	do
1049	John Freeland	Bathurst	Arson	30th do do	Five years.
1051	John Murphy	Newcastle	Manslaughter	25th do do	do
1057	Har. Newall	do	Rape	4th June, do	Three years.
1067	Edw. Jackson	Montreal	Military	17th May, do	Two years.
1068	Will. Rodie	do	do	do do do	do
1081	John Johnston	Midland	Larceny	4th July, do	Three years.
1082	Ann O'Brian	Niagara	do	8th do do	do
1083	Will. Wells	do	do	do do do	do
1084	John Hogle	do	do	do do do	Four years.
1085	Jas. Shilston	Simcoe	Rape	2nd do do	Fourteen years.
1088	Jas. Cassidy	Home	Larceny	5th June, do	Three years.
1089	Jos. Beaudret	do	do	do do do	do
1090	Stewart Dawson	do	do	do do do	do
1099	Charles Monroe	Newcastle	do	5th August do	do
1104	Anth. Pashall	Quebec	Assault on a female	10th August do	do

31st March.

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS Remaining in Confinement, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

31st March.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime	When sentenced.	Term.
1106	Leon Derome ...	Quebec ...	Robbery ...	19th July, 1844 ...	Seven years.
1107	Tho. Patton ...	Montreal ...	Larceny ...	15th August, do ...	Three years.
1108	Paul Primeau ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1109	David Caldwell ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1110	Joseph Charters ..	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1111	Ben. Lee ...	do ...	Robbery ...	do do do ...	do
1112	Robert Stephenson	do ...	Stabbing ...	do do do ...	do
1118	Jarel F. Blanchard	St. Francis ...	Felony and arson	29th do do ...	Fourteen years.
1123	Geo. Ramsden ...	Montreal ...	Larceny ...	9th September, do ...	Five years.
1125	Charles Levors ...	Wellington ...	Felony ...	10th August, do ...	Three years.
1126	Hen. Wilson ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1129	Nick. M'Cabe ...	Montreal ...	Military ...	9th do do ...	730 days.
1131	John Grant ...	Gore ...	Shooting with intent to kill ...	19th do do ...	Three years.
1132	John H. Robinson	do ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	do
1133	Joseph Neil ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1134	Isaac John ...	do ...	Horse stealing ...	do do do ...	Six years.
1135	Jacob Duncan ...	do ...	do and assault of rape	do do do ...	Nine years.
1140	John Canavan ...	Montreal ...	Military ...	20th September, do ...	Eighteen lunar months.
1142	Eugene Kennedy ...	Newcastle	Obtaining goods falsely	27th September, do ...	Three years.
1143	Geo. Patterson ...	Niagara ...	Larceny ...	8th July, do ...	do
1144	Ichab. B. Harris	do ...	do ...	4th October, do ...	do
1145	John Keef ...	do ...	do ...	5th do do ...	do
1146	Jos. Gohm ...	Johnstown	Perjury ...	do do do ...	Two years.
1148	John Dorasty ...	Eastern ...	Larceny ...	12th do do ...	Three years.
1152	John Harris ...	Brock ...	Burglary ...	do do do ...	Six years.
1153	D. Foster ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1154	Eleazer Davis ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1155	Henry Purdy ...	do ...	Conspiracy ...	do do do ...	do
1156	Peter Daneel ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1157	Isaac Dardy ...	do ...	Horse stealing	do do do ...	Five years.
1158	William Smith ...	do ...	do ...	7th do do ...	do
1159	Reuben Secord ...	London ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1160	Alexander Chambers	do ...	Horse stealing ...	do do do ...	Five years.
1161	Oliver Burnham ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1162	Isaac Dunkin ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1163	Thomas D. Halpin	do ...	Forgery ...	do do do ...	do
1166	John Chipman ...	Western ...	Horse stealing ...	27th September, do ...	do
1167	John Swan ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1173	James Moore ...	Midland ...	Horse stealing ...	24th October do ...	Six years.
1174	Joseph Christmas	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1175	Jno. Norris ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	do
1176	Robert M'Kibbon	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1177	Mich. Conlan ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1178	William Stewart	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1179	Hiram Bardoe ...	do ...	Misdemeanour ...	do do do ...	Four years.
1180	William Millar ...	Quebec ...	Larceny ...	30th do do ...	Three years.
1181	Frans. Paul ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1182	Mich. Mulich ...	London ...	Military ...	22nd do do ...	Two years.
1183	Pat. Foley ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1184	Sarah Molloy ...	Home ...	Larceny ...	30th do do ...	Three years.
1185	William Noble ...	do ...	Horse stealing	do do do ...	Five years.
1186	Thomas Cavanagh	Montreal ...	Larceny ...	23rd do do ...	Three years.
1188	Julie Deschamp ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1189	Catherine Sexton ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1190	Catherine O'Neil	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1191	Philip Kearney ...	do ...	do ...	24th do do ...	do
1192	Frederick Brennan	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1193	John Jones ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1194	George Smith ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1195	Richard M'Kaner ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1196	Ann Crawley ...	do ...	Assault ...	26th do do ...	do
1197	Emelle M'Naught ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1198	William Thomas	do ...	Larceny ...	28th do do ...	do
1199	James Horan ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1202	Maurice Wheelan	Newcastle	Assault with intent to murder ...	9th November, do ...	do
1203	Maurice Wheelan	do ...	do	do do do ...	do
1204	Adam Menard ...	Brock ...	Rape ...	7th do do ...	do
1205	Ep. Hart ...	Midland ...	Larceny ...	21st do do ...	Nine years.
1206	William Armstrong	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1210	James Plumb ...	London ...	Military ...	12th do do ...	Twelve lunar months.
1223	William Johnston ...	Home ...	Larceny ...	4th December, do ...	Three years.
1224	Hugh Bryson ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1225	Car. Evans ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1226	Jos. Kane ...	do ...	do ...	9th January, 1845 ...	do
1228	Thomas L. M'Millan	Newcastle	do ...	22nd do do ...	do
1240	Ed. Jackson ...	Midland ...	Receiving stolen goods	4th April, do ...	do
1241	James Wilson ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	do
1242	Robert Scroggins	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1243	John Kelly ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1244	Marg. Machoux	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1245	Alexander M'Clintoch	Talbot ...	Perjury ...	5th do do ...	Two years.
1247	John Dyer ...	Niagara ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1248	William Brown ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS Remaining in Confinement, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

31st March.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.
1249	F. W. Jones ...	Niagara ...	Larceny ...	5th April, 1845 ...	Three years.
1250	Pat. Hall ...	Midland ...	Military ...	...	Until the 17th May, 1846.
1251	Jas. McAllister ...	do ...	do ...	...	do 2nd October, 1845.
1255	John McCanna ...	Johnstown ...	Felony ...	26th April, do ...	Three years.
1256	George Wallax ...	Newcastle ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1261	James R. Thompson ...	London ...	Larceny ...	21st do do ...	do
1262	Jehue Cook ...	do ...	Felony ...	do do do ...	do
1263	Herbert Westfield ...	do ...	Horse stealing ...	do do do ...	do
1264	Robert Carroll ...	do ...	Manslaughter ...	do do do ...	Five years.
1265	Uriah Maule ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	Seven years.
1266	Jos. Maule ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	Four years.
1267	John O'Hara ...	Midland ...	Military ...	...	Until the 21st April, 1848.
1268	Fr. Mathers ...	Quebec ...	Larceny ...	30th do do ...	Seven years.
1269	John Matthers ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1270	Pierre Charboneau ...	do ...	do ...	18th January, do ...	do
1272	John Soles ...	London ...	Military ...	16th April, do ...	Twelve lunar months.
1275	Martin Healy ...	Montreal ...	do ...	11th January, do ...	Three years.
1276	Nich. Legaré ...	do ...	Falsely obtaining goods	15th do do ...	do
1277	John Dunn ...	do ...	Larceny ...	15th February, do ...	do
1278	James Burnett ...	do ...	do ...	17th April, do ...	do
1279	Ch. Monnet ...	do ...	do ...	23rd do do ...	do
1280	Jean B. Nantel ...	do ...	do ...	25th do do ...	do
1281	William Craig ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1282	John Hicks ...	do ...	Stealing a mare ...	do do do ...	do
1283	Alice Clark ...	do ...	Larceny ...	30th do do ...	do
1284	Benonie Chaput ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1285	Pliny Southwick ...	do ...	do ...	15th February, do ...	Five years.
1286	Amable Chartier ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1287	Henry Parlow ...	do ...	Arson ...	do do do ...	Seven years.
1288	William Fadden ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1289	Am. B. Deblois ...	do ...	Forgery ...	1st do do ...	Fourteen years.
1292	Pat. Leary ...	Home ...	Military ...	...	Until the 23d October, 1845.
1300	Henry Willis ...	Midland ...	do ...	...	do 13th March, 1846.
1301	John Keiler ...	do ...	do ...	...	do 3d April, do
1303	Lewis Jackson ...	do ...	Burglary ...	17th May, do ...	Four years.
1304	John Hopkings ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1305	Ed. Griffith ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	do
1306	Jean Couvillon ...	Three Rivers ...	do ...	15th February, do ...	Seven years.
1307	William Jones ...	Western ...	do ...	28th April, do ...	Three years.
1309	David Beatte ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1309	John Beatte ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1310	Sam. Perry ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	Four years.
1311	John Leary ...	Midland ...	Military ...	20th May, do ...	Two years.
1313	Mich. Carny ...	Home ...	do ...	19th do do ...	112 days.
1321	James Henderson ...	Midland ...	do ...	...	Until the 12th Nov. 1845.
1323	Ch. Greer ...	Niagara ...	Larceny ...	29th May, do ...	Six years.
1324	Jacob Nichols ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1325	Stephen Jacques ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1326	James Clause ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1327	Brunson French ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1328	Mary Clarke ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1329	W. M. C. Everingham ...	do ...	Larceny and forgery ...	do do do ...	Six years.
1330	James Wilson ...	do ...	Forgery ...	do do do ...	Three years.
1331	John Franlay ...	do ...	Perjury ...	do do do ...	do
1332	Hen. Bird ...	do ...	Burglary and larceny	do do do ...	Nine years.
1333	John Evans ...	Home ...	Larceny ...	9th January, do ...	Three years.
1334	Maurice Coleman ...	do ...	do ...	9th March, do ...	do
1335	Tim. Wilson ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1336	Jos. Lindsay ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	do
1337	Jos. Smith ...	do ...	Burglary ...	7th April, do ...	do
1338	James Henry ...	do ...	Larceny ...	19th do do ...	do
1339	Rob. Bain ...	Midland ...	Military ...	...	Until the 23d Nov. 1846.
1344	Sam. Wright ...	Gore ...	Larceny ...	7th June do ...	Five years.
1346	William Mulloy ...	Niagara ...	Military ...	30th do do ...	Six lunar months.
1348	Jos. Goss ...	Victoria ...	Stabbing with intent to kill ...	...	For life
1350	Richard Ferguson ...	Home ...	Military ...	7th July, do ...	168 days.
1352	Peter Harrington ...	Quebec ...	do ...	4th do do ...	do
1353	Samuel Rogers ...	London ...	Rape ...	...	For life.
1354	Ar. Minghbury ...	Newcastle ...	Larceny ...	1st do do ...	Three years.
1355	Matthew Ryan ...	do ...	do ...	10th do do ...	do
1356	Edward Keeman ...	London ...	Military ...	10th June, do ...	Six lunar months.
1357	Eliza Quin ...	Gore ...	Larceny ...	5th July, do ...	Three years.
1358	Jos. T. Harrison ...	do ...	Stealing a waggon ...	do do do ...	do
1359	John S. Carrier ...	do ...	Robbery ...	7th do do ...	Seven years.
1360	Pat. Martin ...	do ...	Rape ...	do do do ...	do
1361	John Finlay ...	Home ...	Larceny ...	6th June, do ...	Three years.
1362	James Gillmore ...	do ...	Stealing a cow ...	4th July, do ...	Four years.
1363	Edward Finlay ...	do ...	Larceny ...	6th June, do ...	Three years.
1364	Robert Isaac ...	do ...	Sheep stealing ...	5th July, do ...	Two years.
1365	James Parker ...	do ...	Burglary ...	7th April, do ...	Six years.
1369	John Ruddick ...	Midland ...	Military ...	...	Until 1st January, 1846.
1374	Thomas Young ...	do ...	do ...	...	Until the 11th Nov., 1845.
1375	Narciese Ayot ...	Montreal ...	Larceny ...	12th July, do ...	Three years.
1376	John Finlayson ...	do ...	do ...	15th do do ...	do

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN of CONVICTS Remaining in Confinement, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.	No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.	31st March.
	1377	Ellen Mills	Montreal	Larceny	15th July, 1845	Three years.	
	1378	Bridget Clements	do	do	do do	do	
	1379	James Brennan	do	Burglary	do do	do	
	1380	William Ryan	do	Larceny	17th do	do	
	1381	Sol. Erwood	do	do	14th do	do	Seven years.
	1382	Charles Stokes	Home	Military	29th do	do	Six lunar months.
	1383	William Dowsed	Midland	do	1st August,	do	do do
	1384	James Fox	do	do	do do	do	do do
	1385	William Kearney	London	do	...	...	Until the 3d July, 1846.
	1386	John Neal	do	do	...	...	do 28th do do
	1389	Daniel Henrick	Quebec	Manslaughter	9th do	do	Three years.
	1390	William Chapman	do	Robbery	do do	do	Five years.
	1391	Eleanore Galerneau	do	do	do do	do	do
	1392	John Tearney	Midland	Military	...	...	Until the 16th July, 1846.
	1393	James Fernie	do	do	...	...	do 7th Nov., 1845.
	1394	William Nicholson	Montreal	do	16th do	do	Two years and 111 days.
	1396	Alexander Reid	Niagara	do	18th do	do	Four lunar months.
	1399	Placide Chagnon	Montreal	Stealing a cow	15th do	do	Three years.
	1400	James Quinden	do	Perjury	do do	do	do
	1401	James Humphreys	do	Stealing from a Church	do do	do	do
	1402	Dennis Collett	do	Larceny	do do	do	Five years.
	1403	Donis Chagnon	do	do	do do	do	do
	1404	Carolus Lepage	do	Arson	do do	do	Fourteen years.
	1405	Alexander Fraser	Midland	Military	23rd do	do	Four lunar months.
	1406	William Gibson	Montreal	do	18th do	do	Nine lunar months.
	1407	Brown Fisher	Midland	do	...	...	Until the 9th Feb., 1846.
	1409	William Daniels	Montreal	do	16th do	do	Two years.
	1410	Mich. O'Brian	do	do	do do	do	do
	1411	James Pollett	do	do	do do	do	do
	1412	William Bruff	London	do	8th do	do	Fifteen lunar months.
	1413	John Arnold	do	do	do do	do	do do
	1414	James Hett	do	do	4th do	do	Two years.
	1415	Owen Sherry	Montreal	do	20th do	do	do
	1416	Edward Madden	Midland	do	3rd September,	do	Thirty days.
	1417	Ch. Cummings	St. Francis	Felony and larceny	27th August,	do	Seven years.
	1418	John Hughes	Midland	Military	8th September,	do	Thirty days.
	1419	William Marshall	Niagara	do	do do	do	Five lunar months.
	1420	James Duff	Midland	do	11th do	do	Forty days.
	1421	John Peters	do	do	do do	do	112 days.
	1422	John Poole	do	do	do do	do	Thirty days.
	1423	Patrick Byrnes	Home	do	10th do	do	168 days.
	1424	William Fritchard	Montreal	do	3rd do	do	Two years.
	1426	Jer. O'Sullivan	Midland	do	...	...	Until the 16th Octob'r, 1845.
	1427	Asel Annis	Niagara	Larceny	16th do	do	Six years.
	1428	Martin Connors	do	do	do do	do	Four years.
	1429	John Robinson	do	Assault of Rape	do do	do	Three years.
	1430	John Smith	do	Larceny	do do	do	do
	1431	Mich. Bryan	do	Horse stealing	do do	do	Five years.
	1432	Alexander Williams	Home	Larceny	4th do	do	Three years.
	1433	William Humber	do	do	do do	do	Five years.
	1434	William Buckley	do	Military	22nd do	do	Eighty-four days.
	1435	Jo. Waddington	do	do	do do	do	112 days.
	1436	Thomas Lewis	Montreal	do	5th do	do	Twelve lunar months.
	1437	John Rees	London	do	17th do	do	do do
	1438	William Cross	do	do	27th August	do	Two years.
	1439	Aaron Bates	Midland	Felony	27th September,	do	do
	1440	John Dias	do	Larceny	do do	do	Three years.
	1441	Andrew Laffler	Western	Felony	12th do	do	Five years.
	1442	George Williams	do	do	do do	do	do
	1443	George Hay	do	Misdemeanour	do do	do	Three years.

H. SMITH,

Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

1st October, 1845.

D.

RETURN Shewing the Value of the Labour of the Convicts at the Provincial Penitentiary from the 1st October, 1844, to the 1st October, 1845.

	Labour devoted towards the Buildings and support of the Prisoners.			Earnings of the Prisoners by work done on hire.		
	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone Cutters and Masons ...	36395	2 10	29912 5280 11 10	193	5 3	127 51 2 2
Blacksmiths	7189	6 10	538 2458 9 8	208	4 10	49 50 11 1
Carpenters	6927	2 10	3650 996 5 0	270	7 3	19 97 19 1
Shoemakers	4137	2 10	401 571 1 7	705	3 1	405 111 4 2
Tailors	4602	2 6	123 576 6 1	192	4 4	63 41 17 3
Quarrymen	2817	3 0	422 11 0			
Seamstresses	7343	1 0	367 3 0			
Barber	312	2 6	39 0 0			
Cook	365	2 6	45 12 6			
Labourers	55749	2 6	6968 12 6			
			£17725 13 2			£352 13 9

H. SMITH,

Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

1st October, 1845.

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY of the Province on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1845.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOP.	Purchased.	Penitentiary made.
	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
4 tons 5 cwt English iron, at 17s per cwt. ...	72 5 0	
9 cwt Bank's do, at 26s 3d ...	11 16 3	
2 tons old iron and pieces, at £5 per ton ...	10 0 0	
1 cwt cast steel, at 1s 2d ...	6 10 8	
1 qr blister do, at 10d ...	1 3 4	
20 lbs Lockplate iron, at 4d ...	0 6 8	
Half box I. C. tin, at 58s; one box D do, at 75s ...	5 4 0	
80 tin patterns, £1; 224 lbs brass castings, at 1s 6d ...		17 16 0
3 iron doors, 588 lbs, at 6d ...		14 14 0
9 pairs bellows, £36; 2 pairs, £8 ...	36 0 0	8 0 0
10 anvils, £30; 3 do, £2 ...	32 0 0	
4 vices, £8; 2 do old and broken, 10s; 2 hand do, 5s. ...	8 15 0	
1 old turning lathe and spindle ...	1 5 0	0 12 6
1 grind stone and crank, 15s 6d; 1 punching machine, 55s ...	1 15 0	1 15 6
9 steel borers, 45s; 10 drills, 20s; 24 do, 25s ...		4 10 0
6 chasing tools, 6s; 78 old and new files, 45s 6d ...	2 5 6	0 6 0
100 punches and chisels, £3 15s; 30 turning tools, £3 ...		6 15 0
2 compasses and callipers, 15s; 24 screw tops ...		4 7 0
4 braces, £2; 24 eye wedges and mandrells, £2 8s ...		4 8 0
50 chisels and punches, £2 5s; 18 set hammers, £1 16s ...		4 1 0
2 sets ox and horse shoe tools, £1 5s; tin-smiths' tools, 50s ...		3 15 0
50 bolt heading and rivetting tools, £5; 3 iron shears, £6 10s ...		11 10 0
50 drill irons, £2 10s; 1 fiddle do and machine, 30s ...		4 0 0
50 fullers and swedges, £5; 4 pair stocks and dies, £7 10s ...		12 10 0
60 tools for gratings, stone tools, and stamps ...		5 10 0
1 pair steelyards, 22s 6d; 3 iron squares, 7s 6d ...	0 12 6	0 17 6
7 rivetting hammers, 14s; 1 lock machine, 10s ...		1 4 0
1 try square and clams, 7s 6d; 3 press drilling machines, 45s ...	0 2 6	2 10 0
4 drill stocks, £1 5s; 1 set stove tools, 5s 6d ...		1 10 6
8 screw and box wrenches, £1 10s; 4 try wheel sizes, 10s ...		2 0 0
40 rivetting tools, £2; 14 swedges, £2 2s ...		4 2 0
7 hole finishers, 14s; 56 pairs tongs, £6 5s... ...		6 19 0
18 milling tools, £1 16s; 3 soldering irons, 7s 6d ...		2 8 6
1 black lead pot, 3s 6d; 14 lock patterns, 18s ...	0 14 0	0 7 6
2 unfinished locks, 10s; 11 water troughs, £1 2s ...	0 10 0	1 2 0
2 wash dishes, 3s; 3 tin cups, 6d; 2 stools, 2s 6d ...		0 6 0
1 water can and 2 buckets, 3s; 12 wooden dishes, 10s ...		0 19 0
10 coal barrows, £2 10s; 1 writing desk, 7s 6d ...		2 17 6
2 oil cans, 5s; 1 cupboard, 7s 6d ...		0 12 6
Horse shoes, 5s; brass moulding flasks, 14s ...		0 19 0
12 bolsters, £1 10s ...		1 10 0
30 nut and screw wedging tools ...		2 5 0
300 bushels charcoal, at 37s 6d ...	9 7 6	
2000 do stone coal, at 1s 1d ...	108 6 8	
CARPENTERS' STOCK, &c.		
1 set hollows and rounds, £2 5s; 3 astrigals, 3s ...	2 5 0	0 8 0
2 phylasters, 10s 6d; 12 bead planes, £1 12s ...	1 12 0	0 10 6
22 moulding planes, £3 10; 1 plough plane and bitts, 7s ...	3 10 0	0 7 0
1 do do, 9s; 7 rabbit do, 8s ...	0 9 0	0 8 0
3 whip saws, £2 10; 1 cross cut, 26s; 2 bow do, 5s ...	4 1 0	
1 wrench, 7s 6d; 5 circular saws, £1 10s ...	1 17 6	
3 pair compasses, 15s; 12 hand and 9 tenon saws, £4 12 ...	5 7 0	
36 firmer chisels, £2; 14 mortice do, 16s ...	2 16 0	
2 duck bills, 1s 2d; 12 socket do, 10s; 25 gimblets, 10s 6d ...	1 1 8	
8 screw drivers, 8s 6d; 20 mallets, 20s ...		1 8 6
1 brace with 30 bitts, and 1 do with 8 bitts ...	1 5 0	0 7 6
16 rasps and files, 15s 6d; 7 framing squares, £2 10s ...	3 5 6	
7 firmer match planes, £1 10s; 2 side rabbit do, 5s ...	1 15 0	
20 steel bench squares, £2 12s 6d; 2 grind stones, £1 2s ...	3 14 6	
22 guages and 10 brad awls, £1; 1 lathe and tools, £2 ...	3 0 0	
19 augurs, £1 10s; 1 pump do, £1 10s; 13 axes and 8 adzes, £6... ...	6 10 0	2 10 0
9 jointers and 30 try planes, £2 6s ...	2 2 0	4 0 0
40 jack planes and 26 smoothing do ...	2 14 0	2 0 0
10 oil stones and 3 glue kettles, £1 10s; 12 carving tools, 15s ...		2 5 0
6 panel guages and 48 common do, £2 10; 12 draw knives, £1 5s... ...		3 15 0
2 rasping and 5 circular planes, 12s; 1 cramp, 15s ...		1 7 0
1 snich, 3 screw taps, and 1 screw machine, 15s ...		0 15 0
1 desk and 2 chests, 20s; 12 bevils, £1; 15 do, 12s ...	1 15 0	1 12 0
22 work benches and 3 trammels, £9 10s ...		9 10 0
2 sash planes, 6s 6d; 10 spoke shaves, 22s 6d ...	0 10 0	0 18 0
1 key-hole saw, 6s; 24 hammers, £2 12s ...	1 15 0	1 3 0
6 sash planes, 18s; 10 panel doors, £3 10s... ...		4 8 0
270 lbs cut nails, at 3d; 250 lbs wrought do, at 6d ...	9 12 6	
36 window frames, £15 10s; 70 pairs sashes, £20 ...		35 10 0
29,036 feet boards and plank, at 60s board measure ...	87 2 2	
39,264 feet 1½ inch plank, at 55s do ...	107 19 6	
Carried over ...	£564 18 11	210 6 6

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

CARPENTERS' STOCK.—(Continued.)

Purchased.

Penifentiary
made.

31st March.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>						
14,193 feet 1½ inch plank common, at 35s	564	18	11	210	6	6
536 feet hard wood scantling, at 60s	24	16	9			
150 feet white oak, at 1s	1	12	2			
600 feet pine timber, at 4s	7	10	0			
2,000 feet round oak do, at 3d	10	0	0			
12 papers screws; 8 papers brads	25	0	0			
4 lath hammers	2	12	0			
	0	15	6			
COOPERS' STOCK.						
2 jointers and 1 anvil, 16s; spoke shaves and horses, 12s 6d	0	16	0	0	12	6
14 draw knives, £1 6s; 1 fro, 4 sets, 4s				1	10	0
2 rounding planes, 4s 2d; 2 axes and 1 adze, 12s 6d				0	16	8
2 levelling planes, 3s; 2 rasps, 5s	0	5	0	0	3	0
4 cold chisels, 6 files, and 8 punches, 5s				0	5	0
6 croziers and 8 truss hoops, 7s 6d; 2 pair compasses, 5s	0	5	0	0	7	6
105 lbs hoop iron, at 3d; 16 lbs wire, at 5d	1	12	11			
PAINTERS' STOCK.						
24 gallons boiled oil, at 5s; 1 gallon turpentine, 3s	6	3	9			
68 lbs white lead, £1 19s 8d; 150 lbs whiting, 18s 9d	2	18	5			
12 paint brushes and six pencils, £1; 1 diamond, £1 10s	2	10	0			
1 paint and 1 putty knife, 2s; 1 pair scales and weights, 2s 6d					0	4
15 feet glass, 17s; 2 hair and wire sieves, 3s 6d	1	0	6			
Paints 6s 6d; paint pots, 12s 6d; 1 hammer, 1s 6d	0	6	6		0	14
STONE SHED AND YARD.						
Cast steel tools, 4345 lbs, at 2s 4d					506	18
Bushards and hammers, 2101 lbs, at 6d					52	10
24 cast steel bush hammers	22	0	0			
702 mallets, at 2s 6d; 1 lath hammer, 1s 6d	0	1	6		87	15
238 straight edges, at 4d; 254 squares and rules, at 2s					29	7
68 trowels for masons, at 3s 6d	11	18	0			
123 gauges, at 3d; 59 plumb lines, at 6d					3	0
17 bevils, at 7s 6d; 8 writing desks, at 2s 6d					7	7
65 spades and shovels, at 3s; 25 lbs gunpowder, at 9d	10	13	9			
Quarry drills, wedges, picks, &c., 1966 lbs, at 6d					49	3
3000 feet scaffold rope, at 4d					50	0
3431 feet cut stone, at 1s 8d					285	18
8 column blocks					4	0
6 pieces cut stone, £6; 24 water pails, at 1s 6d					7	16
15 toises rubble stone, at 5s; 9000 bushels road metal, at 7s					35	5
70 bushels lime, at 5d; 100 bushels hair, at 10d	4	3	4		1	9
3 lime sieves, at 25s; 5 pair compasses, at 3s	4	4	0			
600 bushels mixed mortar, at 8d					20	0
5 stone trucks, at £3; 9 waggons and carts, at £5					70	0
2 windlasses, £7 5s; 1 pump, £1					8	5
4 sets shear poles, blocks, and tackle, at £4					16	0
3 iron crabs	13	10	0		11	0
38 wheelbarrows, at 5s; 57 hand do, at 2s					15	4
11 mortar hods, at 2s 6d					1	7
51 mortar boxes, at 1s 6d; 19 bevils, at 1s 6d					5	5
471 scaffolding poles, at 2s; 334 putlock do, at 6d	55	9	0			
5 wood saws, at 7s; 5 axes, at 7s	1	15	0		1	15
5 wood horses, at 1s 6d; 4 ladders, at £2					8	7
600 cords hard and pine wood, at 7s	210	0	0			
1 dozen masons' lines, 5s; 3 grind stones, £1 1s	1	1	0		0	5
10,000 bricks, at 22s 9d; 4 augurs, 10s	11	17	6			
2 draw knives, at 4s 3d; 2 hand axes, 6s; 2 planes, 4s	1	5	0		0	18
5 ox sleighs, 2 horse do, £7					7	0
30,000 scaffold plank, at 30s	45	0	0			
8 cwt 2 qr 26 lbs lead, at 40s	17	9	4			
60 feet of coursers, at 6d					1	10
ROPE WALK.						
121 lbs dressed flax, at 5d; 1 ton 8 cwt 3 qrs undressed do, 60s	4	6	3		2	10
70 lbs masons' lines, at 9d; 106 lbs lead lines, at 10d					7	0
3192 lbs Manilla yarn, at 6d					79	16
2763 lbs Kentucky do, at 6½d					74	16
3253 lbs rope, at 7½d					101	14
19 doz bed cords, at 22s 6d; 42 dozen do, at 16s 6d					56	0
12½ doz clothes lines, at 15s; 3 doz at 12s; 3 doz at 10s					12	13
4 doz masons' lines, at 6s; 7 doz garden lines, at 5s					2	19
1 hobbin machine, £12; rack and conducting frame, £14					26	0
Iron plate and frame, £3 5s; tube post and windlass, £2					5	5
1 laying slade and hooks, £5 5s; 2 iron cramps, £2 3s					7	8
3 large hatchels, £14; 19 tubes, £10 8s 9d	10	8	9		14	0
120 bobbins, at 1s 6d; 5 reels, at 5s; 10 do, at 10s					10	15
Carried forward	£1078	5	10	1902	6	9

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

31st March.

ROPE WALK.—(Continued.)		Purchased.	Penitentiary made.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		1078 5 10	1902 6 9
53 windows, at 2s 6d; 6 tops, 12s; 2 gins, £1 ...	...	...	8 4 6
2 yarn reels, £11; 1 paste kettle, £1 10s ...	...	...	12 10 0
Large beam, scales and weights ...	...	4 19 8	3 0 0
Small do, 5s; 1 press machine, 10s; 1 block and tackle, 10s ...	...	...	1 5 0
1 writing desk and table, 17s 6d; patterns for castings, 60s	...	...	3 17 6
2 large jacks, £20; 1 small do, £10	...	...	90 0 0
Cost of buildings and railway...	...	...	520 0 0
Ditto of horse power and buildings	...	...	90 0 0
Endless band	...	...	0 10 0
SHOE SHOP (PRISON WORK.)			
41 lbs sole leather, at 1s; 29½ lbs upper do, at 1s 8d ...	...	4 10 7	
65 pairs men's shoes, £4 19s; 17 pair boots, £8 10s 6d ...	...	...	18 9 6
5 lbs thread, at 3s 9d; bristles, tacks, &c., 9d	...	0 19 6	
14 hammers, 11s 8d; 11 pincers, 18s 4d; nippers and rasps, 18s 4d	...	2 3 4	
Rag stone, 4s; knives, 5s 4d; awls, 3s 9d ...	...	0 12 11	
Shoe straps and hand leather, 10s; 8 clams, 5s 4d	...	...	0 15 4
15 shoe benches, £1 17s 6d; 10 strap leathers, 2s 6d	...	...	2 0 0
30 pair lasts, £2 10s; 20 instep leathers, 10s	...	...	3 0 0
18½ yards canvas, at 1s 4d; heelsprigs and knife, 5s 10d	...	1 10 6	
Lap stones, chests, rasp files, and paste boxes	...	...	1 2 3
<i>Sales' Account.</i>			
16 lbs sole leather, at 1s; 1 lb upper do, 1s 8d; 10½ lbs calf, 3s 9d	...	2 17 0	
Bristles and tacks, 9d; hammers, 3s 4d	...	0 4 1	
8 pair shoes, £3; 8 pair men's boots, £4 10s	...	...	7 10 0
3 pair youths' boots, £1 4s; 4 prunella, £1 4s	...	...	2 8 0
3 pair women's boots, at 6s	...	...	0 18 0
6 pair canvas slippers, at 4s	...	...	1 4 0
4 pincers, 6s 6d; nippers, rasps, pegs, rag stones and knives, 7s 10d	...	0 14 4	
5½ lb thread, 14s 6d; awls, binding skin and sprigs, 6s 5d	...	1 0 11	
Hand leathers, clams, and leathers, 15s 5d; 16 lasts, £1 2s 6d	...	...	1 17 11
10 instep leathers, 5s; 6 boot cramps, 5s; 2 pair boot trees, 10s	...	...	1 0 0
Lap stones and paste boxes	...	...	0 4 4
Sundries belonging to your concern	...	...	1 14 4
TAILORS' SHOP.			
1 cupboard, £2; 21 pair scissors, £3 9s	...	3 9 0	2 0 0
1 pair shears, 12s 6d; 3 tailors' irons, 12s 6d	...	0 18 9	0 6 3
1 work bench, £1 9s; 2 small benches, 7s 6d	...	...	1 16 6
1 desk and table, 7s 6d; 1 cutting board, 7s 6d	...	...	0 15 0
6 sleeve boards, 6s; 1 box, 1s 6d; thimbles, 1s 6d	...	0 1 6	0 7 6
STORE ROOM.			
2272 yards home-made flannel, at 2s 1½d	...	241 8 0	
186 yards brown and yellow woollen cloth, at 3s 3d	...	30 4 6	
120 yards blue stripe, at 7½d; 26 yards check, at 8d	...	4 12 4	
37 yards cross-over, at 8d; 18½ yards moleskin, at 1s 4d	...	2 9 4	
39 yards white flannel, at 1s 6d; 74 yards brown linen, at 6½d	...	4 18 7	
54 yards white cotton, at 7d; 20½ yards do, at 6½d	...	2 2 8	
46 yards 8-4 cotton, at 1s 1d; 89½ yards do, at 7d	...	5 2 1	
41 yards white duck, at 11d; 17½ yards canvas, at 1s 9½d	...	3 0 2	
1 pair blankets, 7s 6d; 2 pairs do, at 10s; 8 pairs do, at 15s	...	7 7 6	
1 pair blankets, 20s; 1 rug, 3s; 6 sacking bottoms, at 5s	...	2 13 0	
34 Bed ticks, at 3s 6d	...	5 19 0	
18½ lbs thread, at 3s 6d; 16 hanks twine, at 7d	...	3 14 1	
5 pieces webbing, £1 12s 6d; 3 pieces silk binding, 10s 6d	...	2 3 0	
57 skeins black and white sewing silk	...	0 12 6	
Black cotton ferreting, 1s 8d; white yarn, 7s; prunella, 1s 9d	...	0 10 5	
8 flannel shirts, at 7s; 8½ dozen tapes, 14s 5d	...	0 14 5	2 16 0
67 linen towels, at 4d; 5 pillow slips, at 6d	...	...	1 4 10
Darning cottons, 5s 6d; sewing do, 9s 9d	...	0 15 3	
Candle wick, 2s 8d; pasteboard and buttons, 9s 8d	...	0 12 4	
1 corn broom, 1s 3d; 1 bannister brush, 1s 9d	...	0 3 0	
25 pair cotton stockings at 10½d; 7 ditto, at 1s; 14 pair socks, at 10½d	...	2 1 1	
9 pair woollen socks, at 1s 3d; 3 pair women's ditto, at 10d	...	0 13 9	
Bone steels, buttons, and thimbles, 15s 5d; pins, 12s	...	1 7 5	
Combs, £1 11s 2d; half dozen razors, at 34s	...	2 8 2	
7 pairs scissors, at 1s 6d; wire, awls, &c., 1s 6d	...	0 12 0	
21 panes glass, at 1s; 2 glass lanthorns, at 2s	...	1 5 0	
3 dozen knives and forks, at 7s 6d; two dozen spoons, at 2s	...	1 6 6	
Tacks, &c., 1s; 8 lbs hair, at 1s 9d; two masons' lines, 1s	...	0 16 0	
5 pair Coburg boots, at 8s; 14 pair fustian trowsers, 6s	...	...	6 4 0
21 fustian jackets, at 7s; 7 waistcoats, at 3s 10d	...	...	8 13 10
2 11-12 cotton handkerchiefs, at 6s 3d	...	0 18 3	
576 lbs candles, at 7½d; 222 lbs soap, at 3½d	...	21 4 9	
1 barrel barley	...	1 17 6	
<i>Carried over</i>		£1456 0 6	2698 1 4

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.

31st March.

MATRONS ROOM.	Purchased.	Penitentiary made.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought over</i>	1456 0 6	2693 1 4
62 gowns, at 6s; 31 bonnets, at 1s	...	20 3 0
62 aprons, at 1s 6d; 62 petticoats, at 5s	...	20 3 0
62 shifts, at 2s 6d; 62 neck handkerchiefs, at 6d	...	9 6 0
62 pocket handkerchiefs, at 3d; 62 pair stockings, at 1s	3 2 0	0 15 6
62 night caps, at 6d; 31 pair stays, at 3s	...	6 4 0
37½ pair blankets, at 12s 6d; 49½ pair sheets, at 3s	23 8 9	7 8 6
36 bed boards, at 3s; 3 iron bedsteads, at 4s	...	12 0 0
32 bed ticks, at 3s 3d; 66 pillow ticks, at 8d	...	7 8 0
1 mattress, 3s 3d; 1 pillow, 2s 6d; 38 rugs, at 2s	3 16 0	0 5 9
2 cupboards, £1; 1 writing desk, 7s 6d	...	1 7 6
49 benches, at 2s 6d; 8 tables, at 5s	...	8 2 6
1 foot stool, 1s; 1 wood box, 5s	...	0 6 0
25 piggins, at 1s; 33 buckets, at 2s 6d; 31 tubs, at 3s 6d	...	10 16 0
9 large tubs, at 5s; 4 clothes horses, at 2s 6d	...	2 15 0
2 chairs, at 3s 6d; 1 lamp, 1s 6d; 1 oil can, 1s	...	0 9 6
1 coffee can, 2s 6d; 5 candlesticks, 2s 6d	...	0 5 0
60 tin cups, at 5d; 31 plates, at 6d; 6 dishes at 6d	...	2 3 6
31 knives and forks, at 5d; 31 spoons, at 1½d	...	0 16 9
2 pails, at 2s 6d; 4 smoothing irons, 8s	0 8 0	0 5 0
1 tin dipper, 6d; 1 yard, 6d; 2 wash boards, 3s	...	0 4 0
Needles and thimbles, 3s 6d; 32 pairs scissors, at 1s 6d	2 11 6	...
62 towels, at 4d; 1 funeral sheet, 5s; blanket, &c., 5s	0 2 6	1 8 2
1 knife and sleeve board, 1s; 1 step ladder, 3s	...	0 6 0
1 thermometer, 6s 3d	0 6 3	...
KITCHEN AND OTHER FURNITURE.		
22 metal stoves, at 60s; 14 sheet iron do, at 10s	66 0 0	7 0 0
1 cooking stove, £3; 5 large and small iron boilers	39 10 0	...
2 sheet iron boilers, 40s; 8 iron poker, at 1s 3d	...	2 10 0
1 paddle, 5s; 2 scrapers, 5s 6d; 1 fork and spoon, 3s	0 3 0	0 10 6
2 saucepans, 5s; 1 coffee roaster, 2s 6d	0 5 0	0 2 6
2 coffee mills, 20s; 4 axes, 30s; 2 shovels, 5s	1 0 0	1 15 0
4 carving knives and forks	0 7 6	...
1 set scales and weights	4 10 0	...
40½ dozen iron spoons, at 1s 6d; 35½ dozen knives and forks, at 5s 6d	12 16 0	...
780 lengths of stove pipe, at 6d; 1 looking glass, 1s 6d	0 1 6	19 10 0
1 thermometer, 6s 3d; 1 set triangles and cats, 12s 6d	...	0 18 9
12 raw hides, at 7½d; 16 pairs scissors, 1s 6d	1 11 6	...
12 barbers' combs, at 7½d; 36 razors, at 1s 9d	3 10 6	...
20 shaving brushes, at 1s 6d; 18 razor straps, at 7½d	1 10 0	0 11 3
18 shaving cups, at 2d; 22 barbers' chairs, at 2s 6d	...	2 18 0
4 hand bells, £1 10s; 2 stove brushes, 3s	1 13 0	...
10 neck yokes, at 1s 6d; 6 potatoe bags, at 1s 6d	...	1 4 0
2 pot shovels, at 3s 6d; 45 potatoe nets, at 1s 6d	...	3 14 6
2 lbs twine, at 1s 9d; 6 baskets, at 1s 6d	0 3 6	0 9 0
4 large baskets, at 2s 6d; 31 pair spectacles, at 1s 6d	2 6 6	0 10 0
50 large brooms, at 6d; 430 small do, at 3d	...	6 12 6
4 packing needles and palms, 1s 6d; 2 rulers, 6d	0 1 6	0 0 6
4 white washing brushes and buckets	0 18 0	0 5 0
2 large screens, at 12s; 1 small do, 5s; 8 measures, 4s 6d	...	1 13 6
4 funnels, at 1s 3d; 1 gallon measure, 2s 6d; 1 strainer, 1s 6d	...	0 9 0
1 coffee can, 3s 6d; 8 coffee kettles, at 5s	...	2 3 6
2 tea pots, at 2s 6d; 6 water cans, 3s 6d	...	1 6 0
6 wash basons, at 2s; 10 large tin candlesticks, at 1s 9d	...	1 9 6
23 small candlesticks, at 1s 3d; 2 pewter inkstands, at 1s	0 2 0	1 8 9
570 coffee cups, at 5d; 500 breakfast do, at 6d	...	24 7 6
520 soup dishes, at 6d; 32 tin lamps, at 1s 3d	...	15 0 0
18 lamp stands, at 3d; 19 globe lamps, at 5s 6d...	5 4 6	0 4 6
2 oil cans, at 2s 6d; 8 sconces, at 6d; 160 salts, at 3d	...	2 9 0
2 salt boxes, at 1s 6d; 104 pine tables, at 5s	...	26 3 0
516 stools, at 1s 6d; 15 do, at 2s; 10 cupboards, at 20s	...	50 4 0
Wash stand, bason, jug, &c., 6s; 30 long forms, at 2s 6d...	0 3 6	3 17 6
16 chairs, at 3s 6d; 12 tubs, at 3s 6d; 4 do, at 5s	...	5 18 0
66 water pails, at 2s 6d; 16 large soup buckets, at 5s	...	12 5 0
495 cell wash tubs, at 2s 6d; 494 do stools, at 1s 6d	...	98 18 6
520 night buckets, at 2s 6d; 520 piggins, at 1s	...	91 0 0
50 large yard buckets, at 3s 6d; 1 desk, 5s	...	9 0 0
1 barber's box, 7s 6; 1 bread bin, 30s; 1 meal do, £3 15s	...	5 12 6
15 trays, at 1s 6d; 12 spittoons, at 1s 3d; 1 wash stand, 2s 6d...	...	2 0 0
7 hogsheds, at 7s 6d; 1 lush tub, 15s; 3 do, 7s 6d	...	4 10 0
2 poker and 3 dippers, 6s 6d; 1 shovel and axe, 2s 6d	...	0 9 0
7 water casks, at 7s 6d; 1 measuring stand, 10s...	...	3 2 6
4 large and 2 small clothes baskets, at 2s 6d	...	0 15 0
3 bushel measures, at 2s 6d; 2 meat trays, 3s	...	0 10 6
1 wash dish, 1s 3d; 15 dippers, 15s 6d	...	0 16 9
2 mangles	...	9 15 0
2 ash pans, at 5s	...	0 10 0
2 chambers, 2 spittoons, plates, basons, and night stools	1 0 0	...
150 lbs soap, at 3½d	...	2 3 9
<i>Carried forward</i>	£1632 13 0	3232 13 9

Appendix
(G.)

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

31st March.

31st March.

ARMS, &c.	Purchased.	Penitentiary made.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		
20 carbines, £40; 34 pistols, £42 10s...	1632 13 0	3232 13 9
17 small pistols, £14 17s 6d; 1 horse do, 6s	82 10 0	
Flints and cartridges, 5s 6d; 1 cupboard and leather cases, £2	15 3 6	
	0 3 0	2 2 6
BEDDING, &c.		
419 pairs blankets, at 12s 6d; 354 pairs sheets, at 3s	261 17 6	53 2 0
1059 pillow ticks and cases, at 8d; 472 bed ticks, at 3s 3d		112 0 0
472 rugs, at 2s; 3 hair mattresses, £5		52 4 0
13 iron bedsteads, at 15s; 23 do, at 4s; 1 do, at 70s		63 17 0
452 bed boards, at 3s; 782 coarse towels, at 6d		87 7 0
6 white towels, at 1s; 253 rack combs, at 4d; 168 fine do, at 6d	8 8 4	0 6 0
CLOTHING, &c.		
20 suits linen clothes, and 12 vests		8 14 0
410 woollen jackets, at 6s; 462 do trowsers, at 4s		215 8 0
510 linen jackets, at 4s; 460 trowsers, at 3s 6d; 512 vests, at 2s 6d		246 10 0
508 pairs suspenders, at 6d; 458 aprons, at 6d		24 3 0
34 pairs mitts, at 1s 6d; 250 pairs serge drawers, at 1s 6d		21 6 0
524 woollen stocks, at 3d; 673 do caps, at 1s		40 4 0
679 pocket handkerchiefs, at 6d; 740 pairs socks, at 10d		47 16 2
776 cotton shirts, at 2s; 240 flannel do, at 4s		125 12 0
473 pairs shoes, at 2s 6d; 476 pairs slippers, at 1s 9d		100 15 6
BOOKS, &c.		
523 Bibles, at 4s 6d; 12 do extra, at 8s.	122 9 6	
7 Reference do, at 8s; 1 pulpit do, £1 12s 6d	4 8 6	
58 Testaments, at 2s; 242 Church of England Prayer books, at 1s 3d	20 18 6	
6 large Prayer books, at 5s; 110 Roman Catholic do, at 1s 3d	8 7 6	
144 Spelling books, at 6d	3 12 0	
Value of Roman Catholic Chapel articles of devotion, books, tracts, &c.	27 10 0	
Chaplain's library and registry book	10 0 0	
1 pulpit and stool, £2 1s 6d; book case and stand, 15s.		2 16 6
Bookbinding materials, tools, &c.	0 6 0	1 13 0
SURGERY.		
Medicine bottles and jars...	9 2 1	
2 cases instruments, £5 10s; 1 syringe, 15s	6 5 0	
2 squirts, 1s; 1 cathetar, 7s 6d	0 8 6	
1 thermometer, 6s 3d; 1 bed pan, 19s 6d	1 5 9	
1 tin canister	0 2 6	
Books of registry, &c.	7 10 0	
STABLE, &c.		
4 horses, £70; 9 oxen, £60	130 0 0	
2 carts, £11; 1 cutter, £7 10s		18 10 0
3 carriages, £145; 1 sleigh, £7; 1 train, 12s.		152 12 0
1 strap and 6 open bells and buffalo robes	10 17 6	
7 sets cart harness	5 5 0	12 10 0
3 do carriage harness	9 10 0	4 0 0
3 rugs, 1s 6d; head stalls and sursingal, 10s		0 11 6
5 stable buckets, 6 forks, and 3 shovels, £1 10s		1 10 0
3 sets horse covers, at 12s 6d; 1 carriage jack, 5s		2 2 6
1 saddle	1 10 0	
WARDEN'S OFFICE.		
1 pair fire irons and fender	2 0 0	2 10 0
1 walnut desk		4 10 0
1 do table		4 10 0
1 painted cupboard		6 0 0
1 carpet		8 0 0
12 chairs, at 12s. 6d; 1 tin case and basket, 7s		7 17 0
1 telescope, £3; 1 thermometer, 6s 3d	3 6 3	
CLERK'S OFFICE.		
6 chairs, 3s 6d; 1 settee, 10s; 1 table, 7s 6d; 1 tin case, 10s...	0 10 0	1 18 6
1 pair candlesticks and sponces, 13s 6d; 1 fender, 12s 6d	1 6 0	
1 walnut desk, £10; 1 painted do, £1 10s; 1 cupboard, £8		19 10 0
1 deal table; 2 boxes dog-irons, &c.		1 5 0
Minute, letter, account books, and stationery	42 10 0	
<i>Carried over</i>	£2429 15 11	4686 6 11

Appendix
(G.)

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Continual.)

Appendix
(G.)

31st March.	SUNDRIES.	Purchased.	Penitentiary made.	31st March.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	<i>Brought over</i>	2429 15 11	4686 6 11	
2 large bells ... ..		...	14 0 0	
1 portable fire-engine		3 5 0		
1 hall clock ... ..		...	5 0 0	
2 patent detector clocks		14 0 0		
5 wood boxes, 10s; 1 meat safe, 7s 6d ... ..		...	2 17 6	
4 cupboards, 7s 6d ... ..		...	1 10 0	
4 lobby matts, at 5s ... ..		...	1 0 0	
1 lobby lamp, 30s		1 10 0		
6 lobby chairs, 12s 6d ... ..		...	3 15 0	
1 lobby stove-stand ... ..		...	1 0 0	
3 barrel flour, 20s		1 0 0		
1 pair steps, 8s 9d; 1 step-ladder, 12s 6d ... ..		...	0 16 3	
2 garden spades		0 9 3		
	BUILDINGS.			
Value of Stone Cottage ... ..		...	500 0 0	
“ of Lime-kiln ... ..		...	30 0 0	
“ of Blacksmiths' Shop and Iron House ... ..		...	40 0 0	
“ of Carpenters' Shops ... ..		...	75 0 0	
“ of Stone-Cutters' Sheds ... ..		...	22 0 0	
“ of Stables ... ..		...	14 0 0	
“ of Lumber and Drying House ... ..		...	3 0 0	
“ of Barrack Buildings		100 0 0		
“ of Land		1165 0 0		
		£3715 0 2	3400 5 8	

H. SMITH,
Warden.PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1845.

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 Provincial Penitentiary, "1st October, 1845," 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 1st of November, 1845.

HENRY SADLEIR, J.P.

F.

RETURN shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed at the Provincial Penitentiary,
30th September, 1845.

Stone Cutters and Masons	120	Shoemakers	15
Blacksmiths	21	Tailors	15
Tinsmiths	1	Seamstresses	28
Carpenters	20	Cook	1
Coopers	4	Barber	1
Painters	1	Sick	22
Quarry Men	9	Solitary Confinement	4
Labourers	216		
		In all	478

H. SMITH,
Warden.PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1845.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of DISBURSEMENTS at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, during the Year ending 1st October, 1845.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
October 1, 1844	1	Hugh Ritchey ...	Stable account ...	£ s. d. 12 10 0
do 4, do	2	George Gillispie ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 10 0
do do do	3	Ep. Hart ...	do ...	0 15 0
do 7, do	4	Hugh M'Math ...	Fowls for Hospital ...	0 6 0
do 12, do	5	Jacob Vosburgh ...	Attending lime kiln ...	1 8 0
do 15, do	6	James Connor ...	Charcoal ...	1 13 2
do 16, do	7	James Fraser ...	Groceries ...	23 15 3
do 21, do	8	James Rigney ...	Combs ...	1 2 0
do do do	9	Hugh Cavanah ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 15 0
do do do	10	Allan Macpherson ...	Lumber ...	50 0 0
do do do	11	John Watkins & Co. ...	Hardwares ...	200 0 0
do do do	12	Johnson Day ...	Bricks ...	73 11 8
do 26, do	13	George Strachan ...	Castings ...	81 19 6
do 28, do	14	Edmund Boyle ...	Cordwood ...	198 10 2
do 31, do	14½	Mary Parsons ...	Salary ...	5 0 0
November 1, do	15	Pat. Cain ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 15 0
do 5, do	16	John Fraser ...	Hardwares ...	250 0 0
do 8, do	17	Robert M'Gill ...	Soap and candles ...	33 2 9
do 9, do	18	R. & J. Fisher ...	Lumber ...	19 8 7
do do do	19	William Scott ...	Forage ...	250 16 0
do do do	20	Michael Bailey ...	Travelling allowance ...	1 0 0
do 11, do	21	William Patton ...	do ...	0 12 6
do 12, do	22	C. Holmes ...	Gate tolls ...	8 2 2
do 15, do	23	Thomas Overend ...	Lumber ...	29 7 7
do 16, do	24	John Waudby ...	Advertizing ...	6 18 7
do 27, do	25	C. H. Linter ...	Digging grave ...	0 7 6
do do do	26	Chronicle & Gazette Office	Advertizing ...	18 2 3
December 6, do	27	Eliz. Smith ...	Hospital ...	2 6 10
do 12, do	28	John Campbell ...	Reward ...	30 0 0
do 17, do	29	John M'Donald ...	Law charges ...	12 6 9
do 19, do	30	John Salaway ...	Laying sheet iron ...	14 0 0
do 21, do	31	Thomas Penny ...	Leather ...	6 13 0
do 24, do	32	John Cochrane ...	Travelling allowance ...	1 0 0
do 30, do	33	Church of England Depository	Bibles, &c. ...	7 2 6
do 31, do	34	Thomas Early ...	Wages ...	25 12 6
January 6, 1845	35	John M'Namana ...	Prayer Books ...	4 1 9
do 7, do	36	Jerem. Sullivan ...	Travelling allowance ...	1 0 0
do do do	37	Ramsay & Co. ...	Stationery ...	4 9 11
do 9, do	38	D. Lawson ...	Wages ...	17 5 5
do 10, do	39	Peter Davy ...	Hemp ...	3 14 3
do do do	40	Adam Main ...	Lumber ...	1 3 0
do do do	41	William Wilson ...	Clothing ...	394 5 9
do do do	42	William Simpson ...	Oil ...	44 7 3
do do do	43	James Irvine ...	Forage ...	92 12 7
do 11, do	44	John Fraser ...	Hardwares ...	254 19 2
do 13, do	45	Morley and Jenkins ...	do ...	116 14 9
do do do	46	John Watkins & Co. ...	do ...	159 14 4
do 15, do	47	J. D. Bryce & Co. ...	Clothing ...	198 8 0
do do do	48	William Ford ...	Leather ...	265 16 6
do 16, do	49	C. Willard ...	Hardwares ...	48 17 8
do do do	50	Thomas Cuddely ...	Digging graves ...	0 15 0
do 20, do	51	James Morton ...	Alcohol ...	3 17 0
do 23, do	52	James Hopkirk ...	Hay ...	17 17 6
do do do	53	Simpson & Co. ...	Rations ...	978 14 4
do 24, do	54	Edm. Boyle ...	Soap and candles ...	30 6 9
do 25, do	55	George Graham ...	Sand ...	101 10 6
do do do	56	Dykes & Co. ...	Clothing ...	49 13 0
do do do	57	John Smith ...	Wages ...	10 2 0
February 7, do	58	Eliz. Smith ...	Bread, &c. ...	2 17 3
do do do	59	William Asselstone ...	Hemp ...	0 12 0
do do do	60	John H. Greer ...	Stone coal ...	28 13 2
do 10, do	61	Michael Asselstone ...	Woollen cloth ...	247 12 0
do do do	62	James Powell ...	Old brass, &c. ...	67 19 8
do do do	63	D. M'Cauley ...	Quarrying ...	278 17 0
do 12, do	64	N. Palmer ...	Medicines ...	36 7 6
do 13, do	65	James Fraser ...	Groceries ...	8 4 7
do 14, do	66	Allan Macpherson ...	Cattle ...	27 10 0
do 16, do	67	William Martin ...	Wages ...	7 14 6
do 20, do	68	Kerr, Waddel & Co. ...	Hosiery ...	4 3 0
do 26, do	69	R. & D. Shaw ...	Clothing ...	7 11 1
do 28, do	70	H. C. Linter ...	Digging grave ...	0 15 0
March 3, do	71	John Campbell ...	Building stone ...	8 10 3
do do do	72	P. Harwood ...	Wages ...	9 16 6
do do do	73	R. Freeman ...	do ...	10 8 3
do 4, do	74	William Ware ...	Stoves ...	4 10 0
do do do	75	William Templeton ...	Leather ...	76 16 0
do 8, do	76	H. C. Linter ...	Digging grave ...	0 7 0
do do do	77	R. Scobell ...	Land ...	110 0 0
Carried over				£5108 16 7

Appendix (G.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (G.)

31st March.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
			<i>Brought over</i> ...	£ s. d. 5108 16 7
March	12, 1845...	78 Gillespie & Co. ...	Clothing ...	6 4 9
do	do do	79 Urquhart & Co. ...	do ...	4 17 0
do	15, do ...	80 George Danby ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 15 0
do	do do	81 C. H. Linter ...	Digging grave ...	0 7 6
do	28, do ...	82 John Campbell ...	Building stone ...	14 16 3
April	3, do ...	83 John Watkins & Co....	Hardwares ...	132 18 4
do	do do	84 Eliz. Smith ...	Hospital ...	3 0 8
do	8, do ...	85 C. Willard ...	Hardwares ...	15 15 0
do	do do	86 William Wade ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 15 0
do	11, do ...	87 John Burley & Co. ...	Lumber ...	239 12 8
do	12, do ...	88 J. W. Brent ...	Medicine ...	28 4 10
do	15, do ...	89 James Hopkirk ...	Stove ...	2 0 0
do	16, do ...	90 Lewis Putman ...	Travelling allowance ...	1 0 0
do	do do	91 John Yourex ...	Pine Wood ...	34 4 4
do	do do	92 Rose & Co. ...	Clothing ...	9 15 6
do	17, do ...	93 William Ford ...	Leather ...	149 13 0
do	23, do ...	94 William Martin ...	Attending lime kiln ...	1 12 0
do	do do	95 D. M'Cauley ...	Quarrying ...	145 15 11
do	25, do ...	96 James Irvine ...	Forage ...	84 16 5
do	28, do ...	97 George M'Leod ...	Stone ...	33 6 8
do	do do	98 George Sanderson ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 15 0
do	29, do ...	99 John Fraser ...	Hardwares ...	588 15 8
May	1, do ...	100 William Wilson ...	Clothing ...	296 11 10
do	do do	101 J. D. Bryce & Co. ...	do ...	92 4 1
do	3, do ...	102 Edmund Boyle ...	Soap ...	8 10 4
do	do do	103 George Martin ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 10 0
do	do do	104 John Lisle ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	105 John Daly ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	106 Stephen Tumey ...	do ...	0 12 6
do	6, do ...	107 Pat Conlan ...	Quarrying ...	40 3 3
do	do do	108 William Simpson ...	Oil, &c. ...	71 12 0
do	do do	109 D. Prentiss ...	Socks ...	1 0 0
do	10, do ...	110 William Martin ...	Attending lime kiln ...	1 4 0
do	do do	111 William Baker ...	Cow hair... ...	4 8 4
do	do do	112 C. W. Jenkins ...	Blasting powder ...	45 12 7
do	do do	113 N. Radford... ...	Attending a lame horse ...	0 17 6
do	16, do ...	114 George Hardy ...	Bibles ...	17 12 0
do	do do	115 John Little... ...	Charcoal ...	8 7 0
do	do do	116 Pat. Kelly ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 10 0
do	20, do ...	117 Jos. Richardson ...	do ...	0 15 0
do	do do	118 Chronicle & Gazette Office	Advertisizing ...	10 8 3
June	2, do ...	119 B. Provost ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 10 0
do	do do	120 John Sharp ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	121 Henry Cleveland ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	122 Owen Egan ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	123 William Drummond ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	124 William Jackson ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	125 Justus O'Brian ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	do do	126 Thomas Hughes... ...	do ...	0 15 0
do	do do	127 John Thompson ...	do ...	0 15 0
do	4, do ...	128 William Templeton ...	Leather ...	23 12 6
do	do do	129 Eliz. Smith ...	Hospital ...	2 13 5
do	do do	130 Thomas Overend ...	Lumber ...	229 19 2
do	do do	131 Dom. M'Cauley ...	Quarrying ...	42 16 8
do	6, do ...	132 John Little ...	Charcoal ...	4 8 2
do	9, do ...	133 George Strachan ...	Castings ...	171 0 8
do	do do	134 Jonathan Lindsay ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 17 6
do	do do	134½ Adam Hendrick ...	do ...	0 17 6
do	16, do ...	135 M. Atkinson ...	Cow... ...	3 5 0
do	17, do ...	136 William Martin ...	Labour, &c. ...	14 15 5
do	26, do ...	137 Ed. Boyle ...	Soap and candles ...	20 7 0
do	30, do ...	138 Robert Angus ...	Wages ...	22 9 0
July	2, do ...	139 Pat. Conlan ...	Quarrying ...	77 2 2
do	do do	140 William Ford ...	Leather ...	72 4 6
do	8, do ...	141 Dominick M'Cauley ...	Quarrying ...	60 19 2
do	do do	142 Joseph Parker ...	Socks ...	1 18 9
do	do do	143 Church of England Depository ...	Books ...	4 6 11
do	do do	144 Margaret Sexton ...	Wages ...	1 18 9
do	12, do ...	145 John Gallegher ...	Pine wood ...	10 12 6
do	do do	146 George Jackson... ...	Attending lime kiln ...	4 8 0
do	15, do ...	147 C. H. Linter ...	Digging grave ...	0 7 6
do	17, do ...	148 John Burley & Co. ...	Lumber ...	12 18 7
do	21, do ...	149 Ramsay & Co. ...	Stationery ...	8 1 7
do	22, do ...	150 Angus M'Leod ...	Building stone ...	60 7 9
do	24, do ...	151 John Little... ...	Charcoal ...	22 10 0
do	25, do ...	152 James Irvine ...	Forage ...	75 8 0
do	do do	153 Martin Roach ...	Travelling allowance ...	0 10 0
do	do do	154 Isaac Hull ...	do ...	0 10 0
do	26, do ...	155 Henry Turner ...	do ...	0 15 0
do	do do	156 Thomas Fulton ...	do ...	0 15 0
do	do do	157 Alexander Lafleur ...	do ...	0 15 0
			<i>Carried forward</i> ...	£8177 7 11

31st March.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

31st March.		Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	31st March.	
						£	s.	d.
						<i>Brought forward</i> ...		
July	26,	1845	158	Magdeline Conture	Travelling allowance	8177	7	11
do	do	do	159	John Curry	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	160	Archibald Scott	do	0	15	0
August	2,	do	161	Angus M'Leod	Cord wood	134	19	8
do	4,	do	162	G. L. Mowat	Stone coal	161	0	5
do	do	do	163	George Martin	Scaffold poles	15	0	0
do	do	do	164	Pat. Conlan	Quarrying	76	11	7
do	do	do	165	D. M'Caulay	do	60	5	7
do	5,	do	166	John Mitchell	Wages	25	8	6
do	6,	do	167	John Galleghar	Pine wood	16	8	1
do	do	do	168	Ordnance Department	Barrack buildings	100	0	0
do	do	do	169	E. Smith	Hospital	4	12	3
do	7,	do	170	John Watkins & Co.	Hardwares	75	16	0
do	do	do	171	John Fraser	do	470	10	11
do	do	do	172	C. K. Boyd	Serge	0	5	3
do	do	do	173	William Wilson	Clothing	50	2	6
do	do	do	174	J. D. Bryce & Co.	do	85	18	2
do	do	do	175	Johnson Davy	Bricks	227	10	0
do	12,	do	176	Pat. M'Naman	Books	6	0	0
September	3,	do	177	P. C. Murdoch	Pine wood	90	0	0
do	do	do	178	James Powell	Old brass	66	3	4
do	6,	do	179	Pat. Conlan	Quarrying	76	15	7
do	do	do	180	William Armstrong	Fire engine	3	5	0
do	10,	do	181	D. M'Caulay	Quarrying	74	0	10
do	16,	do	182	L. Dudevoir	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	do	183	L. Lamuer	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	184	Thomas Norris	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	185	Ch. Charpenture	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	186	John Smith	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	187	Per. Payette	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	188	Louis Vincent	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	189	James Watt	Cement	1	8	3
do	19,	do	190	Henry Smith	Travelling allowance	0	15	0
do	do	do	191	E. H. Loosmere	do	0	15	0
do	do	do	192	Ellen M'Garvey	Nursing	12	1	3
do	20,	do	193	William Murdoch	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do	do	do	194	David Utter	do	1	0	0
do	22,	do	195	Ed. Boyle	Soap and Candles	20	15	0
do	do	do	196	George Graham	Sand	113	5	4
do	23,	do	197	James Gardiner	Cord wood	101	5	8
do	do	do	198	Henry Young	Travelling allowance	0	17	6
do	25,	do	199	Allan Macpherson	Lumber	154	2	5
do	do	do	200	Mich. Asselstone	Woollen Cloth	58	15	8
do	26,	do	201	D. Christie	Groceries	17	6	0
do	do	do	202	D. Christie	Crank	7	10	0
do	do	do	203	Thomas Overend	Lumber	107	19	6
do	do	do	204	Robert Allen	Flour	4	16	0
do	27,	do	205	Adam Main	Lumber	2	3	6
do	29,	do	206	Hugh Drum	Travelling allowance	1	0	0
do	do	do	207	William Simpson	Rations	2375	18	6
do	do	do	208	B. Buck	Fowls	0	16	11
do	do	do	209	Thomas Smith	Bran	1	2	0
do	do	do	210	Eliz. Smith	Hospital	3	12	6
do	do	do	211	Catherine Fitzgerald	Nursing	8	13	9
do	do	do	212	Commercial Bank	Interest	9	13	1
do	do	do	213	Contingencies	Postage, &c.	15	15	11
do	30,	do	214	Henry Smith	Salary	375	0	0
do	do	do	215	F. Bickerton	do	175	0	0
do	do	do	216	Edward Utting	do	168	6	2
do	do	do	217	James Simpson	do	200	0	0
do	do	do	218	Reverend R. V. Rogers	do	131	5	0
do	do	do	219	Reverend A. M'Donell	do	56	5	0
do	do	do	220	William Coverdale	do	200	0	0
do	do	do	221	Catherine Coulter	do	50	2	0
do	do	do	222	Phoebe Martin	do	37	10	0
do	do	do	223	Ch. Julian	do	102	15	0
do	do	do	224	William Smith	Wages	102	7	6
do	do	do	225	John Richardson	do	102	14	4
do	do	do	226	Tern. M'Garvey	do	102	6	3
do	do	do	227	Thomas Costen	do	102	4	4
do	do	do	228	Martin Keely	do	101	16	10
do	do	do	229	James M'Carthy	do	101	13	1
do	do	do	230	Clen. Reid	do	101	16	3
do	do	do	231	Hugh Manuel	do	100	11	10
do	do	do	232	John Matthews	do	90	6	3
do	do	do	233	John Hooper	do	78	11	7
do	do	do	234	John Swift	do	91	0	0
do	do	do	235	An. Ballantine	do	89	8	9
do	do	do	236	James Gleeson	do	46	10	10
do	do	do	237	Francis Little	do	45	18	4
do	do	do	238	James Skinner	do	16	9	10
<i>Carried over</i> ...						£15800	0	6

Appendix (G.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (G.)

31st March.

31st March.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
September 30, 1845	239	Edward Crawford	Wages	£ 15800 0 6
do do do	240	Richard Nuney	do	63 10 6
do do do	241	John Wirt	do	62 17 4
do do do	242	Edward Cooper	do	68 0 0
do do do	243	Law. O'Neil	do	57 9 9
do do do	244	Thomas Fitzgerald	do	56 16 7
do do do	245	John Wood	do	63 8 9
do do do	246	William Waldren	do	63 15 9
do do do	247	Thomas Smith	do	63 17 6
do do do	248	Samuel Henry	do	63 10 6
do do do	249	Richard Tyner	do	63 14 0
do do do	250	Ed. Bannister	do	63 7 5
do do do	251	James Mills	do	63 5 3
do do do	252	William Johnston	do	63 3 6
do do do	253	Richard Robinson	do	63 12 3
do do do	254	John Helmston	do	47 13 0
do do do	255	Jos. Baldwin	do	34 5 6
do do do	256	James Kearns	do	31 2 6
do do do	257	Mich. White	do	34 7 4
do do do	258	D. M'Leod	do	37 7 4
do do do	259	F. Little	do	14 1 0
do do do	260	William Martin	do	8 8 6
				£16946 12 3

H. SMITH,

Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1845.

H.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1845.

1844.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
Octob'r 1	To Cash on hand, as per last Report	273 10 1	Sept'r 30	By Amount paid for Materials, Salaries, Wages, &c. as per Return marked G.	16946 12 3
1845.	do do received from Provincial Government...	15034 15 2	do	By Balance of Cash on hand	55 5 3
Sept'r 30	do do do do Commercial Bank	121 9 3			
do	do do do do Military Convicts	602 11 1			
do	do do do for Stone shed, £196 12 5				
do	do do do Blacksmiths' shop 73 7 5				
do	do do do Carpenters' do 259 19 0				
do	do do do Tailors' do 37 15 7				
do	do do do Shoemakers' do 253 8 4				
do	do do do Rope walk ... 99 12 3				
do	do do do Matron's room ... 16 4 0				
do	do do do Lime kiln ... 1 9 2				
do	do do do Sundries ... 15 7 9				
		953 15 11			
do	do do per Rent account ...	1 19 4			
do	do do proceeds Sale of oxen ...	13 16 8			
		£17001 17 6			£17001 17 6

H. SMITH,

Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1845.

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 Provincial Penitentiary, "during the year ending 1st October, 1845," 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 1st of November, 1845.
HENRY SADLER, J.P.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

OF that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Upper Canada, for the year 1845, laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March, 1846, pursuant to the Provincial Statute (of Upper Canada,) 59th Geo. III. Cap. 7.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. EASTERN DISTRICT. | 12. CITY OF TORONTO. |
| 2. OTTAWA DISTRICT. | 13. SIMCOE DISTRICT. |
| 3. JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. | 14. GORE DISTRICT. |
| 4. BATHURST DISTRICT. | 15. NIAGARA DISTRICT. |
| 5. DALHOUSIE DISTRICT. | 16. WELLINGTON DISTRICT. |
| 6. MIDLAND DISTRICT. | 17. BROCK DISTRICT. |
| 7. PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. | 18. TALBOT DISTRICT. |
| 8. VICTORIA DISTRICT. | 19. LONDON DISTRICT. |
| 9. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. | 20. HURON DISTRICT. |
| 10. COLBORNE DISTRICT. | 21. WESTERN DISTRICT. |
| 11. HOME DISTRICT. | |

Appendix
(H.)
31st March.

No. 1.—AGGREGATE Amount of the Rateable Property

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Town Lots.	Timber squared or hewed on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Timber squared or flatted on two sides, two stories.	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 ...	39959	13624	287	129	...	321	14	31	3	22	28	4	2	4	22	
Roxborough ...	17707	2411	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Osnabrick ...	33047	12116½	...	13	...	217	14	11	3	14	6	2	1	10	16	
Finch ...	13105	2905	...	26	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	
Mountain ...	19093	6260½	...	7	...	23	...	9	2	...	...	1	1	4	4	
Matilda ...	31247	6518½	...	14	...	83	1	32	...	5	3	...	...	3	14	
Williamsburgh ...	37039	8301	...	49	...	156	1	16	...	10	10	1	1	4	21	
Winchester ...	15145	2461½	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	
Charlottenburgh ...	56369½	17415½	...	319	...	177	2	14	...	12	10	4	4	6	11	
Lancaster ...	39179	10094½	...	93	1	84	5	11	...	8	3	2	2	7	12	
Kenyon ...	39329	3837	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	
Lochiel ...	45520	8366	...	60	...	7	...	12	4	4	3	2	1	3	8	
	386739½	93719½	287	725	1	2	1100	37	136	12	76	63	19	16	50	115

Since the above Aggregate was made up, an additional School Rate has been added

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Cornwall, 24th September, 1845.

Appendix
(H.)
31st March.

in the EASTERN DISTRICT, for the year 1845.

Store-houses.	Stallions kept for hire or gain.	Horses, three years old and upwards.	Oxen, four years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned cattle from two to four years old.	Carriages or Phaetons (open) four wheels, for pleasure.	Carriages or gigs, two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Valuation.	Assessment of one penny in the pound.	Assessment of one penny in the pound, for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.	Assessment of one-eighth of one penny in the pound, for School Rate.	Total amount of Taxation.
...	...	1036	32	1767	260	11	7	13	65632 16 0	273 9 4½	36 6 6½	190 12 6	500 8 5½
...	...	258	1	434	60	...	...	...	9992 8 0	41 12 8½	5 4 7½	51 18 2½	98 15 6½
2	1	901	93	1375	965	3	3	4	45235 18 0	188 9 8	23 12 7½	141 9 9½	363 12 1½
...	...	201	26	396	53	...	...	...	9504 0 0	39 12 0	4 19 3½	19 14 11½	64 6 3
...	1	301	171	657	201	...	...	...	18275 18 8	76 3 0	9 11 4½	56 13 6	142 7 10½
...	...	579	72	1022	230	1	1	9	29064 3 0	121 2 0	15 4 2½	121 5 0	257 11 2½
...	2	762	52	1123	301	4	1	10	38935 16 0	162 4 7½	20 6 8½	121 16 2½	304 7 6½
...	...	196	124	410	66	...	...	...	10830 10 0	45 2 6½	5 13 11	39 7 2½	90 3 8½
...	2	1164	44	2195	555	1	11	18	63795 3 0	265 16 3	33 7 6½	199 13 8½	498 17 6
1	...	763	8	1499	365	...	2	12	38627 6 0	160 18 11½	20 3 6½	120 17 4½	301 19 10
...	...	625	16	1046	153	...	...	...	20812 16 0	86 14 4½	10 19 0½	107 17 7½	205 11 0½
...	2	719	42	1254	290	...	...	4	32445 0 0	135 3 9	16 19 2	84 6 4½	236 9 3½
4	7	7505	681	13118	2899	20	25	70	£389151 14 8	1596 9 3½	202 8 8	1253 12 5½	3054 10 5½

to the following Townships, the Government allowance having been increased:—

Finch ...	9 17 9	
Mountain ...	9 10 8½	
Matilda ...	30 4 7	
Williamsburgh ...	20 5 0	
Kenyon ...	21 11 6½	
Lochiel ...	33 14 5	125 4 1½
£	1380 16 7½	3179 14 7

JAMES PRINGLE,
Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 2.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property and

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.									MILLS, WATER POWER.									
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	HEWN.			FRAMED.			BRICK OR STONE.			Grist mills. One pair stones. Additional pairs stones.	Saw mills. Shops. Storehouses. Stone horses. Horses.								
			One story.	Additional fire-places.		One story.	Additional fire-places.		One story.	Additional fire-places.											
				Two stories.	Additional fire-places.		Two stories.	Additional fire-places.													
20s.	4s.	£20	4	80	8	35	5	60	10	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	200	199	8	
COUNTY OF PRESCOTT—																					
East Hawkesbury ...	4746	19291	99	...	1	1	8	...	...	3	...	3	3	4	2	7	2	...	...	...	376
* West Hawkesbury	7201	16258	85	...	...	...	54	15	3	1	15	...	7	13	2	6	8	15	1	3	372
Longueuil ...	4546	12403	28	...	...	...	79	8	3	7	18	8	2	4	1	1	1	6	1	2	248
Caledonia ...	1594	6517	39	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	131
Alfred ...	682	5638	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	51
Plantagenet ...	2356	15719	58	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	192
	21126	75826	325	...	1	1	157	25	8	8	35	8	13	20	9	10	20	26	3	6	1370
COUNTY OF RUSSELL—																					
Clarence ...	754	3948	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Cambridge ...	161	2717	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Cumberland ...	1616	9088	17	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	68
Russell ...	504	4432	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	33
	3015	20135	33	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	1	...	142
Total of District...	24141	95961	358	1	2	3	159	25	8	8	36	8	13	20	10	10	25	27	3	7	1512

* West Hawkesbury—for 1 Quaker, 10s. additional. Vide 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 2.

L'ORIGINAL, 11th June, 1845.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

Assessments in the OTTAWA DISTRICT, for the year 1845.

Oxen.	Cows.	Horned cattle.	CARRIAGES FOR PLEASURE.				Distilleries. Nominal valuation £96, to produce a tax of 5s. No. of rateable inhabitants.	Valuation of Rateable Property.	Sum of Valuation (less that added to No. of Acres of Land.	Tax for District uses: at five-eighths of a penny per acre of land, and per pound Valuation of other Property.	Assessment for Common Schools: at one half-penny per acre of land, and per pound Valuation of other Property.	Assessment for Provincial Lunatic Asylum: at one-eighth of a penny per pound Valuation of Rateable Property.	Total Assess- ments to be collected.										
			Close, four wheels.	Open, four wheels.	Gigs, curricles, &c., two wheels.	Waggons.																	
4	3	1	100	25	20	15	96	£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
86	681	144	2	2	1	7	...	313	18946	4	34379	89	10	7	71	12	5	9	17	4	171	0	4
91	795	203	...	1	9	17	1	304	27138	17	40145	104	10	11	83	12	8	14	2	8	202	6	4
28	375	112	3	4	9	34	...	189	17922	19	27845	72	10	3	58	0	2	9	6	9	139	17	3
1	241	45	...	1	1	7	...	98	7087	3	12300	32	0	8	25	12	6	3	13	9	61	7	0
16	93	29	...	...	...	...	...	50	3069	12	7580	19	14	9	15	15	10	1	11	11	37	2	7
52	356	58	...	...	...	...	...	171	10589	16	23165	60	6	6	48	5	2	5	10	3	114	2	0
274	2541	591	5	8	20	65	1	1125	84754	11	145415	378	13	9	302	18	11	44	2	11	725	15	8
22	83	52	...	...	...	...	...	38	2524	12	5683	14	15	11	11	16	9	1	6	3	27	19	1
4	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	20	963	8	3137	8	3	4	6	10	8	0	10	0	15	4	1
85	204	56	...	...	...	...	...	120	5895	12	13126	34	3	7	27	6	11	3	1	5	64	11	11
16	59	10	...	...	...	...	...	39	2390	8	5936	15	9	2	12	7	4	1	4	10	29	1	4
127	364	127	...	...	...	...	...	217	11774	0	27882	72	12	2	58	1	9	6	2	8	136	16	7
401	2905	718	5	8	20	65	1	1342	£96528	11	178297	451	5	11	361	0	8	50	5	7	862	12	4

DON. McDONALD, (F.)
Clerk of the Peace, and
District Clerk for Ottawa District.

Appendix (H.)

No. 3.—AGGREGATE Account of Rateable Property

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.	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, with one pair of stones.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw mills.	Merchants' 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 ...	50705	22576	327	17	353	7	103	9	183	104	5	4	13	24	5	12	1273	394	2418					
Yonge ...	38755	15381		18	3	121	8	31	2	19	6	5	6	10	10		2	777	396	1843				
Bastard ...	30633	10450		9	116	4	7	7	3	3	2	4	4	3	1		507	353	1084					
Kitley ...	30252	11647		3	47	1	7	1	6		1	3	4				503	358	1174					
South Elmsley ...	10629	3837		6	7		7	2		1	1	2		2			139	128	355					
Leeds and Lansdown (in front) ...	25658	5916		63	112	35	7	7	17	2	6	4	7		2		319	203	843					
Leeds and Lansdown (in rear) ...	17933	4661		9	50		3	4		1	1	2	1				232	156	509					
South Crosby ...	13990	3940		8	30		3	3	1			2	2				198	167	404					
North Crosby ...	10881	2287		1	24			4		1		3	8	2			69	138	232					
South Burgess ...	3416	280															12	28	48					
Augusta ...	14175	17401		28	211	2	128	9	77	28	1	1	5	24	3	1	866	312	1700					
Edwardsburgh ...	32045	8119	26	41	69	1	27	1	9	3	3	4	7	5	1		585	210	1131					
Oxford ...	31893	9971		2	98	4	14	1	9	1	2	1	7	11	2	1	309	353	931					
Wolford ...	20387	7051		4	62	2	19	10		1	2	1	8				338	207	772					
South Gower ...	9381	4221		8	15		11	1	1								154	58	278					
Total ...	370736	127751	26	327	217	3	1316	63	1	367	24	341	163	26	28	65	109	17	20	6371	3403	13717		

Appendix (H.)

in the District of JOHNSTOWN, for the year 1845.

Amount of valuation of Property assessed.	Amount of Rates at one penny per pound, for District purposes.	Amount of Rates at one penny per pound, for New Gaol and Court House.	Amount of Rates for Insane and Lunatic Asylum.	Amount of Rates for Common Schools.	Amount of Rates for Model School.	Amount of Assessment in certain School Districts in certain Townships, for the erection and repair of School Houses.	31st March.						
							Currency.	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
781 4 19	9 65	103547 10 0	431 8 11	431 8 11	53 17 8	291 2 8	20 15 5	22 0 2					
571 ...	1 1 12	48890 9 6	203 14 2	203 14 2	25 18 2	203 14 2	14 10 5	21 14 0					
653 ...	1 1 11	33716 12 6	140 9 8	140 9 8	17 10 3	140 9 8	10 0 1						
511 ...	5 ...	30966 10 0	129 0 6	129 0 6	16 1 11	129 0 6	9 3 11						
140 ...	2 ...	10386 16 0	43 5 6	43 5 6	5 7 11	43 5 6	3 1 8						
385 ...	10 2 ...	26588 12 0	110 15 8	110 15 8	13 6 5	110 15 8	7 17 11						
285 ...	2 2 ...	15519 12 3	64 13 3	64 13 3	8 1 4	64 13 3	4 12 2						
225 ...	2 ...	12377 6 0	52 8 1	52 8 1	6 10 9	52 8 1	3 14 8						
95 ...	2 ...	9958 14 0	41 9 10	41 9 10	5 3 6	41 9 10	2 19 2						
29 ...	... ...	1444 6 8	6 0 4	6 0 4	0 14 11	6 0 4	0 8 6					
506 ...	8 5 20 3	65195 5 0	271 12 11	271 12 11	33 17 3	207 14 11	14 16 9						
224 ...	1 ...	31814 11 4	132 11 2	132 11 2	16 10 9	132 11 2	9 8 11	26 2 11					
327 ...	1 ...	32692 18 4	136 4 4	136 4 4	16 19 7	136 4 4	9 14 0						
342 ...	1 14 ...	23118 12 0	96 6 6	96 6 6	12 0 2	96 6 6	6 17 3						
123 ...	... ...	9998 4 0	41 13 2	41 13 2	5 4 0	41 13 2	2 19 5					
5147	5 49 21 133 4	£456415 19 7	1901 14 7	1901 14 7	237 5 2	1697 10 5	121 0 9	79 17 1					

JAMES JESSUP,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Johnstown.

Appendix (H.)

No. 4.—AGGREGATE of the Property in the District of BATHURST,

31st March.

TOWNSHIP.	LANDS.		HOUSES.									
	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.
1. Admuston	7736	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bagot and Blithfield ...	7347	1344	8	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3. Bathurst	33306	9573	17	...	24	...	...	...	18	3	1	1
4. Beckwith	36993	9352 ² / ₇	9	...	24	1	3	1	31	4	5	...
5. Bromley	7426	937	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Burgess	12167	2506	2	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
7. Dalhousie and Levant...	21895	6193	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
8. Darling... ..	4333	1411	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drummond	38570 ¹ / ₂	9735 ³ / ₄	9	1	132	3	...	...	63	17	38	34
10. Elmsley	14434	4244	9	...	60	3	...	...	13	...	3	1
11. Horton	13489 ¹ / ₂	2567 ¹ / ₂	17	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lanark	29727	11663 ¹ / ₂	10	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	1	...
13. Montague	31590	8116	1	...	6	...	...	...	11	1	14	3
14. M'Nab	20164	3764	24	4	5	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
15. Pakenham	14111	4302 ¹ / ₂	2	...	34	1	...	...	4	...	1	...
16. Pembroke	5272	1296	31	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17. Ramsay	37029	10982	19	...	33	2	...	...	23	2	1	1
18. Ross	7574	861	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Sherbrooke (North) ...	7224	1547	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20. Sherbrooke (South) ...	6462	516	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Stafford	4208	534	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Westmeath	16104	2026	39	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	372162	95293	233	15	347	16	5	2	190	27	65	40

PERTH, 26th January, 1846.

liable to Assessment, in the year 1845, with the amount of Taxes thereon.

Appendix (H.)

31st March.

MILLS.	Water, one run £150.	Additional £50.	Saw mills £100.	Shops £200.	Store-houses £200.	Stallions £199.	Horses £8.	Oxen £4.	Cows £3.	Young cattle £1.	PLEASURE CARRIAGES.			Valuation.	District Rates.	Lunatic Asylum.
											Close, four wheels £100.	Open, four wheels £35.	Open, two wheels £20.			
1	...	1	...	...	...	18	44	76	35	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	1	...	2	...	38	79	105	33	...	...	...	...	3144 4 0	22 18 3 ¹ / ₂	1 13 2 ¹ / ₂
6	4	9	2	...	...	414	277	1031	278	...	...	...	...	4503 8 0	28 11 9 ¹ / ₂	2 7 3 ¹ / ₂
1	1	1	6	...	1	335	213	847	323	...	1	...	2	28425 4 0	165 10 6 ¹ / ₂	15 0 9 ¹ / ₂
...	...	1	...	...	...	33	47	99	29	...	...	...	...	26574 6 9	162 13 3 ¹ / ₂	14 4 3 ¹ / ₂
...	...	2	...	...	...	110	66	250	123	...	...	...	...	3960 4 0	23 5 7 ¹ / ₂	1 15 6 ¹ / ₂
1	1	2	...	...	1	133	306	510	237	...	...	...	...	7876 8 0	48 18 5 ¹ / ₂	4 3 0 ¹ / ₂
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	98	117	51	...	...	...	...	3960 4 0	23 5 7 ¹ / ₂	1 15 6 ¹ / ₂
2	3	3	19	...	2	479	272	1133	298	...	3	...	6	17406 0 0	92 17 11	9 3 3 ¹ / ₂
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	98	117	51	...	...	...	...	3443 12 0	19 5 1	1 16 8 ¹ / ₂
1	1	2	7	1	...	167	157	456	163	...	...	...	...	40308 17 0	240 2 7 ¹ / ₂	21 7 1 ¹ / ₂
1	...	2	4	1	...	76	73	178	93	...	...	...	...	15630 16 0	92 1 4	8 5 1 ¹ / ₂
2	...	3	3	...	...	347	237	882	356	...	...	...	1	8618 8 0	54 7 9	4 10 4
...	...	3	1	...	1	344	320	884	324	...	...	...	5	26694 18 0	143 5 4 ¹ / ₂	14 3 3 ¹ / ₂
1	...	2	2	...	...	93	103	295	106	...	...	...	...	23766 0 0	141 5 6	12 11 7
1	1	1	4	...	1	147	123	358	125	...	...	...	...	11474 16 0	72 18 3	6 0 11 ¹ / ₂
1	...	2	4	...	...	54	43	94	40	...	...	...	...	12745 14 0	73 9 9 ¹ / ₂	6 14 0 ¹ / ₂
5	4	5	6	...	...	413	242	966	292	...	4	...	...	5226 8 0	31 13 2 ¹ / ₂	2 15 0 ¹ / ₂
...	...	2	...	...	...	23	52	71	17	...	...	...	...	31154 16 0	179 16 4	16 15 2 ¹ / ₂
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	91	116	82	...	...	...	...	3481 16 0	24 9 8 ¹ / ₂	1 16 9
...	...	1	...	...	...	18	84	114	23	...	...	...	...	4200 16 0	25 16 7	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	44	1	...	...	...	...	2803 8 0	20 5 4	1 9 3
...	...	2	2	...	...	70	60	149	39	...	...	...	...	1852 12 0	12 17 2 ¹ / ₂	0 19 5 ¹ / ₂
23	15	45	60	4	6	3401	3002	8775	3068	...	8	...	11	7990 16 0	54 18 7	4 4 2
														£290683 7 9	1731 8 7	154 0 6

J. MACDONALD,
Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst District.

No. 5.—AGGREGATE of the Assessment of

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.	Stallions for hire or gain.	Horses, three years and over.	Oxen, four years old and over.
	Acres, uncultivated.	Acres, cultivated.	Squared timber on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	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.	Grist, one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mill.					
	4s. per acre.	20s.	£20	4	30	8	35	5	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	200	199	8	4
Bytown	31	638	259	5	9	1	223	38	17	28	93	93	1	2	3	51	7	1	289	...
Gloucester	26324	3489	38	...	3	1	6	1	4	3	11	9	1	6	2	3	...	...	309	99
Nepean	37716	14246	27	6	1	1	6	4	5	1	3	8	...	...	2	1	1	...	430	184
Osgoode	29771	6326	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	217	215
Marlborough	15069	4875	1	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	117
North Gower	14118	3807	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	133	245
Goulburn	35954	8980	61	...	2	...	5	...	10	...	6	2	...	...	8	...	2	...	406	194
March	16907	3164	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	131	58
Torboiton	6926	1338	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	70
Huntley	46727	6263	29	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	260	125
Fitzroy	25907	5777	51	1	2	...	26	1	...	...	7	1	2	...	4	5	...	1	229	139
Total of Dalhousie District	254850	60903	517	12	17	3	283	45	42	32	125	117	5	8	16	76	8	6	2631	1449

the DALHOUSIE District, for the year 1845.

Milch cows.	Horned cattle, two to four years old.	PLEASURE CARRIAGES.				Amount of valuation of Rateable Property.	District Rate.	Court House and Gaol.	Lunatic Asylum.	Model School.	District debt.	Total amount to be collected.	
		Close, with four wheels.	Open, with four wheels.	With two wheels.	Waggons.								
9	1	100	25	20	15	60	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
246	...	1	19	7	12	1	37861 4 0	157 15 1	157 15 1	19 14 4½	19 14 4½	19 14 4½	374 13 3½
564	161	...	1	1	...	...	18782 16 0	78 5 2½	78 5 2½	9 15 8	9 15 8	9 15 8	185 17 5
860	204	...	4	1	...	...	30771 4 0	128 4 3	128 4 3	16 0 6½	16 0 6½	16 0 6½	304 10 1½
575	93	...	...	...	...	...	18188 4 0	75 15 8	75 15 8	9 9 5½	9 9 5½	9 9 5½	179 19 8½
486	158	...	...	...	...	...	12150 16 0	50 12 6½	50 12 6½	6 6 6½	6 6 6½	6 6 6½	120 4 8½
352	178	...	...	...	...	...	10576 12 0	44 1 4½	44 1 4½	5 10 2	5 10 2	5 10 2	104 13 3
902	266	...	2	1	5	1	27604 16 0	115 0 4½	115 0 4½	14 7 6½	14 7 6½	14 7 6½	273 3 4½
321	37	...	...	...	...	...	9407 8 0	39 16 3½	39 16 3½	4 19 6½	4 19 6½	4 19 6½	94 11 2½
133	50	...	...	...	...	...	4235 4 0	17 12 11	17 12 11	2 4 1½	2 4 1½	2 4 1½	41 18 2½
608	227	...	...	...	...	...	21738 8 0	90 11 6½	90 11 6½	11 6 5½	11 6 5½	11 6 5½	215 2 5½
610	224	...	...	...	...	...	19608 8 0	81 14 0	81 14 0	10 4 3	10 4 3	10 4 3	194 0 9
5657	1596	1	26	10	17	2	210925 0 0	879 9 3	879 9 3	109 18 8	109 18 8	109 18 8	2088 14 6

Certified, THOS. C. POWELL,
Clerk of the Peace, Dalhousie District.

Appendix (H.)

31st March.

No. 6.—AGGREGATE of Assessments for

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		QUAKERS.	TOWN LOTS.	HOUSES.										MILLS.									
	Acres uncultivated, at 4s. per acre.	Acres cultivated, at 20s. per acre.	No.	£ s.	Kingston, £50 each.	Bath, £20 each.	Square log, one story, two fire-places, £26.	Additional fire-place, £4 each.	Square log, two story, two fire-places, £30 each.	Additional fire-place, £8.	Framed, under two story, two fire-places, £35.	Additional fire-place, £5 each.	Brick or stone, one story, two fire-places, £40 each.	Additional fire-place, £10 each.	Frames, brick or stone, two story, two fire-places, £60.	Additional fire-place, £10.	Water, one pair stones, £150.	Additional pairs, £50.	Saw Mills, £100.	Merchants' Shops, £200.	Store Houses, £200.	Stone Horses, £199.		
Town of Kingston.....	...	...	...	...	1217	...	40	1	3	5	533	37	52	15	521	340	...	...	94	37	...	...	...
Township of Kingston.....	31431	16218	...	...	...	...	23	...	3	...	536	35	103	11	118	108	2	9	3	3	...	1	...	
Pittsburgh.....	31202	6231	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	68	1	25	5	6	7	...	3	4	1	...	...	...
Loughborough.....	13873	6972	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	50	...	7	1	5	3	1	3	6	3	...	1	...	
Portland.....	16671	6359	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	21	...	10	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...
Wolfe Island.....	18297	6152	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	30	1	2	...	8	7	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
Bedford.....	7601	1389	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Storrington.....	17808	6441	1	0	10	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	14	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Total for Frontenac.....	136863	49762	1	0	10	1217	...	141	1	6	5	1261	74	213	30	662	465	3	12	24	107	38	7	...
Ernestown.....	36940	22507	3	1	10	...	17	1	...	...	304	23	36	4	29	9	4	2	14	...	2	...	...	...
Fredericksburg.....	22182	18916	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	220	4	9	1	10	1	3	3	5	2	...	3	...	...
Adolphustown.....	4681	6662	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	69	11	3	1	11	11	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
Camden.....	50959	19248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	1	21	...	...	1	4	6	14	9	...	5	...	...
Richmond.....	30130	10304	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	140	3	4	...	23	11	3	4	7	13	2	5	...	...
Sheffield.....	16020	3869	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Amherst Island.....	8357	5030	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Lenex & Addington.....	169269	86536	3	1	10	...	17	36	...	...	893	44	78	6	73	33	15	16	45	33	3	16	...	...
Total for the District.....	306132	136298	4	2	0	1217	17	177	1	6	5	2154	118	291	36	735	498	18	28	69	140	41	23	...

LENOX AND ADDINGTON.

FRONTENAC.

TOWNSHIPS.

31st March.

Appendix (H.)

31st March.

the MIDLAND District, for the year 1845.

Horses, three years old, £8.	Oxen, four years old, £4 each.	Cows, Milch, £3 each.	Horned Cattle, from two to four years, £1 each.	CARRIAGES.		Valuation in Pounds.	Assessment at Three-half Pence for the District, Three-eighths for Schools, and One-eighth for a Lunatic Asylum.	DIVISION OF THE FIRST ASSESSMENT OF TWO PENCE.			Extra for Schools, to make up the difference between the sum already assessed and the amounts ordered by the District Council.	Total Assessment for Schools.	Total Rate for Schools.																
				Close, four wheels, £100.	Phetons, or open, four wheels, £25.			Curricles, Gigs, and two wheels, £20.	Pleasure Waggon, £15.	Distilleries, at 5s.																			
138	...	51	...	4	21	13	146766	1223	1	0	...	917	5	9	76	8	9	220	6	5	...	...	...	...	
924	133	1754	235	...	26	6	32	71151	592	18	6	...	444	13	10	37	1	2	111	3	5	...	148	4	7	259	8	1	...
320	170	742	142	...	6	...	6	24160	201	6	8	...	151	0	0	12	11	8	37	15	0	...	62	18	3	100	13	3	1d
313	113	636	270	...	1	...	11	19252	160	8	8	1	120	6	6	10	0	6	30	1	7	...	60	2	7	90	4	2	1d
276	183	536	259	...	...	...	5	16842	140	7	0	...	105	5	3	8	15	5	26	6	3	...	52	11	8	78	18	0	1d
280	97	561	74	...	...	...	...	17323	144	7	2	...	108	5	4	9	0	5	27	1	4	...	45	1	11	72	3	3	1d
30	116	168	66	...	...	...	...	4626	38	11	0	...	28	18	3	2	8	2	7	4	6	...	16	16	9	24	1	3	1d
286	112	655	196	...	...	...	6	17040	142	0	0	...	106	10	0	8	17	6	26	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2573	924	5103	1242	4	54	37	73	317160	2643	0	0	1	1982	5	0	165	3	9	495	11	3	...	385	15	10	881	7	1	...
1071	170	2021	705	...	...	...	10	64031	533	11	10	1	400	3	10	33	7	0	100	0	11	...	99	19	2	200	0	2	...
838	228	1414	423	...	5	2	23	47243	393	13	10	...	295	5	4	24	12	1	73	16	4	...	5-16	61	8	135	4	11	11-16
235	47	402	142	...	2	27	16102	134	3	8	...	100	12	9	8	7	6	25	3	2	...	5-16	20	18	6	46	1	8	11-16
881	638	1955	664	...	...	...	...	56195	468	5	10	...	351	4	4	29	5	4	87	16	1	...	146	7	0	234	3	1	1d
340	247	1123	389	1	...	1	29	38029	316	18	2	...	237	13	7	19	16	1	59	8	5	...	59	7	3	118	15	8	...
129	202	419	127	...	...	...	...	11215	93	9	2	...	70	1	10	5	16	10	17	10	5	...	40	17	2	58	7	8	1d
215	53	466	118	...	1	4	11185	93	4	2	...	69	18	1	5	16	6	17	9	6	...	40	14	11	58	4	5	1d	
3909	1385	7800	2568	1	5	6	93	244000	2033	6	8	1	1525	0	0	127	1	8	381	5	0	...	469	12	10	850	17	9	...
6482	2589	12903	3810	5	59	43	163	561160	4676	6	8	2	3507	5	0	292	5	5	876	16	3	...	855	8	9	1732	4	11	...

* In addition, the Commutation Money for Statute Labour in the Town of Kingston; 6242 days at 2s. 6d. per diem, say £780 5s. 0d. MEM.—This sum goes to the Town of Kingston.

JAMES NICKALLS, Clerk of the Peace.

Rolls for the Townships named, as returned to me and filed in my office, shewing the amount assessed and

Signed in Triplicate, JAMES NICKALLS, Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Statement has been truly taken from the several Assessment the purposes of assessment within the Midland District for the year 1845.

KINGSTON, January 24, 1846.

Appendix
(H.)
31st March.

Appendix
(H.)
31st March.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

in the PRINCE EDWARD District, for the year 1845.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.							MILLS.				Stone horses for covering mares for hire.		
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Town Lots in Picton.	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 stones.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw mills.		Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.
Ameliasburgh	25140	15826	...	25	1	153	3	11	1	7	6	2	2	3	7	...	4
Hillier	15007	18180	...	13	1	254½	35	5	1	11	16	5	5	12	4	1	2
Sophiasburgh	25126	18646	...	5	...	232	26	9	8	38	28	5	5	10	6	1	5
Marysburgh	25470	12975	...	11	...	146	1	5	...	10	2	4	1	7	2	1	2
Athol	11833	9953	2	10	...	92	7	...	...	5	5	2	2	3	...	...	2
Hallowell and Town of Picton	20243	18991	181	5	...	319	34	16	7	78	59	4	5	10	14	1	3
Totals	122819	94571	182	69	2	1196½	106	46	17	149	116	22	20	45	33	4	18
Picton, as rated by the Police	180	421	181	1	...	108	7	13	7	47	30	...	...	2	12	1	1

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Picton, 29th November, 1845.

Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen of four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned cattle from two to four years old.	CARRIAGES.			Valuation.	Rate per pound for District or Town purposes.	Rate per pound 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.	
				Distilleries.	Close, four wheels.	Phaetons, or other open carriages, four wheels.								Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.
770	251	1279	380	...	4	2	27	42488	¾d.	¾d.	£ s. d. 154 18 1	£ s. d. 132 16 1	£ s. d. 22 2 7	£ s. d. 309 16 9
722	118	1145	226	...	33	2	55	46750	¾d.	¾d.	£ s. d. 170 8 10	£ s. d. 146 3 7½	£ s. d. 24 7 0	£ s. d. 340 19 5½
912	235	1391	386	...	12	5	78	59783	¾d.	¾d.	£ s. d. 196 1 6½	£ s. d. 140 6 3	£ s. d. 28 0 4½	£ s. d. 364 8 2
732	255	1265	383	...	1	3	26	38102	¾d.	¾d.	£ s. d. 138 18 3	£ s. d. 139 1 4½	£ s. d. 19 16 11	£ s. d. 297 16 6½
410	143	692	170	...	13	1	15	23943	¾d.	¾d.	£ s. d. 87 5 10	£ s. d. 74 16 4½	£ s. d. 12 9 5	£ s. d. 174 11 7½
900	119	1460	280	1	43	4	74	65093	¾d. Country } ¾d. T. Picton }	¾d.	£ s. d. 229 7 6½	£ s. d. 123 14 10½	£ s. d. 32 15 4½	£ s. d. 385 17 9½
4446	1121	7232	1834	1	106	17	275	270159	...	...	£ s. d. 977 0 1	£ s. d. 756 18 7	£ s. d. 139 11 8	£ s. d. 1873 10 4
102	1	173	7	1	14	1	19	17526	2d.	¾d.	£ s. d. 146 1 0	£ s. d. 63 18 0	...	£ s. d. 209 19 0

DAVID L. FAIRFIELD,
Clerk of the Peace, Prince Edward District.

Appendix
(H.)
31st March.

No. 8.—AGGREGATE Assessment for the

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		Quakers.	Town lots in Belleville, at £25 each.	HOUSES.							
	No. of acres uncultivated, [or wood land.]	No. of acres cultivated, [or arable, pasture, or meadow land.]			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.
Marmora	7713	1712	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	..
Madoc	14074	4276	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	...
Rawdon	24629	6892	1	...	2	...	...	...	40	2	...	...
Huntingdon	23548	6034	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
Hungerford	19219	4373	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Sidney	30478	22395	11	...	12	...	...	...	302	32	6	2
Thurlow	29139	15425	...	427	4	1	...	...	446	27	28	3
Tyendenaga	33097	13430	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1	4	...
	172097	74537	14	427	22	2	1	1	911	61	38	5

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Belleville, District of Victoria, 1st February, 1846.

Appendix
(H.)
31st March.

District of VICTORIA, for the year 1846.

	MILLS.		CARRIAGES KEPT FOR PLEASURE.												
	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.	Every additional pair, £50.	Saw mills, £100.	Merchant 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.	Close four wheels, £100.	Phetons or other open carriages, four wheels, £25.	Carriages, gigs, &c., two wheels, £20.	Waggons, [pleasure] £15.
2	0	1	...	1	...	...	...	68	109	184	90	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	113	268	428	198	...	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	242	377	656	299	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	228	288	483	210	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	149	290	409	223	...	...	...	...
21	10	2	1	9	5	...	6	854	410	1661	609	1	2	1	37
112	63	9	7	14	19	2	3	937	306	1636	487	...	35	4	8
1	2	3	1	7	2	...	4	581	568	1290	314	...	...	...	5
141	75	17	11	43	35	2	16	3167	2616	6767	2425	1	38	5	50

Total Aggregate Valuation £246967
 Assessment for Administration of Justice 1029
 Do. for District Debt 1029
 Do. for Lunatic Asylum 129

WILLIAM FITZGIBBON,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Victoria.

No. 9.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property in the District of

No. of persons assessed.	NAMES or TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.												MILLS.							
		Uncultivated, at 4s. per acre.	Cultivated, at 20s. per acre.	Hewed or squared timber, under two stories, £20 each.	Additional fire-places, at £4 each.	Framed, under two stories, at £35 each.	Additional fire-places, at £5 each.	Hewed or squared timber, two stories, £30 each.	Additional fire-places, £8 each.	Brick or stone, under two stories, £40 each.	Additional fire-places, at £10 each.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, at £60 each.	Additional fire-places, at £10 each.	Grist, wrought by water, one pair of stones, £150 each.	Additional pair of stones, at £50 each.	Saw, at £100 each.	Merchants' shops, at £200 each.	Stone-houses, at £200 each.	Stone horses, at £199 each.	Horses, at £8 each.			
849	Darlington ...	35900	21608	...	175	...	...	...	21	1	5	3	13	10	...	2	718					
704	Clarke ...	28664	20187	4	172	19	...	2	2	11	16	3	5	12	10	...	2	606					
687	Hope ...	181	27688	17506	13	305	10	...	3	59	41	10	5	16	19	...	4	756					
562	Cavan ...	36939	16577	4	78	1	...	13	...	12	2	7	1	5	5	...	4	655					
212	Manvers ...	18517	4261	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91				
142	Cartwright ...	14947	2173	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	49				
900	Hamilton ...	373	31652	20627	7	445	46	...	30	8	107	99	6	7	16	20	1	5	985				
596	Haldimand ...	31556	18793	24	213	28	...	1	1	15	24	4	4	12	3	...	...	672				
593	Cramahe ...	32561	15948	29	224	19	...	2	...	34	26	4	2	17	7	...	3	613					
639	Murray ...	39410	15352	24	196	6	...	...	...	19	6	2	1	14	6	3	...	560				
231	Percy ...	18411	5111	1	48	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	4	...	1	155				
268	Seymour ...	28303	7125	9	26	5	1	...	...	3	5	1	...	5	5	...	...	168				
74	Alnwick ...	3933	752	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23				
127	South Monaghan	8184	6874	7	18	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	182				
6584	Total ...	554	837065	172394	124	2	1896	141	3	1	53	12	285	223	43	28	115	92	4	23	6238		

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Port Hope, 30th August, 1845.

NEWCASTLE, for the year ending on the first Monday in January, 1846.

Oxen, at £4 each.	Milk cows, at £3 each.	Horned cattle from two to four years old, £1 each.	Close, at £100 each.	Open, with four wheels for pleasure, at £25 each.	Gigs, at £20 each.	Pleasure waggons, at £15 each.	Assessment or valuation of Property.	District Rate, personal property, one penny on the pound.	Rate for Lunatic Asylum one-eighth of a penny on the pound.	Rate upon Distilleries, at five shillings each.	Militia exemption money, Quakers, &c. at ten shillings each.	Rate for Common Schools, as per order of Municipal Council.	Total Rate.														
														£ s. d.													
685	1598	615	...	...	12	54850	0	0	227	6	5	28	17	6	0	5	0	...	...	267	1	3	523	10	3	
664	1363	706	...	4	...	20	50033	19	0	201	18	0	26	7	5	0	5	0	...	...	188	17	4	417	7	10
408	1420	482	...	4	2	32	63665	8	0	262	7	9	33	5	8	1	0	0	...	...	170	7	11	467	1	5
323	1259	455	...	...	2	41848	16	0	185	5	5	21	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	14	6	388	18	8
258	339	129	...	...	...	10932	8	0	59	9	10	5	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	11	0	110	16	5
194	213	94	...	...	...	7469	8	0	45	9	10	3	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	4	60	10	8
389	1651	524	...	20	5	51	85168	11	8	352	10	2	44	11	5	1	0	0	...	...	138	16	8	536	18	4
499	1319	599	...	8	4	19	49434	5	0	207	9	8	25	13	0	0	10	0	...	...	138	19	4	372	12	0
445	1240	408	1	2	1	14	49005	1	0	214	10	7	25	10	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	141	0	5	382	6	1
360	1279	338	...	1	4	44907	8	0	200	12	3	23	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	6	9	389	15	0
272	366	170	...	2	3	15693	19	0	77	12	9	8	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	10	9	138	8	6
319	461	246	...	...	1	20064	10	0	103	6	5	10	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	4	169	19	0
105	113	39	...	...	1	2769	12	0	14	16	10	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	0
126	329	216	...	...	...	13073	16	0	51	4	8	6	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4	11	99	6	4
4997	12950	5021	1	38	15	159	£508917	1	8	2204	0	9	266	15	2	3	5	1	1	0	0	1613	15	11	4088	16	11

I do hereby certify that the above Return contains a correct Account of all the Rateable Property in the District of Newcastle, as taken from the Assessment Rolls in this office.

GEORGE F. WARD,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 10.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessments of the COLBORNE District, as taken from the

TOWNSHIPS.	Householders.	LAND.		HOUSES.									
		Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed logs, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.
Asphodel	160	15031	3635	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	...
Belmont	93	2155	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Douro	232	19255	4266	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dummer	241	16935	5203	8	...	9	...	...	1	...	2	...
Emily	410	29906	5934	7	1	17	...	2	1	2	...	5 3	
Eanismore	88	6919	1279	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eldon	190	18946	3783	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fenelon and Bexley ...	56	6086	1032	6	8	3	...	2	7	...	...	...
Mariposa	375	31015½	7380½	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1
Monaghan	361	6754	3226	9	...	162	50	...	...	6	17	45 52
Ops	325	27013	4817	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Otonable	435	33189	12181½	6	...	88	10	...	...	4	...	14 11
Smith and Harvey	313	22610	10164½	58	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	2
Verulam	91	8252	1385	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	3310	244086½	64856½	122	9	324	62	6	8	18	17	71 67	

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,
Peterborough, 31st October, 1845.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

Returns received from the Assessors of Townships, in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the year 1845.

MILLS.			CATTLE.							CARRIAGES.			Total number of acres at one penny per acre.	Amount of rateable property at two-pence per pound.	Total amount of taxation on land and rateable property.	
Grist mill, by water, one pair of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw mill.	Merchants' shops.	Distilleries.	Stallions kept for covering.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Young cattle from two to four years.	Open carriages with four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, &c.	Pleasure waggons.				Menonists.
1	1	4	2	1	...	80	218	330	152	...	...	...	...	18736	£ 4264 5 0	£ 113 12 0½
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45	57	25	...	...	...	...	2620	416 0 0	14 7 8
1	...	2	...	...	...	127	301	445	112	...	...	...	...	23521	4132 0 0	132 8 9
1	...	2	2	...	1	90	276	396	201	...	...	...	...	22138	4797 0 0	132 4 4
2	1	2	4	1	...	217	335	557	184	...	...	1	...	35890	7513 5 0	212 3 0½
...	...	...	1	...	...	26	122	121	61	...	...	...	...	8198	1340 0 0	45 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	2	133	222	377	197	...	...	...	...	22734	4113 0 0	129 0 0
1	...	2	2	...	...	29	72	94	51	...	...	...	...	7118	1976 0 0	46 2 6
1	...	2	1	...	1	262	353	661	330	...	...	...	18	36396	6945 0 0	217 17 2
3	4	3	30	3	...	191	105	407	90	14	3	8	...	9980	20469 15 0	212 3 3½
1	1	2	5	...	...	184	323	478	164	...	...	...	...	31830	5937 0 0	182 2 0
1	1	2	6	...	...	276	502	844	522	5	...	1	...	45370½	13370 0 0	300 9 2½
3	1	4	...	...	1	328	323	783	375	1	...	1	...	32774½	9819 0 0	218 7 8½
1	...	1	...	...	...	26	107	148	64	...	...	...	...	9637	1499 0 0	52 12 11
16	9	26	53	5	5	1974	3304	5698	2528	20	3	11	18	308943	£86591 5 0	2008 17 1½

Amount of District taxation	2008 17 1½
do of taxation for Lunatic Asylum	103 18 8
do of exemption taxation	9 0 0
Total	£2121 15 9½

W. H. WRIGHTON,
Clerk of the Peace, Colborne District.

No. 11.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

NAMES or TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square or leveled timber on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Square timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick, or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick, or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mills.	Merchants' shops.	Store-houses.
Albion ...	27523	10379	2	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	9	...
Brock ...	29856	8434	28	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	4	...	
Caledon ...	37619	9293	12	...	2	...	...	6	...	20	...	3	1	3	5	...	
Chinguacousy ...	44101	28717	34	...	121	...	...	26	14	11	4	2	1	6	11	...	
Etobicoke ...	14800	13011	47	1	163	9	5	3	26	6	29	24	5	11	11	5	2
Georgina ...	9833	2342	9	3	16	4	...	1	1	4	7	2	1	2	2	...	
Gwillimbury East ...	19292	9479	8	...	117	7	3	...	50	...	19	8	2	3	7	9	...
Gwillimbury North ...	9802	3829	10	...	10	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
King ...	42824	14887	28	...	114	...	...	13	...	8	2	7	7	15	8	...	
Mara ...	9943	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markham ...	35258	30704	58	...	346	2	14	...	17	...	60	19	11	9	24	23	...
Pickering ...	38422	25396	10	...	200	9	...	20	...	17	7	5	6	22	8	...	
Rama ...	530	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	3	...	
Beach ...	20712	5215	3	...	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarborough ...	22313	16913	68	2	136	22	2	...	6	4	18	24	2	1	18	5	...
Scott ...	5489	483	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thorah ...	14217	2783	40	...	11	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	
Toronto ...	29882	30333	56	...	371	17	1	...	32	6	52	46	2	5	23	23	4
Toronto Gore ...	10386	8016	3	...	9	8	2	...	10	...	3	...	1	1	1	5	...
Uxbridge ...	12305	3626	8	...	41	1	...	...	...	5	12	1	1	4	...	3	...
Vaughan ...	37439	20826	98	...	162	...	24	1	33	9	40	47	7	13	21	9	5
Whitby ...	23232	30710	8	1	622	51	...	...	13	6	42	38	10	13	25	38	4
Whitchurch ...	28940	15845	36	2	204	5	6	...	18	...	79	6	3	4	12	10	...
York ...	34059	24872	121	1	402	24	22	4	91	48	110	155	10	9	40	7	...
Grand Total ...	538739	317461	696	9	3129	165	81	11	360	94	524	401	80	88	253	186	19

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Home District, Toronto, 18th October, 1845.

Property in the HOME District, for the year 1845.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

	CATTLE.										Valuation.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.				
	Stone-horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old, and upwards.	Oxen four years old, and upwards.	Milk 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.	Carrriages, gigs, or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons, kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.		Tanneries.	For general District purposes, at one penny in the pound Currency.	For Lunatic Asylum, at one-eighth of a penny in the pound.	For Common Schools, the Rate varying in each.	Total.
2	345	400	768	292	...	...	...	1	2	1	28208	118 0 8	14 13 9	117 10 8	250 5 1
1	289	357	676	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	24013	100 1 1	12 9 8½	100 1 1	212 11 10½
1	281	544	881	471	...	...	...	1	...	...	28989	120 15 9	15 1 10½	120 15 9	256 13 4½
1	948	686	2091	762	...	...	...	13	1	3	65682	273 18 6	34 4 6	239 7 6	547 10 6
4	633	155	1057	477	1	7	2	20	...	...	40629	169 5 9	21 2 1½	112 18 4	303 6 2½
1	91	100	215	121	...	...	...	...	...	1	8922	37 3 6	4 13 2	27 18 8½	69 15 4½
1	490	108	740	270	...	12	...	...	...	3	31416	130 18 0	16 7 1	87 5 8	234 10 9
2	171	70	276	152	...	...	...	2	...	...	10224	42 12 0	5 6 10	37 6 3	85 5 1
3	672	442	1208	478	...	...	...	9	1	2	45948	191 14 0	23 18 4	143 9 9	359 2 1
...	28	96	126	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	3925	16 7 1	2 0 10	24 10 7½	42 18 6½
6	1433	159	2347	829	1	1	1	27	1	4	86766	361 15 6	45 4 1½	241 1 10	648 1 5½	
3	944	579	1847	909	...	1	...	4	1	4	64788	270 4 0	33 15 8	202 8 8½	506 8 4½	
...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	1 0 0	0 2 6	1 10 0	2 12 6
...	243	346	537	247	...	...	...	1	...	...	17326	72 3 10	9 0 10	72 3 10	153 8 6
...	692	212	1298	397	...	1	...	25	...	1	43429	180 19 1	22 12 3½	135 13 3	339 4 7½	
...	25	48	63	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	2225	9 5 5	1 3 6	8 1 11½	18 10 10½
...	97	149	286	165	...	...	...	...	1	1	10014	41 19 6	5 4 8	31 5 11½	78 10 1½
4	1130	375	2145	806	...	5	1	36	1	3	83012	346 2 8	43 4 1½	231 6 7	620 13 4½	
...	319	134	611	276	...	...	...	4	1	2	17499	73 3 3	9 1 8	54 13 4	136 18 3½
...	205	114	357	162	...	...	...	2	1	1	12728	53 5 8	6 12 7	35 7 2	95 5 5
2	911	407	1753	563	...	4	1	2	...	1	63765	265 15 5	33 4 5½	199 4 4	498 4 2	
6	1302	593	2294	905	...	36	5	36	3	5	99504	415 7 0	52 0 0	310 14 10½	778 1 10½	
2	809	170	1256	432	...	14	1	3	...	5	51669	215 5 9	26 17 10½	143 7 4	385 10 11½	
5	1409	259	2000	481	...	12	4	83	2	4	90185	376 5 5	47 0 11½	281 13 8½	705 0 1	
44	13470	6506	24843	9601	2	93	15	269	15	41	931126	3833 8 10	485 3 5½	2959 17 2½	7328 9 6	

GEO. GURNETT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 12.—AGGREGATE Amount of Rateable Property

WARDS.	Annual value of tenement.	Quantity of additional lands.	First additional acre.	Second additional acre.	Third additional acre.	Remaining acres.	SEPARATE			
							Under half an acre.	Under one acre.	Under two acres.	
Saint David's ...	£ s. d.									
	City ...	25923 0 0	46	5	5	5	31	50	6	1
	Liberties ...	4417 0 0	69	17	14	8	30	63	24	9
		30840 0 0	115	22	19	13	61	113	30	10
Saint Patrick's ...	City ...	8757 10 0	24	6	5	3	10	74	2	...
	Liberties ...	4584 0 0	459	18	17	15	409	36	10	2
		13341 10 0	483	24	22	18	419	110	12	2
Saint Lawrence ...	City ...	17747 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
	Liberties ...	3479 10 0	176	11	9	7	149	19	8	1
		21226 10 0	176	11	9	7	149	29	8	1
Saint Andrew's ...	City ...	14741 0 0	12	3	3	3	3	41	9	7
	Liberties ...	373 0 0	2	1	1	...	...	3	3	1
		15114 0 0	14	4	4	3	3	44	12	8
Saint George's ...	City ...	10640 0 0	20	11	5	2	2	22	10	...
	Liberties ...	749 10 0	4	1	1	1	1	2	12	...
		11389 10 0	24	12	6	3	3	24	22	...
Total ...	£91411 10 0	812	73	60	44	635	320	84	21	

The rate imposed for the year 1845 was one shilling and one penny half-penny in the pound, upon the Rateable property in the City,

I, Charles Daly, Clerk of the Peace of the City of Toronto, do certify that the above is a correct Assessors' Returns for the year 1845.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
Toronto, February 21st, 1846.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

in the City of TORONTO and Liberties, 1845.

TENEMENTS.	LANDS NOT BUILT ON.				Four wheeled close carriages.	Four wheeled open carriages.	Gigs and pleasure waggons.	Two horse sleighs.	One horse sleighs.	Horses over three years.	Cattle over two years.	Dogs.	Bitches.	Total amount of Assessment.
	Total number of acres.	First acre.	Second acre.	Third acre.											Remaining acres.
32	3	3	2	24	2	14	36	7	32	159	193	111	3	£ s. d. 28587 10 0
493	47	33	23	390	...	3	10	...	9	63	93	38	2	8234 0 0
525	50	36	25	414	2	17	46	7	41	222	288	149	5	36821 10 0
21	5	8	2	6	2	5	24	3	14	65	81	48	..	10502 0 0
990	30	26	22	912	...	6	23	3	11	81	113	44	5	9382 0 0
1011	35	34	24	918	2	11	47	6	25	146	194	92	5	19884 0 0
...	...	..	...	...	...	16	26	11	25	74	57	58	2	19271 0 0
299	23	17	16	243	...	1	10	1	9	95	111	21	2	5953 10 0
299	23	17	16	243	...	17	36	12	34	169	168	79	4	25224 10 0
15	5	4	3	3	1	12	23	5	25	105	102	63	7	16812 0 0
17	11	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	7	15	2	1	820 10 0
32	16	8	4	4	1	13	24	5	26	112	117	65	8	17632 10 0
7	7	...	...	...	3	18	23	9	20	73	54	54	4	12801 0 0
9	6	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	10	13	7	...	1214 0 0
16	13	3	...	...	3	20	25	10	21	83	67	61	4	14015 0 0
1863	137	98	69	1579	8	78	178	40	147	732	834	446	26	113567 10 0

and one-quarter of that amount in the Liberties, and one penny half-penny in the pound as School Tax.

Amount calculated to be received ...	£5156 19 11½
School tax ...	692 1 7½
Dog tax ...	119 15 0
Statute labour ...	103 0 0
	£6071 16 7

Return of the Rateable Property and Taxation of the City of Toronto and Liberties, as extracted from the

CHARLES DALY,
Clerk of the Peace, City of Toronto.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 13.—District of SIMCOE.—Aggregate

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.		
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square or hewed timber, on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Square timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick, or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick, or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, one pair stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.
	4s.	£1	£20	4	35	5	30	5	40	10	60	10	150	50	100
West Gwillimsbury ...	25955	14269	2	...	71	...	...	1	12	...	20	12	1	...	6
Tecumseh ...	29192	11576	2	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	7	4	1	1	6
Oro ...	26447	4911	11	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Innisfil ...	18982	4609	2	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Mono ...	25121	3108	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	...
Vespra ...	11318	1722	7	3	38	8	...	...	10	...	17	17	1	1	2
Adjala ...	17864	2929	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Medonte and Matchedash ...	15051	2465	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Essa ...	11081	2906	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Orillia, North and South ...	7087	994	4	3	12	8	...	...	2	1	3	4	1	...	3
Nottawa-aga ...	17311	1539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Tiny ...	7351	892	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2
Mulmur ...	6307	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flos ...	5064	685	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tossonontio ...	3218	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tay ...	2670	489	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Sunnidale ...	2766	378	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Vincent ...	15436	1592	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Collingwood ...	862	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Euphrasia ...	1175	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	250258	56411	47	7	145	22	1	1	43	2	51	41	15	4	33

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

Amount of Assessment, for the year 1845.

Merchant shops.	Store-houses.	Stone-horses for covering mares for hire or grain.	CATTLE.					Phactons, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Tanneries.	Valuation.	For general District purposes, at two-pence halfpenny in the pound, Currency.	For Lunatic Asylum, at one-eighth of a penny in the pound Currency.	For Common Schools.	District purposes and Lunatic Asylum.
			Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle from two to four years old.										
200	200	199	8	4	3	1	25	15				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4	4	2	561	226	973	464	1	...	3	1	35294	367 12 11	18 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	386 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	456	273	937	437	1	1	...	1	27790	289 9 7	14 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	303 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	...	1	127	326	451	288	...	...	...	...	15306	159 8 9	7 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	134	232	388	157	...	...	...	...	12603	131 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	106	195	404	167	...	...	...	1	11829	123 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5	2	1	98	96	185	78	...	...	1	2	10873	113 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	86	114	283	65	...	...	...	...	8948	93 4 2	4 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 5 8	97 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	52	202	233	125	...	...	...	...	8584	89 8 4	4 9 5	31 5 11	93 17 9	
...	80	142	215	100	...	...	...	...	7334	76 7 11	3 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5	1	...	47	71	119	39	...	...	...	1	5971	62 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	38	175	225	93	...	...	...	...	7877	82 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4	28	75	78	34	...	...	...	...	4610	48 0 5	2 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
...	...	1	25	60	90	42	...	...	...	...	2878	29 19 7	1 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	19	42	70	35	...	...	...	...	2536	26 8 4	1 6 5	7 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 14 9	
...	19	30	60	20	...	...	...	...	1667	17 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
...	19	26	53	19	...	1	...	...	1643	17 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
...	6	46	53	27	...	...	...	...	1461	15 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
...	...	1	32	128	174	93	...	...	...	...	6758	70 7 11	3 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	73 18 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
...	1	2	10	3	...	...	...	...	299	3 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	311	3 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31	7	6	1934	2467	5010	2286	2	2	4	6	£174572	1818 9 2	90 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	630 7 6	1909 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

WM. B. M'VITY,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Simcoe.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 14.—(Continued.)—AGGREGATE of the Taxes for the several Townships of the GORE District, for the year 1845.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	District Tax.			Roads and Bridges Tax.			Lunatic Asylum Tax.			School Tax on Land.			School Tax on other Property.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saltfleet	179	4	4	44	16	1	17	4	6½	52	9	6½	57	7	4½	351	1	10¾
Onondaga	92	3	1	23	0	9½	6	7	11	29	3	1	20	14	7	171	9	5¼
Ancaster	284	17	4	71	4	4	25	14	7½	75	9	9	82	8	6	540	4	6½
Oneida	57	0	0	14	5	0	5	0	3½	12	5	6¾	11	12	9½	100	3	7¾
Dumfries	628	8	3½	157	4	8	62	9	3½	164	9	3¼	163	15	2¼	1176	6	8½
Brantford	478	10	5	119	12	8	52	13	10¾	153	14	7¼	142	1	5¾	946	13	0¾
Nelson	302	14	7½	75	13	8	27	19	3	149	2	2	...	...	...	555	9	8½
Trafalgar	466	4	10	116	11	2½	45	15	8¼	113	4	5	117	16	8	859	12	9¾
East Flamborough	164	1	4	41	0	4	13	12	10½	35	2	11	33	10	4	287	7	9
Glanford	111	10	3	27	19	6¾	9	4	10½	30	13	5	26	17	8	206	3	9¼
Beverly	294	3	9	73	10	11¼	22	0	2½	77	5	1	71	4	0	538	3	11¾
Esquesing	342	8	10	85	12	2½	27	3	3¼	94	4	0	98	19	10	648	8	1¾
Barton	135	8	10	33	17	2¾	14	17	7¼	21	9	2	35	7	0	240	19	11
Binbrook	104	8	1	26	2	0¼	8	2	6	29	5	10¾	25	12	3	193	10	9
West Flamborough	228	11	0	57	2	9	22	17	11½	58	17	1	58	17	1	426	5	10¼
Hamilton	316	19	7	...	...	...	29	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	12	0
Nassagawaya	148	9	7	37	2	4¾	9	14	5½	36	6	0	40	19	8¾	273	12	2
Seneca	96	17	1	24	4	3¼	10	4	5¾	30	17	5½	30	9	11½	192	13	3
	£4432	1	4	1028	18	1¼	420	16	2	1165	9	5	1017	14	5¼	8064	19	5½

S. B. FREEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Hamilton, Gore District, 9th February, 1846.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 17.—AGGREGATE Account of Assessment

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square 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 mills wrought by water, with only one run of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchant shops.	Stud-horses for covering mares for hire or gain.
Norwich	34242½	15355½	13	...	174	9	8	2	2	...	3	2	12	8	4	
Blenheim	29196½	12551	14	...	100	2	0	8	...	1	1	14	1	2		
Zorra	51114½	11608½	...	...	81	2	3	5	3	...	1	1	5	4	2
West Oxford	12661	6429½	8	...	123	17	29	35	4	7	3	3	8	10	1	
North Oxford	7293	2280½	...	...	23	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
East Oxford	17331½	6472	...	...	80	9	21	25	2	...	1	1	3	3	1
Nissouri	27374	6752	2	...	17	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	
Dereham	20994½	4689½	2	...	21	11	4	4	...	1	1	4	...	2	...	
Woodstock	21	60½	...	...	26	4	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Blandford	8918	2794½	1	...	40	34	15	48	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Burford	25295½	14353	6	...	159	14	15	12	...	1	...	0	2	...	...
Oakland	3402	5404	...	...	58	7	7	6	2	...	2	1	2	2	...
	237844½	88750½	46	...	902	113	118	159	14	7	15	10	61	35	15	

A true Abstract of the Rateable Property in the District of Brock, taken from the Assessment Lists

Dated this 24th of January, 1846.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

for the District of BROCK, for the year 1845.

Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle from two to four years old.	Disilleries.	Carriages, gigs, or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phetons, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers.	Total assessed value for the year 1845.	Rate of one-eighth of a penny in the pound, for Lunatic Asylum.	One penny in the pound, levied by the Magistrates on all assessable property, excepting lands, for the Administration of Justice.	Rate of one penny farthing an acre on Lands, for the general purposes of the District.	Rate on Stills.	Rate on Menonists, Quakers, and Tunkers.	Total to be collected for the year 1845.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
705	588	1539	737	1	1	16	...	...	46711 0 0	24 13 9½	102 2 3	258 6 8½	0 5 0	...	385 7 8½
389	591	1008	316	1	1	...	...	...	34009 6 0	18 0 3½	66 1 7	217 8 8½	...	...	301 10 7½
480	644	1298	820	1	...	2	...	...	37904 8 0	20 3 0½	66 19 5	326 13 8½	0 5 0	...	414 1 1½
315	164	569	231	3	28	2	...	...	25275 6 0	13 6 0½	67 19 5	99 8 9	0 15 0	...	181 9 2½
73	111	230	88	...	1	...	...	...	6634 18 8	3 9 0½	12 1 4	49 17 2½	...	...	65 8 1
254	282	584	275	2	2	1	1	...	20924 6 9½	11 0 3½	45 15 6	123 19 7½	0 10 0	0 10 0	181 15 5½
273	362	649	472	1	...	...	...	...	20060 16 0	10 13 10½	32 12 10	177 14 9½	0 5 0	...	221 6 6½
211	346	639	288	...	2	1	...	...	16323 9 0	8 5 1½	30 19 7	133 15 5	...	0 10 0	173 10 1½
17	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1974 13 0	1 0 8	7 19 2	0 8 10½	...	...	9 8 8½
120	107	229	89	...	3	10	...	...	10736 15 8	5 12 1½	25 13 2	61 0 2	...	...	92 5 5½
533	389	932	297	...	3	3	...	...	36670 2 0	19 7 8	71 18 2	206 10 3½	...	...	297 16 1½
189	71	257	91	...	3	...	...	...	12362 8 0	6 10 0½	26 3 2	45 17 3	...	...	78 10 5½
3559	3603	7908	3704	8	2	39	38	2	£269587 9 1½	142 2 6	556 5 7	1701 1 6½	2 0 0	1 0 0	2402 9 7½

for the year 1845, as deposited in my Office by the several Assessors for the said District for the said year.

W. LAPENOTIERE,
Clerk of the Peace for the Brock District.

No. 18.—AGGREGATE Assessment List for the Townships

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LAND.												MILLS.			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square log houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Square log houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	* Brick or stone houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist mills by water, with one run of stones.	Additional stones.	Saw-mills.
Middleton ...	11728½	1842	...	...	...	21	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
Houghton ...	11259	1981	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Walsingham ...	19649	6558	...	...	1	139	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	7
Charlotteville ...	24798	12911	4	...	...	231	26	11	14	2	2	...	...	2	1	9
Woodhouse ...	18779	10603	7	...	...	320	25	46	43	1	...	...	...	3	5	13
Windham ...	20957	13042	6	...	...	138	10	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	4
Townsend ...	29730	18642	2	...	...	160	33	...	...	4	...	6	14	1	1	9
Rainham ...	10732	5183	26	...	1	46	2	2	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	1
Walpole ...	20280	6015	9	...	1	54	5	4	...	3	6	...	...	2	1	7
Total ...	167912½	76127	54	...	3	1132	103	74	66	14	8	11	18	12	11	63

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Simcoe, Talbot District.

composing the TALBOT District, for the year 1845.

Distilleries.	Store-houses.	Merchant shops.	Stud horses.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch cows.	Horned cattle from two to four years old.	Close carriages on four wheels.	Carriages or gigs, on four wheels.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Amount of valuation of property.		Amount of rates.		Amount of rate at one penny farthing per pound, for District purposes.	Amount of rate at three farthings per pound, for Common Schools.	Amount of rate at one-eighth of a penny per pound, for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.			
											Currency.	£ s. d.	Currency.	£ s. d.	Currency.	£ s. d.	Currency.	£ s. d.	Currency.	£ s. d.
...	...	1	1	136	129	212	170	...	1	1	8242	1 0	72	19 6½	42	18 6½	25	15 1½	4	5 10½
...	...	1	1	120	95	228	70	...	...	...	8469	10 0	74	19 9½	44	2 2½	26	9 4½	4	8 2½
...	...	5	2	323	188	541	226	...	1	14	22552	14 0	199	13 8½	117	9 3	70	9 6½	11	14 11½
1	...	3	...	501	272	835	223	...	4	23	37505	8 0	332	1 6	195	6 9½	117	4 0½	19	10 8
1	3	14	...	575	218	813	186	1	4	36	43291	2 0	388	6 1	225	9 5½	135	5 9	22	10 10½
...	1	432	327	755	265	...	1	13	30579	4 4	270	15 1	159	5 4	95	11 2½	15	18 6½
2	...	2	1	726	489	1259	425	...	17	13	48347	18 0	428	1 7½	251	16 3	151	1 9	25	3 7½
...	...	4	1	236	121	482	277	...	...	10	15642	16 0	198	10 0½	81	9 5½	48	17 8	8	2 11½
...	...	3	2	250	238	559	178	...	1	...	19519	3 0	172	16 6	101	13 2½	60	19 11½	10	3 4
4	3	33	9	3301	2072	5684	2020	1	29	110	£234149	16 4	2073	3 10½	1210	10 6½	731	14 4½	121	18 11½

Certified by WM. WILSON,
Clerk of the Peace, Talbot District.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 19.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment of the several Townships in the LONDON District, Townships in the LONDON

NAMES or TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.					
	Uncultivated.	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.	Additional fire-places.	Frames, 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 pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw mills.	Store-houses.	Merchants' shops.	Stead-houses for covering wares for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.
The Town of London.....	35	473	1	360	33	132	92	8	1	1	1	17	3	187	12			
The Township of London.....	63036	20710	26	132	19	5	11	11	2	2	3	3	2	897	624			
" " Yarmouth.....	42153	24015	2	384	44	57	24	1	2	6	6	10	3	16	3	822	761	
" " Westminster.....	40518	18351	21	185	20	10	22	8	4	4	2	2	1	573	588			
" " Southwold.....	36134	18260	1	262	3	11	4	2	3	4	1	3	7	2	589	574		
" " Dunwich.....	26318	3945	3	46	9	4	9	2	1	1	2	2	1	131	201			
" " Lobo.....	29186	5502	8	41	6	1	1	3	1	7	3	3	253	336				
" " North Dorchester.....	8009	1287	14	2	2	3	58	110										
" " South Dorchester.....	22515	4847	2	50	10	6	16	1	1	6	1	208	307					
" " Ekfrid.....	27036	4079	10	5	1	2	136	300										
" " Carradoc.....	25076	5524	4	29	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	133	378					
" " Bayham.....	32562	9361	1	186	12	17	14	3	1	25	1	11	3	468	448			
" " Malahide.....	32733	13342	1	176	9	1	3	2	16	1	5	566	458					
" " Adelaide.....	26500	4366	10	1	1	1	2	4	1	116	306							
" " Delaware.....	8100	1036	1	68	3	6	3	2	2	3	5	2	89	125				
" " Aldbrough.....	12766	3363	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	117	207					
" " Mosa.....	16050	4757	17	24	13	1	1	2	2	4	166	282						
	448809	144121	88	21997	186	271	200	31	11	39	20	87	1076	23	5498	8202		

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,
London, 1st November, 1845.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

taken from the Returns made by the Assessors and carried out and rated on the Collector's Lists for the District, for the year 1845.

MILCH COWS.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs, or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Piazzas, or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons, kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Amount of valuation of Property assessed.		Amount of valuation of Property assessed, not including Lands.	Amount of Rate imposed by a By-law of the Municipal Council, one Penny on all Rateable Property, except Land.	Amount of Rate imposed by a By-law of the Municipal Council, one Penny per acre, on all Land.	Rate imposed by 3d Victoria, chap. 9, of Five Shillings on each Still.	Amount added to pay for building the Gaol, as authorized 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.	Rates imposed by a By-law of the District Council for the maintenance and support of Common Schools in the London District.	Total amount to be collected for 1845.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
321	11	26	1	1	1	1	20841	12 0	29361	0 0	122 6 3	1 9 5 0 5	41 14 2	15 14 9	181 9 7	
1865	893	1	7	1	3	57495	4 0	24171	0 0	100 14 3	340 12 2	1 0	82 12 8	29 18 6	190 0 0	744 17 7
1764	757	3	90	2	3	73894	5 2	41391	0 0	172 9 3	375 13 9	0 15	102 12 2	38 9 10	205 14 4	795 14 4
1403	441	5	2	47959	17 0	21505	0 0	89 12 1	245 5 2	0 10	67 0 2	25 4 1	156 17 4	584 8 9		
1310	526	2	49573	6 0	24082	0 0	100 6 10	226 14 6	0 10	68 17 0	25 16 5	54 18 5	577 3 0			
359	283	1	15791	7 0	6452	0 0	26 17 8	126 2 0	21 18 7	8 4 6	39 9 6	222 12 3				
702	337	4	20692	4 0	9267	0 0	38 13 11	144 17 8	28 1 10	10 14 9	85 15 6	308 3 8				
177	58	5507	18 0	2619	0 0	10 18 3	38 14 8	7 13 0	2 17 4	14 6 9	74 10 0					
548	201	6	17578	7 0	8228	0 0	34 5 8	114 0 3	24 8 3	9 3 1	45 15 6	227 12 9				
616	313	2	15174	8 0	5688	0 0	23 14 0	129 12 11	21 1 4	7 18 1	63 4 4	245 10 8				
522	280	2	16718	9 0	6124	5 0	25 10 4	127 10 0	0 5	23 4 5	8 14 2	55 13 8	240 17 7			
942	467	19	38819	8 0	22850	0 0	95 4 2	174 13 7	0 10	53 18 3	20 4 5	138 12 9	483 3 1			
1129	458	6	40214	3 0	19836	0 0	81 16 4	191 19 8	55 17 1	20 19 0	119 13 9	470 5 9				
483	360	1	15792	2 0	6105	0 0	25 8 9	128 12 3	0 5	21 18 3	8 4 9	58 7 11	240 11 10			
239	79	2	10587	3 0	6906	0 0	28 5 6	42 3 11	14 14 1	5 10 3	26 9 2	117 2 11				
327	251	1	10192	6 0	4276	0 0	17 16 4	67 4 1	14 3 1	5 6 1	33 19 1	138 8 8				
516	239	1	14642	5 0	6875	0 0	28 12 11	86 13 10	0 5	20 12 4	7 14 3	67 19 10	211 18 2			
13122	5993	2	3560	40	17	480672	4 2	245556	5 0	1022 15 6	2461 19 10	4 5	670 1	8250 13 11	1454 17	85864 10 7

JOHN B. ASKIN,
Clerk of the Peace.

No. 20.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment

Appendix (H.)

31st March.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.			HOUSES.										MILLS.		SHOPS.		Stud horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	
	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.	Additional fire-places.	Square or hewed timber, on two sides, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Crist mills, wrought by water, with only one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Store-houses.		Merchant shops.
Ashfield ...	4978½	4604½	374	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Biddulph ...	24825	23051	1774	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blanchard ...	23999½	22683	1316½	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Colborne ...	13307	11500	1807	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Downie ...	35996½	32359½	3643½	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Ellice ...	13165	11303	1862	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	...
Tullarton ...	13465	12754	711	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1
Goderich Town ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	6	46	17	5	29	22	...	...	...	...	1	8	...
Goderich Township ...	35283½	29624½	5659	15	1	...	9	1	5	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...
Hullett ...	4378	3990	388	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hibbert ...	2700	2495	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay ...	3000	2581	419	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Logan... ..	3802½	3631	171½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
M'Killop ...	7399	6476	923	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
M'Gillivray ...	13332	12147	1185	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Easthope ...	31386½	25931	5455½	2	...	...	5	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
South Easthope... ..	16121½	12283½	3838	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Stanley ...	19355½	17723½	1632	8	1	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Stephen ...	4850	4170	680	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tuckersmith ...	17659½	15069½	2584	5	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Usborne ...	6550	5645	905	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Wawanosh... ..	2650	2481	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	298198½	262407	35701½	71	5	9	7	91	19	14	...	57	31	8	4	23	6	19	3

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Goderich, 21st October, 1845.

Lists for the District of HURON, for the year 1845.

Appendix (H.)

31st March.

CATTLE.	CARRIAGES.	Amount of valuation of property assessed.	One penny per acre.	One penny per pound.	Total amount levied by By-laws of the District Council.	Amount levied on Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, claiming exemption from Militia duty, 10s. on each person.	Amount of one-eighth of a penny per pound for Lunatic Asylun. chap. 9. Avoiding fractions.	Total Amount to be collected by the Collector, for 1845.	Currency.	
										59 Geo. III., chap. 7. 4 and 5 Vic., chap. 10.	4 and 5 Vic., chap. 2.
Horses three years old and upwards.										
Oxen four years old and upwards.										
Milch cows.										
Horned cattle from two to four years old.										
Curricles, or other carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.										
Carriages, gigs, or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.										
Waggons kept for pleasure.										
Distilleries or Stills.										
Quakers, Menonists, or Tunkers.										
8	4	3	1	25	20	15s	10s			
1	48	62	25	...	...	...	...	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
59	117	221	172	...	...	...	...	1975 18	20 14 9½
8	229	256	75	...	...	...	...	2 16 9	23 11 6½
27	125	181	103	...	...	...	...	8496 4	103 8 9
46	277	337	184	...	...	...	...	8 16 0	112 4 9
48	117	121	59	...	...	...	...	8396 2	99 19 11½
9	98	97	33	...	...	...	...	10 11 11	110 11 10½
44	2	62	2	2	1	3	3	6305 15	55 8 11	
115	321	474	163	1	1	1	...	9 3 2	64 12 1	
12	43	51	29	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	3 5 8
5	17	33	23	...	...	...	...	64 12 1	1 10 0
8	26	39	19	...	...	...	...	3 5 8	69 7 9
5	31	35	16	...	...	...	...	7 4 0	172 12 11½
23	86	121	64	...	...	...	...	3 7 11½	68 5 4½
22	111	140	94	...	...	...	...	2 8 8½	64 9 3½
82	363	382	219	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	30 8 0
75	222	283	200	...	...	...	...	27 0 6	27 0 6
40	182	218	111	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	30 8 0
15	54	64	54	...	...	...	...	27 0 6	27 0 6
61	160	269	212	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	30 8 0
20	76	97	61	...	...	...	...	27 0 6	27 0 6
2	30	31	6	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	30 8 0
721	2735	3574	1924	3	2	7	8	22	£136421	3 1242 9 8
										201 12 4
										1444 2 0
										11 0 0
										70 5 10
										1525 7 10

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

No. 21.—AGGREGATE Assessment for the

TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.						
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber, on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone of one story, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone of two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw-mills.	Merchant's shops.	Store-houses.	Stone-horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.
	4s.	£1	£20	4	35	5	30	5	40	10	60	10	150	50	100	200	200	199	8
Anderdon ...	4608	1392	11	...	8	6	...	...	2	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Brooke ...	3493	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Camden ...	5135	1429	...	...	6	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Chatham ...	14399	4097	9	1	34	6	3	1	2	1	12	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	196
Colchester ...	16815	6100	53	5	27	8	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	478
Dawn ...	13122	3650	8	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	2	3	...	2	128
Dover, East and West	13715	2906	46	...	10	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	231
Go-field ...	20772	5336	52	2	30	5	3	...	...	...	11	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	309
Harwich ...	27039	6593	29	...	85	3	2	...	...	...	31	...	1	...	2	12	1	...	327
Howard ...	31242	8112	19	...	57	5	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	5	4	1	1	320
Maidstone ...	15253	1585	27	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Malden ...	13378	3967	106	33	116	62	9	...	...	...	45	32	...	...	13	...	2	...	494
Mersea ...	17030	2668	17	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	141
Moore and Enniskillen	21163	2511	7	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	93
Orford ...	15332	3945	1	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	133
Plympton ...	18228	2654	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	43
Raleigh ...	29173	3822	20	2	45	3	5	3	...	...	18	8	...	...	3	1	1	...	365
Rochester ...	11282	993	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Romney ...	6351	1060	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Sarnia ...	8352	1230	3	2	32	5	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	1	7	1	...	...	78
Sandwich ...	40080	13178	144	5	249	16	...	...	...	...	8	6	60	26	1	1	13	2	1012
Sombra and Walpole	15092	2358	7	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	2	5	...	...	138
Tilbury East ...	17456	1398	22	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Tilbury West ...	8667	786	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Warwick and Bosanquet	28775	3819	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	102
Zone ...	22665	5505	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	157
Total ...	438962	93627	629	78	821	137	38	10	30	12	235	107	15	2	26	75	9	9	5420

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Sandwich, 20th February, 1846.

Appendix (H.)
31st March.

WESTERN District, for the year 1845.

	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 and other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Curricles carriages, gigs, with two wheels.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Amount of assessed value of chattel property.	Amount of assessed value of land.	Amount of assessed value of rateable property, lands and chattels.	Land tax at one penny per acre.	Rate of half-penny in the pound, on all property except land.	Rate of one-eighth of a penny in the pound, for Lunatic Asylum.	Amount of each Township rate.
													Rate of half-penny in the pound, on all property except land.	Rate of one-eighth of a penny in the pound, for Lunatic Asylum.	
4	3	1	100	25	20	15	5s.	£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
39	157	61	...	1	2	2	...	2869	2312 12	5181 12	24 19 7	5 10 6	2 13 11	33 13 1	
47	67	32	...	...	...	...	...	743	1231 12	1974 12	16 15 6	1 10 11	1 0 7	19 7 0
49	109	56	...	...	...	...	...	1831	2406 0	4297 0	27 11 2	3 16 3	2 4 9	33 12 2
221	359	161	...	1	...	6	1	6923	6976 16	13899 16	77 1 4	14 8 5	7 4 9	98 14 6	
148	647	317	...	...	2	16	...	10359	9463 0	19822 0	95 9 7	21 11 7	10 6 5	127 7 8
144	323	143	...	...	...	2	1	5425	6274 8	11699 8	69 17 8	11 6 0	6 1 10	87 5 7
197	419	205	...	6	1	...	...	5888	5649 0	11587 0	69 5 1	12 5 4	6 0 2	87 10 7
138	539	296	...	...	...	9	...	8485	9490 8	17975 8	108 15 8	17 13 6	9 7 1	135 16 3
382	632	317	...	4	2	3	1	15182	12000 0	27182 0	140 2 2	31 12 7	14 3 1	185 18 4	
354	773	326	...	...	...	6	1	11760	14360 0	26120 0	163 19 6	24 10 0	13 12 1	202 1 7
138	309	183	...	...	...	...	...	3194	4635 12	7829 12	70 3 2	6 13 1	4 1 6	80 17 9
87	538	146	...	2	10	14	...	19310	6642 12	26152 12	72 5 5	40 12 11	13 12 5	126 10 9	
146	317	201	...	...	2	...	...	4833	6074 0	10407 0	82 1 6	9 0 6	5 8 5	96 10 5
179	344	170	...	2	...	2	...	5152	6803 0	11955 0	99 17 10	10 14 8	6 4 6	116 17 0	
203	386	195	...	...	2	...	...	5424	7011 0	12435 0	80 6 5	11 6 0	6 9 6	98 1 11
189	292	147	...	...	...	...	...	2258	6299 0	8557 0	87 0 2	4 14 1	4 9 1	96 3 4
255	654	312	1	...	1	14	2	10866	11656 0	22522 0	145 16 3	22 12 9	11 14 7	180 3 7	
92	180	95	...	...	...	...	...	2351	3240 0	5600 0	51 2 11	4 17 11	2 18 4	58 19 2
33	114	81	...	...	...	...	...	1236	2330 0	3566 0	30 17 7	2 11 6	1 17 2	35 6 3
69	175	62	...	...	1	1	...	5830	2900 0	8730 0	39 18 6	12 2 11	4 10 11	56 12 4
407	1179	520	...	3	27	42	1	38995	21088 0	60088 0	221 18 2	81 4 9	31 5 10	334 8 9	
205	406	228	...	...	...	...	...	6015	5376 0	11391 0	72 14 2	12 10 7	5 18 8	91 3 5
117	211	99	...	...	...	...	...	2359	4889 0	7248 0	78 11 2	4 18 3	3 15 6	87 4 11
81	132	60	...	...	...	...	...	1872	2519 0	4891 0	39 7 9	3 18 0	2 5 7	45 11 4
283	488	219	...	...	...	...	...	4226	9574 0	13800 0	135 16 2	8 16 1	7 3 9	151 16 0
316	492	277	...	...	...	...	...	5368	10098 0	15406 0	117 7 6	11 3 8	8 0 5	136 11 7
4519	10242	4909	1	19	48	121	7	£188454	180308 0	369762 0	2219 2 5	392 12 2	192 11 4	2804 5 11	

I certify the above to be truly extracted from the Assessments as filed in this office for the year 1845.

CHARLES BABY,
Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY.

LIST of SHAREHOLDERS in the Stock of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, published in conformity with the Provincial Statute 8 Victoria cap. 91.

Samuel Brooks, Edward Hale, Alexander T. Galt, L. C. Ball, Daniel Thompson, John Moore, William Brooks, Willard & Goodall, William Willard, Ls. Goodall, John Riddell, R. D. Morkill, Jos. Pennoyer, James M'Alley,	L. L. Terrill, William Walker, Henry Beckett, A. Loomas, Joseph Bailey, Jos. S. Walton, John Drummond, William Belknapp, M'Leod & M'Ewan, Thomas Griffith, John Griffith, William Browne, George W. Brooks,	Joseph H. Terrill, C. B. Cleaveland, A. G. Woodward, John Low, Benjamin Pomroy, A. W. Kendrick, Arba Stimson, John Wadleigh, Geo. R. Robertson, Hollis Smith, F. Bureau, Edward Garron, George T. Bowen,	J. C. Reynolds, E. Cheney, Francis Loomis, O. Camaran, William Ritchie, J. G. Robertson & Co. J. W. Stockwell, Hiram Moc, Thomas Gordon, Alexander Osgood, Edward Cotter, P. Leonard M'Dougall, Thomas Tait.
--	---	--	--

STATEMENT of the Affairs, Assets, and Liabilities of the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory, published in conformity with the Provincial Statute 8 Victoria, cap. 91.

Cost of Buildings	£ 1150	s. 2	d. 2	Amount paid up on account of Stock ...	£ 3816	s. 0	d. 0
do of Machinery	1925	14	10	Unliquidated claims against the Factory, for			
Expenses in putting up Machinery	770	5	0	Wages, Work, Machinery and purchase			
Provincial Duties	115	2	0	of Raw Material	2117	0	0
Freight of Machinery from United States, &c.	429	0	3				
Sundry charges on Machinery, Furniture, &c.	317	14	9				
Amount due on instalments on Stock ...	559	0	0				
Debts due to the Factory for goods sold, &c.	669	14	8				
	£5936	13	8		£5936	0	0

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 hath signed.

(Signed,) EDWARD HALE,
President, Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

Sworn at Sherbrooke, this 19th day of
March, A.D. 1846, before me.

(Signed,) JOHN FELTON, J.P.

A true Copy.

EDWARD HALE,
President, Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES laid before the Legislative Assembly, pursuant to the Acts 8 Victoria, chapters 53 and 54.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. COUNTY OF CHAMBLY. | 17. COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE. |
| 2. COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON. | 18. SIMCOE DISTRICT. |
| 3. BATHURST DISTRICT. | 19. COUNTY OF ROUVILLE. |
| 4. PERTH, (BATHURST DISTRICT.) | 20. OTTAWA DISTRICT AND COUNTY OF PRESCOTT. |
| 5. COUNTY OF BERTHIER. | 21. TALBOT DISTRICT. |
| 6. COUNTY OF RUSSELL. | 22. LONDON DISTRICT. |
| 7. COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS. | 23. COUNTY OF KENT. |
| 8. COUNTY OF TERREBONNE. | 24. WELLINGTON DISTRICT. |
| 9. DISTRICTS OF THREE RIVERS AND ST. FRANCIS. | 25. ST. THOMAS, (LONDON DISTRICT.) |
| 10. COUNTY OF DRUMMOND. | 26. COUNTY OF DURHAM. |
| 11. COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI. | 27. COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE. |
| 12. DALHOUSIE DISTRICT. | 28. NIAGARA DISTRICT. |
| 13. PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. | 29. EASTERN DISTRICT. |
| 14. GORE DISTRICT. | 30. JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. |
| 15. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. | 31. COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS. |
| 16. COUNTY OF MONTREAL. | |

No. 1.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the County of CHAMBLY, for 1845.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
	To amount of prizes awarded ...	88 15 0		By balance from last year ...	6 17 0
	To amount paid Inspectors of hay, grain, &c. ...	8 15 0		By amount of subscriptions ...	36 0 0
	To amount paid Inspectors of animals ...	3 0 0		By amount received of Government ...	108 0 0
	To amount of advertizing, printing, &c. ...	11 1 10½			
	To Balance in the hands of the Treasurer of this Society ...	39 5 1½			
		£150 17 0			£150 17 0

No. 2.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the County of HUNTINGDON, for 1845.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
	To amount paid for premiums ...	180 7 6		By amount of subscriptions received by the Treasurer ...	56 0 0
	To expenses for the year ...	21 17 3		By amount received of the Public Chest ...	150 0 0
	To balance in hands of Treasurer ...	3 15 3			
		£206 0 0			£206 0 0

Appendix
(J.)

No. 3.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the BATHURST District for the year 1845.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To paid Keepers of bulls, boars, &c. ...		86 1 1	By balance from 1844 ...		105 8 11
“ premiums on animals, crops, &c. ...		65 0 0	“ sales of animals ...	£2 7 7½	
“ premiums of ploughing match ...		5 15 0	“ use of ditto ...	0 7 0	
“ balance for 1844 ...		3 15 0			2 14 7½
“ for two Ayrshire bulls and ex- penses ...	£43 6 0½		By amount of subscription ...		68 0 0
To paid for two Woburn boars 8 2 4			“ Government bounty ...		250 0 0
		51 8 4½	“ error in 1844 ...		0 8 9
To paid for agricultural works for distri- bution ...		15 0 0			
To paid balance due on bull in 1844 ...		1 0 0			
To expenses of September Fair, expenses of postages, printing, &c. ...		6 19 5			
To paid Perth Agricultural Society pro- portion of Government bounty ...		79 1 4½			
To balance in Treasurer's hands ...		112 12 0½			
		£426 12 3½			£426 12 3½

2nd April.

No. 4.—Abstract of the Affairs of the PERTH Agricultural Society of the Bathurst District, for 1845.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To this amount expended in the purchase of improved farming implements, su- perior seeds, incidental expenses of the Society, and paying the premiums awarded ...		143 12 6	By subscriptions received this year ...		29 3 0
To balance in the hands of the Treasurer		58 0 0½	By amount received from other sources in the District ...		93 8 2
		£201 12 6½	By amount received of Government ...		79 1 4½
					£201 12 6½

No. 5.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the County of BERTHIER, for 1845.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To paid the President's expenses to Montreal and back ...		3 0 0	By amount of subscriptions ...		55 15 0
To paid premiums at St. Eliza- beth ...	£44 7 8		By allowance by Government ...		150 0 0
To paid premiums at Berthier ...	80 0 0				
To paid the Secretary for print- ing, postage, registering, and other contingencies for this year ...	25 0 0				
To paid Treasurer's commis- sion on the prizes, at 5 per cent ...	6 0 0				
To balance in Treasurer's hands ...		47 7 6			
		£205 15 0			£205 15 0

No. 6.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the County of RUSSELL, for 1845.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To amount paid for the services of 3 Judges of crops, say 12 days at 5s. a day each ...		9 0 0	By this amount received from Govern- ment through the hands of the Dis- trict Treasurer ...		74 10 0
“ amount paid for contingencies, inci- dental expenses—say printing, post- ages, &c. &c. ...		3 8 11	“ amount of private subscriptions by members of the Society ...		25 0 0
“ amount paid this year for premiums		75 6 3			
“ amount at credit of this Society in the hands of the Treasurer ...		11 14 10			
		£99 10 0			£99 10 0

Appendix
(J.)Appendix
(J.)No. 7.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the County of TWO MOUNTAINS,
for 1845.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To amount of premiums paid this year...		150 0 0	By balance from late Society...		1 19 4
“ amount paid 3 Judges at 5s. a day, 21 days each ...		15 15 0	By amount of members' subscriptions ...		54 17 6
“ amount paid one day extra travel to one Inspector ...		0 5 0	By do of Legislative grant ...		150 0 0
“ printing, advertizing, postages, and stationery ...		11 6 0			
“ amount allowed the Secretary, 5 per cent. on £140 15s. ...		7 0 9			
“ balance at credit of this Society in hands of Treasurer ...		22 10 1			
		<u>£206 16 10</u>			<u>£206 16 10</u>

No. 8.—Abstract of the Agricultural Society of the County of TERREBONNE, for the year 1845.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To amount awarded for premiums this year ...		122 5 0	By amount of subscriptions received by the Society ...		51 15 0
“ amount of printing, postages, stationery, &c. ...		21 7 11½	“ amount of Legislative grant ...		150 0 0
“ amount of contingencies ...		3 12 0½			
“ balance in hands of Treasurer of this Society ...		54 10 0			
		<u>£201 15 0</u>			<u>£201 15 0</u>

No. 9.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the District of THREE RIVERS and ST. FRANCIS, for 1845.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To this amount awarded in premiums ...		952 16 0	By amount received of Government ...		500 0 0
“ amount paid Judges ...		12 19 0			
“ “ for printing, advertizing, stationery, postage, &c. &c. ...		11 9 6			
“ this amount paid servant at Show ...		0 10 0			
“ “ allowed the Secretary from premiums ...		16 14 2			
“ balance in hands of Treasurer of this Society ...		105 11 4			
		<u>£500 0 0</u>			<u>£500 0 0</u>

No. 10.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society for the County of DRUMMOND, for 1845.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To amount expended in premiums ...		36 4 6	By amount of subscription £28 6 3		
“ expenses for Judges ...		3 3 0	“ amount received of Government ...		81 18 9
“ expense printing, advertizing, &c. ...		2 8 5			110 5 0
“ paid subscription to Albany Cultivator for use of members ...		6 10 0	“ amount received for four rams ...		£8 12 6
“ paid for four rams £17 0 0½			“ amount received for four ewes ...		7 2 6
“ “ five ewes ... 10 0 0			“ amount received for a bull ...		3 5 0
“ expenses attending the same ...		6 5 0½			19 0 0
		33 5 0½	“ balance from original Society ...		£21 12 2
“ paid keep of bull ...		7 10 0	“ a fine exacted from a member ...		0 15 0
“ paid Mr. Watts in part liquidation of the Society's debt ...		17 7 2			22 7 2
“ balance in hands of Treasurer of Society ...		45 4 0½			
		<u>£151 12 2</u>			<u>£151 12 2</u>

Appendix
(J.)

No. 11.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of MISSISQUOI, for the year 1844.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April. 1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To paid out on premiums ...	175 0 0		By amount received by sub- scription ...	£59 7 6	
" paid incidental expenses, paid Judges, and for printing, stationery, &c. &c.	15 16 9		" amount received of Go- vernment ...	150 0 0	
" balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society ...	18 10 9				209 7 6
	£209 7 6				£209 7 6

No. 12.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the DALHOUSIE District.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To amount of premiums awarded ...	97 5 0		By amount of the Members' subscriptions	54 3 0	
" do paid for printing, labor, and ¼ per cent. on Government grant ...	2 7 9		By amount received of Government ...	162 9 0	
" paid Branch Society ...	28 0 0				
" paid Treasurer's account ...	21 19 0				
" balance in hand of Treasurer ...	67 0 3				
	£216 12 0				£216 12 0

DALHOUSIE, 1st April, 1846.

G. P. BAKER, *Secretary.*

No. 13.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the PRINCE EDWARD District.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To paid for 380 copies of the British American Cultivator, at 2s. 6d. ...	47 10 0		By amount rec'd of Athol Township Soc.	18 15 0	
" two quires paper ...	0 3 0		" " " Ameliasburgh " "	14 15 0	
" paid Treasurer Athol Township Soc.	41 15 7		" " " Sophiasburgh " "	18 5 0	
" " " Ameliasburgh " "	50 12 3		" " " Hallowell " "	10 15 0	
" " " Sophiasburgh " "	52 12 7		" " " Marysburgh " "	14 5 0	
" " " Hallowell " "	34 8 0		" subscription of 81 Members, 5s. each	20 5 0	
" " " Marysburgh " "	40 9 11		" Government allowance ...	250 0 0	
" " postage on letters and papers ...	6 1 2				
" " for printing hand bills and ad- vertizing ...	2 9 4				
" paid premiums awarded ...	36 3 6				
" " in part for 85 tons plaster (ba- lance £76 paid by Members) ...	29 14 8				
	£342 0 0				£342 0 0

Balance in hands of the following Societies, viz. :

	£ s. d.
Athol Township Society ...	15 17 7
Marysburgh Township Society	15 10 11
Hallowell " " ...	2 1 3
Sophiasburgh " " ...	37 16 4
Ameliasburgh " " ...	0 9 0
	£71 15 1

No. 14.—Abstract of the Affairs of the GORE District Agricultural Society, for 1845.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
To paid premiums awarded ...	230 3 1½		By members' subscriptions ...	95 10 0	
" printing ...	10 1 3		" donations ...	1 15 0	
" advertizing expenses ...	10 8 2½		" Government grant ...	145 15 0	
" for British American Cultivator, say £25; due £30 5s. Returned to subscribers on account of, £1 15s. ...	57 0 0		" return from ploughing match ...	0 15 0	
" paid for sundries ...	£2 15 6½		" balance on hand in February last ...	46 18 1	
" postages ...	1 6 3		" balance due by this Society, viz.		
" Journal and Ledger ...	2 10 0		To the Gore Bank ...	£10 0 0	
	6 11 9½		Eastwood & Co. ...	30 5 0	
" paid Secretary and Treasurer ...	20 0 0		James S. Wetenhall... ..	3 6 3	
	£34 4 4½				49 11 3½
					£34 4 4½

No. 15.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the District of MONTREAL, for 1845.

1845.		£	s.	d.	1845.		£	s.	d.
<i>Dr.</i>					<i>Cr.</i>				
To amount paid in premiums ...		379	0	0	By allowance made by Government ...		500	0	0
" amount paid J. M. Ferris, Secretary, say 5 per cent. on £379, as above ...		18	19	0					
" amount paid for advertizing in the Herald ... £12 16 9									
" amount paid for advertizing in the Minerve ... 5 8 6									
		18	5	3					
" amount paid Thomas M. Ginn for boards... ..		9	9	9					
" balance in hands of the Treasurer ...		74	6	0					
		£500	0	0			£500	0	0

No. 16.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society for the County of MONTREAL, for 1845.

1845.		£	s.	d.	1845.		£	s.	d.
<i>Dr.</i>					<i>Cr.</i>				
To amount of premiums awarded this year ...		132	2	6	By allowance from Government ...		150	0	0
" paid the Secretary, M. Ferris, 5 per cent on disbursements ...		6	10	9	" amount of subscriptions ...		69	9	1
" incidental expenses for Judge at Show, advertizing, stationery, &c. ...		14	19	5					
" balance in hands of the Treasurer ...		65	16	5					
		£219	9	1			£219	9	1

The Memorial of the Agricultural Society of the County of Montreal,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That this Society was organized on the 27th June, 1845, and proceeded to carry into effect the objects pointed out by the Legislature. That from the liberal provision made for the encouragement of Agriculture by the Legislature, and now made permanent by the Act of last session, this Society anticipates many and great benefits by stimulating industry and aiding the introduction of improved breeds of cattle into the Province, and of improved implements of husbandry among agriculturists. That this Society during the past year, has acted as the District Society as well as the Society for the County of Montreal, and as such held two Shows, one on the first day of October last for the County, and the other on the second day of October for the District, at both of which the exhibition of stock and of dairy produce was of a satisfactory character. That on the 25th

of the same month this Society, as a County Society, held a ploughing match near the St. Pierre Race Course, at which the competition excited gives great reason for believing that in future years, if the Society shall be enabled to offer premiums, much good will arise, creating, as such contests are expected to do, an emulation amongst the farmers' sons, and ploughmen of the County, of every origin, alike honourable to themselves and beneficial to the country at large. May it therefore please your Honourable House favourably to receive the present Report, and the Account of receipts and disbursements of money required, for your information, and herewith respectfully submitted by

A. N. MORIN,
Vice-President.

Montreal, 30th March, 1846.

N.B. Two reaping machines have been ordered from the United States for the use of the Society, out of the balance of the District appropriation, but are not yet paid for.

No. 17.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of BONAVENTURE.

1845.		£	s.	d.	1840.		£	s.	d.
<i>Dr.</i>					<i>Cr.</i>				
To prizes granted at New Carlisle at Show of cattle, farming utensils, dairy produce ...		25	7	6	By amount subscribed to the Bonaventure Agricultural Society for 1845 ...		31	18	2½
" prizes granted at do at Show of grain, &c. ...		14	10	0	" amount of Government allowance ...		95	14	6
" prizes granted at New Richmond, at Show of Cattle, farming utensils, dairy produce, seeds, &c. &c. ...		28	2	6					
" paid for printing and stationery ...		2	11	6					
" paid commission on Government allowance ...		0	14	6					
" paid postages ...		0	6	0					
" Secretary's commission on £68 paid for prizes, at 5 per cent ...		3	8	0					
" Secretary's expenses for travelling expenses ...		2	10	0					
" cash transmitted to Toronto for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, and for 20 numbers of the British American Cultivator, as per Resolution of the Society ...		47	10	0					
" cash in hands of the Treasurer ...		2	12	8½					
		£127	12	8½			£127	12	8½

New Carlisle, 18th March, 1846.

Certified,

H. KAVANAGH, Treasurer.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

New Carlisle, 24th March, 1846.

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 first Report to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

The Legislature having by that Act munificently granted the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds currency to each of the Counties of Canada East, whose subscriptions would for that purpose amount to fifty pounds currency, and three times the amount so subscribed, if under that sum, induced the better informed portion of this County to take advantage of a measure so well calculated to forward the improvement of this portion of the Province, by calling a meeting of the Landholders to assemble on the 24th day of June last, due notice having previously been given as required by law.

That meeting was held at the Court Hall at New Carlisle, when the senior magistrate present took the Chair; a subscription list was submitted, and the subscribers elected the following gentlemen officers of the Corporation, viz.

The Hon. J. G. THOMPSON, *President*,
WILLIAM CUTBERT, Esq., *Vice-President*,
HENRY KAVANAGH, Esq., *Treasurer*,
ROBERT WILEY FITTON, Esq., *Secretary*,
and Messieurs John McKenzie, David LeBoutillier, William Millar, Barnabas McGie, Daniel Ross, Matthew Caldwell, John Henderson, Victor Tenier, Etienne Martel, Esquire, William McDonald, Esquire, John Robinson Hamilton, Esquire, Q. C., and William Carter, Esquire, members of the Corporation.

A second meeting of the Society was convened, after due notice, on the fifth of July following.

Present:—

The Honorable J. G. Thompson, President; and Messrs. McDonald, Hamilton, Martel, Kavanagh, Caldwell, McKenzie and Henderson.

When it was ordered that a Cattle Show, Fair, and Ploughing match be held at New Carlisle on the thirtieth day of September then next, and at New Richmond on the second day of October following: and that two hundred copies of the notice enumerating the prizes and the objects upon which they were to be granted should be printed and circulated through the country, and that a Grain Show should also be held at New Carlisle on the second Tuesday of February 1846, and at New Richmond on the same day the year following.

The list of prizes were accordingly printed and distributed in conformity with that order, occasioning an increase of subscribers—all contributors of five shillings, with the exception of five members whose contributions were of greater amount.

The Agricultural Society, previously formed in 1844, subscribed the balance of its funds in hand to this Society, being £12 2s. 2½d. No person was solicited to subscribe more than 5s., the inhabitants being ignorant of the beneficial results arising from such institutions in other countries looked on with indifference, if not with suspicion, and it was not deemed necessary or advisable to distribute a larger amount among a few individuals.

On the 30th September last, the Cattle Show and Ploughing match took place at New Carlisle, as pre-

viously ordered. The premiums offered and awarded by the judges were paid upon the President's order by the Treasurer.

It is necessary to observe, that this having been the first exhibition of the sort in the County under the present Agricultural Act, many of the native farmers who were well able to compete with the more experienced competitors from Europe held back, through diffidence, which will not likely be the case at the next annual show.

The premiums awarded on this occasion to the owners of the best stallion and mare, were not charged upon the funds of the Society—no class having been made for them in the notice issued; but they were remunerated by a sweepstakes contributed by the members of the Society. It is necessary further to remark, that it was agreed among the four competitors for the ploughing match, that the two premiums offered by the Society should be divided into four parts, each ploughman to compete for the highest or intermediate prize.

The second show and ploughing match appointed for the second October last, took place on that day at New Richmond, when the prizes were settled and paid upon the award of the judges appointed, as on the previous occasion. This meeting was numerously attended; from three to four hundred persons were present; the cattle and articles produced were of the first order, and creditable to the producers. The usual games resorted to on such occasions in Europe, were promoted and indulged in on this occasion.

About this time the Potatoe disease, which was partially apparent for several previous years in this County, exhibited itself in a more marked character; in many cases they (the Potatoes) were affected in the ground, and such as were considered sound, when dug up and secured for the winter, were shortly afterwards attacked with it. The rapid fermentation which furthered their decay, obliged many farmers to remove them to a distance, apprehensive of further consequences to themselves and their cattle; others were fortunate enough to save out of the general decay of their crop sufficient to meet their consumption for the winter.

It is worthy of remark, that Potatoes planted in new burnt land where the ashes were allowed to remain, were not subject to the disease; and such as were sound when dug up, put up dry and kept in a cool place remained comparatively sound. The general opinion is, that the late and unusually wet season obliging the farmer to dig the roots up in a green state and enclosing them immediately in warm cellars without the means of drying them, brought on the fermentation alluded to.

The Government allowance of £95 14s. 6d. was received on the 6th of November last, thereby increasing the funds of the Corporation to £127 12s. 8½d.

On the first of December following, a meeting of the Corporation took place, pursuant to notice, to establish rules to regulate the future exhibitions; and two hundred copies of them were ordered to be copied, printed, and distributed in the usual manner.

The Grain Show appointed for the eleventh day of February last did not take place, owing to an unusual snow storm which impeded all travelling, consequently no entries of Grain could be made on that day, as

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April.

required by the established rules. The meeting was continued to the 24th of that month, on which day the exhibition took place, and the prizes were awarded in the usual manner by the Judges appointed on that occasion.

At the same meeting, it was resolved that twenty numbers of the British American Cultivator should be subscribed for, and two pounds ten shillings currency were allowed for that purpose, and that the sum of twenty-two pounds ten shillings should be appropriated for agricultural implements, and a further

sum of twenty-two pounds ten shillings for the purchase of seeds,—the selection of which was referred to a Committee, who made their report on the same day.

The accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer were audited and found correct, leaving a balance in hand of two pounds twelve shillings and eight pence half-penny.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
President.

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April.

No. 18.—Abstract of the Affairs of the SIMCOE Agricultural Society, Canada West.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To paid the Secretary		5 0 0	By balance in favour of this Society ...		63 3 8
“ for the Cultivator		5 0 0	“ amount of subscriptions received ...		50 0 0
“ R. Pass 10 per cent., funded for buildings		17 0 0	“ amount of West Gwillimbury Branch Society		20 0 0
“ premiums on cattle		67 5 0	“ cash received of Government		140 0 0
“ Tecumseh Branch Society		40 0 0	“ cash per entrances of cattle, &c.		3 10 0
“ W. Barber for advertizing... ..		19 15 3	“ cash, interest on £19 Gs. 6d. funded		1 3 2½
“ West Gwillimbury Society		40 0 0	“ subscription Tecumseh Branch Society		20 0 0
“ W. Graham, lumber for scales		4 0 0	“ cash of Government		55 11 1
To cash paid for scales		37 0 0	“ cash entrances of ploughing, cheese, &c.		1 0 0
To paid further premiums, and contingencies, such as printing, postages, Judges, &c.		50 16 4			
To balance at credit of this Society...		68 11 4½			
		£354 7 11½			£354 7 11½

The before named Act allowing any pertinent remarks to be here made upon matters tending to the improvement of our Agriculture, I feel it my duty to state, that the general impression in this part of the Country is, that the establishment by the Government of a Provincial Agricultural Society would be of great and immediate benefit, producing a spirit of

emulation amongst the wealthy parts of the farming community, which could not fail materially to raise the standard of Canadian Agriculture.

JONATHAN LANE,
Secretary to the Simcoe District Agricultural Society.

No. 19.—Abstract of the Affairs of the County of ROUVILLE Agricultural Society.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To amount expenses of the Society ...		37 3 6	By amount received from Government		150 0 0
To amount of premiums paid by this Society		163 6 6	By amount received for subscriptions ...		50 10 0
		£200 10 0			£200 10 0

Clarenceville, April the 5th, 1846.

BENJAMIN SALLS, *President.*

No. 20.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the OTTAWA District and County of PRESCOTT, for the year 1845.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To paid County of Russell Society ...		99 10 0	By balance on hand from year 1844 ...		3 7 0
“ amount expenses drawing money ...		1 0 0	“ amount of Provincial grant for 1845		250 0 0
“ amount paid District Society premiums		199 5 0	“ subscribed by District Society		63 15 0
“ amount paid Collector		5 0 0	“ subscribed by County of Russell Society		25 0 0
“ do Secretary		8 10 0			
“ do Treasurer		5 0 0			
“ do Experts viewing crops		16 17 6			
“ balance in hands of the Treasurer ...		6 19 6			
		£342 2 0			£342 2 0

Appendix
(J.)

No. 21.—Abstract of the Affairs of the TALBOT Agricultural Society, for the year 1845.

Appendix
(J.)

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
2nd April.	<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>	
	To Cash paid the Treasurer for premiums ...	50 0 0		By cash received from the following Townships:—	
	“ cash paid to the Township of Charlotteville ...	68 1 11		Charlotteville ...	21 0 0
	“ cash paid to the Township of Woodhouse ...	85 11 3		Woodhouse ...	26 7 6
	“ cash paid to the Township of Townsend ...	50 5 8		Townsend ...	15 10 0
	“ cash paid to the Township of Windham ...	13 15 8		Windham ...	4 5 0
	“ cash paid to the Township of Houghton ...	13 15 8		Houghton ...	4 5 0
	“ cash paid to the Township of Walsingham ...	57 12 4		Walsingham ...	17 15 0
		£339 2 6		By cash per Government grant ...	250 0 0
					£339 2 6

No. 22.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the LONDON District, for the year 1845.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
	<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>	
	To amount of premiums paid this year...	115 0 0		By balance in Treasurer's hands from the year 1844 ...	124 0 6
	“ do for erecting pens ...	1 15 0		“ subscriptions received from Members of this Society ...	57 15 0
	“ paid Treasurer of the Yarmouth Branch Society the amount of their subscription account, and share of Government fund, less expenses ...	80 9 0		“ subscriptions received from the Branch Society of the Township of Yarmouth ...	20 10 0
	“ paid for British American Cultivator, &c. ...	10 3 9		“ amount received from Samuel Peters, ex-Treasurer ...	5 0 0
	“ contingencies, such as agency in drawing money from Government, postages, stationery, &c. &c. &c. ...	3 11 8		“ amount received as entrance fees for hogs, &c. ...	1 16 6
	“ balance remaining in the hands of Treasurer ...	232 17 7		“ amount received from Government ...	234 15 0
		£443 17 0			£443 17 0

N. B.—Nothing unusual occurred in the transactions of the Society for the year 1845. At present the Funds are such as to justify a considerable enlargement of the Premiums, both as regards their number and amount. The two blocks of land given by the Government to the Society have been enclosed by order of the Managing Committee, and the

last annual Exhibition was held thereon—as it is intended all such Exhibitions shall be in future.

W. ELLIOTT,
Cor. Secy. London District
Agricultural Society.

London, 24th March, 1846.

No. 23.—Abstract of the Affairs of the County of KENT Agricultural Society, for the year 1845.

1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
	<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>	
	To paid expenses keeping bull Commodore ...	1 0 0		By amount received of J. Goose, balance due by him on £61 advanced to him to purchase sheep ...	6 10 0
	“ paid for stationery ...	1 2 6		“ cash of sundries for sheep sold them, with interest thereon ...	13 0 1
	“ paid for printing, per H. Fowler ...	3 9 7		“ cash received sundry subscriptions ending 16th December, 1845 ...	27 10 0
	“ paid Wiggins & Gould for printing ...	3 14 8		“ balance at debit of this Society...	87 11 2
	“ paid expenses feeding and care bull Commodore ...	5 18 10			
	“ paid Wiggins & Gould printing 500 copies of the new Constitution of the Society ...	3 10 0			
	“ paid E. Larwill for collecting subscriptions and obtaining subscribers ...	5 0 0			
	“ paid for 100 bushels Siberian seed wheat ...	30 3 4			
	“ paid freight and charges on do from Toronto to Chatham ...	8 3 6			
	“ paid M. Forbin for erecting pens ...	2 0 0			
	“ paid J. Taylor for building stalls, &c. ...	1 5 0			
	“ paid W. Smith's auction bill of sheep ...	3 3 10			
	“ cash paid sundry premiums ...	38 10 0			
	“ cash paid James Dougall, Treasurer of the Western District Society, subscriptions collected ...	27 10 0			
		£134 11 3			£134 11 3

N. B.—No part of the allowance granted by the Legislature has been as yet received for the year 1845, as the Treasurer of the Western District Society has refused to return the subscriptions paid into him by this Society, being Twenty-seven pounds ten shillings.

Chatham, 25th March, 1846.

A. R. ROBERTSON,
Secretary County Kent Agricultural Society.

No. 24.—Abstract of the Affairs of the WELLINGTON District Agricultural Society, for the year 1845.

Dr.

Cr.

1845.		1845.		1845.		1845.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To cash paid John Clark, per order of the Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cash paid A. J. Paterson, for printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cash paid Wilmot Branch Society, per order of the Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cash paid printing per A. J. Paterson, £3 5s., postage 1s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" premiums paid at General Show	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do at Eramosa Show	60 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do at Nichol Show	44 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do at Guelph Township Show	25 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do at Wilmot Show	65 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do at General Show of fat cattle	40 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do	35 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" paid expenses of removing fences, Judge's dinner, &c.	...	271 11 2	...	...	...	...	...
" paid H. Sobie for ornamental certificate	...	6 13 7	...	...	...	...	...
" paid T. Sandilands, postage and commission	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
" paid John Harland, salary as Secretary	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
" paid for agricultural paper for use of members	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
" paid expenses at Eramosa Show	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
" do do of printing for said Show	2 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do for Nichol Show	1 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do for Guelph Show	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do for Judge's dinner, &c.	2 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do J. Thorp for fencing	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" do do J. Thorp for fencing	4 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" paid Thomas Sandilands for ribbons, stationery, &c., for premiums	4 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
" paid lunch for Judges, 16s., Jones & Perkins for services, £1 10s.	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" paid Secretary for postages	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" paid J. Smith for printing, advertising, &c.	3 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" paid Treasurer's commission	...	26 8 7	...	...	...	...	...
" balance in hands of Treasurer of the Society	...	14 10 2	...	...	...	...	...
		16 18 9	...	...	...	...	...
		£381 2 9				£381 2 9	

JOHN HARLAND,
Secretary.

GUELPH, 23rd March, 1846.

Appendix
(J.)

No. 25.—Statement of the Affairs of the ST. THOMAS Branch of the LONDON Agricultural Society.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To expenses of keeping four bulls for one year ...	£18 16 3		By balance on hand 31st Decem'r, 1844	11 14 3	
" paid Bobier for bull ...	11 5 0		" proportion of Government grant ...	49 12 6	
		25 1 3	" Members' annual subscriptions...	20 10 0	
" expense to London for Government allowance ...		0 6 3	" donation from Bobier ...	0 10 0	
" paid annual subscription to John Styles, Treasurer ...		20 10 0	" subscription from a Member ...	1 5 0	
" amount of premiums paid by this Branch ...		32 6 2	" proportion of Government grant from Treasurer of Parent Society ...	80 6 11	
" balance in hands of the Treasurer		85 14 10			
		£163 18 7			£163 18 7

M. M'KENZIE,
Treasurer.

December 31st, 1845.

JAMES JAY,
Secretary.

No. 26.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the County of DURHAM.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.
To amount of premiums awarded ...	61 0 0		By balance on hand from 1844 ...	72 11 10	
" paid A. Hinds, erecting pens ...	1 5 0		" amount of subscriptions for 1845	51 15 0	
" paid two years' printing, from 16th January, 1844, to 16th January, 1846 ...	10 18 3		" Government grant on same	129 15 3	
" paid for 82 Numbers of British Ame- rican Cultivator, at 2s. 6d. ...	10 5 0				
" paid Secretary—salary ...	5 0 0				
" balance in the hands of the Treasurer of this Society ...	165 13 10				
	£254 2 1				£254 2 1

SAMUEL WILMOT,
Secretary Durham Agricultural Society.

NEWCASTLE, 6th April, 1846.

No. 27.—Abstract of the Affairs of the County of SHERBROOKE Agricultural Society, established on
27th June, 1845.

1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To premiums awarded ...	186 0 0		By amount received from Public Chest...	150 0 0	
" expenses of Judges ...	8 0 2		" do do Members...	50 15 0	
" incidental expenses ...	13 3 7		" do do for sale of stock ...	3 5 0	
" purchase of stock ...	30 6 3				
" balance in hands of the Treasurer ...	16 10 0				
	£204 0 0				£204 0 0

THOMAS STEEL,
President.

Appendix (J.)

Appendix (J.)

No. 28.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society of the NIAGARA District, for the year 1845.

2nd April.

2nd April.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
	To paid proportion to County of Haldimand...	114 16 4½		By subscriptions from Township Grimsby	6 15 0
	“ paid proportion to County of Clinton	56 8 4½		“ do do do Clinton	17 0 0
	“ do do do Grimsby	22 6 1½		“ do do do Haldimand	34 15 0
	“ paid premium at St. Catherines Fair	77 1 8		“ do do do Grantham	50 0 0
	“ paid printing account	3 15 0		“ Legislative grant	250 0 0
	“ paid for lumber and expenses of building pens, &c.	1 12 11		“ proceeds of lumber sold, used at St. Catherines Fair	0 12 8½
	“ paid for British American Cultivator	7 17 6			
	“ paid printing and postages	3 6 11½			
	“ balance in Treasurer's hands belonging to this Society	71 2 9½			
		£359 2 8½			£359 2 8½

All which is respectfully submitted,

A. K. BOOMER,
Secretary Niagara District Agricultural Society.

No. 29.—Agricultural Report of the EASTERN District, 10th April, 1846.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

return of the expenditure of the money, as required by the Statute, can only be made so as to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session.

The Secretary of the Eastern District Agricultural Society has the honor to report that the Society has always been one year in arrear in expending the funds of the Society, and that the Government money for the year 1845 having only been received at the commencement of this winter, remains still on hand to be expended during the summer for Agricultural purposes, and consequently a full and complete

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WALTER COLQUHOUN,
Secretary Eastern District Agricultural Society.

Eastern District, 10th April, 1846.

No. 30.—Abstract of the Affairs of the Agricultural Society at COLEMAN'S CORNERS, for the front of YONGE and ELIZABETHTOWN branches of the Agricultural Society of the District of JOHNSTOWN.

1845.	<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	1845.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
	To amount of premiums awarded by this Society	46 15 0		By amount received by said Society for subscriptions for the past year	25 2 6
	“ expenses of the Society	9 13 5		“ amount received of Government	28 17 11
				“ balance due the Treasurer of the Society	2 8 0
		£56 8 5			£56 8 5

CHARLES BOOTH,
Secretary Coleman's Corners Agricultural Society.

ELIZABETHTOWN, 30th March, 1846.

There has existed an Agricultural Society in this County since February, 1828, carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Acts that have been passed at various periods. The present Society derives its constitution from that recently passed, 8 *Victoria*, Ch. 53, and was organized at a general meeting held at Durham the 30th June, 1845, of those inhabitants of the County that had become members, when the following Executive body was appointed :

L. G. BROWN—*President.*
JOHN SCHRIVER—*Vice President.*
JOHN McDONALD—*Treasurer.*
R. H. NORVAL—*Secretary.*

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT :

John McGibbon,	Dundee.
John Somerville,	Hinchinbrooke.
John White,	Godmanchester.
M. A. Primeau,	Ste. Martine.
Pierre M. Leduc,	St. Clément.
Pierre Leduc,	St. Timothée.
Alex. Dickman,	Jamestown and Ormstown.
Alex. Steel,	South Georgetown.
James Wright,	North Georgetown.
John Leslie,	St. Anicet.
F. McMartin,	Hemmingford.
Alex. McFee,	Russelltown.

The composition of the Meeting was highly respectable. It was numerous, and comprised the principal Agricultural, Commercial and Professional people of the County, who were eager to take advantage of the earliest occasion for the re-establishment of an institution that had heretofore been productive of so much practical good, and to express to the Legislature their gratitude for the new Act,—the provisions of which are well devised, and the pecuniary appropriations most liberal.

The first proceeding of the Executive body was the appointment of a Special Committee, consisting of the President, Secretary, and Mr. Somerville, to revise the By-Laws that had governed former Societies, and to make such alterations and additions as circumstances and experience required. These gentlemen, after giving the subject their best consideration, presented a Report in which they submitted a code of By-Laws. This Report was read, approved, and adopted with a few amendments, at the meeting of the Committee of Management on the 11th August last.

The Committee was last year precluded from offering premiums for Grain and green Crops in the field, and for well managed farms, by the insufficiency of time from the date of their organization, to comply with the provision of the Act which requires an advertisement of six weeks before any Show or competition can be held.

From the great extent of the County it was found advisable for the most general and beneficial accommodation of the public to advertize four Shows in the following order :

At the Village of Beauharnois, 29th September.
At Hemmingford, 1st October.
At Huntingdon, 3d October.
At Durham, 4th October.

The objects of competition comprised Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Cheese, Butter, and Domestic Manufactures.

The four Exhibitions were held according to the above appointment; and the Committee have much satisfaction in being able to characterize them as highly creditable to the respective parts of the country. The stock of every description marked progressive improvement,—the Dairy produce in the whole shewed favourably, and the domestic Manufacture, such as Etoffe, Flannel, Linen, &c. were all good of their kind. A numerous attendance of all classes manifested the lively interest the public takes in the exhibitivè proceedings of the Society. In order to afford facilities for the disposal of Farming Stock, the Committee decreed the institution of Fairs, to follow the Shows on the respective days, and these having been inserted in the advertizement, attracted, particularly at the Township localities, a considerable number of cattle dealers. Some well conditioned stock changed hands, but the transactions were inconsiderable and at low prices. The Committee could not, however, hear without gratulation the declaration of an eminent Montreal butcher, that throughout the District of Montreal he found the best Beef in the Townships of Godmanchester, Hemmingford, Hinchinbrooke and Dundee, in this County.

The Committee, acting on a system of alternation as to the local fixture of competitions, appointed the season's two ploughing matches,—the one for French Canadian Competitors in the Parish of Ste. Martine, near the village of the same name, on the 24th, and the other for British, on English River, on the 25th October. At the first match, for which twelve ploughs entered, it would not be possible to speak favorably of the work; it was clumsily and irregularly done, without regard to any of those established rules of the art, an adherence to which produces good ploughing; and at the same time served to shew what scope there still is for the ameliorating labors of the Committee. What improvement there was appeared in the ploughs, which were altogether of better make, (three of iron) and all drawn by two horses without drivers. The *Matériel* being thus improved, the Committee anticipates that at no distant period Canadian fields will display approvable ploughing. For the second match there was an entry of eleven ploughs. As usual at such competitions, the best ploughmen of the District assemble, and the contest becomes one of such uniformity of excellence, as makes it extremely difficult for the Judges to give a satisfactory decision. At the same time the rising youth are instructed by, and incited to rival the models set before them. The equipment was generally good, and a few pairs of strong well matched horses called forth the admiration of a numerous attendance.

The Society's Winter Shows came off on the 10th February at Norvaltown; on the 11th at Huntingdon, and on the 19th of the same month at Elliceton, Parish of St. Timothée. The objects of competition were restricted to seed grain, fat cattle, and stud horses. All these exhibitions were distinguished by samples of excellent Wheat, particularly of Black Sea,—superior Barley and some very good Peas. The Oats were inferior, with the exception of those at Norvaltown and Huntingdon, where samples of very fine heavy Oats were on the stand. The fat cattle hardly deserve mention, the production at the two first named places being confined to a few yoke of middling oxen, and at the last there was none. The reverse took place as to horses. At St. Timothée a few really good stallions took prizes, while at Norvaltown and Huntingdon the Show was meagre and unsatisfactory.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

The field operations of the Society for the past year have thus comprised nine competitions conducted, the Committee rejoice to say, with harmony and good feeling, to which the strict exclusion of politics, and disregard of national distinctions greatly contribute. The conclusion of each day with a public dinner also tends to foster kindly intercourse and the circulation of Agricultural information. It will be observed that in the mother country this is the invariable practice. Though from the recentness of its re-establishment the Society has been obliged for last year to confine its operations to field exhibitions, the Committee will not lose sight of the further important objects of announcing premiums for Agricultural inventions and essays, and the application of funds to the importation of animals and seeds. Reference is directed to the Appendix No. I, for the Secretary's statement of the adjudication of prizes.

The Committee take leave to report, that from the experience they have hitherto had, the new Agricultural Act works well, and will efficiently accomplish the encouragement of Agriculture in all cases where its provisions shall be carried out with fairness and judgment, and when the leading men of the County will put themselves at the head of the institution. The introduction of the clause, that the Judges at competitions shall not be resident in the County where they are held, has proved of much practical value in ensuring impartiality and fairness of decision. Its partial inconvenience in the difficulty of procuring competent persons, particularly in the remote localities, is counterbalanced by the advantages just stated. The enactment also, that after February, 1846, each County Society shall become in its order of seniority the District Society for one year, with the munificent appropriation of £500, calls forth the highest approbation and warmest gratitude of the Committee, as evincing that the fostering care of the Legislature is impartially extended to every part of the Province. There is a slight amendment that the Committee would venture to suggest in the authority of several eminent Agriculturalists, it is that the Winter Shows should take place in the end of March or beginning of April, in place of January or February as now enacted, or that the time most suitable to the objects to be exhibited should be left to the determination of the Committee.

The Treasurer's statement of account (Appendix No. II.) exhibits the receipt and expenditure for the past year, and the state of the funds at the closing of the account. It will be observed that the subscription is not inconsiderable. The Appendix No. III. shews the list of Subscribers.

In compliance with the fifth section of the Act, the Committee consider it their duty to advert to the general condition of Agriculture in the County of Beauharnois. They regret to say that in the French Canadian part, comprizing about two thirds of the Seigniorship of Beauharnois, the whole farming economy is still very defectively conducted; some progress towards amelioration has no doubt been made, but in no way commensurate with the pains and expense bestowed to promote it. An exhausting agrarian cultivation is carried without manure, or the application of any process, to restore to the land what is taken out of it by cropping. So little attention is given to green crops, that stock cannot be raised from the mere want of sustenance, and hence again a general deficiency of manure. Though a decennial failure of the Wheat crop has to a certain extent enfeebled the resources of the *Habitants*, the Committee cannot ascribe their defective system to imperishment.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

There are sufficient indications that means are not wanting for other purposes unconnected with Agriculture;—they are therefore disposed to look for the cause elsewhere, and consider as amongst the most prejudicial influences, the nearly total want of education, and a wasteful expenditure in personal and domestic habits. If the capital thus superfluously spent in the latter case were applied to the cultivation of the land, and conducted with some scientific knowledge, a different result would appear than that which the late census gave of 22s. 6d.* as the gross average produce per acre of grain land in Lower Canada. The first mentioned cause alone would be sufficiently obstructive, for it renders the diffusion of knowledge through the press impossible. The Committee therefore cannot look forward to any material improvement till education, with all its usually concomitant advantages, shall become general. In the mean time palpable example, by means of model farms would be most effective of the desired object.

A better practice is certainly followed in the British settlements, particularly in the long established. It is in fact the rotation system of the mother country, and of some of its best Agricultural Counties, annually invigorated through an influx of emigrants, who bring with them and diffuse a knowledge of the last improvements. In both cases the grand object should be to recommend the application of Chymical Science, especially as to the power of manures both liquid and solid, to practical husbandry, thereby to cause the same extent of land to produce nearly one half more without additional expense. The example of Great Britain shews how successfully this can be accomplished. In Canada, such a consummation would render the withdrawal of protective duties of no consequence. To the end in view, the Committee think that a work in a cheap and popular form, on practical and scientific husbandry, embracing all the discoveries and improvements recently made in Agriculture, would be highly conducive. Its utility would, however, be co-extensive with the spread of education.

The Committee considers that the Act for imposing duties on the importations of live stock has had to a certain degree the effect of encouraging the augmentation of the Provincial stock, by keeping prices at more nearly remunerating rates. The consequence is, that farmers who had abandoned the rearing and fattening of cattle for the butcher, from the impossibility of contending with the American dealer, are now resuming the business, which is attended with this further advantage, that the proceeds in the one case leave Montreal in the shape of British merchandise, whereas in the other in hard cash. This it must be remembered only applies to the British farmers, for the Canadian do not raise animal food enough for their own consumption, so that being purchasers, enhancement of price operates to their prejudice.

It is a source of much satisfaction to the Committee to be able to state that the prospects of the farmer have greatly brightened by the restorative of profitable Wheat culture. Without entering into the cause, the fact is certain, that the ravages of the fly for the last two seasons have in a great measure ceased, while the important contemporaneous discovery that the Black Sea Wheat can not only resist them, but is altogether best adapted to the climate of Lower Canada, may again shortly restore that section of the Province to the position of a great Wheat growing and Wheat exporting country. It has been suggested that fall Wheat should be much more extensively

*In the neighbouring State of New York it is \$7 or 35s. per acre.

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April.

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April.

cultivated in the same section from the assimilation of the climate, and other geographical coincidences with the North of Europe, but the present defective and stunted Agriculture is altogether obstructive of it—for it requires well prepared and well manured land, with sufficiently early sowing in August. A better description of peas, barley, and oats may also be cultivated with great profit, and to which the Committee will certainly direct attention. In this County the grinding of Wheat could be successfully practised, because it possesses the advantage of superior Seigniori Mills.

The produce of the Dairy is carried to high perfection in the British settlements, while in the French Canadian it is rapidly improving both in quantity and quality.

As so considerable a portion of a farmer's well-being must depend on live stock, and as good cattle culture is so generally neglected by Canadian farmers, it will be a primary object to superinduce the practice of the more efficient systems now in use. To the disregard of fodder by means of green crops may be ascribed to the non-existence of stock, and to that of cutting males, the deterioration of cattle, swine and sheep where they do exist. Of the three, swine have most decidedly improved latterly. Were it not that sheep require six months homestead foddering, the growth of wool would be greatly increased by the keep of extensive flocks,—an object of not less Commercial than Agricultural importance, from the great facilities Canada possesses for the establishment of manufactories. The present breed in the County should be improved by the infusion of well adapted English blood.

It has been an accumulation of calamity to the Agriculturist that the Wheat blight has been so immediately followed by the Potato disease,—a perhaps more generally afflictive scourge. The Committee have at the same time the satisfaction to state that the evil has in the whole pressed with less severity in this County than several others. Though the destruction of the crop of 1845 has been very extensive, a certain quantity has been saved, but whether there will be a sufficiency of sound Potatoes for seed, has not yet been ascertained. The Committee does not here further enter into the general subject of the Potato disease, because it begs reference to the Appendix No. IV. for a Report by the President in answer to queries addressed to him by Her Majesty's Government requiring information on the matter in question.

In conclusion, the Committee would remark that it cannot but look forward with some degree of confidence to much beneficial elaboration by the Society. The now general conviction that there must be an altogether ameliorated system of Provincial farming calls forth a not less general co-operating zeal, which the Committee have only to direct into the most effective channels. Should it be able to achieve the improved regeneration of Canadian Agriculture, it hopes it will be allowed the praise of useful and patriotic endeavour.

The whole most respectfully submitted,

L. G. BROWN,
President Agricultural Society,
County of Beauharnois.

Beauharnois, 12th April, 1846.

No. 1.—PREMIUMS awarded and paid by the County of BEAUHARNOIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at their Shows and Plowing Matches, 1845-6.

AT BEAUHARNOIS SHOW:

29TH SEPTEMBER, 1845.

		HORSES.			£. s. d.		
Class 1	...	To Hyacinthe Vallé, of Ste. Martine, for the best draught Brood Mare	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	“ James Stewart, of English River, second do do	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	“ William Stewart, of do third do do	...	...	0	15	0
do 2	...	“ James Groundrey, of do for the best two year old Horse Colt	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	“ Jean Bte Cliche, of St. Martine, second do do	...	...	0	10	0
do 3	...	“ Antoine Roy, of St. Clément, for the best two year old Mare Colt...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	“ George Peterkin, of St. Timothée, second do do	...	...	0	10	0
do 4	...	“ Alexander Scott, of St. Clément, for the best pair of working Horses	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	“ Julien Sauvé, of St. Timothée, second do do	...	...	1	0	0
		CATTLE.					
do 5	...	To Julien Sauvé, of St. Timothée, for his Bull, the second premium	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	“ Robert O. Wilson, of St. Clément, do third do	...	...	0	15	0
do 6	...	“ do do do for the best yearling Heifer	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	“ John Symons, of North Georgetown, second do do...	...	...	0	10	0
do 7	...	“ Robert O. Wilson, for the best two year old Heifer	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	“ Jean M. Lefebvre, of Ste. Martine, second do do	...	...	0	15	0
do 8	...	“ Alexander Scott, for the best milch Cow	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	“ Robert O. Wilson, second do	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	“ Benjamin Reeves, of Ste. Martine, third do	...	...	0	15	0
		SHEEP.					
do 9	...	To William Kerr, of English River, for the best Ram of two years old and upwards	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	“ John M'Cuag, of North Georgetown, second do do	...	...	0	10	0
do 10	...	“ Joseph Newlands, of English River, for the best pen of three Ewes	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	“ Alexander Scott, of St. Clément, second do do	...	...	0	10	0
Carried forward					£20	10	0

PREMIUMS—County of BEAUHARNQIS.—(Continued.)

Appendix (J.)

2nd April.

Appendix (J.)

2nd April.

		S W I N E.	£ s. d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	20 10 0
Class 11 ...	To Francois Plante, of St. Timothée, for the best Boar from two to four years old		1 5 0
do do ...	" Francois Labelle, of St. Clément, second do do do		0 15 0
do 12 ...	" Isaac Dubois, of St. Clément, for the best brood Sow		1 0 0
do do ...	" Joachim Brossois, of St. Clément, second do		0 10 0
		C H E E S E.	
do 13 ...	To Robert O. Wilson, of St. Clément, for the two best Cheeses of 10 lbs. each		1 0 0
do do ...	" Robert Brodie, of North Georgetown, second do do		0 15 0
do do ...	" Daniel Macfarlane, of English River, third do do		0 10 0
		B U T T E R.	
do 14 ...	To William Stewart, of English River, for the best firkin of Butter, 20 lbs.		1 0 0
do do ...	" William Kerr, of English River, second do do		0 15 0
do do ...	" Jeremie Girouard, of St. Timothée, third do do		0 10 0
		D O M E S T I C M A N U F A C T U R E S.	
do 15 ...	To Antoine Leduc, of St. Clément, for his piece of dressed Cloth of 15 ells		0 10 0
do 16 ...	" Michel Leduc, of St. Clément, for the best piece of Etoffe, of do		1 0 0
do do ...	" Julien Sauvé, of St. Timothée, second do do		0 10 0
do 17 ...	" Celestin Boyer, of St. Clément, for his piece of Flannel, of 15 ells		0 10 0
do 18 ...	" Michel Leduc, of St. Clément, for the best piece of unbleached Linen, of 15 ells		1 0 0
do do ...	" Etienne Montpetit, of St. Clément, second do do do		0 10 0
			£32 10 0

A T H E M M I N G F O R D S H O W.

1ST OCTOBER, 1845.

		H O R S E S.	£ s. d.
Class 1 ...	To Garrett Cavanagh, of Hemmingford, for the best draught Brood Mare		1 10 0
do do ...	" James Shields, of Hemmingford, second do do		1 0 0
do 2 ...	" James Perry, of Hemmingford, for the best two year old Colt		1 0 0
do do ...	" Rev. Joseph Merlin, of Hemmingford, second do do		0 10 0
do 3 ...	" Richard Greig, of Hemmingford, for the best two year old Mare or gelding Colt		1 0 0
do do ...	" John Orr, of Hemmingford, second do do do		0 10 0
do 4 ...	" George Yarrow, of Hemmingford, for the best pair of draught Working Horses		1 5 0
do do ...	" John Goodsell, of Hemmingford, second do do do		0 15 0
		C A T T L E.	
do 5 ...	To William Chrystal, of Hemmingford, for the best Bull from two to four years old		2 0 0
do do ...	" John Perry, of Hemmingford, second do do do		1 10 0
do 6 ...	" James M'Diarmid, of Hemmingford, for the best pair of yearling Heifers		0 15 0
do do ...	" John M'Fee, of Russelltown, second do do		0 10 0
do 7 ...	" Daniel Dunlop, of Hemmingford, for the best pair of two year old Heifers		1 0 0
do do ...	" James M'Diarmid, of Hemmingford, second do do do		0 15 0
do 8 ...	" Francis Clarkson, of Hemmingford, for the best milch Cow		2 0 0
do do ...	" James P. Wingate, of Hemmingford, second do		1 10 0
		S H E E P.	
do 9 ...	" To John Yarrow, of Hemmingford, for the best Ram		1 15 0
do do ...	" Joseph Keddie, of do second do		1 5 0
do do ...	" George Fisher, of do third do		0 15 0
do 10 ...	" John Yarrow, of do for the best pen of three Ewes		1 5 0
do do ...	" John Atkinson, of do second do do		0 15 0
do 11 ...	" John Yarrow, of do for the best pen of three Hogs... ..		0 15 0
do do ...	" Finlay M'Naughton, of do second do do		0 10 0
		S W I N E.	
do 12 ...	To James Brownlee, of Hemmingford, for his Boar		1 10 0
do 13 ...	" George Chrystal, of do for the best brood Sow		1 5 0
do do ...	" John M'Dowall, of do second do		0 15 0
		C H E E S E A N D B U T T E R.	
do 14 ...	To Asa Wingate, of Hemmingford, for the best two Cheeses of 10 lbs. weight each		1 0 0
do do ...	" John Scriver, of do second do do		0 15 0
do 15 ...	" Asa Wingate, of do for the best firkin of Butter of 20 lbs. weight		1 0 0
do do ...	" James Brownlee, of do second do do		0 15 0
do do ...	" John Yarrow, of do third do do		0 10 0
<i>Carried over...</i>			£32 0 0

Appendix
(J.)

Appendix
(J.)

PREMIUMS—HEMMINGFORD.—(Continued.)

		DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.				£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought over</i>				32	0	0
Class 16	...	To John Scriver, of Hemmingford, for the best piece of dressed Woollen Cloth of 15 yards	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Finlay M'Naughton, of do	second do	do do do	do	0	10	0
do 17	...	" Samuel Lord, of Russelltown, for the best piece of Etoffe of 15 yards	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Isaac Jackson, of Hemmingford,	second do	do	...	0	10	0
do 18	...	" Aaron Sweet, of do	for the best piece of Flannel of 15 yards	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Isaac Jackson, of do	second do	do	...	0	10	0
do 19	...	" Helen Hunter, of do	for the best sample of Worsted Yarn, weighing 4lb.	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" James Brownlee, of do	second do	do do do	do	0	10	0
do 20	...	" Lionel Robson, of do	for the best pair of knitted Woollen Socks	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" Walter Robson, of do	second do	do do	...	0	10	0
Extra	...	" To Miss Perry, of do	for a sample of Worsted Yarn	...	...	0	5	0
do	...	" John P. Wingate, of do	for a pair of Worsted Stockings	...	...	0	10	0
do	...	" Donald M'Fee, of do	for a pair of Worsted Socks	...	...	0	10	0
do	...	" John M'Donald, of do	for a piece of Cloth in imitation of Shepherd's plaid...	...	...	0	5	0
						£40	15	0

AT HUNTINGDON SHOW:

3RD OCTOBER, 1845.

		HORSES.				£	s.	d.
Class 1	...	To Arch. Moore, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best draught Brood Mare	...	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	" James Lunan, of Godmanchester,	second do	do	...	1	0	0
do 2	...	" Thomas Cairns, of Hinchinbrooke, for his two-year old Horse Colt, second premium	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 3	...	" Alex. M'Lean, of do	for the best two year old Filly or Gelding	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" James Leggatt, of Ormstown,	second do	do do do	...	0	10	0
do 4	...	" Andrew Cunningham, of Godmanchester, for the best pair of Working Horses	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" Hugh Graham, of Hinchinbrooke,	second do	do do	...	0	15	0
Extra	...	" David Pringle, of do	for his draught Mare	...	...	1	0	0
		CATTLE.						
Class 5	...	To Walter Barr, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best pair of Fat Cattle fit for the butcher	...	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	" William Bowren, of do	second do	do do	...	1	0	0
do 6	...	" Charles DeWitt, of Dewittville, for the best Bull, from two to four years old	...	...	...	2	0	0
do do	...	" James Black, of Godmanchester,	second do	do do	...	1	10	0
do 7	...	" Mat. M'Naughten, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best pair of yearling Heifers	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Archd. Moore, of do	second do	do do	...	0	10	0
do 8	...	" do do	for the best pair of two year old Heifers	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" Mat. M'Naughten, of do	second do	do do	...	0	15	0
do 9	...	" R. B. Somerville, of Huntingdon, for the best Milch Cow	...	...	...	2	0	0
do do	...	" H. G. Thomson, of do	second do	...	...	1	10	0
do 10	...	" Arch. Moore, of do	for the best pair of two year old Steers	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" Hugh Barr, of Godmanchester,	second do	do do	...	0	15	0
do 11	...	" Arch. Moore, for the best pair of yearling Steers	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Hugh Graham, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
		SHEEP.						
do 12	...	To Hugh Graham, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best Ram of one shear or upwards	...	...	...	1	15	0
do do	...	" Dr. Joseph Whyte, of Godmanchester, second do do do	...	...	...	1	5	0
do 13	...	" Mat. M'Naughten, for his Ram of one year old	...	...	...	1	5	0
do 14	...	" John Smellie, of Godmanchester, for the best pen of three Ewes	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" S. H. Schuyler, of Hinchinbrooke,	second do	do	...	0	15	0
do 15	...	" William Bowron, of do	for the best pen of three Gimmers	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" John Smellie, of Godmanchester,	second do	do	...	0	10	0
do 16	...	" William Black, of do	for the best pen of three Hogs	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" Mat. M'Naughten, of Hinchinbrooke, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
		SWINE.						
do 17	...	To Thomas Cairns, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best Boar	...	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	" S. H. Schuyler, of do	second do	...	...	1	0	0
do 18	...	" Peter M'Naughten, of do	for the best brood Sow	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" John White, of Godmanchester,	second do	...	...	0	15	0
		DAIRY PRODUCE.						
do 19	...	To Alexander Gardner, of Dundee, for the best two Cheeses	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Arch. Moore, of Hinchinbrooke,	second do	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" Mat. M'Naughten, of do	third do	...	...	0	10	0
do 20	...	" John Smellie, of Godmanchester, for the best firkin of Butter	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" William Rose, of Hinchinbrooke,	second do	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" Arch. M'Master, of Godmanchester,	third do	...	...	0	10	0
<i>Carried forward...</i>						£41	15	0

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April

PREMIUMS—HUNTINGDON.—(Continued.)

		DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.				£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>				41	15	0
Class 21	...	To Asa Stacey, of Russelltown, for the best piece of dressed Woollen Cloth, of 15 yards	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" William Chambers, of Huntingdon, second do do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 22	...	" Asa Stacey, for the best piece of Etoffe, of do	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Mal. M'Naughten, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 23	...	" Arch. Moore, for the best piece of Flannel, of do	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Mal. M'Naughton, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
						£46	5	0

AT DURHAM SHOW.
4TH OCTOBER, 1845

		HORSES.				£	s.	d.
Class 1	...	To James Craig, of English River, for the best draught Brood Mare	...	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	" Hendry Craig, of South Georgetown, second do do	...	...	...	1	0	0
do 2	...	" James Benning, of North Georgetown, for the best entire two year old Colt	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" William Sangster, of Ormstown, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 3	...	" John Cairns, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best two year old Filly	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Arch. Moore, of do second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 4	...	" Hendry Craig, of South Georgetown, for the best pair of working Horses	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" Robert Lindsay, of Ormstown, second do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
		CATTLE.						
do 5	...	To Arch. M'Gill, of Ormstown, for the best pair of Oxen fit for the butcher	...	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	" John Watt, of Hinchinbrooke, second do do do	...	...	...	1	0	0
do 6	...	" Thomas Sadler, of Ormstown, for the best Bull	...	...	...	2	0	0
do do	...	" Mal. M'Naughten, of Hinchinbrooke, second do	...	...	...	1	10	0
do 7	...	" Robert Brodie, of North Georgetown, for the best pair of yearling Heifers	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" John Symons, of do second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 8	...	" William Grant, of North Georgetown, for the best two year old Heifers	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" John M'Leary, of South Georgetown, second do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
do 9	...	" Arch. Moore, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best milch Cow	...	...	...	2	0	0
do do	...	" Thomas Sadler, second do do	...	...	...	1	10	0
do 10	...	" John Sangster, of Ormstown, for the best pair of two year old Steers	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" Alex. Steele, of South Georgetown, second do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
do 11	...	" John Sangster, of Ormstown, for the best pair of yearling Steers	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Alex. Steele, of South Georgetown, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
		SHEEP.						
do 12	...	To John Sangster, for the best Ram of one shear and upwards	...	...	...	1	15	0
do do	...	" Alex. Steele, of South Georgetown, second do...	...	...	...	1	5	0
do 13	...	" Alex. Cumming, of North Georgetown, for the best Ram of one year old	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" Alex. Steele, second do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
do 14	...	" John Sangster, for the best pen of three Ewes	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" James D. Bryson, of Ormstown, second do	...	...	...	0	15	0
do 15	...	" do do for the best pen of three Gimmers	...	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" John M'Cuag, of North Georgetown, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 16	...	" Robert Cross, of Ormstown, for the best pen of three Hogs	...	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" James D. Bryson, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
Extra	...	" William Carmichael, of English River, for a Bull of superior breed	...	...	...	1	10	0
do	...	" Hugh M'Kellar, of Ormstown, for a fine pair of two year old Steers	...	...	...	0	15	0
		SWINE.						
do 17	...	To Benjamin Reeves, of North Georgetown, for the best Boar	...	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	" Alex. Steele, second do	...	...	...	1	0	0
do 18	...	" John M'Dougall, of Ormstown, for the best brood Sow	...	...	...	1	5	0
do do	...	" William Bryson, of do second do	...	...	...	0	15	0
		CHEESE AND BUTTER.						
do 19	...	To James Templeton, of English River, for the two best Cheeses of 10 lbs. each	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" William Bryson, second do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" James Craig, of English River, third do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 20	...	" John Sangster, for the best firkin of Butter, 20 lbs.	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" James Templeton, second do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
do do	...	" James Craig, third do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
		DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.						
do 21	...	To James Wright, of Ste. Martine, for the best piece of dressed Woollen Cloth, 15 yards	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Dugald Graham, of Ormstown, second do do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 22	...	" John Elliot, of English River, for the best piece of Etoffe, 15 yards	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Alex. Graham, of North Georgetown, second do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
do 23	...	" John Elliot, of English River, for his piece of Flannel	...	...	...	0	10	0
						£48	5	0

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

AT PLOUGHING MATCH
On Mr. J. B. Cliche's Farm, near Ste. Martine,
24TH OCTOBER, 1845.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

		£	s.	d.
To Joseph Turcot, of Ste. Martine,	1st Prize	1	10	0
" Charles Bergevin, son of Paul, of Ste. Martine,	2nd do	1	5	0
" Pierre Valiquet, of do	3rd do	1	0	0
" Charles Bergevin, of do	4th do	0	15	0
" Nerie Vachon, of do	5th do	0	10	0
UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS				
To Abraham Boyer, of St. Clément	£0	5	0	
" Joachim Bro, of Ste. Martine	0	5	0	
" François Lefebvre, of do	0	5	0	
" Etienne Desgroseilliers, of do	0	5	0	
" Julien Cliche, of do	0	5	0	
" Jean Bte. Cliche, of do	0	5	0	
" Moise Poissant, of do	0	5	0	
		1	15	0
		£6	15	0

AT PLOUGHING MATCH
On Mr. Daniel Macfarlane's Farm, English River,
25TH OCTOBER, 1845.

		£	s.	d.
To Daniel Macfarlane, of English River,	1st Prize	1	10	0
" James M'Cleary, of South Georgetown,	2nd do	1	5	0
" John Morison, of English River,	3rd do	1	0	0
" Arch. Campbell, of South Georgetown,	4th do	0	15	0
" James Knox, jun., of English River,	5th do	0	10	0
UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.				
To James Knox, sen., of English River	£0	5	0	
" Andrew Bishop Stewart, of do	0	5	0	
" John Howe, of do	0	5	0	
" William Robertson, of do	0	5	0	
" Henry Angel, of do	0	5	0	
" Samuel Carson, of do	0	5	0	
		1	10	0
		£6	10	0

AT WINTER SHOW
At Norvalton, (formerly St. Jean Chrysostôme,)
10TH FEBRUARY, 1846.

		£	s.	d.
HORSES.				
Class 1 ...	To John Scriver, of Hemmingford, for the best draught Stallion to be kept in the County ...	2	10	0
do do ...	" John Perry, of do second do do do do ...	2	0	0
do do ...	" Henry Struthers, of Brownville, third do do do do ...	1	0	0
FAT CATTLE.				
do 2 ...	To John Angel, of English River, for the best pair of fat Cattle ...	2	0	0
do do ...	" William Carmichael, of do second do do ...	1	0	0
SEED GRAIN.				
do 3 ...	To Robert Dunn, of Russelltown, for the best sample of Spring Wheat (five minots) ...	1	10	0
do do ...	" William Broder, of do second do do do ...	1	0	0
do do ...	" James Brownlee, of Hemmingford, third do do do ...	0	10	0
do 4 ...	" Alex. M'Fee, of do for the best sample of Barley, do ...	1	0	0
do do ...	" William Carson, of English River, second do do ...	0	10	0
do do ...	" Moses Douglas, of do third do do ...	0	5	0
do 5 ...	" Joseph Dumas, of Russelltown, for the best sample of Oats, do ...	1	0	0
do do ...	" Donald M'Fee, of Hemmingford, second do do do ...	0	10	0
do do ...	" William Carson, third do do do ...	0	5	0
do 6 ...	" Aaron Sweet, of Hemmingford, for the best sample of Peas, do ...	1	0	0
do do ...	" Philip Burhardt, of Edwardstown, second do do do ...	0	10	0
		£16	10	0

Appendix
(J.)

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

2nd April.

AT WINTER SHOW AT HUNTINGDON.
11TH FEBRUARY, 1846.

		FAT CATTLE.					£	s.	d.
Class 2	...	To Archibald Henderson, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best pair of fat Cattle	...	...	...	2	0	0
do do	...	" Dan. Macfarlane, of do second do do	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" John Watt, of do third do do	...	...	...	0	15	0
		SEED GRAIN.					£	s.	d.
do 3	...	To Hugh Graham, of Hinchinbrooke, for the best sample of five minots Spring Wheat	...	...	...	1	10	0
do do	...	" John Leslie, of St. Anicet, second do do do	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Archibald Moore, of Hinchinbrooke, third do do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do 4	...	" Dan. Macfarlane, for the best sample of five minots of Barley	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Angus M'Naughten, of Hinchinbrooke, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do do	...	" John White, of Godmanchester, third do do	...	...	...	0	5	0
do 5	...	" William Black, of do for the best sample of five minots Oats	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" William Bowron, of Hinchinbrooke, second do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do do	...	" Arch. Moore, of do third do do	...	...	...	0	5	0
do 6	...	" Alex. Lunan, of Godmanchester, for the best sample of five minots Peas	...	...	...	1	0	0
do do	...	" Hugh Barr, of do second do do do	...	...	...	0	10	0
do do	...	" Robert Cairns, of Ormstown, third do do do	...	...	...	0	5	0
						£12	0	0	

AT WINTER SHOW AT ST. TIMOTHEE.
19TH FEBRUARY, 1846.

		HORSES.					£	s.	d.
To Jean Bte. Cliche, of Ste. Martine, for the best draught Stallion, to be kept in the County	2	10	0	
" Pierre Borgevin, of St. Timothée, second do do	2	0	0	
" Joachim Brossois, of St. Clément, third do do	1	0	0	
		SEED GRAIN.					£	s.	d.
To Antoine Tondou, of St. Clément, for the best sample of three minots Spring Wheat	1	10	0	
" Capt. Pierre Leduc, of St. Timothée, second do do	1	0	0	
" André Lefebvre, of do third do do	0	10	0	
" Augustin Lefebvre, of do for the best sample of three minots Barley	1	0	0	
" André Lefebvre, of do second do do	0	10	0	
" Pierre M. Leduc, of St. Clément, third do do	0	5	0	
" Capt. Pierre Leduc, for his sample of Oats	1	0	0	
" Aug. P. Lefebvre, for the best sample of three minots Peas	1	0	0	
" Hyacinthe Leduc, of St. Timothée, second do do	0	10	0	
" André Lefebvre, of do third do do	0	5	0	
						£13	0	0	

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April.

Appendix
(J.)
2nd April.

No. II.—County of BEAUHARNOIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in Account with JOHN MACDONALD, Treasurer.

Cr.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1845.				By amount received from H. M. Receiver General, per President	150	0	0
September 24 ...				" do of Subscriptions and Donations received to this date	110	2	6
October 1 ...	32	10	0				
do 3 ...	40	15	0				
do 4 ...	46	5	0				
do do ...	48	5	0				
1846.							
February 10 ...	16	10	0				
do 11 ...	12	0	0				
do 19 ...	13	0	0				
do do ...							
May 8 ...	2	7	6				
do do ...	11	0	0				
do do ...	10	0	0				
do do ...	6	17	0				
	£260	2	6				

E. E.
L. G. BROWN,
President Agricul. Socy. County Beauharnois.
JOHN MACDONALD,
Treasurer.

Sworn to before me at Beauharnois, this 12th May, 1846, (in triplicate.)
R. H. NORVAL, J. P

Appendix (J.)

Appendix (J.)

No. III.—LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS to the County of Beauharnois Agricultural Society, 1845-6.

2nd April.

2nd April.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Seigneur of Beauharnois	15	0	0	<i>Brought forward</i>	38	12	6
H. H. Norval	1	5	0	James Brownlee	0	5	0
John Symons	0	10	0	Richard Greig	0	5	0
Pierre M. Leduc	0	10	0	John M'Naughton	0	5	0
K. Nicolson	0	5	0	Andrew Spence	0	5	0
R. O. Wilson	0	5	0	John Goodsell	0	5	0
Francis Cowan	0	2	6	Hector A. Hunter	0	5	0
James Carruthers	0	5	0	David Ryan	0	5	0
Chancey Smith	0	2	6	Jeremiah Ryan	0	5	0
John Caverhill	0	5	0	Garrett Cavanagh	0	5	0
Henry Bogue	0	5	0	Josiah Meelin	0	5	0
Alexander Scott	0	5	0	William Christal	0	5	0
John M' Martin	0	5	0	Joshua Adell	0	5	0
Antoine Boyer	0	5	0	Donald M'Fee	0	5	0
Cassimir D'Acoust	0	5	0	Lionel Robson	0	5	0
Antoine Tondou	0	5	0	William Jackson	0	5	0
M. Longtin	0	5	0	John P. Wingate	0	5	0
Joachim Brossois	0	5	0	Leon G. Lalane	0	5	0
L. G. Brown	1	5	0	Elihed Goodsell	0	5	0
John M'Cuag	0	5	0	Peter M'Dougald	0	5	0
David Bryson	0	5	0	Francis Clarkson	0	5	0
Thomas Fee...	0	5	0	John Atkinson	0	5	0
D. K. Lighthall	0	5	0	William Bell	0	5	0
John Sangster	0	5	0	R. A. Symons	0	5	0
Robert-Cross	0	5	0	James Shields	0	5	0
Alexander M'Cormick	0	5	0	George Peacock	0	5	0
James Ross	0	5	0	William Pullar	0	5	0
Andrew Elliot	0	5	0	Walter Robson	0	5	0
Rev. R. G. Plees...	0	5	0	Aaron Sweet	0	5	0
George Wheatly	0	5	0	William Horn	0	5	0
John M'Gill	0	7	6	John Perry, senior	0	5	0
Philip Peaslee	0	5	0	Samuel M'Diarmid	0	5	0
Peter Henderson...	0	5	0	John M'Donald	0	5	0
Gorwood Bursell	0	5	0	James Conolly	0	5	0
Michael Dinnigan	0	5	0	John Quest	0	5	0
Richard Stacey	0	5	0	David Armstrong	0	5	0
Capt. D. Finlayson	0	5	0	John Harrowd	0	5	0
Hyacinthe Lefebvre	0	5	0	Joseph Peddy	0	5	0
James Benning	0	5	0	George Christal	0	5	0
Etienne Montpetit	0	5	0	Joshua Towel	0	5	0
Antoine Daigneau	0	5	0	Matthew Young	0	5	0
William Sangster	0	5	0	John Orr	0	5	0
Michel Leduc	0	5	0	Edward Cowan	0	5	0
Augustin Lamoureux	0	5	0	John Merlin	0	5	0
George Peterkin	0	5	0	W. N. Corbyn	0	5	0
François Plante	0	5	0	Darius Corbyn	0	5	0
Antoine Roy	0	5	0	James M'Guire	0	5	0
Hyacinthe Lefebvre	0	5	0	David Platt	0	5	0
Isaac Dubois	0	5	0	Thomas Walker	0	5	0
Geremeon Girouard	0	5	0	William Buskin	0	5	0
François Labelle...	0	5	0	William Backenad	0	5	0
Alexander Steel	0	5	0	William Barrett	0	5	0
Alexander Graham	0	5	0	John C. Manning	0	5	0
Alexander Thomson	0	5	0	William Edgworth	0	5	0
Alexander Reeves	0	5	0	John Curran	0	5	0
John M'Lennan	0	5	0	John Somerville	0	5	0
James Gilbert	0	5	0	A. Copland	0	5	0
James Cowan	0	5	0	R. W. Graham	0	10	0
Hugh M'Gill	0	5	0	R. B. Somerville...	0	5	0
William Grant	0	5	0	John Robinson	0	2	6
Robert Brodie	0	5	0	J. S. Lewis	0	5	0
Julien Sauve	0	5	0	James Reid	0	5	0
Xavier Lefebvre	0	5	0	Hugh Graham	0	5	0
Antoine Boyer	0	5	0	Joseph White	0	5	0
George Mitchell	0	5	0	H. G. Thomson	0	5	0
Madame Ant. Leduc	0	5	0	E. M'Garvey	0	5	0
Célestin Boyer	0	5	0	T. Cockburn	0	5	0
Augustin Poirier	0	5	0	Francis Sheriff	0	5	0
James Tassie	0	5	0	Andrew Smith	0	2	6
L. Monpetit...	0	5	0	John Morrison	0	5	0
Hyacinthe Lefebvre	0	5	0	Richard Charles	0	5	0
Augustin Lefebvre	0	5	0	James Cunningham	0	5	0
André Lefebvre	0	5	0	Archibald Patterson	0	5	0
P. Langevin...	0	5	0	John Knox	0	2	6
Augustin P. Lefebvre	0	5	0	William M'Intosh	0	5	0
John Scriver	0	10	0	Thomas Cairns	0	5	0
Finlay M'Naughton	0	10	0	John Smellie	0	5	0
George Fisher	0	10	0	M. M'Naughton	0	5	0
John Ryan	0	5	0	Peter M'Naughton	0	5	0
William Scriver	0	5	0	James Davidson	0	5	0
Andrew Dryden	0	5	0	John Millar	0	5	0
Asa P. Wingate	0	5	0	John White	0	5	0
Fred. Stelverity	0	5	0	William Bowron	0	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£38	12	6	<i>Carried over</i>	£59	10	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—(Continued.)

2nd April.

2nd April.

				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i> ...				59	10	0	<i>Brought forward</i> ...				82	0	0
William Ruston	...	...	...	0	5	0	David Rutherford	...	...	...	0	5	0
D. Fitch	...	...	...	0	5	0	Peter M'Kellar	...	...	...	0	5	0
S. N. Schuyler	...	...	...	0	5	0	E. W. Blythe, Curé	...	...	...	1	0	0
George Kerr	...	...	...	0	5	0	M. A. Primeau	...	...	...	1	15	0
William Chalmers	...	...	...	0	5	0	Charles M. LeBrun	...	...	...	0	10	0
Archibald Moore...	...	...	...	0	5	0	Toussaint Taillefer	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Morris	...	...	...	0	5	0	Pierre Hebert	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Black	...	...	...	0	5	0	David Michie	...	...	...	0	5	0
W. N. Wallis	...	...	...	0	5	0	Isaac Belanger	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Black	...	...	...	0	5	0	Francois Gagnier	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Crichton	...	...	...	0	5	0	Etienne Desgrozellers	...	...	...	0	10	0
Daniel M'Farlane	...	...	...	0	5	0	Charles Bergevin	...	...	...	0	10	0
W. Barr	...	...	...	0	5	0	Jean Mailloux	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Lamb	...	...	...	0	5	0	Pierre Primeau	...	...	...	0	5	0
John Wallis...	...	...	...	0	5	0	Jean Bte. Cliche...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Archibald Henderson	...	...	...	0	5	0	A. A. Trottier	...	...	...	0	10	0
John Fortune	...	...	...	0	5	0	John M'Donald	...	...	...	1	5	0
William Rose	...	...	...	0	5	0	Joseph Doutre	...	...	...	0	5	0
John Davidson	...	...	...	0	5	0	Narcisse Brunet	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Cantwell	...	...	...	0	5	0	Cleopas Bernard	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Smith	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Craig	...	...	...	0	5	0
John Gillis	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Templeton	...	...	...	0	5	0
P. M'Farlane	...	...	...	0	5	0	Alexander Black...	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Tannahill	...	...	...	0	5	0	Edward Power	...	...	...	0	5	0
John French	...	...	...	0	5	0	Joseph Row	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Finn	...	...	...	0	5	0	Frederick Broder	...	...	...	0	5	0
Robert Crawford	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Lamb	...	...	...	0	5	0
Walter Barr	...	...	...	0	5	0	Moses Douglass	...	...	...	0	5	0
Alex. Shearer	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Wood	...	...	...	0	2	6
A. C. Stacey	...	...	...	0	5	0	Robert Stewart	...	...	...	0	5	0
John Cairns...	...	...	...	0	5	0	Josiah Black	...	...	...	0	5	0
A. M'Martin	...	...	...	0	5	0	Perkins Nichols	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Finn, jun.	...	...	...	0	5	0	Fred. Young	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Gordon	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Duncan	...	...	...	0	5	0
Robert Murray	...	...	...	0	5	0	Samuel Huntingdon	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Leggatt	...	...	...	0	5	0	John M'Fee...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Alexander Gardner	...	...	...	0	5	0	Alexander M'Fee	...	...	...	0	10	0
Charles DeWitt	...	...	...	0	5	0	Thomas Wilson	...	...	...	0	12	6
James Stirling	...	...	...	0	5	0	Isaac Jackson	...	...	...	0	5	0
John Wattie	...	...	...	0	5	0	George Milne	...	...	...	0	5	0
Alexander Cunningham	...	...	...	0	5	0	Francis Horne	...	...	...	0	5	0
Andrew Cunningham	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Hamilton	...	...	...	0	5	0
David Pringle	...	...	...	0	5	0	Capt. Edwards	...	...	...	0	5	0
Daniel M'Farlane	...	...	...	0	5	0	Samuel Lord	...	...	...	0	5	0
James Lunan	...	...	...	0	5	0	Daniel Dunlop	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Morrison	...	...	...	0	5	0	Daniel Perham	...	...	...	0	5	0
E. Smyth	...	...	...	0	5	0	John Tate	...	...	...	0	5	0
Alexander M'Lean	...	...	...	0	5	0	Robert Whiteford	...	...	...	0	5	0
John M'Intosh	...	...	...	0	7	6	James Robertson...	...	...	...	0	2	6
John Leslie	...	...	...	0	7	6	William Rice	...	...	...	0	5	0
Peter Leslie...	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Thomson	...	...	...	0	5	0
Allan Mason	...	...	...	0	5	0	John M'Dougald	...	...	...	0	5	0
C. Dewitt (Donation)	...	...	...	1	13	0	Thomas Tate	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Bryson	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Reeves	...	...	...	0	2	6
William Cairns	...	...	...	0	5	0	Robert Raimber	...	...	...	0	5	0
Alexander Dickman	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Stewart	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Caverhill	...	...	...	0	5	0	Daniel M'Gregor	...	...	...	0	2	6
William Ogilvie	...	...	...	0	5	0	Daniel M'Farlane	...	...	...	0	5	0
Arch. M'Gill	...	...	...	0	5	0	John Curry	...	...	...	0	2	6
Robert Lindsay	...	...	...	0	5	0	David Wilson	...	...	...	0	5	0
Alexander Bryson	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Gruer	...	...	...	0	2	6
Neil Campbell	...	...	...	0	5	0	Lewis Lamont	...	...	...	0	2	6
D. Graham	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Barr	...	...	...	0	2	6
John Boyd	...	...	...	0	5	0	John Stewart	...	...	...	0	2	6
Hendry Craig	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Kerr	...	...	...	0	5	0
Terence Smith	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Carson	...	...	...	0	5	0
William Carmichael	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Stewart	...	...	...	0	5	0
James D. Bryson...	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Goundry	...	...	...	0	10	0
James A. Bryson	...	...	...	0	5	0	John Elliot, jun....	...	...	...	0	2	6
John Lang	...	...	...	0	5	0	Andrew Stewart	...	...	...	0	1	3
John Winter	...	...	...	0	5	0	Donald Gruer	...	...	...	0	2	6
Hugh M'Kellar	...	...	...	0	5	0	William M'Kell	...	...	...	0	2	6
John Watt	...	...	...	0	5	0	Robert Gruer	...	...	...	0	1	3
Thomas Steel	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Knox...	...	...	...	0	5	0
M. W. Harrison	...	...	...	0	5	0	Joseph Newland ..	...	...	...	0	5	0
A. Campbell	...	...	...	0	5	0	Benjamin Reeves	...	...	...	0	10	0
T. Saddler	...	...	...	0	5	0	John Elliot, sen....	...	...	...	0	2	6
A. Cummings	...	...	...	0	5	0	James Campbell	...	...	...	0	2	6
John M'Neil	...	...	...	0	5	0	A. Caldwell	...	...	...	0	2	6
James Cairns	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Greig, sen.	...	...	...	0	5	0
William M'Ewen	...	...	...	0	5	0	John Gordon	...	...	...	0	5	0
John Curry	...	...	...	0	5	0	Daniel M'Dougald	...	...	...	0	5	0
Finlay Moe	...	...	...	0	5	0	William Anderson	...	...	...	0	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i> ...				£82	0	0	<i>Carried forward</i> ...				£106	2	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—(Continued.)

2nd April.

2nd April.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	106	2	6	<i>Brought forward</i>	109	2	6
John Angel	0	10	0	John White	0	5	0
William Broder	0	5	0	Alexander Lunan	0	5	0
Robert Dunn	0	5	0				
Pierre Savarie	0	5	0		109	12	6
Henry Struthers	0	5	0	D. Finch	0	5	0
J. Dumas	0	5	0	Rob. Robertson	0	5	0
Col. Scriver (Donation)	1	5	0				
					£110	2	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	£109	2	6				

No. IV.—REPORT ON THE POTATOE DISEASE.

In compliance with the request of Her Majesty's Government, addressed to me as President of the Agricultural Society of this County, to be furnished with information on the subject of the Potatoo disease, I have the honor to present the following Report:

I have used every means within my reach for collecting the best and most available information, both written and oral, on the important subject of the disease, that has with such general and destructive effect attacked the potato crop. For the attainment of the first, I addressed a letter containing copies of the queries transmitted to me, to each member of the Committee of Management of the Society, generally the most considerable Agriculturist of his district, and to every Clergyman, (member *ex officio*) both Protestant and Catholic, of the County, soliciting answers as early as convenient. By means of the second recourse I gathered and noted down the result of the knowledge, experience and observation of a good many practical men, who either voluntarily or by invitation gave it. Several answers of practical value have been returned to my written communications; at the same time I regret to state that they have been less numerous than I had expected from the importance of the enquiry. To the Reverend Messires Charland and Archambeault, the respective Priests of the Parishes of St. Clément and St. Timothée, I am indebted for much zeal. The latter of these gentlemen held a meeting of his Agricultural Parishioners on the subject in question, and communicated the result. From these different sources I have drawn and condensed the information I now submit, as answers to the questions propounded.

Q. 1st.—Were the potatoes in the Province generally attacked by a disease, which destroyed or impaired the substance of the root in either of the years 1843, '4 and '5?—A. There is one uniform concurrence of information, that in 1843 there was no disease affecting the potato crop. In 1844 the greatest part of that crop was injured by disease in the Island of Montreal, while it only slightly made its appearance on the south side of the St. Lawrence. In 1845 the disease became general in Lower Canada and the neighbouring States of New York and Vermont, destroying the greater part of the potato crop. The entire vegetable substance was decomposed. It may be stated in the shortest summary:—

In 1843—No disease.

1844—Partial.

1845—General.

Q. 2nd.—Did the potatoes, which were sound when dug up, remain sound, and were any means of averting the corruption of the root after it had been taken out of the ground found effectual?—A. It has almost invariably been found as to the crop of 1845, that potatoes that were dug up sound to all appearances, and carefully put dry and in good order into proper cellars, or root houses, shortly after rotted of the prevailing disease, to the extent of two-thirds or three-fourths. The only mode by which the process of subsequent decomposition may be averted or retarded has been, after digging up, the thorough drying of the potatoes in the sun, and the application of slaked lime. This plan has been tried by an extensive grower in the Township of Hemmingford, and he adds with considerable success. What is confirmatory of the efficacy of this simple and easy process is, that in the reports of several scientific bodies in Europe on the potato disease, the two leading principles of restoration and cure are based on thorough drying, and the application of some of the chemical combinations of Lime. In the report of the Irish Commissioners to the Lord Lieutenant, which is subscribed by the eminent name of Playfair, it is confidently affirmed that the complete drying of the tuber will prove the most efficacious plan for preserving the potato from decay. Drying therefore in the ordinary kilns of the country, or on hurdles rudely constructed, is strongly recommended, the potato being previously cut into two or three according to size. The great advantage of this plan is its facility of execution. For it must be evident that all those processes that require the instrumentality of the laboratory are altogether unavailable to the general mass of those who cultivate the soil of Canada. The great end therefore of any scientific investigation in this Province into the causes and nature of this vegetable murrain, should be the reduction of the discoveries of science to the easiest practicability.

Q. 3rd.—Was it found that potatoes and other vegetables in ground, where diseased potatoes had been grown, were attacked by the same disease?—A. As it is contrary to established practice to plant potatoes two

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

years successively in the same ground, there is no experimental proof as to these. With respect to all other vegetables and grains sown on land where diseased potatoes had been raised, the affirmation is general that there was no infection whatever; but, on the contrary, that the finest healthiest crops, particularly of Barley, were produced of fields in which diseased potatoes had grown the preceding season, thus shewing that the distemper is an epidemic confined to that esculent alone.

Q. 4th.—Were any means of preventing the recurrence of the potato disease in successive years found effectual?—A. The potato being only partially affected in this part of the country in 1844, not much attention was drawn to the subject, under the impression that more care in the cultivation and selection of the seed would in the succeeding year remove what of evil there was, an expectation that has been totally disappointed. The successful experiment, however, of one Agriculturist deserves to be mentioned: he sowed a little plaister of Paris in the bottom of the drills when planting the seed in the spring of 1845; no part of the crop was touched by disease. It is also the opinion of another experienced farmer that the cause of the disease was attributable to the effect of the atmosphere on the stems, which suddenly decayed, forcing the sap into the root and causing its corruption. This was observable in all sorts of soils, gravelly, sandy, clay and loam. The only exception was in the high land of the Covey hills, where the frost seldom strikes till the snow falls. The stalks remaining green, the potatoes have been sound and good; he consequently recommends the selection of elevated ground.

Though no effectual means of preventing a recurrence of the disease have been discovered, several suggestions have been made, and will probably be

acted on, that may have a beneficial result in the ensuing spring planting.

As to Seed—great care in the selection, changing it, and sowing small whole round potatoes. Some recommend liming the seed,—the generality early sowing.

As to Cultivation—effectual fall ploughing, manuring and ploughing in the manure in the fall, instead of the now ordinary practice of placing the manure in the drills at the time of planting, and the sets in it, and then covering the drills. The exudation from the manure is supposed to have a corrupting on the seed.

As to Soil—light, sandy and elevated ground.

As to Raising—as soon as there is any perception of the decay of the leaf and in dry weather—cutting of the stalks in the end of August, when the potatoes has come to maturity.

I most respectfully submit the whole, and have the honour to remain

Your most obedient humble Servant,

L. G. BROWN,
*President Agricultural Society,
County of Beauharnois.*

To JAS. M. HIGGINSON, Esquire,
*Civil Secretary,
Montreal.*

BEAUHARNOIS, 28th February, 1846.

Appendix
(J.)

2nd April.

RETURNS

RETURNS of the Debts and Liabilities of the Councils of the late Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, furnished in conformity with the requirements of the Act 8 Victoria, chapter 77.

No. 1.—Municipal District of MONTREAL.	No. 13.—Municipal District of THREE RIVERS.
No. 2.— do do BERTHIER.	No. 14.— do do NICOLET.
No. 3.— do do PORTNEUF.	No. 15.— do do SHERBROOKE.
No. 4.— do do MISSISQUOI.	No. 16.— do do QUEBEC.
No. 5.— do do ST. HYACINTHE.	No. 17.— do do RIMOUSKI.
No. 6.— do do RICHELIEU.	No. 18.— do do CHAUDIERE.
No. 7.— do do SYDENHAM.	No. 19.— do do KAMOURASKA.
No. 8.— do do LEINSTER.	No. 20.— do do DORCHESTER.
No. 9.— do do ST. JOHN'S.	No. 21.— do do SAGUENAY.
No. 10.— do do BEAUHARNOIS.	No. 22.— do do ST. THOMAS.
No. 11.— do do TWO MOUNTAINS.	No. 23.— do do GASPE.
No. 12.— do do TERREBONNE.	No. 24.— do do BONAVENTURE.

No. 1.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Letter from the late Warden to the Provincial Secretary.

MONTREAL, 7th February, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 4th instant, calling my attention to the request contained in your Letter to me of the 13th October last, and, as desired, enclose for the information of the Executive, such documents as have been furnished to me relative to the Municipal District of Montreal.

In consequence of the said Municipal Council not having passed such regulations as were necessary for carrying out the intention of the Ordinance 4 Vict. Cap. 3 and 4, there were no means in my power as

Warden to enable me to make the required arrangements; and perceiving I could not satisfactorily perform the duty, I tendered my resignation, which had not been accepted at the time the said Ordinance was repealed.

I also enclose a statement of monies received and paid by me, as Warden, shewing a balance now in hand of £31 3s. currency, which I hold at your disposal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MOLSON,
Late Warden.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

LIST of Claims prepared against the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MONTREAL, lodged with the late WARDEN, and which he herein encloses, February, 1846.

	£	s.	d.
1. Lovell & Gibson, for printing circulars in August, 1841	1	3	6
2. Alfred Rambau, for his services as Clerk of the Municipal Council, from 1st September 1841, to 1st September, 1844, at £150	450	0	0
3. Eleazer Hayes, for discharging the duties of Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Joseph de Soulanges, including advertisements, poll books and postage	10	0	0
4. F. X. Racicot, Notary, Parish of Sault au Recollet, for self and others, discharging the duties of Assessors for said Parish, for 1842	15	0	0
5. Advertisements agreeably to instructions contained in Secretary's Letter of 13th October, 1845, (accounts not yet received).			

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

Municipal Council of the District of Montreal,

Literary Garland Office.

To Lovell and Gibson.

				£	s.	d.
August 26, 1841	... To 50 Circulars	"Les Elections Municipales"	... ..	0	10	0
do do do	... " 20 do	"J'ai reçu ordre" &c.	... ..	0	7	6
do do do	... " 50 do	"Je A. B. promets" &c.	... ..	0	6	0
		Amount	... ..	£1	8	6

The Municipal Council of the District of Montreal,

To A. Rambau, Dr.

For three years Salary as Clerk of said Council, from the 1st September, 1841, to 1st September, 1844, at £150 per annum' £450 0 0

The District Council of Montreal,

To Eleazer Hayes, Returning Officer.

For 5 Elections held at the Parish of St. Joseph de Soulanges, by Warrants issued by John Molson, Esquire, Warden; paid for advertizements, poll books, postage, Cy. £10 0 0
SOULANGES, January 15th, 1846.

Municipal District of Montreal.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Montreal, Dr.

To Luc Pigeon, Jean Bte. Pepin, and François Jubenville, all three Assessors of the Parish of Sault au Recollet in the said District, for the year 1842, and to F. X. Racicot, of the same place, Notary, for taking the Census of the said Parish of Sault au Recollet, in the said year 1842, in conformity with an Act of the Provincial Parliament 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 42, to wit:

		£	s.	d.
Luc Pigeon,	two days at 20s. per diem	2	0	0
Jean Bte. Pepin,	do do	2	0	0
François Jubenville,	do do	2	0	0
François Xavier Racicot,	six days employed with the Assessors, at 20s. per diem	6	0	0
The said F. X. Racicot,	for a copy of the said Census delivered to the Warden	3	0	0
Total		£15	0	0

SAULT AU RECOLLET, 22nd January, 1846.

(Signed,)

F. X. RACICOT.

MONTREAL, 20th August, 1841.

John Molson, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Montreal,

Dr. To Isaac Aaron.

For the service of the Commissions, Instructions, and Copy of the Ordinance, on each of the Returning Officers residing in the undermentioned Parishes, viz. Lachine, Pointe Claire, Ste. Geneviève, Ste. Anne, Isle Perrot, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Côteau du Lac, St. Polycarpe, Township of Newton, Rigaud, Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Tremblés, Rivière des Prairies, Sault au Recollet, and St. Laurent £15 0 0

Received, August 28th, 1841, from John Molson, Esquire, the sum of Fifteen pounds currency, for the above Bill.

(Signed,)

ISAAC AARON.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

District Council,

December 3rd, 1841.

To Robert Graham.

												£	s.	d.
August 23, 1841	...	1	Rodger's penknife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
do do do	...	1	Ivory paper cutter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
do do do	...	1	Wafer stamp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
do do do	...	1	Box wafers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	3
do do do	...	2	Sticks wax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	3
do do do	...	1	Quire blotting paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
do do do	...	12	books 1½ foolscap Register ruled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	0
September 12 do	...	1	do 7 quires Royal Register, Russia banded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
do do do	...	1	Cover for do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
do do do	...	6	Inkstands at 3s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
do do do	...	1	doz. holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
do do do	...	1	Box steel pens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	3
do do do	...	1	ream foolscap paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6
do do do	...	1	Bottle black ink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	8
do do do	...	1	doz. holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
												£13	17	1

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1841.

Received from John Molson, Esquire, Warden for the Municipal District of Montreal, the sum of Thirteen pounds fourteen shillings and twopence currency.

For ROBERT GRAHAM,

£13 14s. 2d.

WM. CASEY.

MONTREAL, 16th December, 1841.

John Molson, Esquire,

To A. Bourne.

Engraving Seal, District Council, Montreal £7 10 0

Received payment;

(Signed,)

A. BOURNE,

per J. DEUSCHLE.

The Municipal District of Montreal in account with John Molson, Esquire.

		<i>Dr.</i>										£	s.	d.
August 1841	Paid for a Map of the City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
August 28, do	Paid Isaac Aaron, serving notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
do 31, do	Paid for a caleche to Longue Pointe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	9
December 9, do	Paid Messenger, for two days' attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
do 10, do	Paid R. Graham, for stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	2
do 11, do	Paid A. Bourne, for a seal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0
do 31, do	To F. Cinq-Mars, printing circulars for elections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
			To paid postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	1
												£37	18	6
		<i>Cr.</i>										£	s.	d.
January 7, 1843	By cash from Clerk of the Peace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	3
August 1, do	By do from do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	16	4
February 1, 1844	By do from do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	0
												69	3	0
												£31	3	0

Appendix (K.)

No. 2.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.

Village of INDUSTRY, 14th Feb. 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith a Report of the Claims against the Council of the Municipal District of Berthier, with the vouchers of the same; in conformity with the Act 8 Victoria, chapter 77.

In conformity with a Provincial Act of the 8th Vict. cap. 77, intituled, "An Act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and the means of discharging the same," the Warden of the Municipal District of Berthier, in the District of Montreal, gave public notice, in both languages, in the *Minerve* and *Montreal Gazette* having circulation in the said District, inviting all persons having claims on the said Municipal Council of Berthier, to submit their claims: The said Warden of the said District received in consequence detailed statements of the amount and nature of the debts and obligations of the said Municipal Council of Berthier, as also the sums due to him by the Treasurer of the said District, of all which he makes report to the Secretary of the Province, as follows:

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) B. JOLIETTE,
Warden Dist. of Berthier.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

Number	Description	£	s.	d.
1	The Honorable Barthélemi Joliette claims the monies by him disbursed in the purchase of furniture, rent and repairs of the Municipal House, &c., under the authority of the Resolutions of the Council of Berthier, dated 7th and 11th December, 1841 ...	252	6	0½
do 2	Olivier Drolet, Esquire, claims for salary as Returning Officer and Clerk of the said Municipal Council of Berthier ...	226	16	2
do 3	Charles A. Forneret, Esquire, claims for salary as Treasurer of the said Municipal Council of Berthier ...	175	0	0
do 4	James Dignan, Esquire, claims salary as Inspector of Public Works of the Municipal District of Berthier ...	17	11	9
do 5	Charles Emond claims for salary as Assessor of Berthier ...	11	5	0
do 6	A. D. Bondy, Esquire, claims for salary as Returning Officer for the Parish of L'Isle du Pads, and Clerk of the Parish of Berthier ...	72	10	0
do 7	J. Bte. Chalut, Esquire, claims for presiding at three elections at St. Barthelemi ...	7	10	0
do 8	Leopold Desrosiers claims for presiding at four do at St. Joseph de Lanoraye ...	10	0	0
do 9	Is. Ant. Derome, Esquire, claims for presiding at one do at St. Paul ...	2	10	0
do 10	Is. J. Déziel, Esquire, claims for presiding at five do at Ste. Melanie de Daillebout ...	12	10	0
do 11	Jules Bourgeois, Esquire, claims for presiding at five do at St. Ambroise de Kildare ...	50	0	0
do 12	Christopher Purcel, claims for presiding at four do at St. Alphonse de Kildare ...	7	10	0
do 13	C. H. Panneton, claims for presiding at two do at St. Antoine de Lavaltrie ...	16	0	0
do 14	J. O. Leblanc, Esquire, claims for presiding at three do at St. Thomas, and for salary as Municipal Clerk of the Parish of St. Paul ...	52	10	0
do 15	Henry Hall, Esquire, claims for presiding at three do at St. Paul ...	8	10	0
do 16	Henry B. Lephrohon, Esquire, claims for presiding at three do at St. Chas. Borromée ...	7	10	0
do 17	Ludger Duvernay claims for notice in the <i>Minerve</i> for the Council ...	1	10	0
do 18	The Editor of the <i>Montreal Gazette</i> for notice for do ...	1	10	0
Total		£932	19	3¼

Certified correct, 14th February, 1846.

(Signed,) BY. JOLIETTE,
Warden Dist. of Berthier.

Charles A. Forneret, Esquire, Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, Dr.

1845.	Description	£	s.	d.
	Balance of account by him rendered, up to this day, for sundry Fines which he has received for the said Council ...	18	8	2

Certified correct,
(Signed,) BY. JOLIETTE,
Warden District of Berthier.

VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY,
14th February, 1846.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

Province of Canada, }
District of Berthier. }

Extracts from the Minutes of the Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, held in the Parish of Ste. Elizabeth, in the said District, conformably to an Ordinance of the 4th year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal Government of this Province, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein."

Saturday, 11th December, 1841.

The Members present were
The Hon. Barthelemi Joliette, Warden and President.

Messrs. Partenais,	Messrs. Etú,
Guybord,	Masse,
Cornellier,	O. Généreux,
Coutú,	Marion,
Valigny,	Morrison,
Chenevert,	Laporte,
J. Généreux,	Daly.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Marion,

Resolved, That the Warden of the District, with the assistance of the Clerk, be authorized to rent a suitable building in the Parish of Ste. Elizabeth for holding the Sessions of the Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, and to cause the necessary works to be made to the said building to render it commodious for the said Municipal Council, and safe for depositing therein the Minutes and other Documents of

the said Municipal Council for public use, conformable to the Ordinance of the 4th Vict. cap. 4.

Resolved, That the Warden of the District, with the assistance of the Clerk, be authorized to purchase the furniture and articles necessary for holding the Sessions of the Municipal Council of the District of Berthier.

Resolved, That the said Warden shall name a fitting person to be Messenger of the said Municipal Council, and who shall take care of the said Municipal Building, and of all it may contain, and this annually; which Messenger shall be obliged to execute the orders which shall be given him by the Members of the said Municipality of the District of Berthier.

Resolved, That the Council engages to make good at its next Session all necessary expenses for putting in execution the three preceding resolutions, as also to provide for the payment of certain small expenses incurred by the holding of the first and second Sessions of the Council, the amount of which has been approved by the said Council.

Ordered, the 17th December, 1841, that the Warden shall cause to be made the Common Seal of the Council, and shall direct the engraving of the same, the Council engaging to make it good to the rightful party.

Certified correct,

(Signed,) BY. JOLIETTE,
Warden Dist. of Berthier.

Dr. Thé Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, to the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden of the said District: that is to say, under the authority of the Resolutions hereunto annexed, bearing date the 7th and 11th December, 1841.

EXPENSES FOR FURNITURE AND SALARIES.

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
September 1, 1841	... Paid to P. C. Leodel for a large blank Book for inscribing the Minutes of the said Council	1	2	0	0
December 10, do	... Paid to J. B. Brissette, storekeeper, for divers articles furnished at the 1st and 2nd session of the said Council	2	1	11	4½
do 22, do	... Paid to Oliver Drolet, Esquire, for Salaries of the Messengers and Servants of the said Council	3	1	10	6
February 1842	... Paid to several persons for furniture and other things necessary for the said Council	4	10	0	8
March 1, do	... Paid for salary of another Messenger for the said Council	5	0	10	0
do 3, do	... Paid to Messrs. Jonet & Ferland, merchants, for divers furniture for the said Council	6	1	5	11½
do 22, do	... Paid to J. Bourne, engraver, of Montreal, for making a seal for the said Council	7	3	10	0
July 23, do	... Paid the Servants of the said Council	8	0	11	0
March 1, 1846	... For Interest up to this day of the said sums disbursed by the said B. Joliette	...	5	0	8
			£26	0	2

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

EXPENSE OF REPAIRING THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

		Vouchers.	£	s.	d.
January	31, 1842 ...	Paid to the Widow Beauregard for planks for repairing the said House ...	9	7	10 0
February	28, do ...	Paid to G. Gadourie, blacksmith, for ironwork for repairing the said House	10	0	13 1½
March	3, do ...	Paid to M. H. Beaulieu, merchant, for wood, nails, shingles, &c. for ditto ...	11	19	8 3
do	7, do ...	Paid to P. S. Brissette, merchant, for divers materials for ditto ...	12	15	11 2
do	14, do ...	Paid to P. C. Leodel, for shingles and planks furnished for ditto ...	13	3	7 5½
July	1, do ...	Paid to Alexis Desmarois and Medard Beaudoin, joiners, for repairs to the said House ...	14	50	0 0
March	1, 1846 ...	For Interest up to this day of the said sums expended by the said B. Joliette ...	...	23	1 0
			£	119	11 0

EXPENSE FOR RENTING THE SAID COUNCIL HOUSE.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	1, 1842 ...	Paid to Ol. Drolet, Esq., for three year's Rent of the said Council House at £50 ...	15		
December	31, do ...	Deduction made of £56 5s. reimbursed by Mr. N. Rossiter and Douaire Bondy, Clerks of the District Court of Berthier ... Balance ...	...	93	15 0
March	1, 1846 ...	Interest up to this day of the balance of the said Rent, disbursed by the said B. Joliette ...	...	13	0 7½
			£	106	15 7½
General Total ...			£	252	0 9½

Certified correct,

(Signed,) BY. JOLIETTE,
Warden Dist. of Berthier.

Dr. Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, to Peter Charles Leodel, Esquire.

1841, September 1.—For a large Blank Book for keeping the Minutes of the said Council, £2 0 0

Received payment from the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier.

Village of Industry, 1st September, 1841.

(Signed,) PETER CHARLES LEODEL.

Dr. Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, to Prospère J. Brissette, Merchant.

			£	s.	d.
December	7, 1841 ...	5 yards of green flannel, at 3s. ...		0	15 0
do	do do ...	25 pens ...		0	1 0
do	do do ...	1 quire of paper ...		0	0 10
do	9 do ...	2 lbs. of candles, at 1s. ...		0	2 0
do	do do ...	2 pairs snuffers, at 7½d. ...		0	1 3
do	do do ...	4 brass candlesticks, at 1s. ...		0	4 0
do	10 do ...	1 water jug ...		0	1 2
do	do do ...	1 doz. tumblers ...		0	6 0
do	do do ...	25 common nails ...		0	0 1½
Total ...			£1	11	4½

Received payment of the present account from the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier.

(Signed,) PROS. J. BRISSETTE.

Ste. Elizabeth, 24th September, 1842.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

Dr. The Corporation of the District of Berthier, to Antoine Plante, Joiner.
June, 1841.—1½ Day's Work, at 5s., £0 7s. 6d.

Dr. The Corporation of the District of Berthier, to Pierre Rondeau.

			£	s.	d.
June	1841	... 2 days' work by daughter, at 2s.	0	4	0
December	2, do	... 2 do by do washing and bleaching, at 2s.	0	4	0
		... 4 days by himself, employed keeping and warming the House	0	10	0
			£0	18	0

Dr. The Corporation of the District of Berthier.

			£	s.	d.
To Antoine Plante, per Account No. 2	...	...	0	7	6
To Pierre Rondeau, do No. 3	...	...	0	18	0
To Pierre Gervais, for carrying letters to the Councillors	...	...	0	5	0
			£1	10	6

Received payment from the Warden of the District of Berthier.

(Signed,) O. LESOLT.

St. Paul, 22d-December, 1841.

Mr. Morison moves, seconded by Mr. Ol. G n reux, that the present Account be approved.

RECAPITULATION of the Accounts submitted to the Corporation, 11th day of December, 1841.

			£	s.	d.
<i>Dr.</i> the Corporation to Mr. Prosp�re Brissette, as appears by Account No. 1	...	...	1	11	4½
" the Corporation to Antoine Plante, as appears by Account No. 2	...	...	0	7	6
" the Corporation to Pierre Rondeau, as appears by Account No. 3	...	...	0	18	0
			2	16	10½
Omitted: for transport of letters to the Councillors by P. Gervais, paid by the Warden	...	...	0	5	0
Total			£3,	1	10½

Approved 11th December, 1841.

(Signed,)

BY. JOLIETTE,

Warden District of Berthier.

Dr. The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier to Barthelemy Joliette.

			£	s.	d.
February	1842	... 6 dozen chairs purchased of Ls. Latour, at 15s. per dozen	4	10	0
do	do	... Paid for transport of the said chairs	0	6	8
do	do	... Paid to Louis Peltier, Antoine Desroches and Ovide Peltier, for making 14 small tables	2	18	4
do	do	... To the same for a large table with drawers	1	11	8
do	do	... For transport of the said tables	0	10	0
do	do	... Paid to Louis Cot� for fixing stove-pipes	0	4	0
Total			£10,	0	8

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

Dr. The Corporation of the District of Berthier, to Narcisse Boucher dit Desroches.
4 Days work employed in keeping the Municipal House of the said District, at 2s. 6d. per diem, £0 10 0
Ste. Elizabeth, 1st March, 1842.

Received payment from the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden, District of Berthier.
(Signed,) NARCISSE BOUCHER DIT DESROCHES.

St. Paul, 8th April, 1842.

Dr. The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, to A. U. Jonet and S. Ferland, Merchants.

												£	s.	d.
February	24, 1842	...	150 chest nails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
do	do	...	1 do shingle nails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
do	25, do	...	3 lb. of putty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3
do	do do	...	35 sheets stove pipe, at 8d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
do	do do	...	1 lb. of iron wire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
March	3, do	...	100 plank nails...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	7½
		Total										£1	5	11½

Received payment of the present account from the Hon. B. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier.
(Signed,) JONET & FERLAND.

Village of Industry, 3d March, 1842.

Montreal, March 22d, 1842.

Honorable Joliette, To A. Bourne.
Engraving Brass Stamp £3 10 0

1842, April 1st.—Paid by Mr. Philippe Leprohon, Bookseller, and sent by Post.

STE. ELIZABETH, 22nd July, 1842.

SIR,

The bearer of this letter will wait upon you tomorrow to claim the payment due to the Misses Rondeau, who assisted in cleaning the Municipal house before the first Session. You will see among the accounts furnished, that which concerns them. They have both worked two days at 2s. per

diem, (I believe,) the account will prove it better than my memory.

I am, Sir,
With the highest consideration,
Your Servant,
O. DROLET.

To the Honorable
The Warden of the Council.

Dr. The Corporation of the District of Berthier, To Widow Maxime Breau, and to the Misses Routhier.
February 26th and 28th, 1842.—For 6 days work, at 1s. 10d. per day £0 11 0

Dr. The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, to the Widow Beaugard, of Lac Ouareau.
1842, 3d January.—For 300 Planks, delivered for the Municipal House of the said District to Horatio N. Clarke and Maurice H. Beaulieu, of Ste. Elizabeth, at 50s. per hundred, £7 10 0

Received payment from the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden of the said District.
(Signed,) WIDOW ✕ BEAUREGARD.

M. H. PANNETON, } Witnesses.
CHAS. GOUGE, }

Village of Industry, 26th August, 1842.

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

Dr. to Gonzague Gadourie, Blacksmith, at Ste. Elizabeth.

		£	s.	d.
February 10, 1842	... 50 metal pins ...	0	7	6
do do do	... 3 pairs sash hinges, at 1s. 8d. ...	0	5	0
do 28, do	... 18 screw rings ...	0	0	7½
Total ...		£0	13	1½

Received payment of the present account from the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier.

(Signed,) GONZAGUE GADOURIE,

M. H. PANNETON, }
 PETER CHS. LEODEL, } Witnesses.

VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY, 29th July, 1843.

The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

Dr. to Maurice H. Beaulieu, Merchant.

		£	s.	d.
January 18, 1842	... Paid to Frs. Beaudry for 3 <i>barriques</i> of lime, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0
do do do	... " to Jos. Chasser, for bringing them to the house... ..	0	1	8
do do do	... " to Etienne Ducharme for 25 planks	0	10	0
do do do	... 18 six-inch planks	0	10	0
do do do	... 1 thousand plank nails	0	6	8
do do do	... 1½ do. cariole nails	0	2	1
do 20, do	... 4 dozen brass hooks, at 1s. 3d.	3	0	0
do do do	... 16 door locks with different keys, at 2s. 6d.	2	0	0
do 25, do	... 4 bundles of strong shingles	1	0	0
do 26, do	... Paid to J. B. Pelland, 17 planks	0	8	6
do 28, do	... 20 lbs. shingle nails, at 3½d.	0	5	10
February 1, do	... 40 planks from Messrs. Joliette & Leodel	1	0	0
do do do	... 120 do of P. C. Leodel, Esq. £2 10 0	3	0	0
do do do	... Paid to Cuthbert Denis and Pierre Charleau for four loads of do	0	10	0
do do do	... Paid to the Widow Rondeau for two trips to the village of Industry, to bring 30 three-inch planks	0	5	0
do do do	... Paid to Cyril Gervais and Narcisse Joly for each a load to Mdma. Beaugard's mill	0	10	0
do do do	... Paid for 4 carriages for going to seek the rest of the timber at Mdma. Beaugard's mill	1	0	0
do 8, do	... 1 thousand plank nails 6s. 8d., and for 4 lbs. shingle nails... ..	0	7	10
do 11, do	... 1 do do do	0	6	8
do do do	... 6 lbs. cariole nails at 3s. 9d., and a half gallon of linseed oil at 2s. 9d.	1	3	3
do do do	... 6 lbs. putty at 4d., five quarts of linseed oil at 1s. 4d.... ..	0	8	10½
do 14, do	... 25 planks from Peter Durand... ..	0	12	6
do do do	... Paid for delivering them at the house	0	1	8
do 16, do	... 500 plank nails	0	3	4
do 17, do	... 2 gallons linseed oil at Mr. Girardin's	0	10	0
do 18, do	... 1 thousand plank nails	0	6	8
Total ...		18	14	8½
February 18, 1842	... 2 lbs. yellow paint, at 1s.	0	2	0
do 21, do	... 1 pair large hinges; one pair small with screws	0	2	8
do 23, do	... 1 do do	0	3	8
do 28, do	... Paid to Mr. Girardin for two stove brushes	0	1	8
do do do	... 2 packets black lead and 1 lb. soap	0	1	1
March 3, do	... 1 doz. large screws, two small bolts included	0	1	3½
do 2, do	... 2 pairs large hinges, with the screws	0	2	0
Total ...		£19	8	8

Received payment of the present account from the Honorable By. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier, in full.

(Signed,) MAURICE H. BEAULIEU

STE. ELIZABETH,
 24th September, 1842.

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

Dr. to Prospère J. Brissette, Merchant at Ste. Elizabeth.

							£	s.	d.
January	19, 1842	...	Paid to Cuthbert Denis for 12 barrels of sand, at 10d.	...	...	0	10	0
do	21, do	...	Paid to the same for three <i>barrigues</i> of sand, at 10d.	...	...	0	2	6
do	do	...	Paid to Norbert Lavallé for two do of lime, at 5s.	...	...	0	10	0
do	25, do	...	25 pine planks from Ls. Forget, at 50s.	...	...	0	12	6
do	26, do	...	300 plank nails, at 1s. 6d.	...	...	0	4	6
do	28, do	...	2 thousand (14 lb.) wrought plank nails, at 6s. 8d	...	...	0	13	4
do	do	...	1 thousand (6 lb.) cariole nails	...	...	0	4	0
do	do	...	50 deals from Mr. Lefebvre, at 30s.	...	...	1	5	0
February	3, do	...	5 lbs. 10 oz. putty, at 4d.	...	...	0	1	10
do	5, do	...	Paid to Cuthbert Denis, Pierre Tellier, and Elzéar Grandchamps, to bring three loads of planks from Mrs. Widow Beauregard's	...	...	0	15	0
do	10, do	...	4 pairs large hinges and screws, at 1s. 2d.	...	...	0	4	8
do	do	...	1 pair small do do	...	...	0	0	9
do	do	...	48 squares of glass, 7½ by 8½, at 2d.	...	...	0	8	0
do	11, do	...	1 sheet sand paper	...	...	0	0	1½
do	14, do	...	1 keg fine red paint, at 11s.	...	...	0	11	0
do	do	...	2 canisters containing 6 lbs. blue paint, at 1s. 8d.	...	...	0	10	0
do	do	...	1 lb. black paint	...	...	0	0	6
do	do	...	4 lbs. yellow paint in powder, at 3s. 9d.	...	...	0	15	0
do	do	...	14 lbs. white paint, at 6d.	...	...	0	7	0
do	do	...	1 gallon turpentine, at 5s.	...	...	0	5	0
do	do	...	½ gallon linseed oil, at 5s.	...	...	0	2	6
do	15, do	...	1 keg white paint	...	...	0	12	0
do	18, do	...	1 canister containing 3 lbs. blue paint at 1s. 8d.	...	...	0	5	0
do	do	...	1 lb. yellow paint in powder	...	...	0	3	9
do	19, do	...	2 lbs. black paint, at 6d.	...	...	0	1	0
do	21, do	...	Paid for two loads of cedar for making laths	...	...	0	7	6
do	23, do	...	2 lbs. black paint, at 6d.	...	...	0	1	6
do	25, do	...	8 door handles, at 1s. 3d.	...	...	0	10	0
do	26, do	...	4 cupboard locks, at 9d.	...	...	0	3	0
do	do	...	3 bolts, at 9d.	...	...	0	2	3
do	do	...	1½ yard of country cloth, at 1s. 6d.	...	...	0	2	3
do	do	...	1 large screw of ¾ inch	...	...	0	2	0
do	do	...	Paid Québoche for 28 pine planks, at \$18	...	...	1	5	2½
do	do	...	Paid Michel Dechène for one cord of maple	...	...	0	5	0
do	do	...	2 cords of spruce, at 4s.	...	...	0	8	0
do	do	...	Alexis Leprosier, for 100 planks	...	...	2	10	0
November	1, do	...	1 Water jug	...	...	0	1	2
do	do	...	6 stone inkstands, at 7½d.	...	...	0	3	9
do	do	...	1 bundle of pens	...	...	0	1	0
do	do	...	1 large earthen pan	...	...	0	0	5
do	7, do	...	Paid Widow Forget for 2 day's work in cleaning the house, at 1s. 10d.	...	...	0	3	8
Total						£15	11	2	

Received payment of the present account from the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier,

(Signed,) PROS. J. BRISSETTE.

STE. ELIZABETH, 14th September, 1842.

The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

Dr. to Peter Charles Leodel.

							£	s.	d.
March	4, 1842	...	15 planks and 12 boards delivered by H. Clark	...	...	0	17	3
do	do	...	3 planks delivered to O. Duprès	...	...	0	1	10½
do	do	...	6 loads of pine delivered to Ovide Peltier	...	...	0	5	0
do	do	...	50 planks delivered by J. Bte. Mandeville	...	...	1	5	0
do	do	...	For transport of the said wood	...	...	0	3	4
do	do	...	30 three-inch planks delivered to Mr. H. Beaulieu	...	...	0	15	0
Total						£3	7	5½	

Received payment of the present account from the Honorable B. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier.

(Signed,) PETER CHS. LEODEL.

VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY, 14th March, 1842.

Specification of Works to be done to the house of Olivier Drolet, Esquire, in the Parish of Ste. Elizabeth de Dautray, the said house having been leased for the Sessions of the Municipality of the District of Berthier, according to a lease of the 27th December, 1841.

1st. To take away the Studding which separates the drawing-room from the large hall, and put in the same place a solid bar with posts $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and a let-in at the two extremities, the bar to open and shut solidly, and to repair the walls and ceilings in the place occupied by the said partition-studding.

2nd. To take away the two studded partitions forming the small dining-room, and the studdings or partitions forming two small servants rooms, and to remove the attic and cellar staircases, to restore the flooring throughout where openings have been made for the said staircases, to repair the kitchen flooring, and also the walls, partitions, cornices, chair-rails and plinths, wherever it may be necessary.

3rd. To prepare studding and all necessary fittings in place of that removed in the large bed-room, so as to divide the said room to form the Treasurer's Office and the Office of the Inspector of Public Works.

4th. To make and continue on the same line the studding of the large hall so as to join the staircase which will be made by the side of the Chimney on the North East gable of the said house, and to make another studding to separate the Clerk's Office from the smoking room, to provide all the new studded partitions with cornices, chair-rails, plinths, and plastering, to line and square the doors, and in fine to finish the whole in a complete and perfect manner.

5th. To repair and restore the attic staircase by the side of the N. E. chimney, to communicate both with the cellar and the attics, to make the partitions and necessary wood work, and to complete the whole in a solid and suitable manner.

6th. To make 3 dormer windows, with planks and shingles in the roof behind, with sashes of twelve squares, lined, framed, glazed, and complete in all respects.

7th. To make a good wrought ploughed and tongued flooring throughout the attics, nailed under the tie beams, and to line all the dormer windows of the said attics, and all that it may be necessary to line in the above mentioned attics.

8th. To make about 200 feet of partition wrought, ploughed and tongued, and with double facings, to be placed so as to form a corridor of five feet wide in the middle, by the length of the house, and five rooms of equal width at the back; forming in all eight rooms in the attics, with each a door in the said corridor, and the stairs from the lower part of the said house shall be made so as to get to the said corridor.

9th. To lath, plaster and line all that shall be necessary to complete the said rooms and corridor above mentioned, and open a stove-pipe hole in each of the chimneys in the said attics, to plaster the said chimneys and fix therein stove-pipe sheets in the said chimney holes to receive the stove-pipes, and to fix three suitable stoppers in the said chimney holes.

10th. To make the necessary doors after having employed those which may be got from the studdings and partitions which are to be removed, as hereinbefore mentioned; to make all necessary linings and repairs in the said building, wood-work as well as plastering, to paint all fittings and places where studdings or partitions may have been taken away, so that the whole may be of the same color and uniform in each room of the said house.

11th. To fix all necessary iron work and four dozen hat and cloak pins, to fix a good lock, (each with a different key,) for each door of the said house throughout.

12th. To make all other small repairs which it may be necessary to do to the opening of the said house, as well as in the interior of the same, so as to deliver over the whole in good order and complete, between this and the twentieth of February next, under penalty of all damages.

Before the undersigned Notaries for the late Province of Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal, personally came and appeared Alexis Desmarais and Médard Beaudouin, Master Joiners, living in the Village of Industry, Parish of St. Paul, who undertook and bound themselves to do and complete, by the decision of *Experts*, and persons cognizant of the same, at the Council of the District of Berthier, the Honorable Barthelemy Joliette, Warden of the District, being present and accepting for and in the name of the said Council, all the works in the Municipal house of the said District, as hereinabove specified, the said Contractors obliging themselves conjointly and together to perform and complete all the said works, and to deliver them for the decision of *Experts*, between this and the twentieth of February next, under pain of all damages. This agreement thus made, the said Council of the District of Berthier undertaking to furnish the said Contractors with all materials necessary and proper to perform and complete the said works, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds currency, which the said Warden undertakes and promises, for and in the name of the said Council, to pay to the said Contractors on the first of July next.

Thus done in the Office, at the said Village of Industry, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one, on the thirty first of December in the afternoon, and has signed the said Warden, the said Contractors having declared that they are unable so to do, and have made their marks after hearing the same read.

(Signed,) ALEXIS ✕ DESMARAIS.
MEDARD ✕ BEAUDOUIN.
BY. JOLIETTE.
L.S. DESAUNIER, N.P.
J. O. LEBLANC, N.P.

As appears by the Minutes of these presents remaining with the undersigned Notary.

(Signed,) J. O. LEBLANC.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

And on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, appeared Alexis Desmarais and Médard Beaudouin, Contractors named in the agreement on the other part; who acknowledged and confessed to have had and received from the Honorable Bmy. Joliette, Warden of the District of Berthier, present and accepting the sum of fifty pounds currency, as the price of the said agreement, as general and final quittance; and acknowledge to have received from the said Bmy. Joliette all the materials which have been necessary for the works of the Municipal House mentioned in the said agreement. Thus done on the day and year above written, and the said Contractors having declared

their inability to sign, have made their marks after hearing the same read.

ALEXIS ✕ DESMARAIS.
MEDARD ✕ BEAUDOUIN.
BY. JOLIETTE, W. D. B.
LS. DESAUNIER.
J. O. LEBLANC, N.P.

As appears on the Minutes of these presents, remaining with the undersigned Notary.

(Signed,) J. O. LEBLANC.

Account of Rent paid to O. Drolet, Esquire, for the Municipal House of Ste. Elizabeth, for the District of Berthier.

Date.	Rent.	Interest of the Rent paid by B. Joliette.	Rent paid by B. Joliette, Warden, B.	Rent paid by the Clerks of the Court.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 1, 1842 ...	Paid one quarter's rent	1 9 4½	6 5 0	6 5 0
July 1, do ...	Paid do do	1 7 6	6 5 0	6 5 0
October 1, do ...	Paid do do	1 5 7½	6 5 0	6 5 0
December 31, do ...	Paid do do	1 3 9	6 5 0	6 5 0
April 1, 1843 ...	Paid do do	1 1 10½	6 5 0	6 5 0
July 1, do ...	Paid do do	1 0 0	6 5 0	6 5 0
October 1, do ...	Paid do do	0 18 1½	6 5 0	6 5 0
December 31, do ...	Paid do do	0 16 3	6 5 0	6 5 0
April 1, 1844 ...	Paid do do	0 14 4½	6 5 0	6 5 0
July 1, do ...	Paid do do	1 5 0	12 10 0	
October 1, do ...	Paid do do	1 1 3	12 10 0	
December 31, do ...	Paid do do	0 17 6	12 10 0	
	Total	£13 0 7½	£93 15 0	£56 5 0

RECAPITULATION.

Paid by the Clerks of the Court of the District of Berthier	£ s. d.
Paid by B. Joliette, Warden	56 5 0
	93 15 0
Total Rent	150 0 0
Interest due to B. Joliette	13 0 7½
Grand Total	£163 0 7½

Certified correct,

BY. JOLIETTE,
Warden, District of Berthier.

6th April.

6th April.

Montreal, 7th January, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, received yesterday.

In spite of all my efforts since morning to see Mr. Rossiter, District Clerk of the District of Berthier, I have not been able to succeed; and as it is necessary that I should confer with him on the subject of the offer which you make of apartments in the house which you have taken at Ste. Elizabeth for the holding of the Municipal sittings, I cannot give you an immediate answer. As to the rest, as it is the Clerk who has the care and responsibility in the affair in question, I will see that he writes to you, after he has consulted me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) CHARLES MONDELET.

The Hon. BY. JOLIETTE,
Warden Dist. Berthier,
Village of Industry.

Montreal, 7th January, 1842.

DEAR SIR,

I received some days ago a letter from Mr. Leodel, offering on your part such apartments in the house leased by you at Ste. Elizabeth to hold the Municipal sittings therein, as may be required for the use of the Court House; and in reply I have to observe, that I shall require three rooms at least, one for the Court Room, one for the Judges' *délibéré*, and one for my own office, but as to the selection of the rooms and the terms, I beg leave to defer the same till a few days, when I intend to go down and see them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) P. N. ROSSITER.

To the Honorable
BARTHELEMY JOLIETTE.

Know ye that on the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one, Barthelemy Joliette, Esquire, Warden of the District of Berthier, on the one part, and Olivier Drolet, Esquire, of the Parish of Ste. Elizabeth de Dautray, on the other part, have entered into an agreement as follows, that is to say: 1st. The said Olivier Drolet promises to give a lease for three entire and consecutive years, commencing the first of January next, of a large wooden house in which he is at present residing, situate in the said District, with the

ground necessary for a free communication with the said house, which is destined for the sittings of the Municipal Council of the said District of Berthier; the said Olivier Drolet obliging himself to deliver over the said house in good condition, and to keep it tight and covered, and subject to the greater reparations required by law; the Warden being charged with the minor reparations, during the present lease.

2nd. And in consideration of the enjoyment of the said house, the Municipal Council of the District of Berthier shall pay to the said Olivier Drolet, Esquire, the sum of fifty pounds currency annually, during the present lease, payable quarterly, to commence as soon as the said Council has provided and realized the necessary funds for covering the expenses of the said Municipal Council of Berthier.

3rd. And the Warden of the District of Berthier shall have the right of making all changes which he may think necessary to make to the said house, without being held accountable for damages; but all improvements which may be made shall belong to the said Olivier Drolet, Esquire, at the expiration of these presents, excepting whatever can be taken away without injury.

Done and signed in duplicate, at Ste. Elizabeth; the day and year above written.

(Signed,) O. DROLET.
BY. JOLIETTE,
Warden Dist. Berthier.

INDUSTRY, 4th January, 1845.

Received from the Hon. B. Joliette, Warden of the Municipal District of Berthier, the sum of ninety three pounds fifteen shillings currency, and, in addition, from P. N. Rossiter and Anselme Douaire Bondy, Esquire, Clerk of the District Court of the Inferior District of Berthier, that of fifty-six pounds five shillings same currency, the whole for three years rent of the Municipal house of the said District, conformably to the lease bearing date the 27th December, 1841. Quittance whereof, general and final, and transferring to the said Warden all my rights, to the end that he may be reimbursed the rent above mentioned by the rightful parties.

(Signed,) O. DROLET.

RECAPITULATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Received from the Honorable Joliette	93	15	0
From the Clerks of the Court	56	5	0
Total rent	£150	0	0

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

The Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, in account current with the said District.

		Dr.	£ s. d.
January	27, 1842	To amount transmitted by P. C. Léodel, Esq., J.P., being one-half of the Fine incurred by P. Loiseau for refusing to accept the charge of Warden for the Township of Kildare, under the 4th Victoria, chap. 3	1 0 0
February	9, do	To amount received from F. R. Tranchemontagne, being half of the Fine to which he was subjected for refusing to accept the charge of Collector for the parish of Berthier, under the 4th Vict. chap. 3	1 0 0
do	12, do	To amount received from Narcisse Gauthier, being one-half of the Fine to which he was duly sentenced for refusing to accept the charge of Sub-Inspector for the village of Berthier, under the 4th Vict. chap. 3	1 0 0
March	8, do	To amount transmitted by M. Berezy, Esq., J.P., being Fines on conviction under the road bill, of the following persons, namely, Geo. E. Bull, 5s.; Alexis Chaussé, 5s.; Alex. Stevens, 5s.; and Abraham Coureiller, 5s.	1 0 0
do	10, do	Amount received from Jos. Laforet, Fine for neglect of duty as Sub-Inspector of Roads, convicted 11th February, 1844	1 0 0
June	25, do	Amount received from Et. Charbonneau, Fine under conviction of assault and battery before E. A. Clarke, Esq., J.P., of date the 10th inst.	0 10 0
do	30, do	Amount received from Frs. Lavoie, Fine on conviction of assault and battery before E. A. Clarke, Esq., J.P., of date this day	3 11 6
July	2, do	Amount received from Frs. Marc Bourdon, penalty on conviction of assault and battery before E. A. Clarke, Esq., J.P., of date the 20th May last	2 0 0
do	19, do	Amount transmitted by M. Berezy, Esq., J.P., Fines on conviction before him as follows, that is to say: The Queen vs. Ann Flinn, for assault, 19s. 6d; The Queen vs. Gilbert Connor, for assault, 20s.; Bolineau Antoine Forget, Sub-Inspector of Roads, 10s.	2 9 6
August	9, do	Amount received from Antoine Clément, Fine on conviction of assault and battery before E. A. Clarke, Esq., J.P., dated 6th August inst.	1 0 0
September	17, do	Amount received from Frs. Goudreau, penalty on conviction of assault and battery before O. Drolet, Esq., J.P., dated the 19th July last	1 5 0
October	21, do	Amount transmitted by M. Berezy, Esquire, J.P., being Fines under the road bill incurred by Augustin Roch and Christopher Purcell, each 5s.	0 10 0
December	10, do	Amount received from Daniel Dacey, Fine on conviction of assault and battery before E. A. Clarke, Esq., J.P., dated 22nd March last	2 0 0
February	28, 1843	Amount received from Ambroise Fauteux, being the half of the Fine to which he was subjected this day for refusing to accept the office of Inspector for the village of Berthier, under the 4th Victoria, chap. 3	1 0 0
March	10, do	Amount received from W. A. Osterout, being the half of the Fine to which he was duly subjected on the 28th ult., before Messrs. Armstrong and Mousseau, Magistrates, for refusing to accept the office of Sub-Inspector on conviction of assault and battery this day, before Chas. Forneret, Esq., J.P.	0 1 0
		Total	£20 7 0
		Cr.	
February	25, 1842	Amount paid to Mr. Graham for a book, as per account	2 2 6
September	10, do	Postage of letter received from Ol. Drolet, Esq., J.P., containing copy of the judgment against Frs. Goudreau, dated 19th July last	0 0 4½
do	17, do	Postage of letter from Oliver Drolet, J.P., with copy of the judgment against Frs. Meau, dated the 9th currency	0 0 4½
October	7, 1843	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer this day	18 3 9
			£20 7 0

E. E.

(Signed,)

CHS. FORNERET,

Treasurer Mun. Dist., Berthier.

BERTHIER, 7th October, 1843.

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April

6th April

The Warden and Councillors of the late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Berthier,
Dr. to Olivier Drolet, as late Returning Officer for the Parish of Ste. Elizabeth.

		£	s.	d.
August 28, 1841	... To presiding at an election of Councillors and Parish Officers, in obedience to a Warrant of the Honorable Joliette, dated on the 10th August, 1841, and to administering 32 oaths to Parish Officers	2	0	0
do do do	... To eight notices to the Electors of the several Concessions of the Parish of Ste. Elizabeth, in virtue of the 1st Section of the Ordinance, 4 Vic., cap. 3	0	10	0
do do do	... To 10 leagues travelling to carry notices, and posting the same	0	10	0
January 10, 1842	... To presiding at another election of Parish Officers, in obedience to the Warrant of the Warden, dated 24th December, 1841, and to administering 34 oaths	2	0	0
do do do	... To eight notices to the Electors of the several Concessions of the Parish aforesaid, at 1s. 3d. each	0	10	0
do do do	... To 10 leagues travelling to carry notices and posting the same, at 1s. 3d. each	0	10	0
do 9, 1843	... To presiding at another election of Parish Officers, in obedience to the Warrant of the Honorable Warden, dated on the 20th December, 1842, and to administering 32 oaths to Parish Officers	2	0	0
do do do	... To six notices to the Electors of the several Concessions of the Parish aforesaid, at 1s. 3d. each	0	7	6
do do do	... To eight leagues travelling to carry notices and posting the same, at 1s. ...	0	8	0
do 8, 1844	... To presiding at another election of Parish Officers, in obedience to a Warrant of the Honorable Warden, dated on the 23rd December, 1843, and to administering 31 oaths to Parish Officers	2	0	0
do do do	... To six notices to the Electors of the several Concessions of the Parish aforesaid, at 1s. 3d. each	0	7	6
do do do	... To eight leagues travelling to carry the same, and posting the same, 1s. each	0	8	0
do 13, 1845	... To presiding at an election of Parish Officers, in obedience to a Warrant of the Honorable Warden, dated on the 23rd December, 1844, and to administering 30 oaths	2	0	0
do do do	... To six notices to the Electors of the several Concessions of the Parish aforesaid, at 1s. 3d. each	0	7	6
do do do	... To eight leagues travelling to carry said notices and posting the same, at 1s. each	0	8	0

The Warden and Councillors of the late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Berthier, *Dr.* to Olivier Drolet, as temporary Clerk of the said Council, by Commission of the Honorable Warden of said District, dated the 4th September, 1841.

To five months and four days salary from 4th September, 1841, till 8th February, 1842, as temporary Clerk of said Council at £50 per annum	21	7	10
To 13 copies of the Proceedings of the Municipal Session held at Ste Elizabeth, on the 7th December, 1841, said copies sent to the Parish Clerks of the Municipal District of Berthier, according to a resolution of said Council at said session, each copy containing 4,900 words, at 6d. per 100 words	15	18	6
To 3 years 4 months and 23 days Salary, viz. from 8th February, 1842, till 1st July, 1845, as Clerk of said District Council, by commission of his late Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, dated on said 8th February, 1842, at £50 per annum	169	15	10
To half a ream of paper bought by order of the Council, at 25s. a ream, and forcibly paid by me with Court Costs to the amount of 25s.	1	17	6
To Fee on Commission of his late Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, appointing me Clerk of District Council of District of Berthier	3	10	6
	£	226	16 2

STE. ELIZABETH, 14th November, 1845.

(Signed) O. DROLET.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, under 4 Vic., cap. 3,

To Chas. A. Forneret, *Dr.*

To salary as Treasurer to the said Council, from date of Commission, 4th December, 1841, to 1st July, 1845, in absence of any fixed salary by the Council, say £50 per annum, equal to ... £175 0 0 Cy.

E. E.

CHS. FORNERET,
Late Treasurer M. D. Berthier.

BERTHIER, November, 1845.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

To James Dignan, District Surveyor, Dr.

For the following Services performed by their order, 1842.

	£	s.	d.
To Fees for survey, plan, and report of a line of Road demanded by Alexis Lépicier, Chas. Gravel and others, including expense of publication	2	13	6
To do for do and do of a bridge and line of road demanded by Alexis Lépicier, R. Robillard and others.	2	12	6
To do for do and do of a road demanded by Messrs. Girard, Beaulieu, Durand and others	2	0	0
To do for do and do of a road demanded by Jos. Levesque, Messire Brassard and others	2	3	0
To do for do and do of a road demanded by Louis Valigny and others	2	9	6
To do for do and do of a bridge and road demanded by Pierre Botinot	2	8	0
To do for do and do of a road demanded by Amable Marchand and others	3	5	3
	£17	11	9

(Signed,) JAMES DIGNAN,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

Berthier, 9th October, 1845.

The late Municipal Council of the Municipality of Berthier,

To CHARLES EMOND, Dr.

In his capacity of Assessor for the Parish of Berthier, for his division, being part of the census of the said Parish of Berthier, in 1842, named conjointly with Norbert Doucet and Francois Fréchette, both also Assessors and for the above mentioned Parish of Berthier, that is to say :

218 Country Houses, at 10d.....	£	9	1	8
104 Village do. 5d.....		2	3	4
	£11	5	0	

(Signed,) CHARLES EMOND.

Berthier, 5th November, 1845.

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Berthier,

To A. D. BONDY, Dr.

For presiding five different times at the election of Councillors and Municipal Officers of the Parish of the Isle du Pads, as Returning Officer, under the authority of five different Warrants from the Honorable By. Joliette, Warden of the said District, respectively dated the 10th August, 1841; the 24th December, 1841; the 21st December, 1842; the 24th December, 1843, and the 23rd December, 1844, at 50s. for each election, including travelling expenses and notices£12 10 0

For 4 years Salary as Municipal Clerk of the Parish of Berthier, from the month of August, 1841, to the month of July, 1845, at £15 per annum.....60 0 0

£72 10 0

A. D. BONDY.

Berthier, 10th November, 1845.

Sworn before me at Berthier, this 14th November, 1845.

(Signed,) W. H. OSTEROUT, J. P.

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Berthier, County of Berthier,

To J. B. CHALUT, Dr.

For presiding on three several occasions at the election of the Parish Officers and Councillors for the Parish of St. Barthelemy.

The first time under the authority of a Warrant addressed to me by the Honorable Bmy. Joliette, Warden of the said Municipal District, dated at St. Paul de Lavaltrie, 10th August, 1841.

The second time under the authority of a Warrant addressed to me by the same, dated at the same place, 24th December, 1841.

The third time under the authority of a Warrant, addressed to me by the same, dated at the same place, 21st December, 1842.

The whole at the rate of two pounds ten shillings currency for each election, including the notices I was obliged to give, making in all the sum of £7 10s.

(Signed,) J. B. CHALUT.

Berthier, 10th November, 1845.

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Berthier, County of Berthier,

To LEOPOLD DESROSIERS, Dr.

For presiding on four different occasions at the election of the Parish Officers and Councillors for the Parish of St. Joseph de Lanoriae.

The first time in virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the Honorable Bmy. Joliette, Warden of the said Municipal District, dated at St Paul de Lavaltrie, 10th August, 1841.

The second time in virtue of a Warrant, addressed to me by the same, dated at the same place, 24th December, 1841.

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BERTHIER.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

The third time in virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the same, dated 21st December, 1842.

And finally the fourth time, in virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the same, and dated from the same place, 23rd December, 1843.

The whole at the rate of two pounds ten shillings currency for each election, including the notices which I was obliged to give, forming in all the sum of—£10.

(Signed,) LEOPOLD DESROSIERS.

Berthier, 26th November, 1845.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal, }
County of Berthier. }

The late Municipal Council of the County of Berthier, in the District of Montreal,

Dr. to Louis Ant. Derome, Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Paul de Lavaltrie, in the County of Berthier, appointed to this Office by the Hon. Bmy. Joliette, Warden of the said County of Berthier, for presiding at a meeting of the above mentioned Parish, and giving notices and other necessary advertizements, in conformity to the Warrant of the said Warden, (dated the 23rd December, 1844) in virtue of which Warrant I presided at the said meeting of the inhabitants residing in the above mentioned Parish, for the purpose of executing the orders mentioned in the said Warrant, consequently I claim, for presiding at the said meeting, the sum of two pounds ten shillings currency—£2 10s.

(Signed,) L. A. DEROME.

St. Paul de Lavaltrie, this 15th day of November, 1845.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal, }
County of Berthier, }

The late Municipal Council of the County of Berthier, in the said District of Montreal,

Dr. To Louis Isaac Deziel, Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Melanie de Daillebout, in the said County of Berthier, named and appointed to this office by the Honorable Bmy. Joliette, Warden of the said County of Berthier, for presiding at the meetings of the above mentioned Parish, and giving notices and other necessary advertizements, conformably to the Warrants of the said Warden, as follows, that is to say :

- The first, dated 10th August, 1841.
- The second, dated 24th December, 1841.
- The third, " 20th December, 1842.
- The fourth, " 23rd December, 1843.
- The fifth, " 23rd December, 1844.

In virtue of which Warrants I presided at five meetings of the inhabitants residing in the above mentioned Parish, for the purpose of executing the orders mentioned in the above said Warrants.

In consequence I claim for each Meeting which I have presided at in my said capacity, the sum of two pounds ten shillings currency, forming in all twelve pounds ten shillings currency.—£12 10s.

(Signed,) J. DEZIEL.

Ste. Melanie de Daillebout, this thirtieth day of October, 1845.

Claim on the late Council of the Municipal District of Berthier, by Jules Bourgeois, ex-Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare and its augmentation, for services rendered in this capacity, during the years 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, for the sum of fifty pounds currency, which he believes himself entitled to claim for remuneration of his services, as above mentioned.—£50.

(Signed,) J. BOURGEOIS,
Ex-Returning Officer.

St. Ambroise de Kildare,
3rd. November, 1845.

The Municipal Council of Berthier,

To Christopher Purcell, *Dr.*

To his services as Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Alphonse de Kildare, for the year 1843	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
To do do do do do do for the year 1844	...	...	...	3	15	0
				3	15	0
				£7	10	0

ST. ALPHONSE, 30th October, 1845.

The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

Dr. to A. C. H. Panneton.

			£	s.	d.
August	23, 1841	For election of a Councillor, five School Commissioners, and other parish officers, travelling expenses, writing paper, &c., for St. Ant. de Lavaltrie	4	0	0
January	10, 1842	For do of five School Commissioners and other officers for the said parish	4	0	0
January	9, 1843	For do of one Councillor, five School Commissioners, and other officers for the said parish	4	0	0
January	8, 1844	For do of five School Commissioners and other officers for the said parish	4	0	0
		Total due	£16	0	0

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Berthier, County of Berthier,

To J. O. Le Blanc, Dr.

		£	s.	d.
For presiding on three different occasions at the election of the Councillors and Municipal Officers of the Parish of St. Thomas, as Returning Officer, in virtue of three different Warrants, dated the 1st December, 1842; 23rd December, 1843; and the third, 23rd December, 1844, at 50s. for each election, including travelling expenses and notices		7	10	0
For three years salary as Municipal Clerk of the Parish of St. Paul, from the month of August 1841 to the month of July 1844, at £15 per annum		45	0	0
		£52	10	0

ST. CHARLES BOROMMEE, 10th November, 1845.

(Signed,) J. O. LEBLANC.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

To H. Hall, Dr.

		£	s.	d.
For acting as Returning Officer on three occasions, at the Election of the Parish Officers of the Parish of St. Paul. The first time in virtue of a writ of election addressed to me by the Hon. By. Joliette, Warden of the said Municipal District, dated 24th December, 1841, at which election I presided at the village of Industry then in the said parish		2	10	0
2. In virtue of another Writ addressed to me by the same Warden, dated the 21st October, 1842, at which election I presided at the Village of St. Paul		3	0	0
4. In virtue of a third Writ addressed to me by the same Warden, dated the 23rd December, 1843, at which election I presided at the Village of St. Paul, in the same parish, including the announcements required by law, journeys, &c. &c.		3	0	0
		£8	10	0

VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY, this 11th November, 1845.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Berthier, County of Berthier.

To BERNARD HENRI LEPROHON, Dr.

For presiding on three different occasions at the election of Parish Officers and Councillors of the Parish of St. Paul de Lavaltrie, of St. Charles Borommée, in the Village of Industry. The first time in virtue of a Writ addressed to me by the Hon. B. Joliette, Warden of the said Municipal District, dated St. Paul, 11th August, 1841.

The second, in virtue of a Writ addressed to me by the same, dated at the same place, in Dec. 1843.

The third time in virtue of a Writ addressed to me by the same, dated at the same place, 23rd December, 1845, for the Parish of St. Charles Borommée. The whole at the rate of two pounds ten shillings, currency, for each election, including the notices which I was obliged to give, forming in all—£7 10s.

(Signed,) BERNARD H. LEPROHON.

Village of Industry, 3rd Jany. 1846.

MONTREAL, December 1845.

The Honorable B. Joliette,

September 18th, 1845,—For notices in the *Minerve*. The Municipal Council of Berthier, 10 lines 27 insertions ... £1 10 0

The Honorable B. Joliette,

Dr. To the Montreal Gazette.

September 1845.—For notices in the said *Gazette* for the Municipal Council of Berthier £1 10 0

6th April.

6th April.

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

Portneuf, 12th February, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the only Accounts which have been transmitted to me which are known to me to exist against the late Council of the Municipal District of Portneuf. They are:—

	£	s.	d.
Roger Lelièvre's account, as Clerk of the Municipal District	186	15	0
Louis Guillet, jur., account as Clerk of the Parish of Frs. X. de Batiscan	10	0	0
My own as Warden, for actual disbursements	5	6	8
Total	£202	1	8

On these Accounts I have only to remark, that Mr. Lelièvre was a very efficient officer of the Mu-

nicipality, and that I consider him justly entitled to indemnity for his service, if any funds are at the disposal of the Executive Government for this object. With regard to Mr. Guillet, you will observe that he was *Parish Clerk*, only elected by his Parish, and not an officer of the Municipal Council, and, out of nine Parishes comprised within the Municipal District, in each of which there was a Parish Clerk, he is the only one who has sent in a claim. I am not aware of any sums due by the inhabitants of any Parish or Township within the District, no Assessment having been laid by the Council.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) EDW. HALE,

Late Warden of Portneuf.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

CAP SANTE, 2nd November, 1845.

The Municipal District of Portneuf,

To Roger Lelièvre.

	£	s.	d.
For services rendered the said District as Clerk of the Council, from the 30th day of August, 1841, to the 30th June, 1845, being three years and ten months at £50 per year... ..	191	13	4
For the rent of an Office for the above-named time, at £6 per annum	23	0	0
Stationery, books, &c.	3	16	8
	218	10	0
Less amount received on account by a voluntary Contribution made by the Councillors on the filing Petitions demanding the opening of new Roads	31	15	0
Remaining due	£186	15	0

PORTNEUF, February, 1841.

The Council of the Municipal District of Portneuf,

To Edward Hale, late Warden, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
August 11, 1841 ... To paid an Express to convey instructions to the different Presidents of Parish Meetings in the upper part of the District	0	10	0
February 2, 1842 ... Paid Wm. Neilson's account for 100 printed hand-bills for notice of Parish Meetings, and postages of same	0	16	8
July 8, 1843 ... Paid for the making up of a general Return of the Census of the Municipal District	1	0	0
November 25, do ... Paid my subscription as indemnity of services of District Clerk	1	5	0
July 8, 1844 ... Paid my subscription for the use of a room at Deschambault for the accommodation of the Council	1	0	0
November 5, 1845 ... Amount of Wm. Neilson's account for advertizing in the Quebec Gazette for claims against the Municipal District, according to instructions	0	7	6
February 11, do ... Amount of J. B. Fréchette's account for same advertizement in Le Canadien	0	7	6
	£5	6	8

6th April.

The Municipal Council of Portneuf,

To Louis Guillet, the younger, Clerk of the Parish of St. Frs. Xavier de Batiscan, Dr.

6th April.

Writing and transmitting to Warden a Return of each meeting, at 5s.	£	s.	d.
Keeping Register of meetings of the said Parishes during the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844... ..	1	0	0
Assisting Assessors in taking the Census of the said parish in 1842, making return and necessary copies	4	0	0
	5	0	0
	£10	0	0

L.S. GUILLET, Jr.

BATISCAN, 27th November, 1845.

No. 4.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MISSISQUOL.

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

Durham, March 21st, 1846.

Sir,

I beg to apologize for the delay which has taken place in making the Returns required by you. In consequence of the Treasurer's living some distance from me and the press of business upon him as Crown Land Agent, I have not been able to get the papers until yesterday, notwithstanding having made much exertion.

I now send you a series of resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Council, and a petition predicated upon them, together with a statement of the Treasurer's Account. Soon after receiving your circular we gave notice in the Sherbrooke paper, and other notices posted up as suggested by you. The Members 1, 2 and 3 came in; there are other services of the same kind which have not been claimed—I have made no claim for services; however, if the Government should see fit to remunerate the Wardens, I would only wish to be upon an equality with others.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) WM. BAKER.

Hon. D. DALY, Secretary.

To His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the District of Missisquoi,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That Your Excellency's Petitioners and their predecessors have been unable to raise sufficient funds to defray the contingent expenses of this Council, in consequence of an imperfection in some of the enactments of the Municipal Ordinance.

And that there is the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, currency, justly due to Peter Cowan, Esquire, being the balance for his services as Clerk of the District. That by the enactments of the intended Municipal Bill this Council will be dissolved and Councils created in each Township and Parish.

That sundry Records of importance to several Parishes and Townships remain in the hands of the said Peter Cowan.

Your Excellency's Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to authorize payment to be made to the said Peter

Cowan, of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds currency, from the public funds of the Province, and also to authorize some enactment whereby the above mentioned Records may pass into the hands of the proper persons appointed in the several Townships and Parishes to which those documents belong.

And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

(Signed.) WM. BAKER, Warden.

Series of Resolutions adopted by the Municipal Council of the District of Missisquoi, at their March Session, 1845:

Resolved I. That whereas the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds currency is justly due to Peter Cowan, being the balance for his services as Clerk of this District since the second Session of this Council, according to a Resolution of the Council dated the tenth day of September, 1842, granting him sixty pounds per annum.

Resolved II. That inasmuch as the efforts of the Council have been rendered abortive in their endeavours to raise monies by assessment or otherwise, in consequence of the inefficiency of the enactments of the Municipal Ordinance which grants no power to the Council to compel certain Officers to do their duty, neither does it create a tribunal for the collection of any fines imposed on these Officers, nor inhabitants refusing to pay such assessments.

Resolved III. That this Council are made aware of the intention of the Legislature to repeal the Municipal Ordinance and substitute a new Municipal Law creating a Council in each Township and Parish, whereby they will be obliged to leave their just demands unliquidated.

Resolved IV. That it is the unanimous opinion of this Council that the Legislature in all justice ought to provide some means whereby the said sum may be paid.

Resolved V. That the said Peter Cowan, as Clerk of the District, is possessed of sundry Records of great value and importance to several Townships and Parishes in this District, and now must retain the same until some disposition of them be made by an Act of the Legislature.

Resolved VI. That the said Warden be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to each Branch of the Legislature, with as little delay as possible, and that he be authorized to sign the same for and in behalf of this Council.

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MISSISQUOI.--(Continued.)

The Corporation of the Municipal Council of the District of Missisquoi, in account with Samuel Wood, Treasurer.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
31 5 0	By amount paid to James Botham for services as Clerk of the Council	41 15 0	To amount received from persons upon whom Fines had been imposed for various offences, omissions, &c., from February, 1842, to date	December 3, 1844
	By amount paid to William Baker, Esq., Warden of the District, on account for moneys advanced and paid out by him for the use of the District		To amount received from the Collectors of the Townships of Bolton, Sutton, Potton, Stukely, Granby, and St. Armand East, collected under the By-law of the Council which imposed a tax on houses, shops, and mills	February 26, 1845
10 12 5	By amount paid Peter Cowan, District Clerk, on account of his salary	22 8 3	To amount received from sundry persons for Fines imposed upon them, and from the Collectors of Dunham, St. Armand West, and Granby, proceeds of the tax on houses, shops, and mills	April 17, do
16 8 6	By do do do do do do		To amount received from the Collector of Farnham, on account of houses, shops, and mills	September 20, do
4 2 9	By do do do do do do	34 8 7	To amount in the hands of the Treasurer brought down	
16 0 0	By Commission on amount of Collections, say £102 14s. 8d., at 10 per cent.	4 2 10		
9 10 0	By balance in the hands of the Treasurer carried down	£102 14 8		
10 5 5	By balance due to Peter Cowan for his services as Clerk of the District, as per resolution of the Council at their last session	4 10 7		
4 10 7	By amount of S. Wood's claim, No. 1			
	By amount of E. Hall's claim, No. 2			
	By amount of S. Wetherbe's claim, No. 3			
£102 14 8				
124 10 0				
3 0 0				
3 15 0				
4 2 6				

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MISSISQUOI.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 1.—The Corporation of the Municipal District of Missisquoi,

To Samuel Wood, Dr.

		£	s.	d.
December 1842	... To writing and posting up notices in the Township of Farnham, said District, by order of the Warden of said District, to call a meeting of the inhabitant Householdors to elect a Councillor for said District	0	15	0
January 1843	... One day presiding at the meeting and making Returns to the Council	0	15	0
December 1844	... To writing and posting up notices in the Township of Farnham, in said District, by order of the Warden, to call a meeting to elect a Councillor for said District	0	15	0
January 1845	... One day presiding at the meeting and making Returns to the Council	0	15	0
		£3	0	0

No. 2.—Municipal Council of Missisquoi,

Dr. To Elijah Hall of the Township of Granby.

January 1842.—To ten days taking the Census of the Township of Granby, at 7s. 6d per day, £3 15 0

(Signed,) ELIJAH HALL.

No. 3.—Municipal Council of Missisquoi,

Dr. To Samuel Wetherbe of the Township of Granby.

January 1842.—To eleven days taking the Census of the Township of Granby, at 7s. 6d. per day, £4 2 6

(Signed,) SAMUEL WETHERBE.

No. 5.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

(Letter from the late Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

a letter and an account from P. Boucher de La Bruère, Esquire, late Treasurer of the District, which I beg leave respectfully to submit for the consideration of the Executive.

ST. CESAIRE, 20th February, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the accounts of the late Council of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
(Signed,) W. U. CHAFFERS,
Late Warden Dist. St. Hyacinthe.

I regret the delay which has occurred, caused by my not being able to obtain the accounts of debts outstanding from two of the Parish collectors, and which I am not even now able to hand you. I enclose

Honorable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

Statement of Debts due by the late District Council of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe.

		Dr.	£	s.	d.
June 3, 1845	... Amount allowed to T. Doucet, as per resolution herewith, A	...	18	3	1
do do do	... To G. Renaud, as per do do A	...	4	13	6
do do do	... To Louis Perrault, as per do do A	...	3	5	0
November 3, do	... Due to the Aurore newspaper, as per account herewith, No. 1...	...	0	6	0
do do do	... Due to the Minerve newspaper, as per account herewith, No. 2	...	0	5	0
do 4, do	... Due to the Montreal Herald, as per account herewith, No. 3	...	0	6	0
do 5, do	... Due to the Montreal Gazette, as per account herewith, No. 4	...	0	5	6
	... To T. Doucet for making up accounts, incidental trouble, &c. since 1st July, 1845, as per account herewith, No 5.	...	12	10	0
			£39	14	1

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

Statement of Debts due by the late District Council.—(Continued.)

		Cr.	£ s. d.
June 30, 1845	...	Paid to G. Renaud on account of his claim by amount of articles by him bought at the sale of effects belonging to the Council, as per schedule annexed, B	0 14 1½
do do do	...	Paid to T. Doucet on account do by do as per do B... ..	7 4 6½
do do do	...	Paid to do on account of moneys by him received since his rendering of accounts to the Council, as per schedule annexed C	6 7 5
do do do	...	Paid to do on account of moneys by him received, being the balance on the sale of said effects, as per schedule B	1 17 6
do do do	...	Balance due by the Council	23 11 6
			£39 14 1

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1846.

E. E.

T. DOUCET,

Late Clerk, pro tem, for the late Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe.

Approved and certified as being revised and found correct.

(Signed,)

W. U. CHAFFERS,

Late Warden.

Amount of taxes imposed and yet due, and which have not been collected or paid in by divers causes, either of poverty or otherwise, and which cannot now be recovered, there being no person or body authorized to receive the same, and enforce the payment thereof, as per Schedule D. ... £41 8 1½

This amount is exclusive of the debts due for taxes unpaid in the Parishes of St. Hyacinthe and St. Damasc, the collectors of the said Parishes not returning and filing their returns, though repeatedly requested to do so.

(Signed,) T. DOUCET, *late Clerk, Pro. tem.*

W. U. CHAFFERS, *Late Warden.*

The clerk submits an account from Ls. Perrault, for three pounds five shillings, currency, which is approved unanimously.

Certified to be a true copy.

(Signed,) T. DOUCET, *Late Clerk, pro tem, of the late District Council of St. Hyacinthe.*

Certified to be correct and conformable to the proceedings and Registers of the late District Council at St. Hyacinthe.

(Signed,) W. U. CHAFFERS, *Late Warden, St. Hyacinthe.*

SCHEDULE A.

Abstract of the proceedings of the late District Council of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe.

At the first sitting of the sixteenth Session of the District Council held at the usual place, the third day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

G. Renaud's account. The account of G. Renaud for four pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence, currency, is submitted, and approved unanimously.

T. Doucet's account. The account of the Clerk for eighteen pounds three shillings and one penny, currency, is submitted, and approved unanimously.

Certified to be a true copy.

(Signed,) T. DOUCET, *Late Clerk, pro tem, of the late District Council at St. Hyacinthe.*

Certified to be correct and conformable to the proceedings and registers of the late District Council of St. Hyacinthe.

(Signed,) W. U. CHAFFERS, *Late Warden.*

Ls. Perrault's account. At the first sitting of the thirteenth Session of the Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe, held at St. Hyacinthe, at the usual place, the 3d September, 1845.

No. 1.

W. U. Chaffers, Esquire.

To the Proprietors of L'Aurore des Canadas. 1845. For the following advertizements:—
November 3rd.—Claims on Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe £0 6 0

No. 2.

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1845.

W. U. Chaffers, Esq.

To Ludger Duvernay, Dr.

Nov. 3, 1845.—For advertizements in La Mine-roe, for Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe, 10 lines, 3 insertions £0 5 0

No. 3.

Montreal Herald Office, 1845.

W. U. Chaffers, Esq.

To Robert Weir & Co.

1845. For the following advertizements:—
Nov. 4.—To advertizements claims, 3 lines and 12 insertions, £0 6 0

No. 4.

Montreal Gazette Office, December, 1845.

W. U. Chaffers,

To R. Abraham, Dr.

To advertizing, Nov. 5, 1845.—Notice of St. Hyacinthe Council, 11 lines, and 3 insertions, £0 5 6

6th April.

No. 5.

Due to T. Doucet,

To having kept in safe custody all the papers, registers, and other books belonging to the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe, since 1st July 1845; getting advertizements printed in four newspapers, according to law, and all incidental trouble making out the accounts, and also a statement from all the

returns of the different Collectors in the Parishes comprising the District, of the taxes yet remaining unpaid, which statement is annexed ... £12 10 0

Twelve pounds ten shillings currency, I consider this charge fair and reasonable, and approve the same for payment.

(Signed,) W. U. CHAFFERS,
Late Warden.

6th April.

SCHEDULE B.

Account of sales of effects belonging to the late District Council of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe.

		£	s.	d.
T. Doucet	One arm chair	0	7	6
do	One do do	0	7	10½
do	Half dozen wooden chairs	0	12	6
M. Turcotte	Half dozen do do	0	11	8
Marchessault	Eight do do	0	12	1
do	One table	0	2	6
D. G. Morrison	Another large table	0	12	1
J. Bte. Corneau	A carpet table cover	0	1	0½
S. Marchessault	Another large do	0	2	1
T. Doucet	2 stoves, at 50s. each	5	0	0
do	2 stove pans, at 2s. 1d. each	0	4	2
do	35 lengths stove pipes	0	12	6
G. Renaud	Railing	0	14	1½
M. Flamondon	Poker and tongs	0	2	1
		£9	16	2

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1846.

(Signed,) T. DOUCET,
Late Clerk, pro tem, of the late Municipal Council, St. Hyacinthe.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed,) W. U. CHAFFERS,
Late Warden.

SCHEDULE C.

Amount of Monies received by the undersigned for the District Council of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe since 3d June, 1845.

	£	s.	d.
Received from Mr. Dessauls and Mr. Morisson the amount of their taxes	2	17	5
Received from the College of St. Hyacinthe (fine)	0	5	0
Louis Charbonneau (fine)	0	5	0
Toussaint Richard (fine)	0	10	0
Louis Guillebert (do)	0	10	0
Jean Bte. Belanger (do)	2	0	0
		£6	7 5

(Signed,) T. DOUCET,
Late Clerk, pro tem, of the late District Council
of the late Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe.

Examined by,

(Signed,) W. U. CHAFFERS,
Late Warden.

SCHEDULE D.

Schedule of debts due to the late District Council of the late Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe, for taxes unpaid, and by whom due, as appears by the Returns of the Collector of each Parish heretofore composing the said Municipal District.

Parish of Ste.		Livres. Sous.	Parish of Ste.		Livres. Sous.
Pie	Hilaire Deschamps	1 0	Pie	Charles Proux	0 12
do do	Toussaint Sicotte	1 0	do do	Francois Parent	0 12
do do	Bénoni Laprès	1 0	do do	Joseph Marquette	0 8
do do	Gonzague Phaneuf	1 0	do do	Ignace Marquis	0 8
do do	Toussaint Forcier	1 0	do do	Thomas Philbotte, fils...	0 14
do do	Jean Cormier	1 0	do do	— Lavigne	0 14
do do	J. Bte. Guertin	1 0	do do	Widow Frs. Smith	0 8
do do	Gabriel Anger & al.	1 0	do do	Erménie Jacob, fils	0 12
do do	Charles Tarte	1 0	do do	Jean Amel	0 12
do do	Narcisse Plante	1 0	do do	Godfroi Chateaufneuf	1 3
do do	J. Bte. Hubert	1 0	do do	Francois Roireau, fils...	1 14
do do	Celestin Parent	1 0	do do	Rosel Bullock	1 10
do do	Désiré Dénouville	1 0	do do	Widow Courtemanche...	1 10
do do	— Codaire	1 0	do do	Bazile Pondrette	0 12
do do	— Benoit	1 0	do do	Michel Catudal	1 8
do do	Widow Lagrandeur	1 0	do do	Noël Lussier	1 3
do do	Widow J. Marie Picard	1 0	do do	Frs. Boudreau	2 9
do do	Francois Marotte	1 0	do do	Amable Chabotte...	0 12
do do	Elie Laliberté	1 0	do do	Zéphirin Cattie	0 12
do do	Louis Bélinge	1 0	do do	Francois Massé	1 3
do do	Widow Louis Belanger	1 0	do do	Pierre Beaulieu	1 3
do do	— Martin	1 0	do do	Godfrey Lague	1 3
do do	Michel Quintal, fils	1 0	do do	Louis Duclou	1 3
do do	Pierre Jubainville	1 0	do do	J. Bte. Goudreau...	0 16
do do	Frs. Blanchette	1 0	do do	Paul Déroche	0 12
do do	— Fortin	1 0	do do	Antoine Quintal	1 10
do do	Michel Quintal, père	1 0	do do	Jean St. Jean	1 7
do do	Laurent Gendreau	1 0	do do	Antoine Tarte	1 10
do do	Widow Ignace Drolet	1 0	do do	Pierre Turgeon	1 0
do do	Widow Charles Racicot	1 0	do do	William Bradford...	1 7
do do	J. Bte. Picard	1 0	do do	Christopher Raineau	1 3
do do	Ignace Paquet	1 0	do do	Michel Tethreau	1 3
do do	Louis Beaunier	1 0	do do	Alexis Jacob	0 19
do do	Frs. Legros St. Pierre	1 0	do do	Pierre Gauché	0 19
do do	— You	1 0	do do	Pierre Louis Beaudry	9 0
do do	Jean Elie Berton	0 15	do do	Jean Amel	2 0
do do	Michel Tétreau	0 15	do do	Charles Demers	2 0
do do	Louis Marin	1 10	do do	Joseph Boissy	2 0
do do	Antoine Autier	1 0	do do	Joseph Bergeron	2 0
do do	J. Bte. Blanchette	1 5	do do	Louis Riché	0 16
do do	Widow Charles Jaret	3 7	do do	Louis Jasmin	0 16
do do	Michel Plamondon	1 5	do do	Colin Gauthier	0 16
do do	J. V. Sicotte	2 5	do do	Edouard Fournier	0 16
do do	Frs. Tétreau	4 10	do do	Jacques Fournier	0 16
do do	Jean Bte. Blanchette	2 0	do do	Pierre Daniel	0 16
do do	Julien Tétreau	0 12	do do	Joseph Goyette	0 16
do do	Joseph Quintal	0 8	do do	Antoine Yon	0 8
do do	Joseph Tetu	0 8	do do	— Tessier	0 8
do do	Luc Fontaine	1 0	do do	Louis Marin	0 6
do do	— Bristoux	1 0	do do	Antoine Tarte	0 12
do do	André Leureux	1 0	do do	Pierre Morin	0 4
do do	Joseph Jeanbart	1 0	do do	J. Bte. Chagnon	0 12
do do	Widow Frs. Chabot	1 0	do do	— Benoit	0 12
do do	Joseph Plouffe	1 0	do do	Louis Yon	1 10
do do	André Fosse dit Lalime	1 0	do do	Benjamin Yon	1 10
do do	Antoine Dalpé	1 10	do do	Joseph Yon	1 10
do do	Joseph Lavallé	1 0	do do	— Flibotte	3 0
do do	Maurice Maton (balance)	0 6	do do	Etienne Bertrand	1 0
do do	Pierre Gendreau	2 5	do do	Francois Chicoine	0 15
do do	Gonzague Phaneuf	1 10	do do	Simon Patenaude	1 10
do do	M. Amable Messier	1 10	do do	Benoni Lemieux	1 10
do do	André Brodeur	1 0	do do	Joseph Parent	1 3
do do	Edouard Archambault...	1 10	do do	Francois Chicoine	1 10
do do	Dominique Chicoine	1 10	do do	Pre. Racicot	1 3
do do	Widow Joseph Fontaine	2 13	do do	Louis Prunier	1 10
do do	Frs. Cadaire	1 3	do do	Edouard Dufféne...	1 10
do do	Isaac Lalime	1 10	do do	— Guertin	1 10
do do	Theotime Anger	1 10	do do	Louis Langevin	1 7
do do	Antoine Martin	1 10	do do	Louis Sicotte	4 3
do do	Felix Bristoux	0 15	do do	Christophe Lussier	1 10
do do	— Deneau	1 7	do do	John Maillet	4 10
do do	Pierre Tetu	1 10	do do	Zachaire Dextérat	3 0
do do	Frs. Menard	3 0	do do	Toussaint Sicotte	1 8
do do	— Allaire	0 16	do do	Michel Tétreau	0 10
do do	Amable Menard	0 8	do do	Thomas Philbotte, père	0 10
do do	Calixte Larivière	1 4	do do	Louis Thétreau	0 10
do do	Michel Lemieux	0 6	do do	Hubert Jaret	1 3
do do	Francois Beaumier	0 12	do do	P. C. Phaneuf	1 10

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.		Livres. Sous.		6th April.			
Parish of Ste.	Pie	Louis Chagnon	0 12	Parish of La	Présentation	Juven Fontaine	0 16
do do	do	Manuel Palardi	0 8	do do	do	Fisk Mouret	0 12
do do	do	Paradis	0 16	do do	do	Jean Lablanc	0 12
do do	do	J. Bte. Duhamel	0 8	do do	do	Louis Gazaille	0 12
do do	do	Michel Desautels	1 4	do do	do	Fisk	0 12
do do	do	Abraham Demers	0 16	do do	do	Pierre Fontaine	0 8
do do	do	François Dansereau	2 0	do do	do	Pierre Ledoux	0 18
do do	do	J. Bte. Chopin	3 0	do do	do	François Jacques	1 0
do do	do	François Phaneuf	2 0	do do	do	Baptiste Denis	1 0
do do	do	Joseph Larivière	2 0				
do do	do	Widow Charles Jaret	9 10				324 12
do do	do	do	1 0	Parish of St.	Simon	Jean Bte. Belval	0 16
do do	do	Alexandre Leblanc	0 16	do do	do	Azarie Cormier	0 12
do do	do	Estate Frs. Leblanc	0 16	do do	do	Cyrl David	1 10
do do	do	Pierre Tétreau	0 16	do do	do	Joseph Beauregard	0 18
do do	do	Ant. Tétreau	1 12	do do	do	Etienne Desbiens	0 18
do do	do	Louis Boulé	0 16	do do	do	Louis Menard	0 18
do do	do	Olivier Chartier	0 16	do do	do	Pierre Ducheneau	0 18
do do	do	Estate Cartier	1 12	do do	do	Jean Bte. Roberge	0 18
do do	do	J. Bte. Lafleur	0 8	do do	do	Charles Bouvier	0 18
do do	do	Charles Angel	0 16	do do	do	do	0 18
do do	do	Hyacinthe Menard	0 16	do do	do	Angélique Desmarais	1 4
do do	do	François Angé	0 16	do do	do	Etienne Gagné	1 4
do do	do	François Boissel	1 0	do do	do	Antoine Yon	1 4
do do	do	Joseph Gobeille	1 0	do do	do	Alexis Vincent	0 18
do do	do	Régis Morin	1 0	do do	do	Joseph Gauthier	0 18
do do	do	Thomas Evans	1 0	do do	do	Isaac Dauphinais	0 18
do do	do	Louis Labonte	1 0	do do	do	J. Bte. Bourbeau	0 18
do do	do	Pierre Dubois	1 0	do do	do	Louis Menard	0 18
do do	do	Frs. Boissoneau	1 0	do do	do	Felix Gauthier (balance)	0 18
do do	do	Casimire Vidal	1 0	do do	do	François Vincent	0 18
do do	do	Charle Dauphinais	1 0	do do	do	Charles Marendin	1 4
do do	do	Louis Bernier	1 0	do do	do	J. Bte. Brindamour (balance)	0 4
do do	do	J. Bte. Lasser	1 0	do do	do	Isaac Langellier	1 0
do do	do	Pierre Etin	1 0	do do	do	Louis Caron (balance)	0 2
do do	do	Archange Fontaine	1 0	do do	do	Marc Laurence, fils	0 16
do do	do	J. Bte. Corriveau	1 0	do do	do	Jean Jonas Cadorette (balance)	0 2
			247 2	do do	do	Angélique Girouard	0 8
Parish of St.	Paul	An Absentee	1 0	do do	do	Michel Duchéneau	0 4
do do	do	Seigniory	1 0	do do	do	Jean Brousseau, père	1 0
do do	do	An Absentee	1 0	do do	do	Augustin Duhamel	1 0
do do	do	do	1 0	do do	do	Joseph Bachamp	0 16
do do	do	Dupre	0 10	do do	do	James M'Phee	0 16
do do	do	Amos Knowlton	2 0	do do	do	Antoine Villandry	0 16
do do	do	Mrs. Flemming	1 10	do do	do	Jean Brousseau	1 4
do do	do	Narcisse Sanssouci (balance)	0 8				353 6
do do	do	An Absentee	2 0	Parish of St.	Dominique	Michel Daigneau	0 16
do do	do	Seigniory	2 0	do do	do	Edouard Bernier	0 16
do do	do	Amos Knowlton	3 10	do do	do	Alexis Bousquet	0 12
do do	do	An Absentee	2 0	do do	do	Frs. Laliberté dit Cadorre	0 16
do do	do	Duclos	0 16	do do	do	Louis Desautels	0 16
do do	do	Antoine Moison	0 16	do do	do	Joseph Letourneau	0 16
do do	do	François St. Michel	0 16	do do	do	Louis Doux	0 16
do do	do	Joseph Fontaine	0 16	do do	do	François Rondeau	0 16
			268 4	do do	do	Pierre l'Héreau	0 16
Parish of La	Présentation	Pierre Meunier dit Lapierre	2 0	do do	do	Paul Baudette	0 16
do do	do	Gabriel Lalumière	0 22	do do	do	François Guilmin	0 16
do do	do	Ennie Archambault	1 10	do do	do	Antoine Lemoine	0 16
do do	do	François Glode	2 5	do do	do	Léon Poirier	0 16
do do	do	Joseph Millet	0 22	do do	do	Felix l'Hussier	0 18
do do	do	J. Bte. Cloutier	1 10	do do	do	Olivier Bernard	0 16
do do	do	Louis Audette	1 18	do do	do	Dominique Arpin	0 8
do do	do	Nicholas Carpentier	6 0	do do	do	Antoine Ledoux	0 16
do do	do	Cath. Beaudry, veuve Gosselin	2 10	do do	do	Pierre Beaunoyer	0 16
do do	do	Toussaint Michaud	0 15	do do	do	Dame Delorme	1 12
do do	do	Antoine Palardis	2 0	do do	do	L'espagnol	0 16
do do	do	Joseph Labrie	3 0	do do	do	Alexis Marrois	0 16
do do	do	Edouard Palardis	1 0	do do	do	Godefroy Bernier	0 16
do do	do	Michel Lacayder	2 0	do do	do	Dominique Casavant	0 16
do do	do	Joseph Jaret dit Beauregard	2 0	do do	do	Joseph Tétro	0 16
do do	do	Nicholas Séné	2 0	do do	do	Widow Champeau	3 4
do do	do	Pierre Beauregard	2 0	do do	do	Charles Raineau	2 8
do do	do	Theophile Préfontaine	2 10	do do	do	Frs. L. Schmettz	0 16
do do	do	Joseph Roussin	2 0	do do	do	Edouard Crevier	0 16
do do	do	Jacques Cartier	2 0	do do	do	Charles Boucher	0 16
do do	do	Pierre Boulé	3 0	do do	do	Simon Touchette	0 16
do do	do	Hyacinthe Jaret dit Beauregard	3 0	do do	do	Antoine Jacob	0 16
do do	do	Antoine Massé	2 0	do do	do	François Marrois	0 16
do do	do	Pierre Marconelle	0 16	do do	do	Joseph Catudal	0 16
				do do	do	André Marrois	0 16

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.	Parish of St.	Livres. Sous.	Parish of St.	Livres. Sous.	6th April.
	Césaire ... Ant. Ouimet...	1 3	Césaire ... Calixte Robert ...	0 0	
	do do ... Ant. Roque ...	1 10	do do ... Frs. Paquet ...	2 0	
	do do ... Alexandre Bombardier ...	1 0	do do ... Augustin Yon ...	2 0	
	do do ... Pierre & Benj. Lésperance...	1 3	do do ... Et. Cauchon ...	2 0	
	do do ... Edouard Bobeau ...	1 10	do do ... Marguerite Dubreuil ...	1 0	
	do do ... Heirs Guerout ...	3 0	do do ... Marc Leblanc ...	0 10	
	do do ... Widow Casavant ...	2 0	do do ... Frs. Jaudoin (balance)	0 5	
	do do ... do do ...	2 0	do do ... Charles Jaudoin ...	2 0	
	do do ... Jacques Desautels ...	2 0	do do ... André Dubreuil ...	1 10	
	do do ... Amable Robert ...	3 0	do do ... Maurice Huot (balance)	0 10	
	do do ... Clovis Yertin ...	2 0	do do ... Alexis Blain ...	1 0	
	do do ... Amable Girard ...	1 10	do do ... Hen. Bisailion ...	2 0	
	do do ... Martin Normandin ...	4 0	do do ... Caliste Fréjean ...	2 0	
	do do ... Jean Normandin (balance) ...	0 10	do do ... Antoine Laurent ...	2 0	
	do do ... Lacroix ...	2 0	do do ... Antoine Chicoine ...	1 0	
	do do ... Jean Normand ...	2 0	do do ... Jules Tétreau ...	1 10	
	do do ... Moyse Racine ...	4 10	do do ... — Normandin ...	1 0	
	do do ... François Cadran ...	1 10	do do ... Fabrique St. Césaire ...	3 0	
	do do ... Joseph Jarret ...	1 10	do do ... — Martel ...	1 0	
	do do ... Simon Dubreuil ...	1 18	do do ... Frs. Ant. Larocque ...	3 0	
	do do ... Et. Fontaine, fils ...	1 10	do do ... Frs. Ant. Larocque ...	1 0	
	do do ... Ant. Courtemanche ...	1 10	do do ... Xavier Belleforme ...	1 0	
	do do ... Widow Pre. Fréchette...	1 10	do do ... Ant. Beausoleil ...	1 0	
	do do ... An abandoned lot...	1 10	do do ... Raphaël Benoit ...	2 0	
	do do ... Charles Côté...	1 10	do do ... Olivier Ducharme ...	2 0	
	do do ... Jean Bte. Dubé ...	1 3	do do ... J. Bte. Jourdain ...	3 0	
	do do ... Jean Yav (balance) ...	0 15	do do ... Widow Dom. Tétreau...	3 0	
	do do ... Charles Vigneau ...	2 5	do do ... Jean Bte. Privé ...	1 0	
	do do ... Michel Gauthier ...	2 5	do do ... Antoine Gauvin ...	2 0	
	do do ... Jules Tétreau ...	1 10	do do ... Thomas Monty ...	2 0	
	do do ... Frs. Girard ...	1 10	do do ... Hyacinthe Diez ...	2 0	
	do do ... Pierre Gauthier ...	1 10	do do ... Pierre Larivée ...	2 0	
	do do ... Joseph Joffrand ...	1 10	do do ... Joseph Bernard ...	2 0	
	do do ... do do ...	1 3	do do ... Fuscbe Larose ...	2 0	
	do do ... Charles Moussette ...	1 10	do do ... Hyacinthe Macé (balance)	0 15	
	do do ... Pierre Monjeau ...	1 10	do do ... Anselme Leblanc ...	2 5	
	do do ... Pierre Duclou ...	1 0	do do ... Léon Labombarbe ...	1 10	
	do do ... Hypolite Macé ...	1 3	do do ... Moyse Dubour ...	1 10	
	do do ... Louis Bourdon ...	1 3	do do ... David Girard ...	1 10	
	do do ... Narcisse Boné ...	1 0	do do ... Hyacinthe Foisy ...	3 0	
	do do ... John Dyer ...	2 0	do do ... Jacques Monty ...	3 0	
	do do ... Aug. Yon ...	1 10	do do ... Louis Laplanche (balance)...	1 10	
	do do ... Pierre Larose ...	1 0	do do ... Dom. Martin...	1 0	
	do do ... Octave Huot ...	1 0	do do ... Jean Bte. Brodeur ...	2 0	
	do do ... Toussaint Roy ...	1 0	do do ... Theophile Vachon ...	1 0	
	do do ... do do ...	2 0	do do ... Joseph Benoit ...	3 0	
	do do ... Thomas Gadbois (balance)	1 0	do do ... André Lacroix ...	2 0	
	do do ... Frs. Hamel ...	3 0	do do ... J. Bte. Ell. Veroneur ...	0 10	
	do do ... Louis Robert ...	2 0	do do ... Louis Dubour ...	2 0	
	do do ... Paschal Gingras ...	3 0	do do ... Joseph Vadenais ...	2 0	
	do do ... Jos. Benoit (balance) ...	0 15	do do ... Léon Ducharme ...	2 0	
	do do ... Louis Comeau ...	0 10	do do ... Pierre Daigle ...	2 0	
	do do ... George Harris ...	2 0	do do ... Dom. Larivée ...	1 0	
	do do ... J. Bte. Noisieux ...	2 0	do do ... Paul Gaboury ...	3 0	
	do do ... Xavier Archambault ...	2 0	do do ... Ant. Chicoine ...	2 0	
	do do ... Joseph Parent (balance)	0 5	do do ... Frs. Morin ...	4 0	
	do do ... Marcelles Choinière ...	1 0	do do ... Judge M' Cord ...	0 18	
	do do ... Seth Warren ...	2 0	do do ... Moyse Lésperance ...	0 6	
	do do ... Th. Lemay ...	6 0	do do ... — Papineau ...	0 6	
	do do ... Isaac Osborne ...	3 0	do do ... — Moussette ...	0 12	
	do do ... J. Bte. Desforges ...	1 10	do do ... Noël Darche ...	0 18	
	do do ... Widow Osborne ...	1 10	do do ... Jean Côte ...	0 18	
	do do ... J. Bte. Yon ...	1 0	do do ... Charles Dufresne ...	0 12	
	do do ... Ant Yon ...	1 10	do do ... Pierre Charron ...	0 12	
	do do ... Louis Yon ...	0 10	do do ... Henri Charron ...	0 12	
	do do ... Th. Lemay ...	3 0	do do ... Ozome Hamel ...	0 12	
	do do ... Ant. Bonneville ...	1 10	do do ... Isidore Lavallé ...	0 18	
	do do ... Frs. Menard ...	1 10	do do ... Joseph Plante ...	0 18	
	do do ... Antoine Mailloux ...	3 0	do do ... Augustin Cardinal ...	0 12	
	do do ... Bazile Lajeunesse...	1 10	do do ... Pierre Dubois ...	0 12	
	do do ... Augustin Martel ...	0 10	do do ... Jean Richard ...	0 18	
	do do ... Louis Beaudry & al. (balance)	0 4	do do ... Etienne Labombarbe ...	0 18	
	do do ... Frs. Charbonneau ...	1 10	do do ... Pierre Desmare ...	0 18	
	do do ... Samuel Beans ...	4 15	do do ... Pierre Ledoux ...	0 18	
	do do ... Alexis Dussaul (balance)	0 10	do do ... Augustin Croteau ...	0 18	
	do do ... Joseph Vallières ...	1 0	do do ... Pierre Forand ...	0 12	
	do do ... Charles Gaboury ...	1 10	do do ... Alexis Fontaine ...	0 12	
	do do ... Jean Hamel ...	2 0	do do ... Beloni Vincent ...	0 12	
	do do ... Frs. Routest ...	2 0	do do ... Jean Normandin ...	0 12	
	do do ... Eusche Bonin ...	2 0	do do ... Joseph Benoit (balance)	0 8	
	do do ... Frs. Gaboury ...	3 0	do do ... Edouard Tétreau ...	0 12	
	do do ... Chs. Lavigneau (balance) ...	0 5	do do ... Pierre Breau ...	0 18	
	do do ... J. Bte. Fréjean ...	2 0	do do ... Pierre Lague...	0 9	

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.	Parish of St.	Livres. Sous.	Parish of St.	Livres. Sous.	6th April.
	Césaire.	Joseph Legros ...	Césaire	John Barber ...	1 8
do do	do	Jean Bte. Charbonneau ...	do do	Pierre Marcellie ...	0 13
do do	do	Jean Bte. Dugrenier ...	do do	Joseph Dussaul ...	0 13
do do	do	Emmanuel Desprès ...	do do	Charles Pratte ...	0 13
do do	do	do do ...	do do	Joseph Sansouci ...	0 15
do do	do	Joseph Ménard ...	do do	Joseph Duprat ...	0 13
do do	do	Cyprien Vegiard ...	do do	François Larivée ...	1 5
do do	do	Michel Desauleau ...	do do	Paschal Martel ...	1 5
do do	do	Louis Belrose ...	do do	Pierre Davignon ...	0 13
do do	do	Pierre Cheval ...	do do	Joseph Plouffe ...	0 13
do do	do	Charles Dugrenier ...	do do	Moyse Poulin ...	0 13
do do	do	Dominique Ménard ...	do do	Charles Mercure ...	0 13
do do	do	David Beaudry ...	do do	Franç. Tètreau ...	0 13
do do	do	David Girard ...	do do	Pierre Monast ...	0 13
do do	do	— Duclos ...	do do	Magloire Benoit ...	0 13
do do	do	Pierre Gaudreau ...	do do	Ant. Yon ...	0 13
do do	do	Joseph Girard ...	do do	Honoré Larivière ...	0 12
do do	do	Jacques Godreau ...	do do	Hilaire Yon ...	0 12
do do	do	Louis Beaumont ...	do do	Toussaint Bonvouloir ...	0 12
do do	do	Moyse Gauthier ...	do do	Louis Charbonneau ...	0 12
do do	do	Louis Ostiguy ...	do do	Honoré Larivière ...	0 9
do do	do	Joseph Laperche ...	do do	J. Bte. Vachon ...	0 12
do do	do	Narcisse Laperche ...	do do	Grégoire Gladie ...	0 9
do do	do	James Robinson ...	do do	Charles Choinière... ..	0 12
do do	do	Louis Desroches ...	do do	— Toffriand ...	0 12
do do	do	David Mackay ...	do do	Isidore Yorme ...	0 12
do do	do	James Fahey ...	do do	Hilaire Bourbeau ...	0 18
do do	do	J. Bte. Girard ...	do do	Jacques Monty ...	0 18
do do	do	Vital Cyr ...	do do	Frs. Cardinal ...	0 12
do do	do	Michel Lachapelle ...	do do	Widow Macé ...	6 12
do do	do	Bel. Bernier ...	do do	Louis Darcie... ..	0 6
do do	do	Charles Bertrand dit Baulieu ...	do do	— Bernard ...	0 12
do do	do	Béloni Bernier ...	do do	Joseph Burgault ...	1 0
do do	do	Gabriel Toirant ...	do do	André Burgault ...	1 0
do do	do	Augustin Sansouci ...	do do	Antoine Morin ...	1 0
do do	do	Pierre Morin... ..	do do	Jacques Boiteau (balance)... ..	0 5
do do	do	F. Noël Vachon ...	do do	Frs. Dubour (balance) ...	0 5
do do	do	Narcisse Darcie ...	do do	Jean Bte. Garnaud ...	1 0
do do	do	Jean Bte. Boissé ...	do do	J. Bte. Plamondon ...	1 0
do do	do	Amable Girard ...	do do	Joseph Burgault ...	1 0
do do	do	J. Bte. Nadeau ...	do do	Jos. Godder ...	1 0
do do	do	Pierre Maillon ...	do do	Thomas Nadeau ...	1 0
do do	do	Joseph Brion ...	do do	Hen. Bisailon ...	1 0
do do	do	Ant. Laframboise ...	do do	J. Bte. Gendreau... ..	1 0
do do	do	Felix Touchette ...	do do	Frs. Girard ...	1 0
do do	do	Joseph Touchette ...	do do	J. Bte. Marotte ...	1 0
do do	do	Ant. Coté ...	do do	Pierre Daigle ...	1 0
do do	do	Toussaint Coté ...	do do	Mrs. Ashton ...	1 0
do do	do	Th. Bouker ...	do do	Widow Lacombe ...	1 0
do do	do	G. Sévigny ...	do do	Pierre Drogue ...	1 0
do do	do	Ant. Laprise ...	do do	Félix Poirier... ..	1 0
do do	do	— Normand ...	do do	Widow Labonté ...	1 0
do do	do	J. Bte. Lacasse ...	do do	Widow Burgault ...	1 0
do do	do	André Touchette ...	do do	Amable Archambault ...	1 0
do do	do	Xavier Plante ...	do do	J. Bte. Ducharme ...	1 10
do do	do	Pierre Roy ...	do do	Widow Lacombe ...	1 3
do do	do	Pierre Mercure ...	do do	David Yertin... ..	2 5
do do	do	Frs. Roy ...	do do	Frs. Archambault... ..	1 3
do do	do	Célestin Lalime ...	do do	J. Bte. Hamel, père ...	1 3
do do	do	Jean Bte. M'Lean ...	do do	J. Bte. Poirier ...	1 10
do do	do	Bernard Pelletier... ..	do do	J. Bte. Carbonneau... ..	2 5
do do	do	Moyse Gobeille ...	do do	J. Bte. Brouillet ...	2 5
do do	do	Pierre Fontaine ...	do do	— Balleray ...	0 15
do do	do	Bte Barsalou ...	do do	Désiré Robert ...	1 10
do do	do	Pierre Larivée ...	do do	Edouard Robert ...	1 10
do do	do	Clément Languedoc, balance ...	do do	Toussaint Robert ...	2 5
do do	do	Augustin Sansouci ...	do do	Pierre Rototte ...	1 10
do do	do	Joseph Charlebois ...	do do	J. Bte. Gabonneau ...	0 8
do do	do	Pierre Papineau ...	do do	J. Bte. Hamel, pere ...	0 15
do do	do	Bte. Brouillet ...	do do	Antoine Vincent ...	1 10
do do	do	Pierre Cheneville ...	do do	Charles Gaucher ...	2 5
do do	do	Bazile Dyon ...	do do	Calixte Fréjean ...	2 5
do do	do	Frs. Papineau ...	do do	Désiré Robert ...	1 3
do do	do	Michel Sénécal ...	do do	Edouard Robert ...	1 3
do do	do	Bte. Damelin ...			
do do	do	Joseph Lesperance, balance ...		Total ...	93 15
do do	do	Alexis Faneuf ...		Equal to, Currency,	£41 8 1½
do do	do	Frs. & J. Bte. Bonin ...			
do do	do	— Diaume ...			

The Returns of the Collectors of St. Hyacinthe and St. Damase not having been filed in my Office, the debts still due in these Parishes cannot be ascertained.

(Signed,) T. DOUCET,
Late Clerk, pro tem.

(Signed,) WM. CHAFFERS,
Warden.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

ST. HYACINTHE, 10th February, 1846.

The Municipal Council of St. Hyacinthe to P. Boucher de La Bruère, Treasurer of the District,
Dr.

Three years and seven months emoluments as Treasurer of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe, from the 4th December, 1841, date of his appointment, to July, 1845, at £37 10s. per annum, £134 7 6

that I have only received 5 per cent. on all monies paid into my hands for my trouble, my books, and other disbursements; that I have been obliged by the Council to render an account at each of its sittings, which duty I have readily and faithfully performed; that I have undertaken a great responsibility in receiving deposits made with me; and that I have been obliged to give security to a considerable amount. I think therefore that the sum of £37 10s. per annum, which I ask for, and which was allowed the Clerk of the Council, will appear just and reasonable. I therefore beg, Sir, that you will have the kindness to accept of my account, and present it with your report to the Provincial Legislature.

To W. U. Chaffers, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe.
Sir,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE,
*Treasurer of the Municipal
District of St. Hyacinthe.*

I have the honor of transmitting to you my account for three years and seven months of salary as Treasurer of the Municipal District of St. Hyacinthe. I take the liberty to submit to you at the same time, that I have been obliged (as you are already aware) to pay £3 5s. for my commission;

ST. HYACINTHE,
10th February, 1846.

No. 6.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.

VARENNES, 24th February 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith the accounts of those persons having claims on the late Municipal Council of the District of Richelieu, requesting you to believe me, with consideration,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) A. PINET.

The HONORABLE D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Richelieu,

Dr. to Alexis Pinet, Warden of the said District, by Commission dated 12th July, 1841, as follows:—

Expenses of board and travelling from Varennes to St. Charles, place of the Sessions, during
four years £100 0 0

(Signed,) A. PINET.

VARENNES, 23rd February, 1846.

The Municipality of the District of Richelieu,

To Jos. Dansereau.

January 1842	... For Notices, Return, Poll-book, and presiding at several meetings, &c.	£ s. d.
do do	... For the purchase of a book for the use of the Corporation	6 0 0
		0 12 6
		£6 12 6

6th April.

6th April.

Dr. Alexis Pinet, Esquire, formerly Warden of the Municipal District of Richelieu,
To Charles Bazin, Clerk.

	£	s.	d.
For having acted as Clerk to William Breckanridge, Esquire, then Returning Officer to the parish meeting of St. Ours the 21st August, 1841	0	10	0
For three public notices convoking the said meeting, at 5s.	0	15	0
For entries of the act of meeting in the register	0	10	0
For entry of the oaths of office of the Councillors and other parish officers then elected, to the number of ten, at 3s.	2	10	0
For having acted as such in 1842	4	5	0
For having acted as Clerk to the magistrates assembled on the 29th March, 1842, to name an Assessor	0	10	0
For having acted as such at a meeting of Assessors to divide the parish for making the census	0	10	0
For having acted by the order of the Warden, as Returning Officer, at the parish meetings, including all necessary expenses, notices, entries, oaths of office, and poll-hire, for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845	12	10	0
For a Clerk Assistant	1	10	0
	£23	0	0

Charges by John Chamard, one of the Assessors of the Parish of St. Denis, in the Municipal District of Richelieu, for the year 1842, for taking the census of said Parish, as enacted by 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 42.

	£	s.	d.
To 7 days travelling through the parish of St. Denis in July, 1842, to take the census	7	0	0
To 21 days at finishing and copying said census	5	5	0
Charges of Messrs. Joseph Auger and Joseph Michon, for their assistance in getting the necessary information for said census	3	10	0
Pens, ink, paper, &c.	1	4	6
	£16	19	6

(Signed,) JOHN CHAMARD.

ST. DENIS, 17th November, 1845.

Due by the late Municipal Council of the District of Richelieu,
To J. V. A. Archambault, Notary, at Varennes.

	£	s.	d.
For having presided, on the 9th January, 1843, the 8th January, 1844, and the 13th January, 1845, at the meeting for the elections of Municipal Officers and School Commissioners for the Parish of Varennes, as Returning Officer, in conformity to the warrants of Alexis Pinet, Esquire, Warden of the said District, and for expense of public notices, and return of election, and for notifying the Municipal Officers elected, £3 cy. per annum	9	0	0
January 23rd, 1844 ... Paid to Mr. Hamel, Bailiff, for having served the notices on the Municipal Officers elected	0	15	0
	£9	15	0

(Signed,) J. V. A. ARCHAMBAULT.

VARENNES, 15th November, 1845.

MONTREAL, 2nd March, 1846.

HONORABLE SIR,

Having in the month of December last sent my account against the Municipal Council of the District of Richelieu to Alexis Pinet, Esquire, President of the said Council, to be transmitted to you with the other claims; and this gentleman, for reasons of which I am as yet ignorant, not having filed it with his Report which he has just transmitted you, I take the liberty therefore, in my quality of ex-clerk of the said Council, and in conformity to your circular to me addressed bearing date the 13th October, 1845, to enclose to you herewith the account in question, and request that you will be pleased to place it among the number of claims against this Council.

I have the honor to be, Honourable Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 (Signed,) FLAVIEN VALLERAND.

The HONORABLE D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
 &c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

The Municipal Council of the District of Berthier,

Dr. to Flavien Vallerand.

	£	s.	d.
Twenty months salary as Clerk of the said Council, that is to say, from the 1st September, 1841, to the 30th April, 1843, at the rate of fifty pounds currency, per annum	83	6	8
Received on account at different times from Alexis Pinet, Esquire, President of the said Council, the sum of	32	0	0
Balance due, the sum of fifty-one pounds six shillings and eight-pence currency	£51	6	8

The Municipal Council of the District of Richelieu,

Dr. to Joseph Eusèbe Le Blanc, Notary, of the Parish of St. Charles.

For acting as temporary Clerk of the said Council, assisting at all its sessions, and having the care and keeping of the papers and effects of the said Council, in all from the 31st May, 1843, to the 1st July, 1845, two years and one month, at fifty pounds currency per annum

£104 3 4

The Municipal Council of the District of Richelieu,

To Al. Pinet, Warden, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
August 30, 1841 ... Paid to Robert Graham for purchase of books, paper, &c., as by receipt No. 1	5	9	3½
September 3, do ... Item, to Leon Hamel, for having conveyed notices and warrants of election, as by receipt No. 2	6	10	0
November 17, do ... Item, to A. Bourne, for the seal of the said Council, as by receipt No. 3	7	10	0
do do do ... Item, for handle to the said seal	0	2	6
do do do ... Item, to the two Constables during the two first meetings	1	6	8
do do do ... Item, to Bethune, for twenty-four chairs for the said Council, as by receipt No. 4	4	4	0
do 19, do ... Item, for transport of the said chairs from Montreal to St. Charles	0	15	0
do do do ... Item, eight yards of flannel for a table-cloth, at 2s.	0	16	0
do do do ... Item, to the Aurore, for announcement of an inspection of public works, as by receipt No. 5	0	10	7½
do 22, do ... Item, for the joiners' work of the room of the said Council, tables, &c., as by receipt No. 6	6	0	5½
December 9, do ... Item, six candlesticks, snuffers, and candles... ..	0	9	2
do do do ... Item, for sending out Warrants for new elections in January, 1842... ..	1	11	8
do do do ... Item, for sending papers into each Parish of the District for the Census... ..	1	19	6
do do do ... Item, to the Constables at the meeting of March, 1842	0	6	8
do do do ... Item, to the Constables at the meeting of June, 1842... ..	0	2	6
do do do ... Item, to F. Mount, Esquire, for three quarters' rent of the house occupied by the said Council, as by receipts No. 8 and 10	11	5	0
do do do ... Item, to Mr. Vallerand, Clerk, on account of his fees, as by receipt No. 9	32	5	0
1842 ... Item, for letter postage, &c., as by receipt No. 11	1	10	6
do do do ... Item, for getting the Warrants for the elections of 1843 printed	0	10	0
do do do ... Item, for sending Warrants for the new elections of 1843	2	0	0
do do do ... Item, letter postage	1	3	8
do do do ... Item, sending Warrants for the new elections of 1844	1	10	0
do do do ... Item, letter postage, &c.	0	13	6
do do do ... Item, my outlay for paper, &c., from 1841 to the 30th August, 1844	2	0	0
do do do ... Item, and lastly, two years interest on this sum, currency... ..	10	16	0
Total... ..	£	101	7 8½
N.B.—Due to F. Mount, Esquire, for the last quarter's rent of the house occupied by the said Council	3	15	0
Item, to Mr. Graham for paper, &c., as per his account	0	16	4
	£	41	4
<i>Cr.</i>			
1845 ... Mem.—Received by the Councillors being subscription money... ..	£	42	15 0

(Signed,)

A. PINET,
Warden.

VARENNES, March 2nd, 1846.

6th April.

6th April.

Municipal Council of the District of Richelieu.

Tuesday, 3rd December, 1844.

Present:—Messrs. Joseph Jeannot dit Lachapelle, Levy Larue, James Corbett, André Vandandaigue, Jean Cormier, Antoine Belanger, Pierre Paradis, Benjamin Tétro, Joseph Comeau, Francois Ledue, Aimé Massue, William Plap.

The Warden in the Chair; Mr. Joseph Eusèbe LeBlanc acting as Parish Clerk.

Mr. Massue moves that the account of A. Pinet, Esquire, amounting to the sum of one hundred and five pounds nineteen shillings and one halfpenny currency, be approved.

Seconded by Mr. Paradis.

Passed unanimously.

True copy of the original.

(Signed,)

J. E. LEBLANC.

Parish Clerk.

No. 7.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SYDENHAM.

Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.

AYLMER, 11th February, 1846.

SIR,

In conformity to your letter of the 4th instant, I herewith beg to hand you the accounts against the late Council, accompanied by a sheet which shows the amount due to the different parties, say one hundred and seventy-two pounds twelve shillings and five pence currency. You will perceive by the account of the Treasurer there was no funds in his hands.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

(Signed,)

JOHN EGAN.

TO THE HONORABLE D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary, Montreal.

Statement of Accounts due by the late Municipal Council for the District of Sydenham, to July, 1845.

Number	Description	£	s.	d.
1	To amount due James Blackburn, Esquire, for arrears of salary	39	18	11
do 2	To amount due James F. Taylor, Esquire, for arrears of salary	16	13	5
do 3	Amount due Samuel Wilson Smith for 1 year and 7 month's salary as District Clerk from December 1843, to July, 1845, at £25 per annum	39	11	8
do 3	Amount due S. W. Smith for stationery	1	3	7
do 4	Amount due Charles Symmes, Esquire, for one year's rent of Council rooms	12	10	0
do 5	Amount due John M'Donald for one-half year's rent of Council rooms	6	0	0
do 6	Amount due to Post Office	0	6	10½
do 7	Amount due the estate of the late Doctor A. G. Bridges for printing and advertizing, &c.	7	15	0
do 8	Amount due Dawson Kerr for printing and advertizing	3	18	6
do 9	Amount due C. C. Symmes for one year's salary as Clerk for the Township of Hull	5	0	0
		£132	17	11½
do 10	Amount due C. C. Symmes for postage and stationery	0	7	2½
do 11	Amount due 8 Township Clerks one year's salary, each at 50s.	20	0	0
do 11	Amount due Thomas Watson, Assessor, and for costs of Court	3	3	0
do 12	Amount due G. S. Carter, Esquire, Attorney	9	19	3
do 13	Amount due James Shouldice, Assessor, Wakefield	3	0	0
do 14	Amount due John Milk, Assessor, Eardley	1	15	0
do 15	Amount due O. Banning, Assessor, Eardley	1	10	0
		£172	12	5

I the undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing list of debts due by the late Municipal Council for the District of Sydenham, is correct, according to the best of my knowledge, with the exception of the account marked No. 1, for an explanation of which I refer to the remarks annexed.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL WILSON SMITH,

Late District Clerk.

REMARKS.

In reference to the account of James Blackburn, Esq., marked No. 1, I beg to observe that the late Municipal Council, at its sitting in December, 1843, objected to the last quarter's salary charged by him; he however considers himself as entitled to the same, he having performed the duties of District Clerk the greatest part of the said quarter, as I was not appointed to the office until the middle of the said quarter.

It will be observed from the accounts marked No. 10, that some of the Town Clerks have neglected sending in their accounts; they were however granted by the late Municipal Council.

(Signed,) SAMUEL WILSON SMITH,
Late District Clerk.

No. 1.—Municipal Council, in account with James Blackburn.

				£	s.	d.
January	1, 1843	One year's salary	...	60	0	0
		Sundry contingencies as per account rendered and approved of	...	7	19	8
do	7, do	1 quire paper	...	£0	1	6
do	12, do	1 do do	...	0	1	6
do	30, do	2 do do, at 1s. 6d.; 1 stick tape, 5d.	...	0	3	5
September	4, do	1 book, 15s.; pens, 1s. 4d.; bottle ink, 1s. 4d.; and paper, 2s. 6d.	...	0	19	10
do	6, do	7 quires paper, at 1s. 6d.	...	0	10	6
March	8, 1853	Warden's warrant in favour of E. Yates	...	1	0	0
				£70	16	5
<i>Cr.</i>						
March	3, 1842	By Warden's warrant paid by Treasurer	...	30	0	0
				£40	16	5
December	8, 1845	2½ years Interest on balance	...	6	2	6
				£46	18	11
				7	0	0
				£39	18	11

December 8th, 1845. (Signed,) JAMES BLACKBURN.

AYLMEER, 8th December, 1845.

John Egan, Esq., Warden late Municipal District of Sydenham.

SIR,

In conformity to Act of Provincial Parliament of the 8th of Queen Victoria, chap. 77, I herewith forward you on the other side a statement of my account against the late Municipal Council of Sydenham.

		£	s.	d.
Amount	...	46	18	11
After deducting	...	7	0	0
Remain due		£39	18	11

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) JAMES BALCKBURN.

No. 2.—Municipal Council of Sydenham,

To J. Taylor, Dr.

		£	s.	d.
July 1, 1845	To balance due as per balance sheet annexed	3	6	9
	To one year and four months salary, at £10 per annum	13	6	8
		£16	13	5

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SYDENHAM.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

No. 3.—The Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

To Samuel Wilson Smith, *Dr.*

To 1 year and 7 months salary as District Clerk, from December 1843 to July 1845, at £35 per annum ...	s. d.
	39 11 8
Amount due for stationery	1 3 7
	£40 15 3

No. 4.—The Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

To Chs. Symmes, *Dr.*

To one year's rent of Council Room, to July 1845	£12 10 0
---	----------

No. 5.—The Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

To John M'Donald, *Dr.*

To use of room for Council at its sitting in December 1842	£ s. d.
	3 0 0
To do do do in September 1843	3 0 0
	£6 0 0

No. 6.—District Council,

To Post Office.

To amount due from 12th March to 3rd December, for letters and papers	£0 6 10½
--	----------

No. 7.—The Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

To George Bridges.

September 7, 1843 ...	To making a seal and striking off 100 impressions	£ s. d.
do 14, do ...	To printing 50 copies of petitions to the Legislature	1 0 0
do 20, do ...	To 100 forms of assessment	1 10 0
	To one year's subscription to Ottawa Advocate	4 0 0
		1 0 0
		£7 10 0

Dr. Bridges tenders his respectful thanks to the Municipal Council for the support afforded him, and regrets his utter inability to sustain a distinct District paper; but in his future location he begs to make this pledge—that his pen and best endeavors shall at all times be given for the individual and general interests of the inhabitants of the District of Sydenham.

HELLENSVILLE, 4th December, 1843.

No. 8.—Municipal Council, Sydenham District,

To Dawson Kerr.

1844 ...	To advertizing Minutes of Council	£ s. d.
do ...	Furnishing members with one copy each	2 10 0
do ...	Six months subscription to Ottawa Advocate	0 6 0
November 4, 1844 ...	Advertizing notice to creditors of Municipal Council, 20 lines, six insertions	0 7 6
		0 15 0
		£3 18 6

BYTOWN, 1st January, 1846.

No. 9.—Municipal District Council of Sydenham,

Dr. To C. C. Symmes.

March 1, 1842 ...	To one quire paper	£ s. d.
do do do ...	To one bunch of quills	0 1 3
do do do ...	Postage at several times	0 1 6
1843 ...	One year's salary C. C. Symmes, as Town Clerk	0 4 5½
		5 0 0
		£5 7 2½

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SYDENHAM.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 10.—The District Council of Sydenham,

Dr. to Pat. O'Reilly.

	£	s.	d.
To one year's service as Township Clerk for Buckingham, from February 1842 up to 28th February, 1844 ...	2	10	0
To postage from District Clerk	0	1	½
	£2	11	½

Mr. Michael Smith is hereby requested to receive from the Treasurer of the District of Sydenham, the sum of one pound eleven shillings and one penny and a halfpenny, for my services as Township Clerk, and give a receipt for the same.

(Signed,) PAT. O'REILLY.

No. 11.—The Municipal District Council of Sydenham,

Dr. to Thos. Watson, Bailiff.

	£	s.	d.
January 5, 1844 ... Service of summons on John Foram	0	1	6
do do do ... do do Gordon (mason)	0	1	6
do do do ... do do Gordon (shoemaker)	0	1	6
do do do ... do do Robert Conroy	0	1	6
March 3, do ... Service of subpoena on Wm. Grimes, I. W. Day, Esquire, Moses Eadie, J. F. Taylor, S. Hancock, J. B. Prentiss, and Garden Church, and travel ...	1	2	0
	1	8	0
Assessment for dividing Hull	1	15	0
	£3	3	0

Please pay the above to Chas. Symmes, Esquire.

(Signed,) THOS. WATSON.

AYLMER, 25th August, 1844.

No. 12.—Municipal Council of Sydenham,

Dr. to G. S. Carter, Advocate.

	£	s.	d.
1843. Paid District Clerk in the cause against Philemon Wright & Sons	1	9	6
Bailiff, his fees	0	7	0
Crier, his fee	0	0	6
Clerk District Court in the cause against Ruggles Wright, jun.	1	8	6
Instruction fee to sue	0	12	6
Paid Bailiff his fees	0	7	0
Crier's fee	0	0	6
Fees on cases against Roger Sparks, R. Bannister, Lawrence Burns, each 7s. 11d. ...	1	3	9
Fees on twenty-seven letters written at the instance of the Council, at 3s. 4d. ...	4	10	0
	£9	19	3

Your Committee having examined the Statement handed in by G. S. Carter, Esquire, Attorney for the District, to whom it appears is due the sum of £9 19s. 3d., they recommend to be audited and paid as soon as funds can be obtained.

(Signed,) SAMUEL WILSON SMITH,
District Clerk.

AYLWIN, September 6th, 1843.

N.B. We have audited this account and found it to be correct,

(Signed,) JAMES DOYLE,
C. C. SYMMES.

WAKEFIELD, 1846.

The Municipal District Council of Sydenham,

To James Shouldice.

	£	s.	d.
1842. To taking Census of the Township of Wakefield, 8 days, at 5s. per day	2	0	0
1843. To taking Assessment of the said Township	1	0	0
	£3	0	0

6th April.

No. 13.

WAKEFIELD, 5th February, 1846.

SIR,

Above I beg leave to hand you Statement of my account against the Municipal District of Sydenham, which I hope you will forward to the proper quarter, in accordance to the Act provided for that purpose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JAMES SHOULDICE.

To JOHN EGAN, Esquire,
Warden of Municipal
District Council of Sydenham.

No. 14.—The Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

To John Milk, *Dr.*

To seven days employed in taking assessment of the Township of Eardley, at 5s. ... £1 15 0
In the year 1843.

No. 15.—The Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

To Ozias Banning, *Dr.*

To six days employed in taking assessment of the Township of Eardley, in the year 1843, the
sum of... .. £1 10 0

No. 16.

LITCHFIELD, 27th November, 1845.

SIR,

I have to inform you that I have been Clerk for the Township of Litchfield two and a half years, and never received any allowance for doing so. I have been directed by Walter Smith, Esquire, to send in to you, mentioning the time I have been in office.

(Signed,) J. HEFFRON.

Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

Dr. to John Heffron, Clerk for the Township the under-mentioned years:

1841, half-year; 1843, one year; 1844, one year.

LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP, 27th November, 1845.

(Signed,) J. HEFFRON.

No. 17.—The Municipal Council of the District of Sydenham,

To George Hodgins, *Dr.*

To one year's salary due me for services as Clerk for this Township, for the year 1843 ... £2 10 0
CLARENDON, January 1st, 1846.

No. 18.

TEMPLETON, 9th January, 1844.

Received from Wm. Sullivan, late Town Clerk of Templeton, the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of this Township, for the year 1843, and also the Assessment Rolls for the same period.

(Signed,) JAMES HAGAN,
Town Clerk.

No. 19.

LOCHABER, 8th April, 1844.

DEAR SIR,

I am informed that there are funds in the hands of the District Treasurer, therefore I request you will be good enough to transmit me the Warden's Warrant for £2 10s. currency, for my services as Township Clerk for this Township for 1843. Your immediate attention will much oblige,

Dear Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. W. CAMERON.

S. W. SMITH, Esquire.

6th April.

No. 20.

TEMPLETON, 4th June, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,

It appears that at your last Session it was resolved that the allowance due me as Town Clerk of Templeton for the year 1842, must be withheld till such period as the documents connected with my office, for the last year, should be delivered to my successor (James Hagan).

As the accompanying receipt will shew that these documents (at No. 18) were delivered to Mr. Hagan at an early period of the present year, I again respectfully request payment for my last year's service.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

To the MUNICIPAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, Sydenham.

No. 21.

BRISTOL, 6th May 1844.

SIR,

You wrote me some time ago informing me that my salary, as Clerk for Bristol and Onslow, was ready for me as soon as I sent him some returns that were wanting. I know of no returns that were wanting, with the exception of some relative to the schools, and those I sent down to Mr. Smith two or days previous to receiving your letter. I hereby direct Mr. Smith to hand you the check so that you can send it to me to be endorsed.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JAMES M. LOUCKS.

MR. BLACKBURN.

BRISTOL, 6th May, 1844.

SIR,

I am informed that my salary as Clerk for Bristol and Onslow, for 1843, is ready for me. You will have the kindness to hand the check to Mr. James Blackburn, who will send it to me to be endorsed.

I want to turn it to him.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JAMES M. LOUCKS.

MR. SMITH.

Municipal District of Sydenham in account with the Treasurer.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To amount collected in Division Court No. 6, viz:—								
	William Allen	0	7	3				
	Jane Chamberlin	0	9	1½				
	Michael Learey	0	3	10				
	Richard White	0	1	9				
	Isaac Smith	0	16	3½				
	Jean Bedard	0	7	4				
	George Frazer... ..	1	10	0				
						3	15	7
June	6, 1844 ... Litchfield tax					6	1	4½
February	28, 1845 ... Magistrate's fine					1	5	0
March	4, do ... To balance due Treasurer					3	6	9
						£14	8	8½
By amount due Treasurer						£14	8	8½

6th April.

6th April.

Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.

L'ASSOMPTION, 7th February, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and to address to you the several accounts which have been presented both to the Clerk of the late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster, and to myself. Delay and negligence on the part of several creditors have prevented me from transmitting to you sooner the present Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. E. FARIBAULT.

The HONORABLE D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

L'ASSOMPTION, 7th February, 1846.

SIR,

The protracted delay in answering your letter of the 13th of October last, and in transmitting the accounts against the late Municipal Council of Leinster, is to be attributed solely to the negligence of the creditors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) EUGENE ARCHAMBEAULT,
Ex-Clerk, M. D. L.

The HONORABLE D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

List of divers Accounts addressed to me, as Ex-Clerk of the Municipal District of Leinster.

Number		£	s.	d.
1	Godefroy Chagnon	36	14	6
do	2 Joseph Brunel	26	5	0
do	3 Philip Mount	18	14	0
do	4 Aimé Dugas	75	0	0
do	5 Louis Archambeault	28	14	0
do	6 Amable Jetté	43	10	0
do	7 P. U. Archambeault	7	10	0
do	8 Amable Enodil Deschamps	7	10	0
do	9 Joseph Beauchamps	16	17	4
do	10 François Rivet	16	17	4
do	11 Edouard Amiréau	16	17	6
do	12 Joseph A. Thérien	28	0	7½
do	13 Venant St. Germain	8	0	0
do	14 Edward Corcoran	3	10	0
do	15 Jean Louis Archambeault	5	4	2
do	16 Alexander Daly	3	1	8
do	17 John Royan	1	0	0
do	18 William Robinson	3	6	8
do	19 Camille Archambeault	56	18	4
do	20 Joseph Guilbault	3	6	3
do	21 P. R. Chagnon	17	6	0
do	22 William Hobby	10	0	0
do	23 Eugène Archambeault, Ex-Clerk of the Municipal District of Leinster	199	1	8
do	24 The Honorable J. E. Faribault, Warden	100	0	0
do	25 Cyriac Chaput	10	0	0
		£743	5	0½

Certified correct,

(Signed,) J. E. FARIBAULT,
Ex-Warden of the Municipal District of Leinster.(Signed,) EUGENE ARCHAMBEAULT,
Ex-Clerk of the Municipal District of Leinster.

L'ASSOMPTION, 6th February, 1846.

6th April.

L'ASSOMPTION, 23d August, 1841.

6th April.

The Municipalities of the District of Leinster,

To Godfroy Chagnon, Returning Officer for the Parish of

L'Assomption, in the said District of Leinster, *Dr.*

	£	s.	d.
Assistance at the Election of the Councillors of the said parish, to represent it in the Council of the said District, and assistance at the Election of the Municipal Officers of the same parish, on the 23rd August, 1841	2	10	0
For six notices, three of which in English, for the purpose of convoking the meeting, &c., at 4s. each	1	4	0
Return to the Warden of the District of the Election of the Councillors	0	10	0
Oaths of allegiance and oaths of office administered to the Councillors	0	7	6
Poll book	0	15	0
Oaths of office of the three Assessors and of the Collector	0	5	0
Oath of five Superintendents of the Poor, the Inspector of Roads and Bridges, of eleven Sub-Inspectors, and of the Keeper of the public Pound	0	18	0
<i>For the year 1842.</i>			
1. For eight notices, of which four in English, to convoke the above-mentioned Assembly, at 4s. each	1	12	0
2. For assistance at the election of a Councillor, and Poll book	4	0	0
3. For election of Clerk with the poll book, poll held for this purpose on the day before the election.	1	10	0
4. Return of the election of the Councillor elect to the Warden of the District	0	10	0
5. Copy of the election of all the parish officers delivered to the Warden at his request	0	10	0
6. Oath of allegiance and oath of office administered to the said Councillor, with Return in writing to the Warden	0	10	0
7. For having sworn in the different Parish Officers, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and other Officers, in all twenty, with enregistry of each oath	1	5	0
<i>For the Election of the Month of January 1843.</i>			
For eight notices, four of which in English, to convoke the parish meeting	1	4	0
For assistance at the election of the Parish Officers, as required by law	2	10	0
Return to the Warden of the District of the election of the Officers	0	10	0
Oaths of allegiance and of office to the same Officers, with Return to the Warden of the District	1	10	0
Poll book, and keeping the same	0	15	0
<i>For the year 1844</i>			
For notices, assistance at the election of Officers, their oaths of office, and Return to the Warden	6	9	0
<i>For the Election for the year 1845.</i>			
Notices, assistance, poll book, election of a Councillor, oaths of office and of allegiance, Returns to the Warden, enregistry of the oaths of the other officers	7	10	0
	£36	14	6

(Signed,) G. CHAGNON,
Chairman of the Meeting of L'Assomption.

L'ASSOMPTION, November, 1845.

No. 2.—The late Council of the Municipal District of Leinster,

Dr. To Joseph Brunel, of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, Chairman for the Parish of St. Charles de Lachenaie, and for the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, in the above mentioned District, in virtue of a warrant addressed to me by the Honourable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, formerly Warden of the said late Council of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 10th of August, 1841.

	£	s.	d.
August 14, 1841 ... For five notices in English and French, and a journey to the said place of Lachenaie to put up the said notices in the most public places of the said Parish	1	15	0
do 20, do ... For preparing the poll lists	1	0	0
do 23, do ... A journey to Lachenaie to preside, and for presiding at L'Assomption for the election of the Municipal Officers, and also of a Councillor for the said parish of Lachenaie	1	10	0
do 28, do ... For swearing in fourteen officers	0	14	0
do 28, do ... For swearing in Jacques Laurier, Esquire, Councillor, elected for the said Parish...	0	10	0
do 28, do ... For a Return of the election	0	5	0
And further, in virtue of a warrant addressed to me by the said Honourable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, Warden of the said late Council of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 26th of December, 1841.			
December 31, do ... For five notices in English and French, and a journey to Lachenaie to put up the said five notices in the most public places of the said Parish	1	15	0
January 10, 1842 ... A journey to Lachenaie to preside, and for presiding at the meeting for the election of the Municipal Officers, and also of the School Commissioners for the said Parish	1	10	0
do 10, 1842 ... For a Return of the election	0	5	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£9	4	0

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEINSTER.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)			Appendix (K.)
6th April.			6th April.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ s. d. 9 4 0
February 9, 1842	...	For a petition addressed to Amable Hénault and Venant St. Germain, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, of Repentigny, in the said Municipal District of Leinster, requesting the nomination of an Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish of Lachenaie, in the place of Pierre Gagné who, after being elected to the said office of Inspector, &c., refused to act in this capacity, and paid the fine agreeably to law	0 10 0
do 26, do	...	Journey to Repentigny to present the said petition to the said Justices of the Peace ...	0 5 0
	...	For a petition addressed to the said two Justices of the Peace above-named, requesting the nomination of an Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish of Lachenaie, in place of Pierre Laurier dit Cottineau who, after being named and elected to the said office of Inspector by the said Justices of the Peace, in their Special Session of the Peace held at the said place of Repentigny, on the third of February, 1842, refused to act in that capacity, and paid the fine agreeably to law	0 12 0
		And further, in virtue of a warrant addressed to me by the said Honorable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, Warden of the said late Council of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 22nd of December, 1842.	
December 31, do	...	For six notices in English and French, and a journey to Lachenaie to put up the said notices in the most public places of the said Parish	1 15 0
January 9, 1843	...	A journey to Lachenaie to preside, and presiding at the meeting for the election of the Municipal Officers, of a Councillor, and of the School Commissioners for the said Parish	1 10 0
do 13, do	...	For a Return of the election	0 5 0
do 13, do	...	For having sworn in Etienne Mathieu, Esquire, Councillor, elected for the said Parish of Lachenaie	0 10 0
March 8, do	...	For a petition addressed to Amable Hénault and Venant St. Germain, Esquires, Justices of the Peace of the Parish of Repentigny, in the said Municipal District of Leinster, requesting the nomination of an Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish of St. Charles de Lachenaie, in the place of François Filion who, after having been elected to the said office of Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish, refused to act in this capacity	0 12 0
	...	Journey to the said place of Repentigny, to present the said petition to the said Justices of the Peace	0 9 0
1843	...	And further, in virtue of a warrant addressed to me by the said Honorable J. E. Faribault, Warden of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 24th of December, 1843.	
December 30, do	...	For four notices in English and French, and having them put up in the most public places of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche	1 5 0
January 8, 1844	...	For presiding at the meeting for the election of the Municipal Officers and School Commissioners for the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche	1 10 0
	...	For swearing in eight of the said Officers and School Commissioners	0 8 0
	...	For a Return of the election	0 5 0
	...	For a petition addressed to Louis G. Nolin and Amable Jetté, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, of the Village of L'Assomption, in the said Municipal District of Leinster, requesting the nomination of an Inspector of Roads and Bridges, and of two Sub-Inspectors for the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, in place of Antoine Guéré dit Dumont, Inspector, and of Jean Guérin and Michel Allard, Sub-Inspectors, who, after having been elected to the said offices, refused to act in their respective capacities, and paid the fine imposed by law	0 15 0
February	...	For a petition addressed to the same Justices of the Peace, requesting the nomination of an Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, in place of J. B. Roy who, after having been named to the said office of Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche by the said Justices of the Peace, in their Special Sessions held in the house of the said Louis G. Nolin, one of their number, on the fifth day of February, 1844, refused to act in that capacity, and paid the fine imposed by law	0 15 0
		And further, in virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the said Honorable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, Warden of the said late Council of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 23rd of January, 1845.	
February 1, 1845	...	For six notices in English and French put up in the most public places of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche	1 10 0
do 10, do	...	For presiding at the meeting for the election of the Municipal Officers, of a Councillor, and of the School Commissioners for the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche	1 10 0
do 19, do	...	For a Return of the election	0 5 0
	...	For swearing in Joseph Larose, Councillor, elected for the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche	0 10 0
	...	For a petition addressed to Louis G. Nolin and Amable Jetté, Esquires, Justices of the Peace of the Village of L'Assomption, in the said Municipal District of Leinster, requesting the nomination of an Inspector of Roads and Bridges for the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, in place of Stanislas Vian who, after having been elected to the said office of Inspector for the said Parish, refused to act in that capacity, and paid the fine imposed by law	0 10 0
	...	For drawing up the present account in triplicate	1 10 0
			£26 5 0

(Signed,) J. BRUNEL,
Chairman.

St. HENRI DE MASCOUCHE, 12th November, 1845.

No. 3.—The late Council of the Municipal District of Leinster,

Dr. To Philip Mount, of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, Chairman for the Parish of St. Lin, in the above mentioned District.

In virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the Honorable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, formerly Warden of the said late Council of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 10th August, 1841.

			£	s.	d.
August	1841	...			
		For eight notices in English and French, and a journey to St. Lin, and to the Township of Kilkenny, to put up the said notices in the most public places of the said localities (54 miles)	3	0	0
do	20, do	...	1	0	0
do	23, do	...	1	10	0
		For having sworn in fourteen of the said Officers	0	14	0
do	28, do	...	0	10	0
		For the Return of the election	0	5	0
		Further, in virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the Honorable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, Warden of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 26th December, 1841.			
	1841	...			
		For eight notices in French and English, and a journey to St. Lin, and to the Township of Kilkenny, to put up the said eight notices in the most public places of the said localities (54 miles)	3	0	0
January	10, 1842	...	1	0	0
		For preparing poll lists			
		For a journey to St. Lin to preside, and for presiding at the meeting for the election of the Municipal Officers, and also of the School Commissioners for the said Parish and Township	1	10	0
		For a Return of the election	0	5	0
		Further, in virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the said Honorable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, Warden of the said late Council of the said Municipal District of Leinster, dated the 22nd of December, 1842.			
December 31,	do	...	3	0	0
		For eight notices in English and French, and a journey to St. Lin, and to the Township of Kilkenny, to put up the said eight notices in the most public places of the above-mentioned localities (54 miles)	1	0	0
January	9, 1843	...	1	10	0
		For preparing the poll lists			
		For a journey to St. Lin to preside, and for presiding at the meeting for the election of the Municipal Officers, and also of the School Commissioners for the said Parish and Township	0	5	0
		For a Return of the election	0	5	0
		For drawing up the present account	0	5	0
			£18	14	0

(Signed,) PHILIP MOUNT,
Chairman.

ST. HENRI DE MASCOUCHE, November 20th, 1845.

No. 4.—To the Clerk of the late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster,

The said Municipal Council of the said District,

Dr. To Aimé Dugas, Esquire, of the Parish of Saint Jacques.

For fulfilling the duties of Municipal Clerk of the said Parish of Saint Jacques, preparing and putting up the notices required by law and having reference to the various Elections of the Municipal Officers, &c. of the said Parish, which took place in the same, from the 24th of August, 1841, inclusively, to the 1st of July last £75 0 0

Seventy-five pounds, currency.

Which said sum the undersigned claims as being lawfully due to him.

(Signed,) A. DUGAS.

ST. JACQUES, 24th December, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEINSTER.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

St. ROCH L'ACHIGAN, the 23rd of August, 1841.

No. 5.—The Municipality of the District of Leinster,

To Louis Archambeault, Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Roch de l'Achigan.

	£	s.	d.
For assistance at the election of the Councillors of the said Parish, for representing it in the Council of the said District, and assistance at the election of the Municipal Officers of the same Parish, the 23rd August, 1841	3	0	0
For four notices for the purpose of convoking the meeting, &c., at 5s.	1	0	0
Return of the said meeting to the Warden of the District for the election of Councillors	0	10	0
Oaths of office to thirty Parish Officers, at 1s.	1	10	0
<i>For the year 1842.</i>			
1. For four notices to convoke the above-mentioned meeting, at 5s.	1	0	0
2. For assistance at the election of a Councillor	3	0	0
3. Return of the election of Councillor to the Warden of the District	0	10	0
4. Copy of the election of all the Parish Officers, delivered to the Warden at his request	0	10	0
5. For swearing in the different Parish Officers, thirty-two at 1s.	1	12	0
<i>For the Election of the month of January, 1843.</i>			
For four notices to convoke the Parish meeting, at 5s.	1	0	0
For assistance at the election of the Parish Officers	3	0	0
Return of the said election to the Warden	0	10	0
Oaths of office to thirty-two Parish Officers, at 1s.	1	12	0
<i>For the year 1844.</i>			
For notices, assistance at the election of the Parish Officers, their oaths of office, and Return to the Warden	5	0	0
<i>For the Election of the year 1845.</i>			
For notices, assistance at the election of the Parish Officers, oaths of office, Return to the Warden	5	0	0
	£28		14 0

(Signed,)

LS. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Returning Officer of St. Roch.

St. ROCH, December, 1845.

L'ASSOMPTION, March, 1842.

No. 6.—The Municipality of the County and Municipal District of Leinster,

To Amable Jetté, as Assessor and as acting for J. B. Martel, and J. B. Turcotte, the two other Assessors for the Parish of L'Assomption, that is to say, as having performed alone the following duties:

	£	s.	d.
For the Census of the Parish of L'Assomption, as required by the Act of 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 42, that is to say, thirty days for obtaining the requisite information, at 20s. per diem	30	0	0
For three copies, at £4 10s. each	13	10	0
	£43		10 0

REMARKS.

The undersigned observes that he was obliged to go as often as three or four times to the same houses to meet the proprietors, for the purpose of obtaining information, the other persons residing there having always refused to give them, or not being capable, or not being found at home.

(Signed,)

AMABLE JETTE,

Assessor.

L'ASSOMPTION, 22nd of December, 1845.

L'ASSOMPTION, 10th January, 1842.

No. 7.—The Municipal Authorities of the District of Leinster,

Dr. to Pierre Urgel Archambeault, of

L'Assomption, Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Sulpice, in the said District of Leinster.

For four notices in English and French, for convoking the Parish meeting, at 5s.	£	s.	d.
For having the said notices put up	0	15	0
For travelling expenses	0	15	0
For assistance at the election of the Municipal Officers, Councillors, and others	2	10	0
For poll book, and keeping the same	0	15	0
Return to the Warden	0	15	0
Oaths administered to the different Officers, oaths of allegiance, with Return	1	0	0
	£7	10	0

(Omitted in the List of Accounts.)

To my proportion for taking the Census of a portion of the inhabitants of this Township, agreeable to the Act of Her Majesty, passed in the Provincial Parliament the 18th September, 1841.

To 65 heads of families or houses, at 10d. each £2 14 2

E. E.

(Signed,)

JOHN M'CURDY,

Assessor for Rawdon for the year 1842.

RAWDON, CANADA EAST, 27th November, 1845.

No. 8.—The late Council of the Municipal District of Leinster,

Dr. To Amable Eno dit Deschamps, of the Parish of Repentigny, in the County of Leinster.

	£	s.	d.
1. For presiding at the election of Officers for the Parish of St. Sulpice, and of the Councillors of the said Parish, according to and in virtue of a Warrant addressed to me by the Honorable J. E. Faribault, then Warden of the Municipal District of Leinster, bearing date the 22nd of Decémber, 1842, travelling expenses, notices, &c.	2	10	0
2. For presiding at the above-mentioned elections in virtue of another Warrant also addressed to me by the said Honorable J. E. Faribault, dated the 20th of December, 1843, travelling expenses, and notices, &c.	2	10	0
3. For again presiding at the same elections, in virtue of another Warrant addressed in like manner to me by the said Honorable J. E. Faribault, dated the 24th of December, 1844, travelling expenses, notices, &c.	2	10	0
	£7	10	0

(Signed,)

AMABLE DESCHAMPS.

REPENTIGNY, 20th Decémber, 1845.

ST. JACQUES, 31st January, 1846.

No. 9.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster,

Dr. To Joseph Beauchamp.

As Assessor for the Census of the third part of the Parish of St. Jacques, as required by the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 42, that is to say, 16 days for obtaining the information required by law, at £1 1s. 1d. per diem, making £16 17 4

ST. JACQUES, 31st January, 1846.

No. 10.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster,

Dr. To François Rivet.

As Assessor for the Census of the third part of the Parish of St. Jacques, as required by the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 42, that is to say, 16 days for obtaining the information required by law, at £1 1s. 1d. per diem, making £16 17 4

ST. JACQUES, 31st Decémber, 1845.

No. 11.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster,

Dr. To Edouard Amireau.

	£	s.	d.
As Assessor for the Census of the third part of the Parish of St. Jacques, as required by the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 42, that is to say, 15 days for obtaining the information required by law, at £1 per diem	15	0	0
Paid to a Writer to accompany him and make copies	1	17	6
	£16	17	6

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEINSTER.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 12.—To the Clerk of the late Council of the Municipal District of Leinster.

Account of Joseph Antoine Thérien, in his capacity of Clerk for the Parish of L'Assomption, from the 9th day of January, 1843, to the 14th day of July, 1845.

For two years, at £10 per annum	£	s.	d.
Six months, at do do	20	0	0
Five days, at do do	5	0	0
Keeping the books, and providing the necessary blank books	0	3	1½
Assistance to Godfroy Chagnon, Esquire, Returning Officer, at each election	1	17	6
Total	£28	0	7½

ST. HYACINTHE, 17th November, 1845.

No. 13.—The Municipal Council of the District of Leinster,

Dr. To Venant St. Germain, formerly of Repentigny.

For performing the duties of the office of Chairman and Returning Officer of the different public meetings held in the Parish of Repentigny, during and conformably to the Ordinance of the 4th Victoria, chapter 3, passed by the Honorable Special Council, intituled, "An Ordinance to prescribe and regulate the election and appointment of certain Officers in the several Parishes and Townships in this Province, and to make other provisions for the local interests of the Inhabitants of these divisions of the Province," the sum of £8 currency.

(Signed,)

V. ST. GERMAIN,
Chairman and Returning Officer.

No. 14.—Municipal District of Leinster,

To Edward Corcoran, Dr.

For his services as an Assessor, in taking the Census for the part of the Parish of St. Grégoire de Rawdon, in the said District, allotted to me, in which there were 84 houses at 10d. per house, which amounts to £3 10 0

Which Census I have duly taken in the year of our Lord 1842, to which I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

(Signed,)

EDWARD CORCORAN.

To E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Esquire,
Ex-Secretary of the said District Council.

RAWDON, 25th November, 1845.

No. 15.—Municipal District of Leinster,

To Z. L. Archambeault, Dr.

For my services as Assessor, in taking the Census for that part of the Parish of St. Grégoire de Rawdon, in said District, allotted to me, in which there were 125 houses, at the rate of 10d. per house, which amounts to £5 4 2

Which Census I have duly taken in the year of our Lord, 1842.

(Signed,)

Z. L. ARCHAMBEAULT.
His Mark.

Witnesses present,

(Signed,)
ALEX. DALY.
JAMES DALY.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

(Signed,)

Z. L. ARCHAMBEAULT.
His Mark.(Signed,)
ALEX. DALY, Witness.To E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Esquire,
Ex-Secretary of the said District Council.

RAWDON, 25th November, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEINSTER.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 16.—Municipal District of Leinster,

To Alexander Daly, *Dr.*

	£	s.	d.
To my services as Assessor in taking the Census for the part of the Parish of St. Grégoire de Rawdon, in said District, allotted to me, in which there were 45 houses, at the rate of 10d. per house, which amounts to ...	1	16	8
Which Census I have duly taken, in the year of our Lord 1842, to which I certify.			
Also, for my services as Returning Officer for the said Parish of St. Grégoire for one year ...	1	5	0
	£3	1	8

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

To E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Esquire,
Ex-Secretary of the said District Council.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

(Signed,) ALEX. DALY.

RAWDON, 25th November, 1845.

No. 17.—Municipal District of Leinster,

To John Royan, *Dr.*

For his services as Town Clerk, in which capacity he acted in the year 1845, in the Parish of St. Grégoire de Rawdon, in the said District.

The above statement he certifies to be correct, and for which he claims £1 0 0

(Signed,) JOHN ROYAN,

To E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Esquire,
Ex-Secretary of the said District Council.

No. 18.—Municipal District of Leinster,

To William Robinson, *Dr.*

To my services as Assessor, in taking the Census for the part of the Township of Rawdon, in said District, allotted to me, in which there were 80 houses, at the rate of 10d. per house, which amounts to £3 6 8

Which Census I have duly taken in the year of our Lord 1842.

I do hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

(Signed,) WILLIAM ROBINSON.

To E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Esquire,
Ex-Secretary of the said District Council.

RAWDON, 19th November, 1845.

No. 19.—To the Clerk of the late Council of the Municipal District of Leinster.

The Account of Camille Archambeault, in his capacity of Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Esprit, and the Township of Kilkenny.

1841.	£	s.	d.
For five public notices, and a journey to St. Esprit, and to Kilkenny, to put up the said public notices	2	0	0
For preparing a poll book	1	0	0
A journey to St. Esprit	0	15	0
Presiding at the meeting, and at the election of a Councillor and of divers Municipal Officers	3	0	0
Return of the Councillor to the Warden of the said District	0	10	0
Ditto of the election of the various Officers to the Clerk of the locality	0	10	0
For a Clerk on the day of the meeting	0	10	0
The same, as Clerk of the Parish of St. Roch, from the 6th day of September, 1841, to the 14th day of July, 1845, three years, at £12 10s. per annum	37	10	0
Ten months, at do do	10	8	4
Seven days, at do do	0	5	0
	£56	18	4

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LEINSTER.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 20.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster, for sundry work done at the requisition of J. E. Faribault, Esquire, Warden of the said District,

To Joseph Guilbaut, *Dr.*

1841.		£	s.	d.
	Transport to St. Jacques, and delivery into the hands of Joseph Dufresne, Esquire, a warrant and other papers addressed to him by the said Mr. Faribault	0	10	6
	Do to Rawdon and delivery of similar papers to Thomas Griffith, Esquire... ..	0	9	3
	Do from Rawdon to St. Roch, to Louis Archambeault, Esquire, and Camille Archambeault, Esquire	0	16	6
	Do from St. Roch to St. Henri, to John Pangman, Joseph Brunel, and Philip Mount, Esquires ...	0	11	9
	Do from St. Henri to Repentigny on the same service, to Venant LeMoine St. Germain, Esquire ...	0	9	3
	For having been to put up a public notice on two mills at l'Achigan, appertaining to Madame de St. Ours, and to the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, for the election of Trustees ...	0	6	6
	For having put up the same notice at the church door of the Parish of l'Assomption	0	2	6
		£3	6	3

By order of Godfroy Chagnon, Returning Officer for the Parish of L'Assomption.
L'ASSOMPTION, 22nd November, 1845.

No. 21.—To the Municipal Councillors for the District of Leinster.

GENTLEMEN,

I, the undersigned, Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Grégoire de Rawdon, take the liberty of submitting to you the subjoined account, being for my fees in my above-mentioned capacity, and venture to flatter myself that you will be pleased to give it your approval, and to sanction the amount.

(Signed,) P. REMY CHAGNON.

St. JACQUES, 7th September, 1841.

Here follows the account of the Returning Officer for the said Parish of St. Grégoire de Rawdon, that is to say;—

	£	s.	d.
For six notices, three in English and three in French, put up in different public places to announce the meeting of the Parish Officers, and of a Councillor, at 5s. each	1	10	0
For going to put up the notices, including my expenses	0	15	6
For assisting at the meeting, and taking the election of the Parish Officers and of a Councillor	3	0	0
For preparing a poll book	2	0	0
For two Returns of the meeting, one to the Chairman, and the other to the Parish Clerk, at 10s. each ...	1	0	0
For the Clerk pro tempore	1	0	0
For three fresh notices to announce a meeting for the purpose of electing a Pound Keeper in place of Thomas Griffith, Esquire, at 5s. each	0	15	0
For assisting at the meeting for the election of a Pound Keeper	2	0	0
For the Return made to the Clerk	0	10	0
For four notices, two in English and two in French, put up in different public places, to announce the meeting of the Parish Officers, at 5s. each	1	0	0
For transport to St. Grégoire de Rawdon, and my expenses	0	15	6
For travelling expenses and outlay	0	10	0
For assisting at the meeting, and presiding at the election of Parish Officers	3	0	0
Amount	£17	16	0

No. 22.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Rawdon,

To William Hobby, *Dr.*

	£	s.	d.
To services rendered the Municipality of the Township of Rawdon as Clerk, for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1845, ending 1st July	8	0	0
To do for the Parish of St. Grégoire in said Township, for the year 1843	2	0	0
	£10	0	0

(Signed,) WILLIAM HOBBY.

I do hereby certify that William Hobby has acted in the capacity of Municipal Clerk for the Township of Rawdon, during the time specified in his account hereto annexed.

(Signed,) JOHN JEFFRIES,

J. P. for the District of Montreal.

RAWDON, 20th November, 1845.

No. 23.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster, in that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada,

Dr. To Eugène Archambeault, Clerk of the above-mentioned Council.

	£	s.	d.
For acting as Clerk of the above-mentioned Council from 10th of August, 1841, the day when he was pro tempore named Clerk of the above-mentioned Council by and in virtue of a commission issued in his favor by the Honorable J. E. Faribault, Warden of the above-mentioned Council, confirmed by commission of His Excellency Sir R. D. Jackson, then Administrator of the Province of Canada, up to the 9th of July last—making 3 years and eleven months at £50 currency of this Province per annum, including travelling expenses, correspondence, books, stationery, registers, copies of the same transmitted to the Governor at that time, keeping the said registers, warrants and notifications sent yearly to the Chairmen of the Officers of each Parish, making	195	16	8
Paid for a Clerk's Commission issued in his favor by the late Sir R. D. Jackson, Administrator for the time being, of the Province of Canada, dated the 11th December, 1841	8	5	0
	£100	1	8

(Signed,)

EUGENE ARCHAMBEAULT,
Ex-Clerk M. D. L.

L'ASSOMPTION, 22nd December, 1845.

No. 24.—The late Municipal Council of the late Municipal District of Leinster, in that part of the Province formerly constituting Lower Canada,

To Joseph Edouard Faribault, then Warden of the above-mentioned Municipal District of Leinster, in virtue of a Commission issued in the name of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Right Honorable Charles Baron Sydenham, at that time Governor-General of the Province of Canada, dated the 12th of June, 1841, who claims the sum of £100 currency, for indemnification of expenses which he has been obliged to incur as Warden, that is to say:

For travelling expenses from L'Assomption to the Parish of St. Jacques, board and sundry other expenses, from the 12th of June, 1841, to the 9th of July, 1845 ... £100 0 0

(Signed,)

J. E. FARIBAULT,

Late Warden of the Municipal District of Leinster.

L'ASSOMPTION, 22nd December, 1845.

No. 25.—The late Council of the Municipal District of Leinster,

Dr. To Cyriac Chaput, Ex-Clerk of the Parish of L'Assomption.

For acting as Clerk of the above-mentioned Parish, from the 6th day of September, 1841, to the 10th day of January, 1842 ... £10 0 0

(Signed,)

CYRIAC CHAPUT.

L'ASSOMPTION, 23rd December, 1845.

(Supplementary Return.)

To the Clerk of the late Municipal Council of the District of Leinster.

The Municipal Council of the said District of Leinster,

Dr. To Narcisse Dugas, of the Parish of St. Jacques,
For having (conformably to an order of the Honorable J. E. Faribault, Esquire, Warden of the said Council, dated the 18th day of January, 1843,) discharged all the duties mentioned in the said order, and presided over the Meeting which took place, in conformity with the said order, at St. Grégoire de Rawdon, on the 6th of February following, for the purpose of electing Officers, and for other purposes in the said order mentioned.

For having three times proceeded on business to St. Grégoire de Rawdon, a distance of fifteen miles from the residence of the said Dugas ... £7 10 0

Which sum the undersigned claims as being justly due him.

(Signed,)

NARCISSE DUGAS.

ST. JACQUES, 29th January, 1846.

6th April.

6th April.

Letter from the District Clerk to the Provincial Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S, 27th February, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you the following accounts, the Warden's, the Treasurer's, and the District Clerk's of the late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of St. John's, also, several other accounts received from Assessors and Parish Clerks, and also of other individuals who have claims against the said District; some of them I only received this day—the same is accompanied with two lists of their names. I also transmit you a list of the names of the Parish Clerks that have not yet sent in their accounts. I have no acknowledgement of money received, except one letter which this moment came to hand, addressed to the Warden, and sent by him to me, written by Mr. Hinteau, Notary Public of Longueuil, who informs the Warden that there is money in his hands by him received as Justice of the Peace.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) PRE. GAMELIN,

District Clerk.

To the Honorable D. DALY,

Provincial Secretary,

Montreal.

Letter from the District Treasurer to the late Warden.

CHAMBLY, 20th February, 1846.

SIR,

In transmitting to you the minute of my demand on the late District Council of St. John's, for Salary, &c. during the time that I held the Office of Treasurer, it seems necessary, and may be serviceable to the establishment of my claims, that I should state in brief, the ground on which I make them. The emoluments of the office were represented to me, when it was offered to my acceptance, as likely to be at least £300 per annum; on this assurance I accepted it, and having done so, it became necessary that I should,

1st. Give good and valid security to the amount of £3,000.

2nd. That I should reside in the District.

3rd. That I should open an office and a set of books.

4th. That I should at all times hold myself in readiness to perform my duties, which, as they are defined in the statute, are sufficiently arduous.

It is well known to you, Sir, that I fulfilled these several obligations; that I took securities from Collectors, received such monies as were paid to me, paid your warrants when addressed to me, corresponded with other officers and with the Council, and made journeys; that I opened a set of books of accounts, and submitted my accounts to auditors, and that I failed in none of the duties prescribed by law.

But there were other obligations by the acceptance of this office which brought with them loss and damage, for which I am especially entitled to compensation. Having given security to a large amount, I was compelled for the satisfaction of my securities, to abstain from speculations in business, or any enterprise which involved a risk of capital.

Having duties to perform for the due performance of which I had given such large security, I was barred from accepting other offices or employments, to hold which I must have left the District. Such office or employment was twice actually offered to me, and refused by me.

The sum which I claim is by no means what I consider a sufficient compensation for my losses; but as the whole project has proved a failure, I am willing to bear my share of the public loss, rather than to appear exacting and exorbitant. I would beg the favour that this letter may be appended to my account, as being explanatory and calculated to place the question of right (should it arise) in a proper point of view.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) WIL. WILSON,

District Treasurer of the (late)

District of St. John's.

To WILLIAM M'GINNIS, Esquire,

Warden of the (late)

District of St. John's,

St. Athanase.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

The Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,

Dr. To William M'Ginnis, Warden.

To Disbursements made, to wit :

				£	s.	d.
August	15, 1841	...	Paid Joseph Arel	0	15	0
		do	Hubert Demaray	0	10	0
		do	Orange Tyler	1	0	0
		do	John Hibbard	0	7	6
		do	for delivering warrants to the different Returning Officers for the election of Councillors	2	12	6
September	do	...	do Mr. Gamelin, on account of his services as District Clerk	3	15	0
October	27, do	...	do Bourne for seal for Corporation	1	12	6
December	3, do	...	do Mr. Gamelin for copy of Journals sent to Government	1	10	0
	6, do	...	do Mott and Pattee, house rent (September session)	5	0	0
		do	do for table cloths, Bible, paper, ink, and quills	4	4	3
		do	Marchand and Bourgeois for a stove	2	5	0
		do	Harrison for stove and pipes, and to fix stove and pipes	0	7	6
		do	Starke & Co. for printing rules and regulations for District Council	5	13	0
		do	Postage at divers times	1	5	7
		do	for transmission of Census papers to different Parishes	2	12	6
		do	Warming Council chamber	1	0	0
		do	Rent of Council chamber for December session, 1841	5	0	0
January	11, 1845	...	1842 ... Paid Messrs. Mott & Pattee	0	18	4
		do	do Messrs. Starke & Co., printers	6	5	0
		do	do for 1 dozen and 10 chairs, at 2s. 6d.	2	15	0
		do	do for postage of two letters	0	1	0½
December	17, 1844	...	do Messrs. Desbarats and Derbishire, for printing done by them as per account	3	16	0
Total				£50	13	3½

The Municipal District of St. John's,

To Pierre Gamelin, District Clerk, *Dr.*

				£	s.	d.
		To salary due to me as Clerk, from the 7th September, 1841, to 30th June, 1845, being sixteen sessions and one month, 4 years 1 month, at £80 currency per annum...		926	13	4
		Paid for a book for a register... ..		1	0	0
		do for postage at divers times		1	15	6
		do for warming Council chamber at divers sessions		1	5	0
		do a person to attend during each session, at 5s. each time		4	0	0
		do for cleaning and washing the Council chambers at divers times		1	5	0
		do for paper, ink, quills, and wafers		1	10	0
		do for tables for Council chamber		1	0	0
April 29, 1842	...	do	for balance due on suits against three individuals, who refused to give the necessary information as required by law, to the Assessors of each of their Parishes	1	5	0
		do	Mrs. Widow Black house rent June session	1	5	0
Total				£340	18	10
		<i>Cr.</i>		£ s. d.		
September	1841	...	Received from William M'Ginnis, Esquire, Warden, on account of my services as District Clerk of said Council	3	15	0
December	3, do	...	do do do for a copy of Journals sent to Government	1	10	0
March	1, 1842	...	Received from the hands of the Treasurer by the Warden's Warrant	8	0	0
April	10, 1843	...	do do do do do	12	0	0
				25 5 0		
Balance				£315	13	10

CLARENCEVILLE, 10th December 1845.

District of St. John's in account with Curtis Goodsil, Isaac Hogle, and Francis Manil.

To making the Assessment and taking the Census in the Parish of St. George, commencing the 1st February and ending on the 12th March, 1842, at 7s. 6d. per day each ... £45 0 0

(Signed), CURTIS GOODSIL,
ISAAC HOGLE,
FRANCIS MANIL.

6th April.

6th April.

The undersigned have the honor to submit most respectfully, that, having been in the years 1841 and 1842 invested, in conformity to the Law, with the office of Assessors for the Parish of St. Joseph of Chambly, have consequently made an assessment, and taken a census of the said Parish, including the two villages, the Canton and the Basin; they at the same time humbly ask permission to submit the claims which they may have for the fulfilment of that duty, against the late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's, in the following manner, to wit: That they are persuaded that they ought to receive for the said assessment, the sum of £40 currency, and a quarter of that sum for the said census, making a total of £50 currency; but they submit the whole to the equity and discretion of the superior authorities. In witness whereof, they have signed the present at Chambly on the 31st December 1845, after having duly read them.

(Signed,) JOHN M'KUTCHEON.
HONORE DEMERS.
LEON LAFONTAINE.

The late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,

Dr. to Jean Bte. Alix, senior, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, farmer.

14 days employed with Th. LeMay, Esquire, in taking the Census of one-half of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, as one of the Assessors elected for the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, in the year 1842, at 20s. per diem, amount £14 0 0

(Signed,) JEAN BAPTISTE ALIX, SEN.

STE. MARIE, 15th December, 1845.

Sworn and signed before me at Ste. Marie this 18th day of December, 1845.

(Signed,) PIERRE DAVIGNON, J. P.

The late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,

To Th. LeMay, Esquire, N. P. of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir.

	£	s.	d.
12 days employed with Jean Baptiste Alix, sen., one of the Assessors of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, in taking the Census of one-half of the said Parish, in the year 1842, at 20s. per diem	12	0	0
Making two copies of the census and assessment... ..	1	10	0
	£13	10	0

(Signed,) TH. LEMAY, N. P.

STE. MARIE, 18th December, 1845.

Sworn and signed before me at Ste. Marie, the 10th day of December, 1845.

(Signed,) PIERRE DAVIGNON, J. P.

The late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,

Dr. to Amable Michlette, the younger, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, farmer.

	£	s.	d.
43 days employed with François Xavier LeBeau, in taking the census and making the assessment of one-half of the said Parish, as one of the Assessors elected for the said parish, in the year 1842, as follows:			
To Amable Michlette, Assessor, 23 days lost, at 20s. per diem	23	0	0
20 days by Frs. Xavier LeBeau, at 5s. per diem	5	0	0
	£28	0	0

STE. MARIE, 18th December, 1845.

Sworn and signed before me at Ste. Marie de Mannoir, this 18th day of December, 1845.

(Signed,) PIERRE DAVIGNON, J. P.

The late Council of the District of St. John's,

To J. Bte. Masse, Bailiff, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir.

For having been employed as a Constable to notify the Officers elected in the said Parish during the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845—10 days in each year, at 10s. per diem, making 40 days, at 10s. per diem £20 0 0

(Signed,) J. BTE. MASSE.

STE. MARIE, 18th December, 1845.

Sworn and signed at Ste. Marie, this 18th day of December, 1845.

(Signed,) PIERRE DAVIGNON, J. P.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

The late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,
To Th. LeMay, Esquire, Notary Public, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir.
For having acted as Clerks of the Municipal Council of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir,
for the year 1844, and until July 1845, having been elected as such under the Presi-
dency of Pierre Davignon, Esquire £6 10 0
(Signed,) TH. LEMAY, N. P.

STE. MARIE, 18th December, 1845.

Sworn and signed before me at Ste. Marie de Mannoir, this 18th day of December, 1845.
(Signed,) PIERRE DAVIGNON, J. P.

The late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,
St. JOHN'S, 20th November, 1845.
To John Ed. Leodel, Dr.
For services rendered as Parish Clerk of said District, from the commencement to the expira-
tion of the same £50 0 0

The Municipal Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,
To George A. Miller, Dr.
To my services in August, 1841, as Clerk under A. T. Alexander, Esquire, J. P. President,
named by the Warden of said Council for the Election of Councillors, &c. in the
Parish of Laprairie de La Magdaleine, in the said Municipal District, including ad-
vertizements, assisting at the Poll, making out Poll-book, &c. £5 0 0

The late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,
St. PHILIPPE, 25th October, 1845.
Dr. To the Assessors of the Parish of St. Philippe.
For taking the Census of the inhabitants of the said Parish, during the year 1842, the sum of
£25 currency £25 0 0

The former Municipal District of St. John's,
To James Harrison, William Morley, and Francis Meunier.
For taking the Census and assessing the Parish of St. Athanase, for the year 1842 £30 0 0

To William M'Ginnis, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of St. John's.

We, the undersigned pray you to lay before the Councillors of your body, our joint claim as above,
for taking the Census, and assessing the Parish of St. Athanase for the year 1842, and oblige your obe-
dient servants,

(Signed,) JAMES HARRISON.
WM. MORLEY.
FRANCOIS MEUNIER.

St. ATHANASE, 20th February, 1846.

The Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,
Dr. To Joseph Williams, elected Assessor for the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil for the year 1842.
For having taken the Census from the 8th to the 21st of February 1842, of the population of
the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, in conformity with the Act 4 and 5 Vict.
chap. 42; and for having made an estimation of the moveable and immovable prop-
erty in the said Parish, according to the By-law of the Municipal District of St.
John's, dated 11th December, 1841 £20 0 0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

The Municipal Council of the District of St. John's,

Dr. To A. B. Garand, Notary.

For services as Clerk of the Parish of St. Valentin, forming part of the said District, for the
 year 1845 £12 10 0

(Signed,) B. GARAND.

ST. VALENTIN, 17th February, 1846.

The late Municipal Council of the District of St. John's,

Dr. To Alexis D. Latourelle.

For services as Clerk of the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, one of the Parishes
 included in the Municipal District aforesaid, from 1841 to 1845 £40 0 0

(Signed,) ALEXIS D. LATOURELLE.

The late Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,

To Jean Bte. Lukin, *Dr.*

August, 1841.—For services as Clerk of the Parish of St. Cyprien, in the said District, during
 three years, under the Act 4th, Vict. chap. 3, at £12 10s. per annum £37 10 0

Municipal District of St. John's,

To Benjamin Vaughan, *Dr.*

To making the Assessment and taking the Census in a part of the Parish of St. John's, in the
 year 1842 £10 0 0

ST. JOHN'S, 25th February, 1846.

The Municipal Council of the District of St. John's,

Dr. To J. Hurteau.

January.—For 3 years 4 months and 12 days salary as Clerk of the Parish of Longueuil, viz.,
 from the 24th August, 1841, to the 6th January, 1845, at £6 per annum £20 4 0

The Municipal Council of the District of St. John's,

Dr. To Alexis Colin.

January 1846.—For 5 months and 17 days salary as Clerk of the Parish of Longueuil, viz.,
 from the 13th January to 1st July 1845, at 10s. per month £2 15 0

LAPRAUNE, 28th February, 1846.

The Municipal District of St. John's,

To W. F. Hawley, *Dr.*

For services as Clerk for the Parish of Lacole, from the year 1841 to 1843, at £6 per annum £12 0 0

(Signed,) W. F. HAWLEY,

Late Municipal Clerk for the Parish of Lacole.

The heretofore Municipal District Council of St. John's.

Number	Description	£	s.	d.
1	To Messrs. Curtis Goodsil, Isaac Hogle, and Francis Manil, as Assessors of the Parish of St. George, Clarenceville, as per account ...	45	0	0
do 2	To Messrs. Amos H. Vaughan, P. C. Derek, and W. J. Jamieson, as Assessors of the Parish of St. Thomas, as per account ...	14	5	0
do 3	To Messrs. Moysse Brassard, Benoit Charlebois, and Louis Amable St. Marie, Assessors of the Parish of Laprairie ...	30	0	0
do 4	To Messrs. Alexandre Lavigne, Ant. Longtin, and Pierre Toupin, as Assessors of the Parish of St. Constant, as per account ...	43	10	0
do 5	To Messrs. John M'Kutcheon, Honoré Demers, and Léon Lafontaine, as Assessors of the Parish of Chambly, as per account ...	50	0	0
do 6	To Jean Bte. Alix, sen., as Assessor of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, as per account ...	14	0	0
do 7	To Th. Lemay, Esq., N. P., of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, having accompanied J. B. Alix, sen., one of the Assessors for the said Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, as per account ...	13	10	0
do 8	To Amable Michlette, junior, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, as Assessor for the said Parish, accompanied by Frs. LeBeau, as per account ...	28	0	0
do 9	To Jean Bte. Masse, Bailiff, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, as Constable, to publish and affix notices, &c., in the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, 10 days each year, at 10s. per day, as per account ...	20	0	0
do 10	To Th. Lemay, Esq., N. P., as Clerk of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, for the year 1844, till July, 1845, as per account ...	6	10	0
do 11	To John Ed. Léodel, of the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, for his services as Parish Clerk, from the commencement to the expiration of the Municipal Council for the District of St. John's, as per account ...	50	0	0
do 12	To George A. Miller, for his services in August, 1841, as Clerk for the Parish of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, as per account ...	5	0	0
do 13	To Messrs. Pierre Robert, Pierre Poissant, and Luc Lefebvre, as Assessors for the Parish of St. Philippe, as per account dated St. Philippe, 25th October, 1845 ...	25	0	0
do 14	To Messrs. James Harrison, W. Morley, and François Meunier, as Assessors for the Parish of St. Athanase, as per account dated St. Athanase, 20th February, 1846 ...	90	0	0
do 15	To Messrs. Jos. Goguet, Charles Trudeau, and Joseph Williams, as Assessors for the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, as per account ...	20	0	0
do 16	To A. B. Girard, N. P., for his services as Clerk for the Parish of St. Valentin, for the year 1845, as per account ...	12	10	0
do 17	To Alexis D. Latourelle, for his services as Clerk for the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie, from 1841 up to 1845, as per account ...	40	0	0
do 18	To Jean Baptiste Lukin, notary, for his services as Clerk for the Parish of St. Cyprien, from 1841 up to 1844 inclusive, as per account ...	37	10	0
do 19	To Mr. Benjamin Vaughan, as one of the Assessors of the Parish of St. John's, as per account dated St. John's, 25th February, 1846 ...	10	0	0
do 20	To J. Hurteau, notary, for his services as Clerk for the Parish of Longueuil, from 24th August, 1841, up to the 6th January, 1845, at £6 per annum ...	20	4	0
do 21	To Alexis Colin, for his services as Clerk for the said Parish of Longueuil, from the 18th of January up to the 1st July, 1845, at 10s. per month, as per account given this 27th February, 1846 ...	2	15	0
do 22	To W. F. Hawley, for his services as Clerk for the Parish of Lacole, from the year 1841 to 1843, at £6 per annum ...	12	0	0

Names of the several Parish Clerks who have not transmitted their accounts.

1. François Métras, of the Parish of St. Rémi.
2. Jean Bte. Cirier, of the Parish of St. Luc.
3. Marcel Poirier, of the Parish of St. Constant till 1844.
4. Césaire St. Marie, ditto, ditto, till 1845.
5. Médard Hébert, of the Parish of Laprairie de la Magdeleine.
6. Moysse Héroux, of the Parish of St. Philippe.
7. Isidore Hurteau, of the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, till 1844, and then Alexis Colin for the year 1845, their accounts forwarded 27th February, 1846.
8. Bazile Larocque, of the Parish of Chambly, till 1844.
9. Charles G. Scheffer for the year 1845.
10. Hamilton Forest, of the Parish of St. Edouard, till 1844, and then Martin Malherbe for the year 1845.

11. Jean Bte. Bernais of the Parish of St. Valentin, till 1844, and then R. Girard for the year 1845, —his account given,
12. Up to 1844, and then Louis Marceau for the year 1845, Lukin given his account on 20th February, Ephraim Bouchard, of the Parish of St. Jacques le Mineur.
13. Simon A. Davignon of Ste. Marie de Mannoir and Ste. Brigitte.
14. Fabien Lesage, of the Parish of St. Grégoire.
15. Paul Bertrand, of the Parish of St. Mathias till 1844, and then Jos. Donat Davignon for 1845.
16. Oliver Flagg, of the Parish of St. George Clarenceville.
17. John Devitt, of the Parish of St. Thomas till 1844, and then E. Billings of ditto for the year 1845.
18. A. E. Bardy, of the Parish of St. Athanase.
19. W. T. Hawley, of the Parish of Lacole till 1843, his account given on the 28th February, 1846, and then Lewis J. Miller, of the said Parish of Lacole.
20. Pierre Paré, of the Parish of St. Bruno.

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

The late Municipal Council of the District of St. John's,

To Jean Baptiste Masse, Bailiff, of the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, for services as Constable.

For notifying the Officers elected in the Parish of Ste. Marie de Mannoir, during the years 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1845—10 days each year, at 10s. per day, making 40 days ... £20 0 0

STE. MARIE, 18th December, 1845.

Sworn to and signed at Ste. Marie, the 18th December, 1845.

(Signed,) PIERRE DAVIGNON, J. R.

The Council of the Municipal District of St. John's,

Dr. To divers Persons, to wit :

		£	s.	d.
February 15, 1842	To Mr. Robert Graham, stationer, as per account	5	13	6
	Allowed by the Council to Mr. Lewis G. Marchand, writing done for the Council	1	0	0
October 23, 1845	do do to Mr. W. E. N. Roy, for do do	0	5	0
do do do	To Mr. Ludger Duvernay, for printing the advertizement respecting claims against the Municipal District Council of St. John's, (in the Minerve) as per account	0	18	8
do 28, do	To Mr. D. M'Donald, for printing the advertizement aforesaid in the Transcript, as per account	2	10	0
		£10	7	2

The Municipal Council of the District of St. John's,

Dr. To Louis Fréchette, Junr.

For taking the Census and making estimation of property of inhabitants of that part of the Parish of St. John's called the Richelieu, in 1842 £10 0 0

St. John's, 2nd March, 1846.

MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT OFFICE, 14th February, 1846.

W. M'Ginnis, Esquire, Warden of the heretofore District Council of St. John's,

To D. M'Donald, Dr.

To the following advertizements :

October 28th, 1845.—Claims against the District Council of St. John's, 37 insertions and 15 lines £2 10 0

MONTREAL, February 28th, 1846.

William M'Ginnis, Esquire,

To Ludger Duvernay.

October 23, 1845.—Advertizements in the Minerve, for the Municipal District of St. John's, being a notice to present accounts, 14 lines, 13 insertions £0 18 8

MONTREAL, 15th February, 1842.

District Council of St. John's,

To Robert Graham, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To 1 Register, full bound	2	10	0
" 1 By-laws, bound	1	15	0
" 1 Letter book	0	17	0
" 1 Warden's minute	0	7	0
" 2 Blotters	0	4	6
	£5	13	6

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT of ST. JOHN'S.—(Continued.)

The Municipal District of St. John's,

February, 1842.

To the Estate of Graham & Mathewson, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To 1 Register book, full bound	2	15	0
" 1 By-laws	2	0	0
" 1 Letter book	0	17	6
" Warden's minute, 7s.; 2 Blotters, 4s. 6d.	0	11	6
	<hr/>		
	£6	4	0

Statement of the account of the Salary, Costs and Disbursements of Henry Deland, in his capacity of Appraiser and Assessor of the Parish of St. Luc, under the Ordinance 4th Victoria, chapter 3, during the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and part of 1845, to wit:

	£	s.	d.
1832 ... Services as such Appraiser and Assessor, and three days employed in taking Census	1	15	0
Paid to Daniel Campbell, who had commenced taking do	0	5	0
do Joseph L. Moreau, for having finished do as writer	1	0	0
1843 ... Services as Appraiser, &c.	1	0	0
1844 ... do do	1	0	0
1845 ... do do until August	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£5	10	0

St. Luc, 28th February, 1846.

Statement of the Account of Salary, Costs and Disbursements of Euldéric Tremblay, in his quality of Appraiser and Assessor of the Parish of St. Luc, under the Ordinance 4th Victoria, chapter 3, during the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and part of 1845, to wit:

	£	s.	d.
1842 ... Fulfilment of duties of the said office, and 3 days applied in taking Census	1	15	0
Money paid to Jos. L. Moreau, who finished do	1	0	0
1843 ... Fulfilment of duties of do	1	0	0
1844 ... do do do	1	0	0
1845 ... to August, do do	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£5	5	0

St. Luc, 28th February, 1846.

Statement of the Salary of Jean Baptiste Cirier, in his quality of Clerk of the Parish of St. Luc, under the Ordinance 4th Victoria, chapter 3, during the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and part of 1845, to August.

	£	s.	d.
Work, papers, travelling, and costs, at 40s. per annum	7	0	0
Price of a register	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£7	10	0

St. Luc, 28th February, 1846.

6th April.

6th April.

Statement of the Account of Salary, Costs and Disbursements of Jean Bte. Sazarin, in his quality of Appraiser and Assessor of the Parish of St. Luc, under the Ordinance 4th Victoria, chapter 3, during the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and part of 1845, to wit :

		£	s.	d.
1842	... Fulfilment of duties of the said office, and 3 days employed in taking the Census	1	15	0
	... Paid to Daniel Campbell, who had begun to take the said census	0	5	0
	... do Joseph L. Moreau, for finishing do do	1	0	0
1843	... Fulfilment of duties of the said office	1	0	0
1844	... do do do	1	0	0
1845	... until August, do do	0	10	0
	Total	£5	10	0

St. Luc, 28th February, 1846.

MONTREAL, 10th March, 1846.

Sir,

As I have just heard that we have a right to demand payment for our services as Parish Clerks, I beg you will file my account, which you will find herewith inclosed in duplicate.

Accept, &c.

(Signed,)

A. E. BARDY, N. P.

To Mr. GAMELIN.

The Municipality of the District of St. John's,

Dr. To Antoine Eusèbe Bardy, N. P. heretofore of the Parish of St. Athanase.

In his quality of Clerk in and for the said Parish of St. Athanase, during four years, to wit, from 1841 to 1845, at £6 5s. per annum £25 0 0

(Signed,)

A. E. BARDY,

Parish Clerk.

MONTREAL, 10th March, 1846.

No. 10.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

I hereby certify that, under and in obedience to the Statute 8 Vict. cap. 77, I did cause public notice to be given in the "Herald" newspaper, published in English, and in the "Minerve" newspaper, published in the French language, both circulating in the heretofore Municipal District of Beauharnois, in the District of Montreal, calling upon all persons having claims against the District Council of the said heretofore Municipal District of Beauharnois, to file the same; and that there has been fyled and left with me the following claims:—

	£	s.	d.
A. Cross, appointed temporarily District Clerk, under the 27th section of the 4th Victoria, cap. 44, hereto annexed, marked No. 1, the sum of	560	16	9
District Surveyor hereto annexed, marked No. 2... ..	35	7	6
District Treasurer hereto annexed, marked No. 3	185	0	0
C. M. LeBrun, Esquire, Town Clerk, Ste. Martine, hereunto annexed, No. 4	74	9	0
Théophile Langevin, Town Clerk of St. Isidore, hereunto annexed, marked No. 5	68	15	0
J. F. Coté, Assessor, Ste. Martine, hereunto annexed, marked No. 6	25	0	0
Hector M'Eachern, of Durham, Ormstown, for rent of a house, hereunto annexed, marked No. 7	75	0	0
John Winter, of Ormstown, Assessor of Ormstown, for taking assessment, hereunto annexed, marked No. 8	4	14	2
The expenses of the Warden hereunto annexed, marked No. 9	120	0	0
	£	1149	2 5

Which are all the claims that have been fyled or left with me in conformity with the aforesaid Statute of 8th Victoria, cap. 77.

Dated at Durham this 12th day of January, 1846.

(Signed,)

M. H. HARRISON,

Late Warden.

6th April.

6th April.

SATURDAY, 11th December, 1841.
At 12 o'clock, at noon.

The Council were re-assembled, the following Members being present:—

Mathew H. Harrison, Esquire, Warden.

Councillors: Scriver, Brodie, Cross, Maher, Dalton, Mallet, Boudria, Leblanc, Leduc, M'Coy, Heroux, M'Gibbon, Trottier, Barr.

Councillor Scriver, Chairman of the Committee of the whole, for the purpose of determining the salaries of officers and the manner of defraying present expenses, read over the Report of the Committee of the whole.

It was thereon moved by Councillor M'Gibbon, seconded by Councillor Brodie, and

Resolved, That the Council do concur in the present Report of the Committee of the whole.

1st. That the office of Auditor be one of honour, with the right, however, to the payment of necessary expenses for the fulfilment of the duties of the office.

2nd. That the poor Commissioners should also be officers of honour, without any pay or emolument.

3rd. That the District Treasurer should be allowed a yearly salary of £40 currency.

4th. That the Parish and Township Collectors shall be allowed 5 per cent. on all the monies collected by them.

5thly. That the Parish and Township Clerks shall receive an annual salary of £10 currency.

6thly. That the Assessors shall be allowed five shillings per day, when employed in their respective Parishes and Townships, on the business pertaining to their duty, and on the conditions expressed in the minutes of the proceedings of the said Committee.

7thly. That the Surveyor of Public Works shall be allowed 15s. per day, when employed by the Council.

8thly. That the District Clerk shall be allowed £125 per annum.

9thly. That the office of the Warden of the District be considered an honorary charge, and that therefore he be allowed no salary, but merely the necessary expenses for the fulfilment of the duties of his office.

10thly. That all the above salaries and expenses of Honorary Officers shall be paid quarterly.

11thly. That the means of defraying the whole of the above expenditure be a tax on the inhabitants subject to the payment of taxes in this District.

Extracted from the proceedings of the Council for the Municipal District of Beauharnois.

(Signed,) M. H. HARRISON,
Warden.

No. 1.—District Clerk's expenses for Stationery, &c.

The Council of the Municipal District of Beauharnois,

To A. Cross.

	£	s.	d.
Paid R. Graham, Journal for proceedings	2	10	0
" W. Craig, blank books	2	16	3
2 reams foolscap	2	7	6
1 gross steel pens	0	5	0
2 reams letter paper	1	10	0
500 quills	2	10	0
3 doz. ink, at 1s. 6d.	0	4	6
R. Cross & Co., sealing wax	0	4	6
Wafers	0	4	0
Steel pens	0	5	0
2 reams post paper	1	10	0
Inkstands and ink	0	7	6
Quills... ..	0	5	0
Postages at various times	2	10	0
2½ reams foolscap, at 21s.	2	12	6
2 quires large paper	0	6	0
Cartridge paper... ..	0	9	0
To four years salary from July, 1841, to 1st July, 1845, as per resolution of Council of 11th December, 1841, at £125 per annum	500	0	0
To office rent for four years, at £10 per annum	40	0	0
	£560	16	0

(Signed,) A. CROSS,
Hertofore acting District Clerk of Beauharnois.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 2.—Claim of William Barrett, late District Surveyor of the Municipal District of Beauharnois, in Lower Canada, upon the late Warden and Council, for services rendered by their order.

		£	s.	d.
Nov'r 1 to 10, 1841	Attendance in Montreal by notification from the Chairman of the Board of Works, through the Warden for the District, for examination, when Mr. Killaly was called to Quebec on other duties, and although daily expected did not return; my travelling and personal expenses only charged	4	2	6
February 4, 1842	Journey to Kingston by order of the Warden, when I passed my examination as District Surveyor, before Mr. Killaly received his certificate of qualification, which on my return was duly presented to the District Council; my travelling personal expenses only charged	7	5	0
June 7, do	Visits during the previous three months to the under-mentioned places, in obedience to official orders from the Warden and Council, hearing the parties interested, examining the localities, and reporting thereon to the Council, by whom such reports were received and approved, viz:			
	1. To the Township of Dundee on a proposed road in the 3rd and 4th Ranges	2	0	0
	2. To the said Township of Dundee on a proposed road through the 1st and 2nd Ranges	2	0	0
	3. To North Georgetown on a certain bridge therein	2	10	0
	4. To Ormstown on a proposed front road between the 4th and 5th Ranges, and a by-road to communicate with the main road on the River St. Louis	2	10	0
	5. To the Township of Godmanchester on a proposed road and bridge at River LaGuerre	3	10	0
	To the Township of Hinchinbrooke (three visits) on the subject of a road and two bridges thereon	7	0	0
	Attendance on the Council at three different sessions	4	10	0
		£35	7	6

The above claim is made in pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, intituled, "An Act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and their means of discharging the same."

(Signed,)

WM. BARRETT.

HEMMINGFORD, 6th December, 1845.

No. 3.—Claim of District Surveyor.

The Council of the Municipal District of Beauharnois,

To Robert Cross, District Treasurer.

	£	s.	d.
To four years salary, at £40 pounds per annum, as per Resolution of Council, 11th December, 1841	160	0	0
Office Rent	25	0	0
	£185	0	0

N.B. Funds in hands of the District Treasurer, £2 10s. currency.

ROBERT CROSS.

Heretofore District Treasurer Beauharnois.

DURHAM, 10th January, 1846.

No. 4.—The late Municipal Council of the County of Beauharnois,

Dr. To Charles Mentor LeBrun, Esquire, Clerk of the Parish of Ste. Martine, under 4th Victoria, cap. 3, from the 23rd August, 1841, to the 14th July, 1845.

		£	s.	d.
August 14, 1841	Four notices made at request of M. A. Primeau, Esquire, President at the first Municipal Election of the Parish of Ste. Martine, at 2s. 6d.	0	10	0
do 23, do	Assisting as Clerk, pro tempore, to Mr. Primeau, President of the said election, and holding poll during one day, and making return of the said election to Warden of County	2	0	0
	41 notices to persons elected, at 1s. each	2	1	0
	Certificate of oaths of 41 persons, at 1s.	2	1	0
September 2, do	Four notices for new election, at 2s. 6d. each	0	10	0
do 7, do	Assisting Mr. Primeau, President of the said election, and making return	1	10	0
	Notifying the three persons chosen at the said election, and granting certificate of oath	0	4	0
January 1, 1842	4 notices to the inhabitants of such Municipal Election, at 2s. 6d.	0	10	0
do 10, do	Assisting as Clerk, Mr. Primeau the President, and making return of the said election	1	10	0
	43 notices to persons chosen at the said election, at 1s. each	2	3	0
	37 certificates of oaths, at 1s.	1	17	0
	Carried forward	£14	16	0

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.				£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	14	16	0
July	9, 1842	...	4 notices of election of Overseer of Roads, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	10	0
do	16, do	...	Assisting the President at the said election, and making return ...	1	10	0
		...	Making notification for the person elected, and giving certificate of oath ...	0	2	6
January	1, 1843	...	4 notices for the election of Parish Officers, at 2s. 6d. each ...	0	10	0
February	7, do	...	Acting as Clerk when Parish Officers were appointed, by virtue of a Special Session of Justices of the Peace, and making return of the said appointments ...	1	10	0
		...	46 notices to persons chosen at the said election, at 1s. ...	2	6	0
		...	36 certificates of oaths, at 1s. ...	1	16	0
December	30, do	...	4 notices of election of Parish Officers, at 2s. 6d. each ...	0	10	0
January	8, 1844	...	Assisting the President at the Municipal Election of the Parish, and making return thereof ...	1	10	0
		...	46 notices to persons elected, at 1s. ...	2	6	0
		...	36 certificates of oaths, at 1s. ...	1	16	0
January	4, 1845	...	2 notices of election for the said Parish, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0
do	13, do	...	Presiding at Municipal Election for the said Parish ...	1	0	0
		...	46 notices to persons elected, at 1s. ...	2	6	0
		...	36 certificates of oaths of persons elected, at 1s. each ...	1	16	0
		...	Keeping register of proceedings of the Parish of Ste. Martine, from 23rd August, 1841, to 14th July, 1845, at £10 per annum ...	40	0	0
				£74	9	0

(Signed,) CHS. M. LEBRUN,
Late Clerk of the Parish of Ste. Martine.

STE. MARTINE, 15th December, 1845.

No. 5.—The late Municipal Council of the County of Beauharnois,

Dr. To François Théophile Langevin, Esquire, Clerk of the Parish of St. Isidore, under the Act 4th Victoria, chapter 3, from 23d August, 1841, to 14th July, 1845.

				£	s.	d.
August	14, 1841	...	2 notices at the request of Pierre Héroux, Esquire, President of the first Municipal Election of St. Isidore, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0
do	23, do	...	Assisting Mr. Héroux as Clerk pro tem. at the said election, and making return of the election ...	1	10	0
		...	26 notices to persons chosen at the said election, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
		...	26 certificates of oaths, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
January	1, 1842	...	2 notices, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0
do	10, do	...	Assisting Mr. Héroux, the President, during the said election, and making a return thereof in my quality of Clerk ...	1	10	0
		...	25 notifications to persons elected, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
		...	25 certificates of oaths, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
do	1, 1843	...	2 notices, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0
do	9, do	...	Assisting Mr. Héroux as Clerk at the said election, and making return ...	1	10	0
		...	25 notifications to persons elected, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
		...	25 certificates of oaths, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
December	30, do	...	2 notices, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0
January	8, 1844	...	Presiding at Municipal Election and making return ...	1	10	0
		...	25 notifications to persons elected, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
		...	25 certificates of oaths, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
do	4, 1845	...	2 notices, at 2s. 6d. ...	0	5	0
do	13, do	...	Presiding at Municipal Election ...	1	0	0
		...	25 notifications to persons elected, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
		...	25 certificates of oaths, at 1s. ...	1	5	0
		...	Keeping register of proceedings of Parish of Ste. Isidore, from 23rd August, 1841, to 14th July, 1845, at £10 per annum ...	40	0	0
		...	Employed eight days in taking Census for Assessors, Paschal Dubuc, Chs. Gervais, and Michel Emond, at 20s. per diem ...	8	0	0
				£68	15	0

No. 6.—The late Municipal Council of the County of Beauharnois,

Dr. To Jean François Côté, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Martine, now (1842) of the Parish of Ste. Isidore.

To 30 days employed in taking the Census of two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Parish of Ste. Martine, with copies of the said Census ... £25 0 0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 7.—Claims of Hector M'Eachern.

The Council of the Municipal District of Beauharnois,

To Hector M'Eachern.

To use of a large room for meeting of Council	£75	0	0
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

ORMSTOWN, January 21st, 1846.

No. 8.—The Municipal Council of Beauharnois,

Dr. to John Winter.

To taking the census of Jamestown for the year 1841, being part of the County of Beauharnois, according to the Provisions of the Act, 113 houses, at 10d. per house	...	£4	14	2
---	-----	----	----	---

No. 9.—The Warden's Expenses.

The Council of the Municipal District of Beauharnois,

To the Warden.

Paid Couriers transmitting Warrants for Elections of the different Parishes and Townships, postages, writing materials, expenses attending Council for four years, estimated at	£120	0	0
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	---	---

(Signed,) M. H. HARRISON,
Late Warden.

DURHAM, 10th January, 1846.

No. 11.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

ARGENTEUIL, 6th February, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you the Return of the Liabilities of the Municipal Council of the District of Two Mountains, as requested by your letter of the 1st instant, received by last evening's post.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. DE HERTEL.

The HONORABLE D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of the Debts and Liabilities of the late Municipal Council of the District of Two Mountains, as required by the Honorable D. Daly's letters of the 13th October, 1845, and 4th February 1846, in conformity with the Act 8 Vict. chap. 77.

	£	s.	d.
One year's salary to Mr. George Wanless, as Auditor, the other Auditor having been paid in full	...	...	...
One year and a half salary to Mr. R. B. Johnson as Clerk, from December, 1843, the period when he was last paid, to July 1st, 1845, at £50 per annum	...	...	...
An account due to Mr. Farish, merchant, for stationery, &c., furnished in 1841	...	...	...
Rent of Council Chamber due to Mr. David Beattie for the last eighteen months	...	...	...
	£83	5	0

The above Return is correctly compiled, after publication in two newspapers, and the necessary reference to the minutes and papers of the late Council.

(Signed,) RALPH B. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

Certified,

(Signed,) D. DE HERTEL,
Warden.

ST. ANDREWS, 6th February, 1846.

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

MONTREAL, 23d February, 1846.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 13th October, 1845, written by command of His Excellency, I beg to inform you, that the Ex-Municipal Council for the District of Terrebonne have imposed no taxes, acquired nothing, and received no monies, but have passed several regulations which are now in force.

I have advertized in the newspapers, in conformity with the order of His Excellency, so as to obtain the accounts of persons having claims against the Municipal Council. I transmit you the said accounts, together with a general statement of the said claims, to be laid before His Excellency.

I am, &c.

(Signed,)

J. D. LACROIX.

THE HONORABLE D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

General Statement of Claims against the Municipal Council of the District of Terrebonne, to wit:

Number	Claim	£	s.	d.
1	... Claim of Janvier A. Lacroix, Ex-Clerk of the Municipal Council of Terrebonne ...	30	0	0
do 2	... Claim of Jos. Octave Rochon as Clerk ...	25	0	0
do 3	... Claim of Louis Adolphe Panneton, local Clerk of the Parish ...	25	0	0
do 4	... Claim of the estate of J. Ls. Prévost, Clerk of the Parish of Terrebonne ...	13	17	6
do 5	... Claim of J. D. Lacroix, Ex-Warden of the former Municipal Council of the District of Terrebonne...	58	0	0
		£146	17	6

(Signed,)

J. D. LACROIX,

Ex-Warden.

MONTREAL, 26th December, 1845.

No. 1.—Account in conformity with the Provincial Act, 8 Victoria, chap. 77.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Terrebonne,

To Janvier Auguste Lacroix, Esquire.

Fees as Secretary of the said Council, employed, pro tempore, by the Warden, from 1st of July, 1841, until the first Monday of March, 1842, at £45 per annum £30 0 0

No. 2.—The Municipal Council of the District of Terrebonne,

To Joseph Octave Rochon, ex-Clerk of the said Municipal Council, Dr.

Services as Clerk of the said Council, for pens, ink and paper, furnished to the said Council, and salary as such Clerk, from the 1st March, 1842, until the 4th June, 1845, the sum of twenty-five pounds currency £25 0 0

(Signed,)

J. O. ROCHON,

Ex-Clerk of the M. D. of T.

STE. THERESE, 22nd December, 1845.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

Dates of Sittings held by the Municipal Council of the District of Terrebonne, from the 1st of March, 1842, to the 3rd of June, 1845—J. O. Rochon, Notary Public, acting as Clerk of the said Municipal Council.

1st March, 1842	...	...	First	Sitting.	5th September, 1843	...	...	Twelfth	Sitting.
2nd do	do	...	Second	do	5th December, do	...	...	Thirteenth	do
3rd do	do	...	Third	do	6th March, 1844	...	...	Fourteenth	do
7th June,	do	...	Fourth	do	do	...	...	Fifteenth	do
8th do	do	...	Fifth	do	5th do	...	...	Sixteenth	do
6th September,	do	...	Sixth	do	3rd September, do	...	...	Seventeenth	do
6th do	do	...	Seventh	do	3rd December, do	...	...	Eighteenth	do
6th December	do	...	Eighth	do	4th do	...	...	Nineteenth	do
6th do	do	...	Ninth	do	4th March, 1845	...	...	Twentieth	do
7th March	1843	...	Tenth	do	3rd June, do	...	...	Twenty-first	do
6th June	do	...	Eleventh	do					

The whole as entered in the Report of the Municipal District deposited with the present Corporation of the Parish of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.

No. 3.—Account made in conformity with the Provincial Act, 8th Victoria, chap. 77.

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Terrebonne,

To Louis Adolphe Panneton, local Clerk of the Parish of Terrebonne, in the said District, *Dr.*

Fees for services performed by the said *LS. A. Panneton*, in his above-mentioned capacity, from the 9th of January, 1843, to the 10th of July, 1845, at £10 currency per annum £25 0 0

(Signed,) *LS. A. PANNETON,*
Clerk, M. D. P. T

TERREBONNE, 25th November, 1845.

No. 4.—Account made in conformity with the Provincial Act, 8th Victoria, chap. 77.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Terrebonne,

To the Estate of the late *J. L. Prévost*, in his lifetime Clerk of the Parish of Terrebonne, in the said District, *Dr.*

Fees for services performed by the said *J. L. Prévost*, in his above mentioned capacity, from the 18th of August, 1841, to the 9th of January, 1843, 16 months and 21 days, at £10 currency per annum £13 17 6

No. 5.—Account made in conformity with the Provincial Act, 8th Victoria, chap. 77.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Terrebonne,

To *Janvier D. Lacroix*, Ex-Warden of the Municipal District of Terrebonne, *Dr.*

Services and attendance as Warden of the late Municipal Council of Terrebonne, from the 1st of July, 1841, to the 1st of July, 1845, communications by letter or otherwise,—for the whole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Paid for advertizements in the newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
										£53	0	0

20th January, 1846.

Appendix (K.)

No. 13.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

Letter from the late Warden to the Provincial Secretary.
THREE RIVERS, 9th December, 1845.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of Three Rivers. }

Sir,
In conformity to the 8th Victoria, chap. 77, I have the honor to transmit to you the claims which have been made against the Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers: the claims are established in a general account, containing two chapters.

Municipal District of Three Rivers.

General Statement of claims made against the Council of the late Municipal District of Three Rivers, in virtue of the Act passed in the 8th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, chap. 77.

The first contains the claims of the Officers of the Council named in virtue of the 4th Vict., chap. 4, and the second the claims of the Parish Officers named in virtue of the 4th Vict., cap. 3, with reference to the particular accounts. At the end of this account is also a statement (the best I have been able to procure) of what is due to the said Council.

Among the claimants there are two sorts of officers: those elected under the authority of the 4th Vict., chap. 4, who may be considered as Officers of the District Council, and whose claims are immediately addressed to the said Council, and payable by them. The others are the officers elected under the authority of the 4th Victoria, chap. 3, who may be considered as Parish and Township Officers.

I have done all in my power to make the examination of these claims clear and easy. It has been impossible for me to transmit these claims sooner, inasmuch as many of the claimants were not ready to file their accounts.

The general statement below is composed of two chapters. The first contains the claims of the Council Officers elected under the authority of the 4th Victoria, chap. 4. The second those elected under the authority of the 4th Victoria, chap. 3.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble and respectful servant,
(Signed,) V. GUILLET,
Clerk of the late Municipal District of Three Rivers.

The Hon. D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

CHAPTER I.

OFFICERS OF THE SAID COUNCIL OR DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Among the Council or District Officers, the undersigned Clerk of the said District produces an account dated the tenth of the month of November, 1845, accompanying the present statement, and amounting to £260 9 6

Edward Grieve, Esquire, Treasurer, Joseph Pierre Bureau, Esquire, Inspector of the said District, and James L. M'Nair, Auditor, have not produced any claim.

(Signed,) V. GUILLET,
Clerk of the said Municipal District.

CHAPTER II.

PARISH AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 4TH VIC. CHAP. 3.

The undersigned believes it incumbent on him to make a Return in the same manner of the Claims which have been addressed to him by the different Parish and Township Officers hereinafter named, by making out a Statement for each Parish or Locality.

<i>Parish of Three Rivers.</i>		£	s.	d.
J. P. Bureau, Esquire, Clerk of the Parish and Town of Three Rivers, produces a detailed account marked No. 1, and amounting to twelve pounds eighteen shillings	... ..	12	18	0
Olivier Trudel, Esquire, Notary of the Town of Three Rivers, Assessor nominated in virtue of a commission from Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden, annexed to the account which he produces, claims for making the census, a sum of fifteen pounds six shillings and three pence, No. 2	... ..	15	6	3
Zéphirin Boudreau, Assessor for part of the said Parish, claims for making the census, according to the account No. 3, which he produces, fifteen pounds currency	... ..	15	0	0
J. B. Lottinville, in his quality of Assessor, and for making the census, claims according to his account No. 4, fifteen pounds currency	... ..	15	0	0
<i>Carried over</i>		57	4	3

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over</i>	58	4	9
<i>Pointe du Lac.</i>			
Joseph Rouette, Clerk of the said Parish of Pointe du Lac, produces a detailed account, No. 5, amounting to eleven pounds four shillings and tenpence halfpenny	11	4	10½
André Martin, François Toupin, and Pierre Camerant, Assessors of the said Parish of Pointe du Lac, produce conjointly an account, No. 6, by which they claim together the sum of eight pounds twelve shillings and six pence, for a Census	8	12	6
<i>Parish of River du Loup.</i>			
Leon Caron, Clerk of the said Parish of River du Loup, produces an account, No. 7, amounting to sixteen pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence	16	18	6
Louis Barbeault, Esquire, Assessor of the said Parish, produces an account, No. 8, by which he claims four pounds currency, for making the census	4	0	0
Ignace Caron, Assessor of the same Parish, claims, according to his account, No. 9, eight pounds cy. for do	8	0	0
Antoine Legris, Assessor of the same Parish, claims also, according to his account, No. 10, a similar sum of eight pounds for the same	8	0	0
<i>Parish of Maskinongé.</i>			
Joseph David LeBrun, Esquire, Clerk of the said Parish, produces a detailed account, No. 11, by which he claims twenty-nine pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence	29	13	6
Joseph Bastien, Assessor, produces an account, No. 12, claiming ten pounds currency for making the census	10	0	0
François Sévigny, Assessor, produces an account, No. 13, claiming a like sum of ten pounds currency, for making the census	10	0	0
<i>Parish of St. Léon.</i>			
Joseph Deguise, Esquire, Notary of the said Parish, produces an account, No. 14, by which he claims as Clerk of the said Parish, twenty-seven pounds five shillings	27	5	0
J. C. Bourrassa, late Clerk of the said Parish, produces an account, No. 15, claiming twelve pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence	12	17	6
<i>Parish of Champlain.</i>			
André Joseph Martineau, Esquire, Notary, of Champlain, produces as Clerk of the said Parish a detailed account, No. 16, by which he claims eighteen pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence	18	16	6
To Pierre Carignan, Assessor, for making the census, in conformity to the account No. 17	4	0	0
<i>Parish of Cap de la Magdeleine.</i>			
Severe Rocheleau, Clerk of the said Parish, claims according to his account produced, No. 18, eighteen pounds two shillings and sixpence	18	2	6
Michel Lefebvre Lacroix, and Hubert Lacroix, claim each four pounds for the census, according to the account No. 19	8	0	0
Robert Michelson claims, according to his account for making the census, No. 20, four pounds	4	0	0
<i>Parish of Ste. Ursule.</i>			
J. P. Trudelle, Esquire, Notary, of the said Parish Ste. Ursule, claims according to his account filed as No. 21, twelve pounds six shillings	12	6	0
<i>Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche.</i>			
Antoine Rivard Bellefeuille, Esquire, Notary, Clerk of the said Parish of Machiche, has produced an account No. 22, claiming a sum of forty eight pounds three shillings currency	48	3	0
Joseph Duplessis, Assessor of the said Parish, claims for making the census in the said Parish, the sum of six pounds eighteen shillings and eleven pence currency, as by his account produced, No. 23	6	18	11
Jean Bellemare, Assessor, claims for making the said Census in the said Parish, a like sum, as by his account produced, No. 24	6	18	11
Joseph Guilmette, Assessor, claims for making the said census a like sum, as by his account No. 25	6	18	11
<i>Parish of St. Barnabé.</i>			
François Boisvert, Assessor, claims for the census of the said Parish, as by his account No. 26	2	10	6½
Pierre Menançon claims for the same, as by his account No. 27, ditto	2	10	6½
Isaac Bellemare claims for the same, as by his account No. 28, ditto	2	10	6½
The general account herein above was closed when the account of C. E. Gagnon, Esquire, Clerk of the Parish of the River du Loup reached me, to the amount of seventeen pounds eleven shillings and sixpence currency, which the District Clerk transmits under the No. 29	17	11	6
	£364	13	10

DEBT DUE TO THE SAID COUNCIL.

The late Edward Greive, Esquire, was Treasurer of the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, and Mr. Alexander Bell, curator to the vacant succession of the said Edward Greive, has transmitted me the statement or account which I subjoin under the No. 30, and amounting to eleven pounds nineteen shillings currency £11 19 0

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
Due, 1st. To the Officers of the District, 4 Victoria, chap. 4	260	9	6
2nd. To the Parish Officers, 4 Victoria, chap. 3	364	3	10

The whole humbly submitted,

(Signed,)

V. GUILLET,
W. M. D. T. R.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Three Rivers. }

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Account and Claim of Valère Guillet, Clerk of the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, against the Council of the said Municipal District, in conformity to the Act of the Province of Canada, passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Victoria, chapter 77, intituled, "Act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in "Lower Canada, and the means of discharging the "same."

Antoine Polette, Esquire, Advocate, of the Town of Three Rivers, was named Warden of the said District by Lord Sydenham, by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, dated the 3d August, 1841.

The tenth of the same month of August, 1841, the said Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden, named the said Valère Guillet, in virtue of the Ordinances 4th Victoria, chapters 3 and 4, temporary Clerk of the said Municipal District. On the 5th March, 1842, the said Valère Guillet, by commission under the Great Seal of this Province, was definitively nominated Clerk of the said Municipal District, in the manner required by the said Ordinances.

Detail of the principal duties of the Municipal District Clerk, and which the said Valère Guillet has fulfilled during the existence of the said Municipal District, as well in conformity to the injunctions of the said Ordinances, as under the immediate orders of the said Warden, and during the Sessions and Sitzings of the Council of the said Municipal District.

1. To execute at all times the orders of the Warden, and all writing required.

2. To assist at all the Sessions of the Council, and keeping minutes of all the proceedings in a Register for this purpose, which Register kept open (as it has always been) for the inspection of every Elector of the said District; obliging, in consequence, the said Clerk to keep an office.

3. To keep a Register of all the affairs passing out of the Sitzings and Sessions of the Council, which has been done.

4. To do all necessary writing and correspondence (as the said Clerk has done) with the Chairmen, Parish Officers, and others.

5. To inform the Warden of all that has passed in his Office.

6. To give assistance and communication of all the registers, papers, records, and other documents to the Officers and Electors requiring them of the said Clerk.

7. To superintend the printing and distribution of all necessary regulations and forms.

8. To give to the Warden for the information of the Executive of this Province a copy of all the proceedings of each Session, (which has been done,) and in fine, responsibility on the part of the said Clerk for his own proceedings, and the registers and papers in his office.

The said Municipal District of Three Rivers was composed of the following Parishes, that is to say,—

1. The Town and Parish of Three Rivers.
2. The Parish of Pointe du Lac.
3. The Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche.
4. The Parish of St. Antoine de la Riviere du Loup.
5. The Parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé.
6. The Parish of St. Léon, united to that of Ste. Ursule, and to the Township of Hunterstown.
7. The Parish of St. Barnabé, the Township of Caxton and its augmentation united.

8. The Parish of Cap de la Magdeleine united to that of St. Maurice, which was subsequently detached.

9. The Parish of Champlain.

The Parishes No. 7, 8, and 9, belong to the County of Champlain.

Ste. Ursule was afterwards separated from St. Leon, and St. Maurice from Cap de la Magdeleine; so that there are now eleven Parishes in the said District.

In consequence of the duties of the Clerk of the Municipal District, the undersigned has written (among other things) the following documents, that is to say:—

6th April.

6th April.

1. Ten copies of a circular, dated the seventeenth of August, 1841, to all the Parish Chairmen, containing instructions detailed at length of all the duties which they were required to fulfil.

2. Ten copies of forms of election returns of Councillors and Parish Officers, of three pages and a quarter, foolscap paper.

3. Ten copies of forms of the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty.

4. Ten copies of forms of certificates of election of a Councillor, one page.

5. Ten copies of notification of election of a Councillor, one page and a half.

6. Ten copies of notification of election of Parish Officers.

7. Ten copies of the oath of office of a Councillor.

8. Ten *do do* of Parish Officers.

9. Ten *do* of oath to be taken by Catholics.

10. Ten copies of forms of certificate of elections of Parish Officers.

11. Twenty-seven copies of forms of receipts, dated 2nd February, 1842, for the Census Act, and of blanks of about one page, to the Assessors.

12. Twenty-seven copies of Parish divisions for the census, two pages and a half each, large paper, addressed to the Assessors.

13. Eight copies of a circular to the *Curés* of the Municipal District, to transmit them the School Act, dated the 9th February, 1842.

14. Nine circulars to the Parish Chairmen, transmitting them the Proclamation dividing Lower Canada into Inferior Districts, to be published and put up in their respective Parishes: the said circular being dated the 6th December, 1841.

15. Nine notifications to the Collectors, dated 11th February, 1842, informing them that Mr. Greive had been nominated Treasurer, and requiring them to give in their securities.

16. Eight certificates of significations at the foot of the originals of these notifications.

17. Nine circulars to the Parish Chairmen, dated 11th February, 1842, informing them of the nomination of Treasurer, and transmitting them the above notification to be signed.

18. Three warrants to the Justices of the Peace to nominate Parish Officers, one dated 26th February, 1842, and the others 12th July, 1843.

19. Six circulars to the said Justices of the Peace, informing them of the meeting in virtue of the said warrants, dated 12th July, 1843.

WARRANTS FOR PARISH OFFICERS.

1. Ten copies of the warrant of the 10th August, 1841, inasmuch as Lake Maskinongé appeared at that time included in the Municipal District of Three Rivers.

2. Nine copies of the warrant for the elections of 1842, dated 21st December, 1841.

3. A copy of a warrant of the 1st February, 1842, to Luc Gelinus of St. Barnabé, Mr. Johnson having refused to execute the warrant of the 21st December, 1841.

4. Nine copies of the warrant of the 23rd December, 1842, for the elections of 1843.

5. Eleven copies of the Warrant of the 16th December, 1843, for the elections of 1844, and this from the Parishes of St. Ursule and St. Maurice having been detached from those to which they were united.

In 1844 there was no warrant issued, inasmuch as the Warden had resigned his place, and no one had been nominated to act as such. Among other duties, the undersigned also assisted at all the Sittings of the Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers, from the 7th September, 1841, to the 8th March, 1842, comprising seven Sittings, and of which Sittings the said Clerk has produced authentic copies, to be furnished to the Executive, as was ordered.

On the 19th March, 1842, the said Council adjourned, by a resolution, until it should please the Legislature to revise and amend the Municipality Act.

After this adjournment, the undersigned Clerk did not wait for the time of Session to repair from time to time to the place of Sittings, in case a majority of the Councillors might think fit to resume their functions. But none came forward, excepting at the Sessions of September and December, 1845, when a few presented themselves, but in a minority, and required their act of appearance.

From the 2d March, 1842, the undersigned Clerk had scarcely anything to do but the annual and daily duties imposed on him by the laws and by the orders of the Warden. Over and above the duty above mentioned, the undersigned Clerk kept a book of all the proceedings of the Warden, a return of election of the first year, certain communications with the Executive, and other proceedings of routine and usage.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

Account of the Disbursements made by the undersigned Clerk, and at the instance of the said Council.

	£	s.	d.
Paid a Carter to carry a writ, of election to George Groves, Esquire, of St. Marcel du Lac de Maskinongé, besides the expenses and outlay of the person charged to return this writ ...	1	2	6
The said place appeared at that time to be in the Municipal District of Three Rivers.			
Paid to Claude Terroux for carrying the writ of election from Machiche to St. Barnabé and St. Leon ...	0	5	0
Paid to Décoateau for carrying to the different Chairmen of Parishes the necessary instructions ...	0	10	0
Paid to Casimir Gélinas to carry the same instructions from Maskinongé to the said George Groves...	0	12	6
Paid to the said Terroux for carrying the same instructions to St. Léon and St. Barnabé ...	0	5	0
Purchase of two registers, for keeping the proceedings of the Council, and those which occurred out of the sittings and sessions, at 12s. 6d. each ...	1	5	0
Paid for printing writs of election ...	2	0	0
Stationery, to the month of April, 1842 ...	3	0	0
Total disbursements ...	£9	10	0
Add, for expense of public advertizements in the Quebec Gazette and the Minerve, 8 Vict., ch. 77 ...	0	10	0

By the 38th section of the ordinance of the Special Council, 4th Victoria, chap. 4, it is ordered and enacted that the Council may determine the amount of all salaries or other remunerations of the District Officers, &c. &c. &c.

The Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers has made no regulation on this subject, and no salary had as yet been fixed for the undersigned Clerk when the said Council adjourned as above mentioned.

As it appears a matter of usage that Clerks of Corporations, or of other bodies of this nature are never paid by the piece; the undersigned Clerk, in reporting in detail as required by the above-mentioned Statute, chapter 77, the principal works which he has performed, has done so only to conform to the enactments of the said statute,—intending to claim the yearly salary from the 10th August, 1841, to the 15th April, 1842, which he considers due to him by the said Council of the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, over and above the Disbursements:—

	£	s.	d.
For the first eight months and five days he believes himself entitled, considering the organization of all the municipalities, to an annual salary of one hundred and twenty-five pounds currency, making for the said eight months and five days the sum of ninety pounds four shillings and sixpence ...	90	4	6
From the 15th April, 1842, to the 15th April, 1844, making two years, the undersigned Clerk submits a claim against the said Council for part of the above-mentioned duties, and those which he has continued to perform under the immediate orders of the Warden, of only an annual sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings currency, making one hundred and twenty-five pounds of the said currency ...	125	0	0
From the 15th April, 1844, to the 1st July, 1845, the undersigned Clerk claims only an annual salary of thirty-one pounds five shillings currency, in consideration of the resignation of the Warden, although there still remained the obligation of keeping his office open, the responsibility of his official conduct, and the correspondence with the Parish Municipalities, and other duties ...	35	15	0
The disbursements above-mentioned amount to the sum of nine pounds ten shillings ...	9	10	0
Total, errors excepted ...	£260	9	6

Which said sum of two hundred and sixty pounds nine shillings and sixpence currency, the undersigned Clerk claims as being due to him by the said Council of the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, submitting himself nevertheless to all other allowances which might be granted to the other Council Clerks who may find themselves in the same situation as the undersigned.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed,) V. GUILLET,
Late Clerk of the Municipal
District of Three Rivers.

THREE RIVERS,
10th November, 1845.

After having attentively examined the above account, along with others, I certify that all the services, writings, sittings and duties therein mentioned have been done and performed by Valère Guillet,

Esquire, in his late capacity of Clerk of the Municipal District of Three Rivers, with all the zeal, punctuality and skilfulness, which could be expected of him; and also to my entire satisfaction, and to that of the Councillors, District and Parish Officers, and of the public in general. I sincerely believe that the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds nine shillings and sixpence currency, which he claims by the above account, is legitimately due to him, and that it is but a small remuneration for all that he has done as Clerk of the said Municipal District, from the 10th August, 1841, the day on which I nominated him temporary Clerk.

I must add that he has aided me most effectively in fulfilling the duties imposed on me by the Ordinances 4th Victoria, chap. 3 and 4.

(Signed,) A. POLETTE,
Late Warden of the Municipal
District of Three Rivers.

THREE RIVERS,
6th December, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 1.—The Municipal Council of the District of Three Rivers, established under the authority of the Ordinance of the 4th Victoria, chap. 3, A. Polette, Esquire, Warden,
Dr. To J. P. Bureau, Clerk of the said Parish and Town of Three Rivers, duly elected.

		£	s.	d.
August 21,	... Paid to Mr. J. B. Garcean, for a book of registry	0	17	6
	... Paid to François Rocheleau, Bailiff, for service of notices	0	6	6
	... Paid to Frs. Rocheleau, for services of notification to the different officers elected ...	2	2	6
January 10, 1842	... G. Stobbs, for printing	0	18	6
	... For notices put up at the church doors and other places	0	12	6
	... Paid to Frs. Rocheleau, for service on the different Municipal Officers	2	2	6
do do 1843	... For notices of the election and placards on the church doors	0	12	6
	... For draft of the return of the election, and certificate to each Municipal Officer ...	1	10	0
	... Paid to John Saucier, Bailiff	2	2	6
	... For draft of return of the election, and certificate to the different persons elected ...	1	10	0
		£12	18	0

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of Three Rivers. }

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

No. 2.—Account and claim of Ol. Trudel, Public Notary and Assessor, in virtue of the Commission hereto annexed, transmitted to him on the thirteenth day of the month of June, 1842, by Antoine Polette, Esquire, then Warden of the said Municipal District, against the Municipal Council of the said District, in conformity to the Act of the Province of Canada, passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Victoria, chap. 77, intituled, "An Act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and their means of discharging the same."

	In September and December, 1842.	£	s.	d.
For ten days absent from my office, and employed in making the census of that part of the Town of Three Rivers mentioned in the above-mentioned commission, at twenty shillings per diem...	...	10	0	0
For making two copies of the said census, taken from the original	5	0	0
Paid to a carter for taking me half a league from the town, to make the said census, and waiting for me there...	...	0	6	3
		£15	6	3

Amounting in all to the sum of fifteen pounds six shillings and three-pence currency, which I claim as being due to me by the said Council of the said Municipal District of Three Rivers.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed,) O. TRUDEL.

THREE RIVERS, 10th November, 1845.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of Three Rivers. }

By Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers, in the Province of Canada.

To Zéphirin Boudreau, and Jean Lottinville, both Assessors, duly chosen and elected on the 10th day of January last, and Olivier Trudel, also Assessor, duly nominated by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of and for the District of Three Rivers, residing in the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, on the 2nd day of the month of March last. The said Zéphirin Boudreau, Jean Lottinville, and Olivier Trudel thus chosen, elected, and nominated Assessors of and for the Town and Parish of Three Rivers, in the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, and to all those to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING :

Whereas by an Act passed by the Legislature of this Province of Canada, in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria,

chap. 42, and intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act therein mentioned, and to provide for taking a periodical Census of the inhabitants of this Province, and for obtaining the other statistical information therein mentioned," it is among other provisions enacted, "that whenever there shall be more than one Assessor in and for the same place, the Warden, Mayor, or Chief Magistrate thereof, may assign to each of the Assessors the locality within which he shall obtain the information by this Act required, and each Assessor shall act accordingly as if he had been appointed for such locality exclusively;" and whereas you the said Zéphirin Boudreau, Jean Lottinville, and Olivier Trudel have been all three chosen, elected, and appointed Assessors of and for the said Town and Parish of Three Rivers in the manner above mentioned; and it is therefore necessary, in conformity with the provisions of the above recited Act, to divide into three parts the Town and Parish of Three Rivers, and to assign to each of you the locality in which you shall respectively obtain the information required by the said above recited Act. Know therefore, that I the said Antoine Polette,

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

Esquire, Warden of the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, by virtue of the authority in me vested, have divided, and do hereby divide the said Town and Parish of Three Rivers into three divisions, as follows:—The first division shall comprise all that extent of territory lying within the following limits, to wit, in front towards the south-east to the River St. Lawrence, and in depth towards the north-west to the south-eastern line of the St. Maurice Forges, on one side to the north-east to the south-western line of the Fief or Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine, and on the other side to the south partly to Platon street and partly to Forges street, thence along the road to the St. Maurice Forges, which extent shall comprise the north side of Platon and Forges streets, and of the said road leading to the Forges of St. Maurice. The second division shall comprise all that extent of territory lying within the following limits, to wit, in front towards the south-east to the River St. Lawrence, and in depth towards the north to the said road leading to the St. Maurice Forges, on one side to the north to the southern limits of the first division above described, and on the other side to the south-west to the south-western line of the lot of land in possession of Antoine Poulin de Courval, Esquire, and on which he resides, the said line being continued to the right as far as the River St. Lawrence on the south-eastern side, and continued also to the right on the north-west side until it reaches the said road leading to the St. Maurice Forges. The third and last division shall comprise all the land belonging to the St. Maurice Forges lying in the Parish of Three Rivers between the south-eastern line of the said land upwards towards the north-west, together with all that extent of territory which lies within the following limits, to wit, in front towards the south-east to the River St. Lawrence, and in depth to-

wards the north-west to the north-western limits of the Parish of Three Rivers, including the land belonging to the St. Maurice Forges above mentioned and described in the present division, on one side to the north-east to the south-western limits of the second division above described, and on the other side to the south-west to the line which divides the said Parish of Three Rivers from that of La Visitation de la Pointe du Lac, to wit, to the south-western limits of the said Parish of Three Rivers. And I do assign unto you the said Olivier Trudel the division of the said Town and Parish of Three Rivers first above described; the second division of the said Town and Parish, as above described, unto you the said Zéphirin Boudreau; and lastly, the third and last division of the said Town and Parish as above described, unto you the said Jean Lottinville. And I do require you, the said Zéphirin Boudreau, Jean Lottinville and Olivier Trudel, to proceed without delay to obtain the necessary information and to execute punctually and faithfully all the duties prescribed in and by the Act above cited, within the divisions of the said Town and Parish of Three Rivers in the localities unto you respectively assigned by these presents. And you shall diligently make a report of your proceedings to me in the manner prescribed in and by the Act above cited. Given under my hand, in the Town of Three Rivers, in the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1842, and in the fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed,) A. POLETTE,
Warden, D. T. R.

True Copy.
(Signed,) V. GUILLET,
W. D. T. R.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of Three Rivers. }

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

No. 3.—Account and claim of Zéphirin Boudreau, Assessor, under the Commission issued by Antoine Polette, then Warden of the said Municipal District, against the Municipal Council of the said District, in conformity with the Act of the Province of Canada, passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter 77, intituled, "An Act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and their means of discharging the same."

For taking the Census of one division of the Town of Three Rivers, in 1842, and making two copies from the original, the undersigned claims as due to him by the said Council of the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, the sum of fifteen pounds currency

£15	0	0
-----	---	---

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted,

(Signed,) Z. BOUDREAU.

THREE RIVERS, 10th November, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,
District of Three Rivers. }

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

6th April.

No. 4.—Account and claim of Jean Bte. Lottinville, Assessor, under the Commission issued to him by Antoine Polette, Esquire, then Warden of the said Municipal District, against the Municipal Council of the said District, in conformity with the Act of the Province of Canada, passed in the eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and their means of discharging the same."

For taking the Census of the Banlieue of the Town of Three Rivers, in 1842, and making two copies from the original, the undersigned claims, as due to him by the said Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers, the sum of fifteen pounds currency ... £15 0 0

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted,

(Signed,) J. BTE. LOTTINVILLE.

per O. TRUDEL.

THREE RIVERS, 10th November, 1845.

No. 5.—The Municipal Council of Three Rivers,

To Joseph Rouette, Clerk of the Parish of Pointe du Lac, in the District of Three Rivers, *Dr.*

		£	s.	d.
August 12, 1841	3 notices, at 2s. 6d.	0	7	6
	Expenses of posting them up	0	3	9
	Return and minutes of notices	0	5	0
	Preparing election lists	0	5	0
	Keeping book during election... ..	0	10	0
	Minute book, paper, pens, ink	0	7	6
	Writing to the Officers elect three notices	0	7	6
	Election return... ..	0	15	0
January 2, 1842	4 notices, at 2s. 6d.	0	10	0
	Return, minute, and expense of posting up	0	10	0
	Preparing lists for election	0	5	0
	Keeping book during election	0	10	0
	Return and minute of election	0	15	0
	11 notices to Officers elect, at 1s. 3d.	0	13	9
	Costs of above notices by a Sergeant (Joseph Biron) at 1s.	0	11	0
	19 certificates to Officers of their election, and oaths, at 1s. 3d.	1	9	9
	3 notices to Assessors, at 1s.	0	3	0
	Travelling expenses incurred in carrying the said notices, 6 miles, at 6d.	0	3	0
	1 notice to Collector and travelling expenses	0	7	6
January 10, 1843	2 notices, at 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
	Return, minutes, and expense of posting up	0	7	6
	1 quire paper	0	1	0
	Ink and pens	0	0	7½
	Preparing election lists	0	5	0
	Keeping book during the election	0	10	0
	Return of election and minutes	0	15	0
	Expenses of carrying return to Three Rivers, 15 miles, at 6d.	0	7	6
	Total amount due to Joseph Rouette, Clerk, elected at three elections at Pointe du Lac	£11	4	10½

I, the undersigned, do certify that this account is true and correct.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH ROUETTE,

Clerk.

Given at Pointe du Lac, 10th November, 1845.

No. 6.—The Municipal Council of Three Rivers,

To André Martin, François Toupin, and Pierre Camerant, *Dr.*

For taking the Census of the Parish of Pointe du Lac, the said Assessors claim the sum of

£8 12s. 6d. for taking Census of 207 houses, at 10d. per house £8 12 6

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 7.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,
To Léon Caron, Clerk of the Municipality of the Parish of Rivière du Loup.

		£	s.	d.
August 21, 1841	... Serving as Poll Clerk to C. E. Gagnon, Esquire, President	1	0	0
	Copy ...	0	10	0
	18 Officers' certificates, at 2s....	1	16	0
	Notices	0	7	6
January 10, 1842	... Serving as Poll Clerk to C. E. Gagnon, Esquire, President	1	0	0
	Copy ...	0	10	0
	28 Officers' certificates, at 2s....	2	16	0
	Notices	0	7	6
January 9, 1843	... Serving as Poll Clerk to C. E. Gagnon, Esquire, President	1	0	0
	Copy ...	0	10	0
	27 certificates, at 2s.	2	14	0
	Notices	0	7	6
	4 days taking Census	4	0	0
		£16	18	6

RIVIERE DU LOUP, 27th October, 1845.

No. 8.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,
To Louis Baribeau, Assessor, duly chosen by the
Inhabitant Householders of the Parish of St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup, in the said District.

1842.—Taking the Census of one-third of the said Parish, that of the other two-thirds having
been taken by Messrs. Legris and Caron, in conformity with the provisions of an Act
or Ordinance of the 4th Victoria, chap. 4; and furnishing the said Census, in taking
which, four days were employed, at 20s. per diem. £4 0 0

This is my account,

(Signed,)

L. BARIBEAU.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, 5th November, 1845.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Three Rivers. }

No. 9.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the late Municipality of the District of Three Rivers,
To Ignace Caron, Assessor of the Parish of St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup, Dr.

1843.—Eight days employed in taking the Census of one-third of the said Parish of Rivière du
Loup, at 20s. per diem £8 0 0

(Signed,)

IGNACE CARON,

Assessor.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, 4th November, 1845.

No. 10.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,
To Ant. L. Legris, Assessor for the Parish of Rivière du Loup, Dr.

July, 1843.—Taking the Census, at 20s. per diem. £8 0 0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 11.—The Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To Joseph David Lebrun, appointed Clerk, pro tempore, of the Parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé, by François Boucher, Esquire, appointed President by Warrant of Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers, dated 10th August, 1841, and Clerk of the said Parish, duly elected by the Inhabitants of the said Parish on the 23rd of August, 1841, in conformity with the Ordinance 4th Vic. chap. 3.

		£	s.	d.
August 14, 1841	... Drawing out notices and posting them up on the church doors of the said Parish, at the Post Office of the same place, and at the Banal Mill of Fief Carufel in the said Parish; making the original and three copies, and for travelling expenses incurred in posting up the said notices...	1	10	0
August 23, 1841	... Drawing out return of election of Councillors and Parish Officers, and making one copy for the Warden	1	10	0
	... Drawing out certificates of election of two Councillors	0	5	0
	... do eleven certificates of election of Sub-Inspectors of Roads	1	7	6
	... do eight do do Inspectors of Fences and Ditches	1	0	0
	... do three do do Assessors	0	7	6
	... do one do do Collector	0	2	6
	... do do do do Pound Keeper	0	2	6
	... do do do do Superintendent of the Poor	0	2	6
	... do do do do Inspector of Roads and Bridges	0	2	6
	... Paid for a register	0	6	0
December 31, 1841	... Drawing out notices, and posting them up on the church door, at the Post Office, and at the Banal Mill of Fief Carufel; making the original and three copies, and for travelling expenses incurred in posting of the said notices	1	10	0
January 10, 1842	... Drawing out return of election, enregistering it, and making a copy thereof for the Warden	1	10	0
	... Drawing out certificates of election of eleven Sub-Inspectors of Roads	1	7	6
	... do do do do eleven Inspectors of Fences and Ditches	1	7	6
	... do do do do seven School Commissioners	0	17	6
	... do do do do a Pound Keeper	0	2	6
	... do do do do a Collector	0	2	6
	... do do do do three Assessors	0	7	6
	... do do do do the Superintendent of the Poor	0	2	6
	... do do do do Inspector of Roads and Bridges	0	2	6
December 29, 1842	... Drawing out notices, and posting them up on the Church door at the Post Office, and at the Banal Mill of Fief Carufel; making the original and three copies, and travelling expenses incurred in posting up the said notices	1	10	0
January 9, 1843	... Drawing out return of election and enregistering it, and making a copy for the Warden	1	10	0
	... Drawing out eleven certificates of election of Sub-Inspectors of Roads	1	7	6
	... do eleven do do Inspectors of Fences and Bridges	1	7	6
	... do seven do do School Commissioners	0	17	6
	... do three do do Assessors	0	7	6
	... do one do do the Collector	0	2	6
	... do do do do Pound Keeper	0	2	6
	... do do do do Superintendent of the Poor	0	2	6
	... do two do do Inspectors of Roads and Bridges	0	5	0
	... do two do do Councillors	0	5	0
December 29, 1843	... Drawing out notices, and posting them on the church door, at the Post Office, and at the Banal Mill of Fief Carufel; making the original and three copies, and for travelling expenses incurred in posting up the said notices	1	10	0
January 8th, 1844	... Drawing out return of election, enregistering it, and sending a copy to the Warden	1	10	0
	... Drawing out certificates of election of eleven Sub-Inspectors of Roads	1	7	6
	... do do do do seven School Commissioners	0	17	6
	... do do do do eleven Inspectors of Fences and Ditches	1	7	6
	... do do do do three Assessors	0	7	6
	... do do do do the Collector	0	2	6
	... do do do do the Pound Keeper	0	2	6
	... do do do do two inspectors of Roads and Bridges	0	2	6
		£29	13	6

(Signed,)

J. D. LEBRUN,
Clerk.

No. 12.—The Municipal Council of the District of Three Rivers,

To Joseph Bastien, of the Parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé, Farmer, one the Assessors of the said Parish, duly elected by the Inhabitant Householders on the 10th day of January, 1842.

July, 1842.—Taking the Census of part of the said Parish, viz., the Concession of Ste. Geneviève, from the foot of the Coteau to the last inhabitant of each Concession; and, moreover, of the Concession at the place called Le Ruisseau Plat, that said part of the Parish having been assigned to the said Joseph Bastien by warrant of Ant. Polette, Esquire, Warden of the said District, dated 3rd June, 1842; and making a copy of the said Census £10 0 0

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 13.—The Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To François Sévigny of the Parish of St. Joseph de Maskinongé, Farmer, one of the Assessors of the said Parish, duly elected by the Inhabitant Householders on the 10th of January, 1842.

July, 1842.—Taking the Census of part of the said Parish, to wit, of the *Coteau* from the line of Félix Grégoire to that of St. Pair, including the Concessions of St. Jacques, of "*Les deux bois blancs*," of the "*Ruisseau*," of "*Les Aulnes*," and the "*Coteau des Ormes*," being all the remainder of the said Parish; this said part of the Parish having been assigned to the said François Sévigny, by warrant of Ant. Polette, Esquire, Warden of the said District, dated 13th June, 1842; and making a copy of the said Census £10 0 0

No. 14.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To Jos. Déguise, in his quality of Clerk of the Parishes of St. Léon and Ste. Ursule, and of the Township of Hunterstown, united.

		£	s.	d.
August 21, 1841	... Serving as Poll Clerk under Benjamin Rivard, Esquire, Chairman of the elections for the above-mentioned Parishes and Townships united	1	0	0
	Making election return of E. Desaulnier and other Parish Officers, and a copy for the Warden	1	10	0
	45 certificates of election of Parish Officers, at 2s. each	4	10	0
	Costs and notices	0	5	0
January 10, 1842	... Serving as Poll Clerk under the said Benjamin Rivard, Esquire	1	10	0
	Return of election and copy thereof	1	10	0
	50 election certificates, at 2s.	5	0	0
	Notices	0	5	0
January 9, 1843	... Serving as Poll Clerk under B. Rivard, Esquire	1	0	0
	Return of election and copy thereof	1	10	0
	50 election certificates	5	0	0
	Notices	0	5	0
	Census, four days, at 20s.	4	0	0
		£27	5	0

St. LEON, 15th October, 1845.

No. 15.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To J. C. Bourassa, in his quality of Clerk of the Parishes of St. Léon and Ste. Ursule, and of the Township of Hunterstown, united.

		£	s.	d.
January 10, 1843	... Serving as Poll Clerk under J. Déguise, Chairman of the elections of the said Parishes and Township united	1	0	0
	Making return of election of E. Lupien, Esq., and other Parish Officers	1	0	0
	Copy thereof	0	10	0
	50 certificates for Officers, at 2s. each	5	0	0
	Notices	0	7	6
	His part of the Census, 5 days, at 20s. per day	5	0	0
	Total	£12	17	6

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 16.—The Municipal Council of the District of Three Rivers,
To J. Martineau, Clerk of the Municipal Council of the Parish of Champlain.

		£	s.	d.
August 21, 1841	... Serving as Poll Clerk to J. E. Lanouette, Esquire, Chairman	1	0	0
do 23, do	... Return of election sent to A. Polette, Esquire, Warden	0	12	6
do do do	... 2 notices, at 2s. each, and expenses of serving them, 5s.	0	9	0
do 24, do	... 16 election certificates, at 2s.	1	12	0
	Notices	0	7	6
January 10, 1842	... Serving as Poll Clerk under J. E. Lanouette, Esquire, Chairman	1	0	0
do 11, do	... Election return	0	12	0
do do do	... 18 election certificates, at 2s.	1	16	0
	Notices	0	7	6
do 9, 1843	... Serving as Poll Clerk to J. E. Lanouette, Esquire, Chairman	1	0	0
do 10, do	... Election return	0	12	6
	Notices and expenses of serving them	0	7	6
	18 election certificates, at 2s. each	1	16	0
	Notices	0	7	6
do 8, 1844	... Serving as Poll Clerk to J. E. Lanouette, Esquire, Chairman	1	0	0
do 15, do	... Election return	0	12	6
	18 certificates, at 2s. each	1	16	0
	Notices	0	7	6
		£18	16	0

CHAMPLAIN, October, 1845.

No. 17.—The Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,
To the Estate of Pierre Carignan, Assessor of the Parish of Champlain.
For taking the Census of the said Parish in his said quality of Assessor, according to Law,
four pounds currency £4 0 0

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Three Rivers. }

No. 18.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,
To Sèvère Rocheleau, Municipal Clerk of the Parish
of Cap de la Magdeleine and of the Parish of St. Maurice, united.

		£	s.	d.
August 10, 1841	... Serving as Poll Clerk under Olivier Bellerive, Chairman	1	0	0
	Copy of election	0	10	0
	Copy, 10s.	0	10	0
	16 notices, at 2s.	1	12	0
	20 certificates to Officers, at 2s.	2	0	0
February 10, 1842	... Serving as Poll Clerk to Ol. Bellerive, Chairman	1	0	0
	Two notices, at 5s.	0	10	0
	Copy of election	0	10	0
	12 notices, at 2s.	1	4	0
	15 certificates, at 2s.	1	10	0
	Paid to Modeste Pratte, Bailiff, for travelling expenses and service of notices	0	17	6
January 9, 1843	... Serving as Poll Clerk to Ol. Bellerive, Chairman	1	0	0
	Two notices, at 5s.	0	10	0
	Copy of election	0	10	0
	Eight notices, at 2s.	0	16	0
	12 certificates, at 2s.	1	4	0
January 12, 1844	... Serving as Poll Clerk to Ol. Bellerive, Chairman	1	0	0
	Notice, 5s.	0	5	0
	Copy of election, 10s.	0	10	0
	12 certificates, at 2s.	1	4	0
		£18	2	6

The undersigned certifies that the above account contains a faithful statement of the work done, and expenses incurred by the Municipal Clerk of the Parishes of Cap de la Magdeleine and St. Maurice, united.

(Signed,) OLIVIER C. BELLERIVE,
Chairman.

This 12th day of November, 1845.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 19.—The Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,
To Michel Lefebvre Lacroix and Hubert Lefebvre, two Assessors of the Parish of Cap de la Magdeleine.
For taking the Census in the said Parish, and that of St. Maurice united, to each, four pounds
currency, making for both eight pounds currency £8 0 0

No. 20.—The Municipal Council of Three Rivers,
To Robert Michelson, Assessor of the Parishes of Cap de la Magdeleine and St. Maurice united.
For taking the Census £4 0 0

No. 21.—Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,
To J. P. Trudelle in his capacity of Clerk of the Parish of Ste. Ursule.

		£	s.	d.
August 16, 1842	... Six days employed in taking the Census, at 20s....	6	0	0
January 8, 1844	... Serving as Poll Clerk to J. Lessard, Esquire, Chairman of the Parish Elections ...	1	0	0
	... Making return of election of Councillors and of four Officers ...	1	0	0
	... Copy for the Warden	0	10	0
	... Four notices, at 5s.	1	0	0
	... 28 certificates of election of Parish Officers, at 2s. each	2	16	0
	Total	£12	6	0

STE. URSULE, 1845.

No. 22.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Three Rivers,
To Frs. Ant. Rivard Bellefeuille, Clerk of the Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, in conformity with the Ordinances 4th Vict. chap. 3 and 4.

		£	s.	d.
August 21, 1841	... Return of election of Councillors and Parish Officers	0	7	6
	... 2 certificates of election of Councillors, at 5s., minute and copies thereof ...	0	10	0
	... 1 do do of a Clerk, with do	0	5	0
	... 3 do do of Assessors, at 5s., with do	0	15	0
	... 1 do do of a Collector, with do	0	5	0
	... 2 do do of Inspectors of Roads, at 5s., with do	0	10	0
	... 8 do do of Sub-Inspectors, at 5s., with do	2	0	0
	... 9 do do of Superintendents of the Poor, at 5s., with do	0	15	0
	... 1 do do of a Pound Keeper, with do	0	5	0
August 25, 1841	... Administering the oath of allegiance to Charles Lacleste, Councillor	0	1	3
do do do	... Oath of office to Charles Lacleste, Councillor	0	1	0
do 28, do	... Oath of allegiance to François Lésieur Desaulnier	0	1	3
do do do	... Oath of office to François Lésieur Desaulnier	0	1	0
do 22, do	... Oath of office to 22 Parish Officers, and making entry thereof	1	2	0
January 1, 1842	... Three notices in writing posted up at the door of the Church of Machiche, and at the bridges of the Grande and Petite Rivers, with a minute and copies thereof ...	0	5	0
do 10, do	... Election and return thereof	1	10	0
	... Certificate of election of a Councillor, with a minute, copies, and entry thereof ...	0	5	0
	... 86 certificates of Parish Officers, minute, copies, and entry thereof	9	0	0
	... Administering the oath of office to the said Councillor, and making a copy and entry thereof	0	1	0
do 17, do	... Ditto to 36 Parish Officers	1	16	0
December 31, do	... Posting up three public notices advertizing the election of Parish Officers, at the Machiche Church door, and on the bridges of the Grande and Petite Rivers, Machiche, minute and copies... ..	0	5	0
January 9, 1843	... Election and return, minute and copies	1	16	0
	... Certificates of Parish Officers, 40 in number, minute, copies, and entries thereof ...	10	0	0
	... Administering oath of office to the said Parish Officers, with minute, copies and entry of the said oath... ..	2	0	0
December 30, do	... Three public notices advertizing the election of a Councillor and Parish Officers, with minute, copies and entry... ..	0	5	0
January 8, 1844	... Election and return thereof, minute, copies and entry	1	16	0
do do do	... Certificate of a Councillor, minute, copy and entry thereof	0	5	0
	... Certificates of 40 Parish Officers, minute, copies and entry	10	0	0
	... Administering oath of office to 40 Parish Officers, minute, copies and entry	2	0	0
	Total	£48	3	0

(Signed,)

FRS. A. R. BELLEFEUILLE.

YAMACHICHE, 4th December, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 23.—The Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To Jos. Duplessis, Assessor.

For taking the Census of one-third of the Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, in conformity
with the Ordinance 4th Vict. chap. 4., the sum of £6 18 11

(Signed,) JOSEPH DUPLESSIS.

YAMACHICHE, 4th December, 1845.

No. 24.—The Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To Jean Bellemare, Assessor.

For taking the Census of one-third of the Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, in conformity
with the Ordinance 4th Victoria, chap. 4 £6 18 11

(Signed,) JEAN BELLEMARE.

YAMACHICHE, 4th December, 1845.

No. 25.—The Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To Joseph Guilmette, Assessor.

For taking the Census of the Parish of Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, in conformity with the Ordi-
nance 4th Victoria, chap. 4. £6 18 11

(Signed,) JOSEPH GUILMETTE.

YAMACHICHE, 4th December, 1845.

No. 26.—The Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To Frs. Boisvert, Assessor.

For taking the Census of one-third of the Parish of St. Barnabé, in conformity with the Ordi-
nance 4th Victoria, chap. 4... .. £2 10 6½

FRANCOIS ^{his} BOISVERT.
mark

ST. BARNABE, 4th December, 1845.

No. 27.—The Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To Pierre Menançon, Assessor.

For taking the Census of one-third of the Parish of St. Barnabé, in conformity with the Ordi-
nance 4th Vict. chap. 4. £2 10 6½

PIERRE ^{his} MENANCON.
mark

ST. BARNABE, 4th December, 1845.

No. 28.—The Municipal Council of the District of Three Rivers,

To Isaac Bellemare, Assessor.

For taking the Census of one-third of the Parish of St. Barnabé, in conformity with the Ordi-
nance 4th Victoria, chap. 4. £2 10 6½

ISAAC ^{his} BELLEMARE.
mark

ST. BARNABE, 4th December, 1845.

No. 29.—The late Council of the Municipal District of Three Rivers,

To C. E. Gagnon, Chairman of the Parish of St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup, appointed by the Commission of Antoine Polette, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Three Rivers.

		£	s.	d.
	For executing the warrant of the said A. Polette, Esquire, Warden of the said Municipal District, dated the 10th August, 1841, and addressed to me, ordering me to proceed to the election of Parish Officers and Councillors for the Parish of St. Antoine de la Rivière du Loup, in the said Municipal District of Three Rivers, and performing the said duty on the 21st of August, 1841, in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances 4th Victoria, chap. 3 and 4, and making a report thereof to the said Ant. Polette, Esquire, on the said 21st day of August, 1841, having previously caused public notice of the said election to be given at the church doors of the said Parish, and made a return or procès-verbal of the said election in the register held by me as Chairman of the said election	3	0	0
	Remaining in my office during the eight days following the said election, in order to receive the oaths of the Officers elect, and to deliver them their commissions, to wit:			
	Administering the oath of office to 6 Sub-Inspectors of Roads, at 1s.	0	6	0
	do do do to the Inspector of Roads	0	1	0
	do do do to 2 Inspectors of Fences and Ditches, at 1s.	0	2	0
	do do do to the Superintendent of the Poor	0	1	0
	do do do to the Clerk	0	1	0
	do do do to 2 Assessors, at 1s.	0	2	0
	do do do to a Collector	0	2	0
	do do do to a Pound Keeper	0	1	0
	do do do to 2 Councillors, at 1s.	0	2	0
	do the oath of allegiance to 2 Councillors	0	2	0
January 10, 1842	Preparing, signing, and certifying the commissions of the above-mentioned Officers, to wit, of 2 Councillors and 15 Parish Officers, making 17 altogether, at 2s. 6d. each	2	11	0
...	Executing the warrant of the said Warden on the 10th January, 1842, in conformity with the said Ordinances, and with the Act of the Provincial Parliament 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 18, giving public notice, making entry in the register, and furnishing the return	3	0	0
	Remaining in my office during the eight days following the said election, in order to receive the oaths of the Officers elect, and to deliver them their commissions, to wit: administering the oath of office to 16 Parish Officers, the remainder having taken the oath in presence of the Clerk, at 1s.	0	16	0
	Sealing, signing, and certifying the commissions of 28 Parish Officers included in the return furnished, 1s. 6d. only, as the blank commissions had been prepared by the Clerk	2	2	0
January 9, 1843	Administering the oath of office and of allegiance to a Councillor	0	2	0
...	Executing the warrant of the said Ant. Polette, Esquire, by proceeding to the election of Parish Officers, in conformity with the Ordinances and Acts above cited, furnishing the return on the 9th January, 1843, and making an entry in the register	3	0	0
	Remaining in my office during the eight days following the election, in order to receive the oaths of the officers elected, and delivering them their commissions, to wit: administering the oath of office to 3 Parish Officers only, the others having taken the oath before the Clerk	0	3	0
	Signing, sealing, and certifying the commissions of 25 Parish Officers, at 1s. 6d. only, the blanks having been prepared by the Clerk and filled up by me	1	17	6
		£17	11	6

(Signed,) C. E. GAGNON.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, 6th November, 1845.

In default of a Tariff, I have in part made use of that of the Returning Officers for the Election of Members of Parliament, which grants them £3 for the first day. I have thought that charge would be considered reasonable, as it covers all claims for proceedings had before and after the Election, (with the exception of the commissions and oaths.) As to the other charges, they are far below the above mentioned Tariff, which allows 5s. for each necessary writing.

(Signed,) C. E. GAGNON.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, 6th November, 1845.

No. 30.

1842	Received from H. Heney, received by him as Grand Voyer	8	0	0
	do H. B. Hughes	1	0	0
	do do	0	5	0
	do do	2	14	0
		£11	19	0

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

ST. FRANCOIS, 28th December, 1845.

SIR,

In obedience to your orders contained in your letter of the 13th October last, and having followed the instructions therein contained, I transmit to you the accounts placed in my hands to be submitted to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With respect, your most humble and obedient servant, &c.

(Signed,) WM. PITT.

Honorable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

The late Municipal Council of the District of Nicolet,

Dr. To Wm. Pitt, in his quality of Warden of the said Council and District, for the following purposes, viz.:

		£ s. d.	
Postage paid on the letters hereafter mentioned, to the Postmaster of St. François du Lac, as follows:—			
December 22, 1844	Letter from Dr. A. Von Iffland, of Yamaska	0	0 4½
January 2, 1845	do Wm. Robins, of Drummondville, as President	0	0 4½
do 7, do	do Charles Palmer, as do	0	0 4½
do 11, do	Paid to Benjamin Thérien, Esquire, for a person who had brought a letter	0	1 3
do 19, do	Letter from Louis Richard, President	0	0 4½
do 29, do	do Angus M'Donald	0	0 4½
do do do	do do	0	0 4½
October 30, do	do E. R. Fabre, Esquire	0	0 7
	do Dr. A. Von Iffland, with his account	0	0 9
November 17, do	do G. Marler, with his account	0	0 4½
do 18, do	do Paul Lafleur, with his account	0	0 9
do do do	do Felix Hébert, with his account	0	0 9
do do do	do Dr. A. Von Iffland, with account, and from Edouard Gédéon Dugré	0	0 9
December 23, 1844	Giving public notice to the inhabitants of the Parish of St. François, in my capacity of Warden of the Municipal Council of Nicolet, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of Officers for the said Parish	0	10 0
January 6, 1845	Having presided at the meeting of the said Parish for appointment of Officers	3	0 0
	Paid George Stobbs, printing warrants to authorize a person in each Parish to preside over elections of Parish Officers according to law	1	10 0
	Paid for conveyance to Drummondville... ..	0	10 0
	Board and ferries	0	12 6
	Superintending Council of Drummondville during two days	2	0 0
	Having acted as Warden of the said Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet during one year	50	0 0
		£58 9 11½	

I certify the amount of the above account to be correct for all legal purposes whatsoever.

(Signed,) WM. PITT.

ST. FRANCOIS, 11th December, 1845.

The District Council for the District of Nicolet,

Dr. To Francis Cottrell, Esquire, as Chairman of the Parish of St. Antoine de LaBaie.

		£ s. d.	
For having served in that capacity for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, by virtue of four several warrants emanating from James Brady, Esquire, District Warden, in accordance with the Ordinance of the Special Council of the 4th Victoria, chap. 3, four years, at 60s.		12	0 0
To postage paid several letters, warrants, returns, &c. &c., to and from the Warden		0	14 7
To paid expenses posting up and draughting notices during the four years		1	2 6
To stationery, Poll Books, &c. &c.		0	7 6
		£14 4 7	

I hereby certify that the above account is true and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the amount of fourteen pounds four shillings and seven pence is my due.

(Signed,) FR. COTTRELL.

ST. ANTOINE DE LABAIE, 1st November, 1845.

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NICOLET.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

The Council of the late Municipal District of Nicolet,
To Paul Lafleur, of St. Michel d'Yamaska.

	£	s.	d.
For taking in 1843, as Assessor of the Parish of Yamaska, the Census of a prescribed circuit in the said Parish, consisting of 125 inhabited houses, in conformity to the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 42, at 10d. per house		5	4 2
For calling, by two public notices, a meeting of the inhabited householders of the said Parish, in virtue of the warrant of William Pitt, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Nicolet, bearing date 4th January, 1845, for the purpose of electing the Parish Officers and Councillor to represent the said Parish in the Council of the said District			
For presiding at the meeting so called, and taking the elections as Returning Officer in the manner prescribed by law, returning thereat Anthony Von Iffland, Esquire, Councillor, and all the requisite Parish Officers			

(Signed,) PAUL LAFLEUR.

ST. MICHEL D'YAMASKA, 13th November, 1845.

The late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet,
To Louis Gill, under the Act 8th Victoria, chap. 80.

	£	s.	d.
1. As Clerk of the Corporation of the Parish of St. François during the year 1841, publishing notices, calling a meeting of the inhabitants proprietors and householders, presided over by the President, in conformity with the Act 4 Vict., chap. 3			
2. As Clerk of the said Corporation holding a poll for the purpose of electing two Councillors, and enregistering the names of 38 Parish Officers			
3. Giving to the said Officers, on the part of the Corporation, notice of their appointment			
4. Administering oath to the above-mentioned Parish Officers during eight days			
5. I think it unnecessary to detail the four years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, during which years similar meetings were held and the same transactions done as in 1841, except that no poll was held for the election of Councillors			

I certify the above account to be true and correct.

(Signed,) J. GILL,

Former President of the meetings of Parish Officers.

ST. FRANCOIS, 24th November, 1845.

The late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet,
Dr. To James Bothwell, Assessor.

February, 1842.—To taking the Census in part of the Township of Durham, in the aforesaid District, twenty-two days, at 5s. per day £5 10 0

(Signed,) JAMES BOTHWELL.

Dated at DURHAM this 17th of November, 1845.

The late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet,
Dr. To Frederick Ployart, late Clerk of said Council.

	£	s.	d.
To four years salary performing the duties of Clerk of the said Council, at £70 currency per annum	280	0	0
To providing a proper case for depositing the papers belonging to the Council	1	0	0
To paid postage of letters addressed to me from various parts of the District on municipal business	0	10	0
To paid advertizement in the Sherbrooke Gazette, calling in District claims	0	5	0
To paid advertizement in the Montreal Gazette, calling in District claims (account not yet received).			
	£281	15	0

I would beg leave to remark, that the retaining of the situation of Clerk of the Municipal District of Nicolet was attended with very heavy expenses on my part, having had to disburse my own money on many occasions; residing at a distance of nearly eighteen miles from the place appointed by Law, for the Sittings of the Council, it may naturally be supposed that I was always subjected to the necessity of providing a conveyance to attend the regular meetings of the Council, and the special commands of the Warden, and remaining there some days on expenses at an inn.

6th April.

6th April.

When I accepted this situation, I did so in the belief, as it was intimated to me, that it would in all probability be permanent, and eventually prove a more lucrative one than it has been; these reasons having been held out to me in so positive a manner, induced me to retain the office, in the hope of its doing better, and, consequently, prevented me from looking out for something which might turn out to be of more advantage.

(Signed,) **FREDERICK PLOYART.**

TOWNSHIP OF DURHAM,
17th November, 1845.

Statement of sums received by Frederick Ployart, Clerk of the late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet, from the month of September, 1841, to June 1845.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To amount of Fees on the establishing and passing into law, of 27 roads petitioned for in the District, and approved of by the Council, which fees were regulated by an order of said Council at fifteen shillings, to be paid to the Clerk on each road so approved ...	20 5 0	By amount received in payment of seventeen roads of those mentioned on the opposite side, at fifteen shillings each ...	12 15 0
		Balance due on the aforesaid 27 roads ...	7 10 0
	£20 5 0		£20 5 0

Account of late Municipal District of Nicolet,

Dr. To Patrick M'Cabe, commanded by warrant under the hand and seal of the late Captain J. Brady, Esquire, Warden of the said late District of Nicolet, to call a meeting of all the inhabitants in the Township of Wickham, in the then said District of Nicolet, by publishing notices, and acting as Chairman, making Returns to be transmitted to the said Warden.

	£ s. d.
First meeting, August, 1841, to two days and house, &c. &c. ...	2 10 0
Temporary Clerk ...	1 10 0
1842, to one day, house, &c. ...	1 5 0
1843, to do do ...	1 5 0
1844, to do do ...	1 5 0
	£7 15 0

(Signed,) **PATRICK M'CABE.**

TOWNSHIP OF WICKHAM,
November 17th, 1845.

The late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet,

Dr. To Simon Stevens, Assessor.

February 1842.—To taking the Census of part of the Township of Durham, eighteen days, at 5s. per day ... £4 10 0

(Signed,) **SIMON STEVENS.**

TOWNSHIP OF DURHAM,
21st November, 1845.

The late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet,

Dr. To William Atkinson, Assessor.

February 1842.—To twenty-two days taking the Census of part of the Township of Durham, in the aforesaid District, at 5s. per day ... £5 10 0

(Signed,) **WILLIAM ATKINSON.**

Dated at DURHAM,
20th day of November, 1845.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NICOLET.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

The-Council of the late Municipal District of Nicolet,

Dr. To Félix Hebert.

	£	s.	d.
1. For having as Clerk of the Corporation of the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, in the year 1845, published two notices in the French language, thereby calling the proprietors and householders to convene by order of the Chairman and Returning Officer, for the purposes of carrying into effect the Ordinances 4 Vict., cap. 3 and 4			
2. For having as Clerk of the Corporation of the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, at the meeting of the assembled landed proprietors and householders recorded in the year 1845, the election of a Councillor and 45 Parish Officers			
3. For having as Clerk of the said Corporation of St. Michel d'Yamaska, communicated in writing notices to forty-five Parish Officers, bearing their election for the said year 1845			
4. For having as Clerk of the said Corporation of St. Michel d'Yamaska, administered the oaths of office to the aforementioned number of Parish Officers			

Certified as true,

(Signed,) PAUL LAFLEUR,
Late Chairman and Returning Officer of Yamaska.

27th November, 1845.

The late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet,

To Anthony Von Iffland, former Chairman and Returning Officer of the Parish of Yamaska.

	£	s.	d.
1. For calling by four public notices in both languages, a meeting of the inhabitant householders of the Parish of Yamaska, in virtue of the warrant of James Brady, Esquire, Warden, bearing date the 10th August, 1841, for the purpose of electing the Parish Officers and Councillors to represent the said Parish in the Council of the said District			
2. For presiding at the meeting so called, and taking the elections as Returning Officer in the manner proscribed by law			
3. For the performance of the same services and duties in January, 1842, in virtue of the warrant of the said James Brady, Esquire, Warden, bearing date the 28th December, 1841			
4. For the same in January, 1843, in virtue of the warrant of the said James Brady, Esquire, Warden, bearing date the 9th December, 1842			
5. For the same in January, 1844, in virtue of the warrant of the said James Brady, Esquire, Warden, bearing date the 16th December, 1843			
6. For postage at divers times			
			0 11 3

YAMASKA, 30th October, 1845.

(See subsequent Account sent in by Dr. Von Iffland, in which the charges are inserted.)

(On the Public Service.)

The Municipal Council of the District of Nicolet,

Dr. To G. L. Marler, Treasurer.

		£	s.	d.
December 20, 1841	To reimburse the fees paid on my commission as District Treasurer	3	5	0
Jan., Feb. & Mar., 1842	To drawing up twenty-two Collectors' bonds, at 10s.	11	0	0
	To expenses incurred going round the District for the purpose of getting the Collectors' bonds, by order of the Warden	3	0	0
				£17 5 0
	<i>Cr.</i>			
June 7, 1844	By balance in my hands as per audited account of 4th June, 1844	11	5	0
	By fine for assault and battery from James Leonard	1	10	0
		12	15	0
December 6, do	To paid Thos. Sadleir, on warrant from the Council	3	0	0
	Balance due the Treasurer			9 15 0
				£7 10 0

(Signed,) G. L. MARLER,
Treasurer.

DRUMMONDVILLE, 17th Nov. 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NICOLET.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April

6th April.

The Council of the late Municipal District of Nicolet,
Dr. To Anthony Von Itland, President and Returning Officer of the Parish of Yamaska.

	£	s.	d.
1. For calling by four public notices in both languages (French and English) a meeting of the inhabitant householders of the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, in virtue of the warrant of James Brady, Esquire, Warden of the Municipal District of Nicolet, dated 10th August, 1841, for the purpose of electing Parish Officers and Councillor to represent the said Parish in the Council of the said Municipal District	2	0	0
2. For presiding at the meeting so called, on the 18th August, 1841, and taking the elections as Returning Officer in the manner prescribed by law	4	0	0
3. For the performance of the same services and duties on the 10th January, 1842, in virtue of the warrant of James Brady, Esquire, Warden, dated the twenty-eighth of December, 1841	3	0	0
4. For the same on the ninth of January, 1843, in virtue of the warrant of James Brady, Esquire, Warden, dated the ninth of December, 1842	3	0	0
5. For the same on the eighth of January, 1844, in virtue of the warrant of James Brady, Esquire, Warden, dated the 16th December, 1843	3	0	0
6. For postage of letters, &c., in connexion therewith	0	11	3
	£15	11	3

ST. MICHEL D'YAMASKA,
28th October, 1843.

The Council of the late Municipal District of Nicolet,
Dr. To Edouard Gédéon Dugré.

For taking, in the year 1843, as Assessor of the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, the Census of a prescribed circuit in the said Parish, consisting of 148 inhabited houses, in conformity to the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 42, at 10d. per house £6 3 4

YAMASKA, 24th November, 1845.

The Municipal Council of the District of Nicolet,
To Ignace Gill, *Dr.*

Presiding at elections of Councillors and Parish Officers for the Parish of St. François in 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844, in obedience to the Warrants of James Brady, Esquire, Warden, addressed to me, and dated 10th August, 1841, 28th December, 1841, 9th December, 1842, and 16th December, 1843 £12 0 0

Twelve pounds currency, which I claim under the Act 8th Victoria, chap. 77.
(Signed,) J. GILL.

ST. FRANCOIS, 21st October, 1845.

ST. FRANCOIS, 30th January, 1846.

Sir,
Since I sent you the accounts against the Municipal Council of the District of Nicolet, formerly held at Drummondville, I have received the inclosed accounts to be transmitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With respect, your obedient Servant, &c. &c.
(Signed,) WM. PITT.

The Honourable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

The Municipal Council of Nicolet,
To Joseph Courchène, of the Parish of St. François du Lac, *Dr.*

For taking Census of part of the said Parish of St. François, in his quality of Assessor, conformably to the order to him addressed, and hereunto annexed, dated 31st January, 1843, as follows:—Thirty days employed in taking the said Census, at 5s. per diem £7 10 0

(Signed,) JOSEPH COURCHENE.

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC,
24th December, 1845.

6th April.

DISTRICT OF NICOLET,
Parish of St. François. }

6th April.

St. FRANCOIS, 31st January, 1842.

SIR,

You are hereby required to take the Census and procure such other statistical information as required by law, in all that part of the Parish of which lies west of St. François on the south-west of the River St. François, including the island known under the name of l'Isle des Boudares and the other islands on the south of the said Island, and also in that part of the said Seigniorship of St. François which is held by the Indians.

You will receive with this a copy of the Act and the blank returns.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

(Signed,) J. GILL,
President.

To Mr. JOSEPH COURCHENE,
Assessor.

The Council of the late Municipal District of Nicolet,

Dr. To Joseph Beaupré.

	£	s.	d.
1. For having as Clerk of the Corporation of the Parish of St. Michel d'Yamaska, successively for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, published four notices in both languages (French and English) thereby calling the landed proprietors and householders to convene meetings, by order of the Chairman and Returning Officer, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Ordinances 4 Victoria, chap. 3 and 4 ...	2	0	0
2. For having as Clerk of the said Corporation of St. Michel d'Yamaska, recorded at the meetings of the assembled landed proprietors and householders in the aforesaid years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, the elections of Councillors and 45 Parish Officers... ..	6	0	0
3. For having as Clerk of the said Corporation of St. Michel d'Yamaska, communicated in writing notices to 45 Parish Officers of their election for the respective years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844	2	0	0
4. For having as Clerk of the said Corporation of St. Michel d'Yamaska, administered the oaths of office to the aforementioned number of Parish Officers	1	0	0
	£11	0	0

Certified as true,

(Signed,) A. VON IFFLAND,
Late Chairman and Returning Officer of Yamaska.

24th November, 1845.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart, K. C. B. Administrator of the Government of Canada, Commander of the Forces in British North America.

The Petition of Patrick Daly, District Surveyor to the Council for the late Municipal District of Nicolet, residing in Drummondville, in the District of Three Rivers,

Most humbly sheweth,

That in compliance with the requirements of a By-law or Regulation passed in Drummondville on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, by the Council for the late Municipal District of Nicolet, the greatest part of his time since that date to the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, has been occupied in the service of the said Council, viz. :— Travelling at his own expenses to the several parts of the said late Municipal District of Nicolet, attending at meetings duly published, and tracing the several Roads and Routes, and drawing Figurative Plans,

Reports, &c., and delivering the same to the said Council, according to the annexed extract of the said By-law or Regulation.

That Petitioner was thereby deprived from the practise of his professional occupation as a Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, during three years and six months in the service of the said Council.

Therefore Petitioner hopes that your Excellency will be pleased to take the case into consideration, and to grant him the sum of one hundred pounds for a yearly salary during three years and six months, beginning December the seventh, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and ending June the seventh, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, in compensation for his time and expenses.

And Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) PATRICK DALY.

DRUMMONDVILLE,
January 20th, 1846.

6th April.

6th April.

Extract from the By-law relating to Public Roads and Bridges, passed in the Municipal District of Nicolet, on the 7th of December 1841:—

1. Any Petition presented to the Council, for any new Road or Bridge, for altering any Road or Bridge, or for blocking up any Road or Bridge within the limits of the District, shall, when received by the Council, be referred to the District Inspector.

2. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District, after the Session during which such Petition shall have been referred, to transmit such Petition without delay, to the District Inspector, with a copy of the order of reference.

3. The duty of the District Inspector, in relation to any such Petition, shall be as follows:—

1st. To cause such Petition to be read and published in the locality or localities which it may have reference to, in the same manner as the *Grand Voyers* in that part of this Province heretofore Lower Canada are or were formerly obliged to do, under any statutes, ordinances, or laws now in force.

2dly. To give notice immediately after the reading of such Petition, of the day, place, and hour at which he will attend to hear the reasons of the parties interested with relation to the prayers of the said Petitions.

3dly. To attend at the said place on the day and hour appointed, to hear the parties interested, and take notes of their reasons, to verify as nearly as possible the number of interested persons present at the meeting who approve of the prayer of the Petition, and the number of persons opposed thereto; to visit the places mentioned in the Petition. When a new road shall be prayed for, to make a plan of the direction which it must follow, in order to avoid precipices or other inconveniences, and to note the bridges or other works necessary in the said direc-

tion, with the necessary dimensions of such bridge, mentioning also the ditches and fences which may be required; and when an alteration in any road shall be prayed for, to mark out the direction to be followed in making such alteration, and to follow the same method with reference to bridges, fences, ditches, &c.; and when the construction of a bridge shall be asked for, to mark out the ground on which it would be most convenient to build it, to take a note of the necessary dimensions of such bridge, and to make an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

4thly. To make a figurative and intelligible plan of any new road prayed for, and of any bridge, or of any alteration or blocking up of any road, shewing the neighboring localities and any other road or bridge or other object, the situation whereof must be known in order to judge of the interest of the parties and of the merits of their Petition.

5thly. To report to the Council on the first day of the sitting following that during which such Petition shall have been referred, all his proceedings in the execution of the duties above defined, or to shew just cause why he cannot make his report before a subsequent sitting takes place, which report shall be accompanied with the plan above provided for, and also with an account or statement of the fees demanded by him for his services on such Petition referred to him, shewing the time during which he shall have been employed, and the necessary disbursements made by him in attending to such Petition.

I the undersigned, Clerk of the late Council of the Municipal District of Nicolet, do certify that the above extract is correct and in conformity with the original.

(Signed,) FREDERICK PLOYART,
Clerk former Council M.D.N.

DRUMMONDVILLE,
24th September, 1845.

The Council for the late Municipal District of Nicolet,

Dr. To Patrick Daly, District Surveyor to the said Council.

For the performance of my duty, attending at meetings, &c., respecting the several Roads and Routes, and tracing the same according to the several Petitions referred to me by order of the said Council, for Inspection, Figurations, Plans, Reports, &c.

	£	s.	d.
The amount of my bill for my services on the several Petitions from the 7th day of December, 1841, to the 7th day of June, 1845, against the said Council for the late Municipal District of Nicolet, is	83	16	7
By cash received in part	19	1	0
Balance due of Council	£64	16	7

(Signed,) PATRICK DALY,
Late District Surveyor.

DRUMMONDVILLE, 24th September, 1845.

6th April.

6th April.

(Letter from the late Warden to Mr. Assistant Secretary Dunkin.)

MONTREAL, 7th February, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have been this day favored with your official letter of the 4th instant, and in compliance with its desire, I enclose you a sort of a Return of the claims against and the debts claimed by the late District of Sherbrooke.

I send you merely the Return, thinking that the vouchers may not be required, and they would certainly make a bulky packet by the post. If, however, you must have them, be so good as to let me know, whether required now. I will take them to Montreal with me next month. The claimants have not all put in their claims; and should I receive any others, I will take the liberty of forwarding them to you, to take their chance. Hoping to find you well next month.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed,)

EDW. HALE.

C. DUNKIN, Esq.

Return of Claims against the late Municipal District of Sherbrooke, prepared in conformity with the Provincial Statute, 8th Victoria, chap. 77.

		£	s.	d.
1	J. S. Walton, District Clerk, balance for salary and disbursements	197	10	6
2	Ditto advertizing District Claims in 1845 and 1846	0	15	0
3	F. Bureau, Town Clerk of Oxford, 1842	1	5	0
4	Wm. Ritchie, do of Oxford, 1843, 1844, 1845	3	15	0
5	Jas. Boutelle, do of Shipton, and Clerk to School Commissioners, from 1841 to 1845, four years	10	0	0
6	E. S. White, do of Barnston and Barford, and Clerk to School Commissioners from February, 1842, to January, 1844	5	0	0
7	John Thornton, Town Clerk of Barnston and Barford, and Clerk to the School Commissioners, from January to July, 1845... ..	2	10	0
8	W. H. Webb, Town Clerk of Brompton, and Clerk to School Commissioners in 1841, 1842, 1843 ...	3	15	0
9	W. S. Addison, do of Brompton	1	5	0
10	J. P. Bostwick, do of Compton, and Clerk to School Commissioners, from 1841 to 1845 ...	10	0	0
11	C. A. Richardson, do of Ascot, and Clerk to School Commissioners, from 1841 to 1845	10	0	0
12	Nath. Ebbs, do of Bury, Lingwick, &c. &c., and Clerk to School Commissioners, from 1841 to 1845	10	0	0
13	Seth Huntington, Town Clerk of Hatley, from 1841 to 1845	5	0	0
14	John Lebourveau, do of Eaton, Newport, &c., and Clerk to School Commissioners for 3½ years	8	15	0
15	David Forbes, do of Dudswell, Windsor, &c., and Clerk to do do from 1841 to 1845	10	0	0
16	John Martin, taking Census of Bury in 1842, 8 days at 5s.	2	0	0
17	Amos Bishop, do Dudswell, 1842, 12 days	3	0	0
18	Lotis Baldwin, do of Barnston and Barford, 1842	2	5	0
19	Simeon Clark, do of part of Barnston, 1842, six days	1	10	0
20	Alden Earned, John Jordan, Ezra Taylor, taking Census of Eaton, Newport, and list of wild land, 1842, 10 days each	7	10	0
21	Enoch Wait, taking Census of Bury, Lingwick, &c., 1842, 10 days	2	10	0
22	Augustus Abbott and William Oliver, taking list of wild land in Hatley in 1844, 6 days each, at 5s. ...	3	0	0
23	John Sutton, do do in Barnston and Barford, in 1844, 4 days	1	0	0
24	W. Aylmer, claim for loss of a horse from neglect of Road Officers, Melbourne, 4th June, 1845 ...	25	0	0
25	E. Short, claim for retainer and legal adviser from 4th March, 1844, till 1st July, 1845	35	0	0
26	Elisha Aldrich, claim for balance due for building a bridge in Ascot in 1844	15	0	0
27	Wm. Beleknap, claim for building a bridge in Sherbrooke in 1843	75	0	0
28	C. M. Hyndman, claim for attendance and care of District Council Room and fires, 3 years 4 months	7	0	0
29	A. Bourne, for making a District seal in 1842	1	5	0
30	R. Abraham, claim for advertizing wild land tax in March, 1844, in Montreal Gazette	0	7	6
31	Armour & Ramsay, do for do in 1842 and 1843	2	16	0
32	Proprietor of the Aurore, do for do in 1844	0	10	0
33	do do do for do in 1844	0	16	3
	Amount	£455	0	3

Errors Excepted.

(Signed,)

EDW. HALE.

Late Warden.

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SHERBROOKE.—(Continued.)

Return of Debts claimed as due to the Late Municipal District of Sherbrooke.

Tax on Wild Land and Uncultivated, at one Penny per Acre, from 1841 to 1845, 4 years.

		£	s.	d.
Wolfstown	56800 Acres	946	13	4
Lingwick	49250 do	820	16	5
Dudswell	41237 do	687	5	8
Newport	54432 do	907	4	0
Eaton	38135 do	552	5	0
Hereford	54900 do	915	0	0
Clifton	54145 do	902	8	4
Barford	22000 do	366	13	4
Barsnton	20620 do	393	13	4
Hatley	27214 do	453	11	4
Ascot	25132 do	418	17	4
Melbourne	17030 do	289	16	8
Oxford	} No Returns.			
Auckland				
Stoke				
Weedon				
Wotton				
Chester				
Ham				

(Signed,) EDW. HALE,
Late Warden.

No. 1.—Municipal District of Sherbrooke,

To J. S. Walton, late District Clerk, Dr.

		£	s.	d.
To salary as per By-law, No. 9		175	0	0
Disbursements made to 6th December, 1844, as provided by said By-law		42	8	0
Salary from January, 1845, till July, 1845, as provided by By-law, No. 13, passed March 6th, 1845		25	0	0
		£242 8 0		
	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
October 21, 1844	By received of District Treasurer...	23	0	0
March 18, 1845	do do do	14	0	0
do 27, do	do do do	5	0	0
June 27, do	do do do	2	17	6
		44 17 6		
		£197 10 6		

I certify that the above is a true account.

(Signed,) J. S. WALTON,
Late District Clerk.

Certified, (Signed,) EDW. HALE,
Late Warden.

SHERBROOKE, February 7th, 1846.

No. 2.—Provincial Secretary's Department,

To J. S. Walton, Dr.

October 2, 1845.—To paid for advertizing Claims, 23 Lines, 3 Weeks £0 15 0

No. 3.—District Council of Sherbrooke,

To F. C. Bureau, Dr.

To my services of Clerk for the Township of Oxford, for one year ending 1842, as per Resolution of your Council, dated 3rd June, 1845 £1 5 0

Certified as correct, (Signed,) J. S. WALTON,
Late District Clerk.

SHERBROOKE, 7th February, 1846.

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SHERBROOKE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)
6th April.

No. 4.—District Council of Sherbrooke,

To Wm. Ritchie, *Dr.*

To my services as Town Clerk of the Township of Oxford for three years, 1843, 1844, 1845,
at one pound five shillings per year, as per Resolution of said Council, June 3rd,
1845 £3 15 0

This is my Bill.

Certified as correct.

(Signed,) WM. RITCHIE.

(Signed,) J. S. WALTON,
Late District Clerk.

February 6th, 1846.

No. 5.

SHIPTON, 8th November, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

I hereby present my claim to the full amount of pay, having served as Clerk for the Township of Shipton, and also Clerk for School Commissioners, during the term of years under the late Municipal and School Acts.

I remain, Sir, yours,

(Signed,) JAMES BOUTELLE.

Mr. WALTON.

SHIPTON, November 8th, 1845.

SIR,

This is to certify that James Boutelle was chosen Township Clerk for the Township of Shipton, on the 20th September, 1841, and fully performed the duties of the said office until July last.

I remain, Sir, yours,
(Signed,) GEO. KING FOSTER,
Chairman.

To Honorable ED. HALE.

DANVILLE, SHIPTON, November 3rd, 1845.

SIR,

This is to certify that James Boutelle, Esquire, who was chosen to and served in the office of Township Clerk for the Township of Shipton, under the late Municipal Act, did also serve as Clerk of School Commissioners in making and preserving record of their doings, in accordance with their request, for the period commencing January, 1842, and closing July 1st, 1845.

I remain, Sir, yours,

(Signed,) A. J. PARKER,
Chairman of the School Commissioners of Shipton.

To Honorable ED. HALE.

No. 6.—The Municipal District of Sherbrooke in account with Eli Steadman White, *Dr.*

To services as Township Clerk for the united Townships of Barnston and Barford, from 24th
February, 1842, to 8th January, 1844, acting in the meantime as Clerk to the School
Commissioners part of the time, or whenever required to do so by the said School
Commissioners £5 0 0

Township of BARNSTON, 5th November, 1845.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1845.

(Signed,) JOHN BELLOWS, *J. P.*

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SHERBROOKE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 7.—The Municipal District of Sherbrooke in account with John Thornton.

To services as Township Clerk for the united Townships of Barnston and Barford, from
January the 13th, 1845, to July 1st, 1845, acting in and during the same time as
Clerk to the School Commissioners £2 10 0

Township of BARNSTON, Nov. 13th, 1845.

Sworn to before me this 9th December, 1845.

(Signed,) JOHN BELLOWS, J.P.

No. 8.

This is to certify that Mr. W. Webb, late Town Clerk for the Township of Brompton, acted as
Clerk to the School Commissioners for the said Township whenever he was called upon so to do, for three
years, 1841, 1842, 1843.

(Signed,) W. S. ADDISON,
THOMAS STEVENS,
School Commissioners.

BROMPTON, 19th November, 1845.

No. 9.

This is to certify that W. S. Addison served as Town Clerk for the Township of Brompton for the
year 1844, and I now beg to claim the sum of five dollars which now lays before the District Clerk.

BROMPTON, 19th November, 1845.

No. 10.—Late Council of the late Municipal District of Sherbrooke,

To John Bostwick, *Dr.*

To his services as Town Clerk for the Township of Compton, and of Common School
Commissioners, from commencement in 1841, until the dissolution of these bodies in
the year 1845,—4 years, at 50s. £10 0 0

COMPTON, 19th January, 1846.

(Signed,) JOHN P. BOSTWICK.

Certified by the undersigned.

(Signed,) P. REID,
Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners in Compton.

(Signed,) A. STINSON,
Mayor of Municipality of Compton.

(Signed,) J. LOUGEE, J.P.

No. 11.—The late Council of the Municipal District of Sherbrooke,

Dr: To Charles Richardson.

To services rendered as Township Clerk, and Clerk to School Commissioners for the Township
of Ascot, from August, 1841, 4 years, under the Ordinance of 4 Victoria, cap. 3 and 4, £10 0 0

I hereby certify that Charles A. Richardson, Esquire, Notary Public, now resident in Stanstead, did
fulfil the office of Clerk to the School Commissioners for the Township of Ascot, during the years 1843,
1844.

(Signed,) WM. HOYT,
School Commissioner.

LENNOXVILLE, January 19th, 1846.

6th April.

6th April.

No. 12.—The District Council of Sherbrooke,

BURY AND LINGWICK.

Dr. To Nath. Ebbs.

To attendance and time as Town Clerk, and Clerk to the School Commissioners, during the
 period of four years, at £2 10s. per year Amount £10 0 0

(Signed,) NATH. EBBS.

Town Clerk for Bury and Lingwick.

January 22nd, 1846.

I have seen the Records kept by Nath. Ebbs, as Town Clerk and Clerk to School Commissioners,
 which embrace the whole period of the existence of the Municipal Ordinance and School Acts, up to
 August 1845.

(Signed,) J. S. WALTON,
Late D. C.

SHERBROOKE, January 22nd, 1846.

HATLEY, 13th January, 1846.

No. 13.—The Honourable the Municipal Council of the District of Sherbrooke,

Dr. To Seth Huntington.

For salary as Town Clerk for the Township of Hatley, four years, at £1 5s. per annum ... £5 0 0

I hereby certify that the above claimant, Seth Huntington, acted as Town Clerk for the Township
 of Hatley, from the 24th August, 1841, when he was appointed, until the election of the present Municipal
 Council for said Township.

(Signed,) DAVID CONNELL,
Late Chairman and Returning Officer.

No. 14.—The Municipal District of Sherbrooke,

To John Lebourveau, Clerk of the United Townships
 of Eaton, Newport, Ditton and Clinton, and attending the School Commissioners, and keeping the
 Register of the same, from the 10th day of January, 1842, till the 30th of June, 1845.

To three and one-half years service, at £2 10s. each year £8 15 0

(Signed,) JOHN LEBOURVEAU,
Town Clerk.

I hereby certify that John Lebourveau, Town Clerk for the united Townships of Eaton, Newport,
 Ditton and Clinton, did attend the School Commissioners at their meeting, and kept the Register for said
 Commissioners during the year 1842.

(Signed,) LOCKHART HALL,
Chairman S. C.

EATON, October 30th, 1845.

I hereby certify that John Lebourveau, Town Clerk for the united Townships of Eaton, Newport,
 Ditton and Clinton, did attend the School Commissioners the years 1843, 1844, and up to the 30th
 June, 1845.

JOS. B. SMITH,
Chairman S. C.

EATON, 30th October, 1845.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SHERBROOKE.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

DUDSWELL, September 1st, 1845.

No. 15.—District Council of Sherbrooke,

To David Forbes, Dr.

To four years service as Township Clerk for the union of Dudsworth, Windsor, Weedon, and Stoke, at £1 5s.	£	s.	d.
To serving as Clerk to School Commissioners for the same period, at £1 5s.	5	0	0
	5	0	0
	£10 0 0		

DUDSWELL, 14th July, 1845.

The undersigned having been Common School Commissioners in the past four years in the Township of Dudswell, certify that David Forbes has been Township Clerk for that time, and has also served as Clerk to the Common School Commissioners for the same period.

(Signed,)

THOMAS DAVIS.
GALEN LOTHROP.
DAVID TURNOWORTH.
LEAVEN WILLARD.
JAMES MUNNITTRICK.
HENRY J. BISHOP.
CYRUS LOTHROP.
JNO. VUYTHRED.

To EDWARD HALE, Esquire, Warden.

No. 16.—The District Council of Sherbrooke,

Dr. To John Martin.

To taking the Census for the Township of Bury, per order of the Council, 8 days, at 5s. per day, in the year 1842 £2 0 0

(Signed,)

JOHN MARTIN,
Assessor for Bury.

I hereby certify that John Martin was the Assessor for the above Township, and was employed to take the said Census.

(Signed,)

NATH. EBBS,
Town Clerk for Bury and Lingwick.

January 16th, 1846.

No. 17.—District of Sherbrooke,

To Amos Bishop, Dr.

To taking Census of Dudswell in 1842, 12 days, at 5s. £3 0 0

I certify that the Census for Dudswell was returned to the District Clerk's Office by A. Bishop, signed by him and duly attested.

(Signed,)

J. S. WALTON, D. C.

Sherbrooke, January 15th, 1846.

No. 18.—The Municipal District of Sherbrooke in account with Lotis Baldwin.

To services about six days taking the Census of one-third part of the Township of Barnston, in the month of December, 1842	£	s.	d.
To paid Samuel Cleveland for taking the Census of the Township of Barford, in the month of December, 1842	1	10	0
	0	15	0
	£2 5 0		

Sworn to before me this first day of December, 1845.

(Signed,)

JOHN BELLOWS, J. P.

Township of BARNSTON, November, 1845.

6th April.

6th April.

No. 19.—The Municipal District of Sherbrooke in account with Simeon Clark.

To services about six days taking the Census of one-third part of the Township of Barnston,
in the month of December, 1842 £1 11 0

Township of BARNSTON, November 22nd, 1845.

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 1845.

(Signed,) J. BELLOWS.

No. 20.—Late Sherbrooke District Council,

To Alden Learned Jonathan Jordan, and Ezra Taylor, *Dr.*

To taking the Census of the Townships of Newport and Eaton, in the year 1842, and making
out a list of Wild Land on order from said Council, 10 days each, at 5s. per day, £7 10 0

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we believe the above account to be just and true.

(Signed,) JOSHUA FOSS.
S. A. HAREL.

EATON, 1st November, 1845.

No. 21.—District Council,

Dr. To Enoch Wait.

March, 1842.—To ten days taking the Census, at 5s. per day £2 10 0

The united Townships of Bury, Westbury, and Lingwick.

I hereby certify that Enoch Wait was duly elected as Assessor for the above Township in the year
1842, and that he was employed to take the Census in the above union, agreeable to the order of District
Council in that year.

(Signed,) NATH. EBBS,
Town Clerk.

ROBINSON, August 7th, 1845.

No. 22.

SIR,

I present you with an account for ascertaining the amount of unoccupied land in Hatley, in the
month of April, 1844, for which I spent six days faithfully £1 10 0

(Signed,) AUGUSTUS ABBOTT,
One of the Assessors for the Township of Hatley.

MR. WALTON.

By request also of Captain William Oliver, I send you his account, another Assessor of Hatley for
the same time £1 10 0

No. 23.—The Municipal District of Sherbrooke in account with John Sutton.

For services as Assessor, as taking the number of Wild and Uncultivated Lands in the united
Townships of Barnston and Barford in May 1844, four days £1 0 0

Sworn before me.

(Signed,) JOHN BELLOWS, J. P.

BARNSTON, November the 5th, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SHERBROOKE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 24.

MELBOURNE, 11th November, 1845.

To E. Hale, Esq. Warden of the District of
Sherbrooke Municipal Council.

SIR,

An advertizement of yours, as the Warden of the Municipal Council for the District of Sherbrooke, calling upon all persons to send in whatever claims they have upon the said Council, I do now claim compensation for the loss of a horse, in consequence of the shameful neglect of a bridge in the village of Melbourne, in the District of Sherbrooke, the upper part of which bridge was carried away by the ice last spring, and was not repaired until my horse was killed, which was on the 4th June, 1845, only a few loose planks being laid over the water-course, which made him start forward, and caused him to be thrown over the side, the height of twelve feet, and killed

upon the spot. The loss I sustained in the death of the horse, and not having him to work during the summer, I consider at the lowest to be ninety or a hundred dollars. I also claim compensation for services as Township Clerk for the whole time the Municipal District Council was in operation, and I consider that the amount the District Council voted (though did not pay) was not sufficient to compensate the Clerks for their loss of time, as I was frequently taken from my occupations to attend meetings and to read over *Procès Verbaux* to individuals who were constantly calling at my house to see them, for there are numbers of by-roads in Melbourne, which *Procès Verbaux* have been granted, it being a thickly settled Township, besides other duties of Township Clerk.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. AYLMER.

SHERBROOKE, 30th October, 1845.

No. 25.—The late District Council of the Municipal District of Sherbrooke,

To Edw. Short, Advocate, Dr.

For a retainer as the Counsel and legal adviser of the Corporation from the 4th March, 1844,
till 1st July, 1845

£25 0 0

SHERBROOKE, 30th October, 1845.

DEAR SIR,

The foregoing is my claim against the late District Council for the Municipal District of Sherbrooke as their Counsel and legal adviser; I am induced to send it directly to you, because it does not strictly fall within the description of claims required by Mr. Walton, the Clerk of the Council, in his advertizement in the Sherbrooke Gazette, to be sent into him. I beg of you to forward it to the Provincial Secretary, and oblige.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) EDWARD SHORT.

EDWARD HALE, Esquire,
Warden of the late District
Council of Sherbrooke.

No. 26.—To Edward Hale, Esquire, late Warden of the late Municipal District of Sherbrooke.

I, the undersigned, do hereby demand and claim the balance due to me for building a certain bridge over the River Massawippi, in the Township of Ascot, in the said late Municipal District of Sherbrooke, in conformity to the contract entered into, and under an order of the District Council, according to the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 8 Victoria, chap. the said bridge being known as the stone bridge in Ascot.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the contract for building the said Bridge ...	71	0	0
Deduct amount received on account thereof ...	56	0	0
Balance due to me ...	£15	0	0

(Signed,) ELISHA ALDRICK.

Ascot, January 16th, 1846.

6th April.

6th April.

LENOXVILLE, February 7th, 1846.

This is to certify that Mr. Elisha Aldrich, of the Township of Ascot, did, in the summer of 1843, build and erect a Bridge over the River Massawippi, at or near Mr. Phineas Stone's, called the Stone Bridge, according to plan and specification which was accepted by the building committee, and for which he has not yet received the full amount due him. £11 0 0

(Signed,) SETH HUNTINGTON.
LEWIS FALLER.

No. 28.—District Council of Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis,

To Carey M. Hyndman, Dr.

To allowed me for taking care of the Council room and making fires, for three years and four months, as per order of said Council, dated March 5th, 1845, amount £7 0 0

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be correct, as having been allowed by the District Council.

(Signed,) J. S. WALTON,
Late D. C.

Sherbrooke, 7th February, 1846.

MONTREAL GAZETTE OFFICE,
17th February, 1845.

No. 30.—Edward Hale, Esquire, M.P.P.,

Dr. To R. Abraham.

To Advertizing.

March 19th, 1844.—Wild Land Tax, 10 lines and 6 insertions £0 7 6

MONTREAL, 1st December, 1843.

No. 31.—Edward Hale, Esquire, M.P.P., as Warden of the District Council, Sherbrooke,

To Armour & Ramsay.

		£	s.	d.
March 1, 1842	... To advertizing Tax on wild lands, 24, 31	2	7	3
April 20, 1843	... do do do 4, 15	0	8	9
		£2 16 0		

No. 32.—Edward Hale, Esq., Warden,

To the Proprietor of L'Aurore des Canadas.

For the following Advertizements:

March 12, 1844.—"Taxes on Wild Lands in Sherbrooke of 1d., &c.," 7 insertions, 12 lines ... £0 10 0

No. 33.—Lewis G. Rose, Esquire, Treasurer of the District of Sherbrooke,
To the Proprietor of l'Aurore des Canadas.

For the following Advertizements:

March 12, 1844.—“The undersigned is authorized to grant receipts, &c. for the taxes,” &c.,
12 insertions and 13 lines £0 16 3

The Municipal District of Sherbrooke,

To Thomas Davis, Assessor of the Township of Dudswell, *Dr.*

To making a list of wild lands in Dudswell, Weedon and Stoke, according to the order of the
District Council in the year 1844, four days, at 5s. £1 0 0

(Signed,) THOMAS DAVIS,
Assessor.

DUDSWELL, 1st February, 1846.

The Municipal District of Sherbrooke in account with Menda Turber Cushing.

To services as Township Clerk for the united Townships of Barnston and Barford, from the
8th January, 1844, to January 13th, 1845, acting in and during the same time as
Clerk to the School Commissioners part of time, or whenever required so to do by
the said School Commissioners, amount £2 10 0

Sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1845.

(Signed,) JOHN BELLOWS, J.P.
Township of BARNSTON, November 13th, 1845.

No. 27.—The late Municipal Council for the District of St. Francis,

SHERBROOKE, 1846.

To Wm. Belknap.

March 16th, 1846.—To balance due on contract for building Magog Bridge £75 0 0

(Signed,) WM. BELKNAP.

Additional Item not comprised in the foregoing Statement.

The late Municipality for the District of St. Francis,

SHERBROOKE, 1846.

To Wm. Belknap.

March 16th, 1846.—To extra work over and above contract for building Magog Bridge ... £28 5 0

(Signed,) WM. BELKNAP.

6th April.

6th April.

(Letter from the late Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

QUEBEC, 6th February, 1846.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter to this effect, I have the honor to enclose to you, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, several accounts made out in detail, marked Nos. 1 to 7, as per subjoined List, which remain due by the late Municipal Council of this District, amounting to the sum of £653 Os. 8d.; and I am not aware that there are any debts due to the said Council which remain uncollected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) H. GOWEN,

Late Warden M. D. of Quebec.

Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

List of Claims against the late Municipal Council for the District of Quebec.

No.	Name	£	s.	d.
1	Jean Langevin	364	19	6
2	Charles Turgeon	156	3	1
3	William Wilson	38	2	6
4	Thomas Cary & Co.	20	17	8
5	Jean Bte. Fréchette	11	9	11
6	A. Larue	59	18	0
7	J. C. Fisher	1	10	0
		£653	0	8

(Signed,) H. GOWEN,
Late Warden.

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } QUEEN'S BENCH.
District of Quebec.

Statement of the Principal, Costs and Interest of the Claim of Jean Langevin, Esquire, against the Municipal District of Quebec.

No. 1664.—J. Langevin, Plaintiff.

vs.

The Municipal District of Quebec, Defendant.

Judgment, 20th March 1845.

Amount of judgment	£	s.	d.
Costs taxed, including 12s. 2d. costs of execution	426	8	4
Costs taxed on <i>saisie-arret</i>	11	7	9
Costs taxed on the second declaration of the <i>Tiers-saisi</i>	5	15	11
Costs taxed on the third declaration of the <i>Tiers-saisi</i>	1	9	4
	1	7	4
Received from the <i>Tiers-saisi</i> in the said cause	446	8	8
	81	9	2
August 15th, 1845.—Balance due this day to Jean Langevin, Esquire, plaintiff in the said cause, with interest on the sum of £426 8s. 4d., amount of the aforesaid judgment, to be computed from the 31st of October, 1844.	£864	19	6

(True Copy,)

(Signed,)

CARON & BAILLARGE,

Attornies for Plaintiff.

QUEBEC, 15th August, 1845.

No. 2.—The District Council of Quebec,

To Charles Turgeon, Dr.

				£	s.	d.
November 3, 1841	...	1 single stove, 8 feet	...	7	10	0
		1 do 2½ feet	...	2	10	0
		Cartage of the same...	...	0	1	3
		2 stove pipes	...	1	7	6
		2 keys for the same	...	0	2	0
		2 stands for do	...	1	15	0
		Black lead, and cleaning the stoves	...	0	6	0
		Putting up two stoves	...	0	4	0
		1 set shovels and tongs	...	0	12	6
		2 loads of wood, at 5s.; cartage and sawing, 2s.	...	0	12	0
do 6, do	...	2 pair brushes, at 2s. 6d.; soap and flannel, 4s. 2d.	...	0	9	2
		4 loads water, 3s.; 2 women, 5 days, 2s. 6d.	...	0	14	6
		1 iron shovel, 3s.; 1 candlestick, 4s. 6d.	...	0	7	6
		1 dusting brush, 1s. 8d.; 1 carpet broom, 2s.	...	0	3	8
		2 women eight days washing, at 2s. 6d.	...	1	0	0
		5 cords firewood, at 13s.; cartage and piling, at 2s. 6d.	...	3	17	6
		Cutting said wood, 5 cords, at 2s.	...	0	10	0
do 15, do	...	1 lb. tallow candles and matches	...	0	1	2
		2½ yards green canvas, at 2s.	...	0	4	8
		13 yards brown linen, at 1s. 3d.; 4½ diaper, 1s. 9d.	...	1	4	1½
do 22, do	...	Hemming the towels and table cover	...	0	1	3
		6 spitting boxes, at 1s. 8d.; 1 tin bucket, 7s. 6d.	...	0	17	6
do 30, do	...	1 doz. tumblers, 17s. 6d.; 1 large tray, 5s.	...	1	2	6
		2 pair brass, at 6s.; 1 do, 4s.	...	0	16	0
		1 box scraper, 5s.; 1 water jug, 5s.	...	0	10	0
December 3, do	...	4 pair brass candlesticks, at 10s. 6d.; 2 pair snuffers, at 2s. 9d.	...	2	7	6
		1 lantern, 5s.; 1 stove steamer, 7s. 6d....	...	0	13	0
		1 tin basin, 2s. 6d.; 1 basket, 1s. 3d.	...	0	3	9
		12 lbs. sperm candles, at 3s.	...	1	16	0
do 24, do	...	Cash paid for messenger, 40s.; for carters, 45s.	...	4	5	0
January 31, 1842	...	Cash paid for do 15s. 4½d.; do, 60s.	...	3	15	4½
		Cash paid clearing the snow in front of the house	...	0	4	9
				£36	5	2
February 5, do	...	John Patry's account for tables, desks, boxes, &c.	...	5	2	6
		Rob. & Alex. Haddan, their account for furniture, per order	...	51	16	6
		For extra trouble and care in getting the furniture for the Council, buying several articles, and disbursing divers sums of money	...	3	2	0
		House rent, due 1st May, 1842	...	30	0	0
				£126	9	2
		Interest on said sum from 1st May, 1842, to 1st January, 1846, equal to 3 years 8 months	£27 16 5			
		Cash paid to draw 3 petitions to the several branches of the Legislature, for the Sessions of 1842, 1843, 1844, at 12s 6d.	1 17 6			
					29	13 11
				£156	3	1

No. 3.—The Québec District Council,

To William Neilson.

				£	s.	d.
September 1, 1841	...	1 quire blotting, 2s.; 1 quire Pot, 9d.	...	0	2	9
		2 quires Foolscap, 4s.; 1 quire letter, 2s.	...	0	6	0
		1 quire note, 10d.; 1 card steel pens, 3s. 6d.	...	0	4	4
		2 pamphlets	...	0	0	8
do 3, do	...	300 bills, notices to Electors relative to election of Officers, English and French	...	1	14	0
do 4, do	...	50 circulars, letters to Presidents of meetings	...	0	12	6
October 4, do	...	400 copies of blank forms of oath of allegiance, half-sheet foolscap, French	...	0	17	0
		200 do do do do do do do English	...	0	9	0
		400 do do do of oath to be taken by persons elected as Councillors, half-sheet foolscap, French	...	1	10	0
		200 do do do do do do do do English	...	0	17	6
do 12, do	...	1 jar Perryan ink	...	0	1	8
do 22, do	...	5 quires Pot, at 1s.; 2 quires foolscap, at 1s. 6d....	...	0	8	0
do 27, do	...	2 quires foolscap, at 1s. 3d.; 2 do do at 1s. 6d.	...	0	5	6
do 29, do	...	1 quire folio Post	...	0	3	0
November 1, do	...	Advertisement, 4 insertions, Office of the Council for the Municipal District held at No. 28, Hope street	...	0	5	10
do 4, do	...	1 inkstand, 27s. 6d.; 1 paper waight, 3s.	...	1	10	6
		1 Boyer's Dictionary	...	0	12	6
		1 ebony ruler, 2s. 8d.; ½ doz. tape, 2s. 6d.	...	0	5	2
		½ doz. tape, 2s. 9d.; table, 1s. 9d.	...	0	4	6
		1 ball twine, 3s.; wafers, 1s. 6d.; red ink, 7½d.	...	0	5	1½
		1 stamp, 1s. 3d.; wax, 1s. 6d.; 1 folder, 1s.	...	0	3	9
		India rubber, 9d.; 6 pencils, 2s. 6d.	...	0	3	3
				Carried forward	£11	2 6½

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)

6th April.			£ s. d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	11 2 6½
November 4, 1841	...	25 quills, 3s. 0½d.; 1 office knife, 4s. 6d.	0 7 7½
		1 eraser, 2s.; 1 quire cartridge, 3s.	0 5 0
		4 insertions, examination of persons for District Surveyors	0 6 5
do 6, do	...	1 pair scissors, 2s.; 1 strop, 6s.; 1 jar ink, 1s. 8d.	0 9 8
do 11, do	...	1 blotter, full bound rough calf, 3 quires Imp.	2 12 6
		1 election book, do do 4½ quires	3 0 0
		1 letter book, do do 6½ quires	4 5 0
		1 minute book, do do 6½ quires	4 5 0
		4 red bazil slip covers for do	2 15 0
do 12, do	...	1 sheet Almanack for 1842, pasted on a board and trimmed	0 2 6
do 24, do	...	3 quires quarto Post, 6s.; 3 quires note, at 10d.	0 8 6
do 29, do	...	1 large inkstand, 7s. 6d.; 5 do at 6s.	1 17 6
December 2, do	...	1 jar ink, 3s. 6d.; 3 foolscap blank books, at 1s. 10d.	0 9 0
do 7, do	...	1 medium blank book, 4½ quires full rough calf, slip cover, lettered "By-laws"	4 17 6
do 15, do	...	1 quire foolscap, 2s.; 1 quire Pot, 9d.	0 2 9
October 3, 1845	...	13 insertions, notice respecting claims	0 16 0
			£38 2 6

No. 4.—Quebec District Council,

To Thomas Cary & Co.

			£ s. d.
October 26, 1841	...	An advertizement in the Quebec Mercury, "Place for holding Office," 3 insertions, 8 lines	0 5 0
		do do do do "Examination of applicants for Surveyorships," 3 insertions, 10 lines	0 5 0
November 24, do	...	11 copies Acts 4 Vict., cap. 3 and 4, at 2s.	1 2 0
		11 copies Act 39 Geo. III., at 3s.	1 13 0
December 3, do	...	1 label	0 1 0
do 7, do	...	Binding 2 vol. manuscripts, &c., folio foolscap 4to	0 8 0
do 16, do	...	1 ream laid foolscap	1 11 0
do 22, do	...	Printing 100 copies, By-laws of the 11th instant, in English	0 13 0
		do 200 do do do in French	0 16 0
		do 21 additional copies of Instructions, in French, paper furnished by Council	0 10 0
		Folding and covering the aforesaid 100 copies, 8s.; and the said 200 copies, 16s.	1 4 0
do 23, do	...	An advertizement in the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, "By-laws," 1 insertion, 36 lines	4 16 0
do 24, do	...	Printing 25 copies circulars in French, and on a sheet of quarto post one page printed	0 12 6
do 27, do	...	12 copies of Official Gazettes, at 7½d.	0 7 6
January 21, 1842	...	1 quire Pot, 8d.; 1 quire foolscap, 1s. 3d.	0 1 11
		1 wafer stamp	0 1 8
do 31, do	...	1 quire cartridge paper	0 2 6
February 10, do	...	Pasting two pieces millboard	0 1 0
do 15, do	...	4 one-quire blank books, at 2s. 3d.	0 9 0
do 22, do	...	Repairing 2 books and fixing letters	0 2 0
do 24, do	...	1 blank book, 8vo., containing 18 sheets faint lined folio post, full bound, wove,—side letter piece	0 7 0
		One year's subscription to the Official Gazette by authority, ending on 21st October, 1842	1 3 4
			£16 12 5
		Interest on £16 12s. 5d. from November, 1842, to November, 1845	2 19 7
			£19 12 0
October 30, 1845	...	Advertizement in the Quebec Mercury, "Claims against the Municipal Council," 25 insertions, 11 lines	1 5 8
			£20 17 8

No. 5.—Municipal Council of the District of Quebec,

To J. Bte. Fréchet, Senr. Dr.

			£ s. d.
October 20, 1841	...	Inserting an advertizement fixing places of sitting of Council	0 5 0
		Notice concerning the inspection of the District	0 6 0
December 20, do	...	Notice concerning By-laws of Council	3 5 10
do 22, do	...	Printing 25 extra copies of do	0 6 3
January 3, 1842	...	7 Almanacks "Guide du Cultivateur"	0 3 6
		25 copies of the "Canadien," 17 of 1841	0 8 4
		100 copies of two Ordinances, 3 and 4	1 5 0
		20 do do do	0 5 0
do 27, do	...	Printing 100 copies of Instructions to Assessors	0 12 6
		do 25 copies in English concerning do	0 10 0
December 30, 1843	...	do 30 warrants	0 12 6
October 29, 1844	...	do 20 circulars in French	0 4 0
do do do	...	do 50 do in English	0 6 0
November 18, 1845	...	do 25 notices in both languages	0 10 0
October 29, do	...	Notice in the "Canadien" concerning claims against the Municipal District of Quebec, 25 insertions, 12 lines	2 10 0
Total			£11 9 11

6th April.

(Letter from the Warden to A. Larue, Esquire.)

QUEBEC, 10th February, 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that your appointment to the office of District Surveyor for the District of Quebec, has been approved by the Executive Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) G. O. STUART.

A. LARUE, Esquire.

Extract from the Journal of Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the District of Quebec, to wit, at the first quarterly meeting of the said Council, commenced on the 7th, and ended on the 11th December, 1841, held at the Council Hall, No. 28, Ste. Famille Street, in the Upper Town of Quebec.

A copy of the by-laws and regulations draughted by order of the Warden, to determine the manner of conducting the proceedings of the Council, and the

duties of certain Officers of the Municipality having been laid before the Council,

On motion of Mr. Caron, seconded by Mr. Primrose, it was

Resolved, That the said by-laws and regulations be taken into consideration.

And the said by-laws and regulations having therefore been immediately taken into consideration, were agreed to, and as far as regards the duties of the District Inspector, are as follows: The District Inspector shall assist as much as possible at all meetings of the Committee on public communications and works; that is, that he will remain at his office as often as the Committee shall sit, so as to furnish the said Committee with all the information they may require.

I the undersigned, acting as Clerk of the Municipal District of Quebec, do certify that the above is a faithful and correct extract from the proceedings of the Municipal Council of the District of Quebec, during the first session thereof held as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Quebec on the 27th day of March, 1844.

(Signed,) R. G. BELLEAU,

District Clerk, pro tem.

QUEBEC, 27th March, 1844.

No. 6.—The Municipal Council of the District of Quebec,

To A. Larue, Inspector of the said District, *Dr.*

	£	s.	d.
Four days employed (by order of the Warden) in delivering commissions and instructions to the different Presidents at elections of Councillors for the said District, at 20s. per diem	4	0	0
Disbursements for travelling expenses and board while delivering the said commissions, &c.	3	8	0
Figurative plan of the Banlieue of Quebec (made by order of the Warden)	2	10	0
Remaining in my office so as to give to the Committee on public Communications and Works the information they might require, in obedience to a By-law passed <i>nem. con.</i> at the first quarterly meeting of the said Council held on the 7th December, 1841, to wit, 5 days, from the 7th to 11th December, 1841, both days inclusive, at 20s. per diem	5	0	0
5 days, from 1st to 5th May, 1842, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from 7th to 11th June, 1842, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from 6th to 10th September, 1842, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from 6th to 10th December, 1842, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from 7th to 11th March, 1843, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from — to — June, 1843, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from 5th to 9th September, 1843, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from 5th to 9th December, 1843, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
5 days, from 5th to 9th March, 1844, both inclusive, at 20s.	5	0	0
	£59	18	0

This is the account due to me by the Municipality of the District of Quebec, amounting to fifty-nine pounds eighteen shillings currency.

(Signed,) A. LARUE,

Late Inspector of the Municipal District of Quebec.

QUEBEC, 31st October, 1845.

No. 7.—Hammond Gowen, Esquire, for the Municipal District of Quebec,

To the Proprietor of the Quebec Gazette, published by authority.

To 1½ year's subscription to the Gazette, ended the 28th August, 1845 £1 10 0

Appendix
(K.)

No. 17.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

(Letter from the Warden and District Clerk to the Provincial Secretary.)

RIMOUSKI, 13th January, 1846.

SIR,

In conformity to the law, and agreeably to your letters of instructions, dated in the month of November last, we have caused advertizements to be inserted in the public papers circulated in the Province, in both languages; and the Return which we have to transmit to you, concerning the claims of the various Officers and Servants of the late Municipal Council of the District of Rimouski, is made manifest by the claims herewith enclosed, from No. 1 to No. 12, as also the Statement of the accounts due by and to the said Council.

The whole submitted conformably to law.

(Signed,) ALEXIS RIVARD,
JOS. GARON.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province,
Montreal.

No. 1.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Rimouski,

Dr. To Alexis Rivard, Warden.

June 12th, 1841—For fulfilling the charge of Warden during four years and eighteen days, from the 12th June, 1841, to the 1st July, 1845, conformably to a Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, dated the said 12th June, 1841, and enregistered on the 16th of the same month, with all the profits, emoluments and advantages attached to the said Commission, which I have executed at the desire of Government, and to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the District, making 4 years 18 days, at £150 per annum £607 10 0

The late Warden submits that the late Council, of which he was but the Chairman, having only a casting vote in case of an equal division, did not think it their duty to grant fees to the Officers nominated by the Crown, giving as a reason that they would be requited by Government.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,) ALEXIS RIVARD,
Late Warden.

RIMOUSKI, November 18th, 1845.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Quebec. }

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Rimouski,

Dr. To Joseph Garon, Clerk of that District.

	£	s.	d.
For acting as Clerk of the Council from the 14th August, 1841, to the 1st of July, 1845, first as temporary Clerk, as appears by the order of the Warden bearing date the said 14th August, 1841, placed on file in the Council, and also as being legally nominated by His Excellency the late Sir Charles Bagot, under the authority of a commission under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the 8th of February, 1842, and duly enregistered at Kingston the 14th February, 1842, in the 17th Register of Commissions and Letters Patent at page 292, with all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, and emoluments attached to the said commission, making in all three years, ten months and one-half, at £100 per annum	387	10	0
For the use of a house of the value of £400, for holding the public Sessions of the Council, the Council chamber, and the other rooms required for committees, at £25 per annum...	96	17	6
For warming, lighting, and washing the said rooms during all the said period, at £6 per annum.	23	5	0
For furnishing tables (part of mahogany), chairs, sofa, ink, paper, pens, wax, and other small expenses of the Council, at £6 per annum	23	5	0
For repairing the chairs, tables, sofa, sideboard	3	15	0
Paid for sundry postages of letters and other papers	1	17	3½
	£536	9	9½
<i>Cr.</i>			
By several individuals for different Regulations of the Council relating to roads, as appears by the statement of accounts due to the Council herewith subjoined	64	19	9
Balance due to the Clerk	£471	10	0½

6th April.

6th April.

The undersigned has the honor humbly to represent to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, that in his capacity of Clerk of the late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Rimouski, he was required, as forming part of his duty, to keep his office open at all times for the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the District, which was composed of eight parishes, unions of parishes, to assist at the Quarterly Sessions, which often occupied five days for each Session, thus preventing him from looking after the business of his profession, and subjecting him to considerable losses, (inasmuch as he went down every year to Matane, and the District of Gaspé, to practise there as Notary Public) to digest and arrange the Journal or Register of the Council, the Book of Minutes, as also the Resolutions, Rules, Orders, and Regulations adopted by the Council, to superintend the printed copies ordered, and the execution of the Regulations of the Corporation, and to conduct the required and necessary correspondence, whether with Government or other parties. That

for all services, loss of time, and other inconveniences, he has received only the sum of £64 19s. 9d. although the law formerly in existence allowed the various Municipal Councils to recompense their own officers, which the Councillors have not ventured to decide upon doing, fearing lest they should lose their influence; which officers could not themselves render the fees available, the law according the right of remunerating them only to the various Councils, who, in the fear of losing their popularity, gave as a reason, that the Officers of the Crown would be paid by Government.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,) JOS. GARON,

C. M. C. D. R.

RIMOUSKI,

15th November, 1845.

Statement of the Accounts of the Municipal Council of the District of Rimouski, accruing from homologations of *Procès Verbaux*, Oppositions, Regulations, and other proceedings of the Council, performed between the 7th September, 1841, and the 5th March, 1845:—

			£	s.	d.
December	7, 1842	...			
		Homologation of the Procès Verbal of the 22nd October, 1842, made by Etienne Boucher	5	10	0
		Homologation of the Procès Verbal dated 28th October, 1842, made by E. Boucher, determining a road in the 1st Range	5	10	0
March	7, 1843	...			
		Homologation of the Procès Verbal dated 19th December, 1842, establishing a road between E. Pouliot and Frs. Lemieux	5	10	0
		Homologation of the Procès Verbal of the road between J. B. St. Laurent and Chrysante St. Laurent	5	10	0
June	7, do	...			
		Homologation of the Procès Verbal dated 6th May, 1843, establishing a road between G. St. Pierre and Paul Lévêque	5	10	0
		Homologation of the Procès Verbal of Matane	5	10	0
December	5, do	...			
		do do do of Bic	5	10	0
March	5, 1844	...			
		Entry of two petitions by Mr. Langlois	3	0	0
		do of one do of Mr. Chorette	1	10	0
		do of one do of Mr. Renouf (December, 1843)	1	10	0
June	5, do	...			
		do of one do of Mr. Chorette, for the Village of St. Joseph	1	10	0
do	4, do	...			
		do of two do of Mr. Bradley	3	0	0
		Procès Verbal establishing a road in the 1st range of Trois Pistoles	2	10	0
		do establishing a by-road and front road at Ste. Flavie	2	10	0
		do do do do Ste. Luce	2	10	0
		Entry of a petition by Mr. Bradley for Matane	1	10	0
September	3, do	...			
		Regulation establishing a road between Célestin Lévêque and Octave Duchêne, &c.	2	10	0
		Regulation establishing a road between Hubert and Joseph Lavoie	2	10	0
		Entry of a petition by Mr. Bradley of the 3rd August, 1844	1	10	0
		do do do for the people of Métis	1	10	0
		do do Mr. Renouf, for Bernard Mercier and others of St. Fabien	1	10	0
		do do L. N. Gauvreau, Esquire, for Isle Verte	1	10	0
		do do Mr. Langlois, of the 27th August, 1844	1	10	0
do	4, do	...			
		Regulations establishing roads and by-roads at Matane	2	10	0
December	3, do	...			
		Entry of an opposition by Mr. Turcotte against the establishing of the road demanded by B. Mercier	1	10	0
		Entry of a petition by Mr. Renouf for the inhabitants of the 2nd Range of Ste. Flavie	1	10	0
		do do Mr. Gauvreau for Jos. Dumas of Isle Verte, concerning the public bridges	1	10	0
do	4, do	...			
		Regulation concerning the opening of the roads for the Village of St. Joseph	4	0	0
		Regulation concerning the establishing of a road at Ste. Luce, agreeably to the petition of the 27th August, 1844	2	10	0
		Regulation establishing a front road in the 2nd and 3rd Ranges of St. Germain, at the end of George Boullion's road	2	10	0
		Regulation concerning the opening and abolishment of sundry roads and by-roads in the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte	4	0	0
March	4, 1845	...			
		Regulation concerning the opening of a road and by-road at Ste. Flavie	2	10	0
		Regulation concerning the keeping up of a public bridge at Isle Verte, on the petition of Jos. Dumas	2	10	0
do	5, do	...			
		Regulation concerning the establishing of a road at St. Fabien, demanded by B. Mercier and others	2	10	0
		Regulation concerning the establishment of a road and by-road at Métis	2	10	0
			£	100	10
				0	0

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT of RIMOUSKI.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

Statement of Monies received by the Clerk on account of the above mentioned Works:—

		£	s.	d.
December 6, 1842	Received from P. C. Gauvreau, J.P., for entry of an opposition to the Trois Pistoles road	1	10	0
	Received from Ph. Renouf, for homologation of the Procès Verbal of the 28th October, 1842	5	10	0
	Received on account of the Procès Verbal of the 19th December, 1842, establishing Pouliot's road	1	1	2
	Received on account 19th December, establishing the road of J. Bte. St. Laurent...	3	8	9
	Received on account of the Procès Verbal of Bic	1	19	10
	Received from Mr. Langlois on the entry of a petition in March, 1844	1	5	0
	Received from Frs. X. Gagné, for the entry of a petition by Mr. Langlois in March, 1844	1	10	0
	Received the entry of a petition by Mr. Chorette, in March, 1844	1	10	0
	Received from Mr. Bradley the entry of the petition of Jos. Lavoie and others, in June, 1844	1	10	0
	Received from Mr. Renouf, Procès Verbal of the 1st Range of Trois Pistoles, and entry of the petition requiring it	4	0	0
September 5, 1844	Received from N. Gauvreau, Esquire, for the entry of the petition from Isle Verte	1	10	0
October 7, do	Received from Jos. Dutremble for the entry of the petition of the 27th August, 1844, by Mr. Langlois	1	10	0
	Received from Jos. Heppel and Louis Bonneville, on the entry of the petition of the 3rd August, 1844	1	5	0
December 4, do	Received the entry of the petition of Bernard Mercier	1	10	0
do do do	Received of N. Gauvreau, Esquire, entry of a petition for Isle Verte by Joseph Dumas	1	10	0
	Received the entry of the petition of Germain Pelletier by Mr. Renouf	1	10	0
	Received the entry of the opposition of those opposed to Mercier's road, by Mr. Turcot	1	10	0
	Received the Procès Verbal of Ste. Flavie of June 7, 1844	2	10	0
	Received from François Gagnon, Inspector, for the Procès Verbal of 7th June, 1844, establishing a road to the 3rd Range of Ste. Luce, 50s.; balance on the entry of the petition due by Mr. Langlois in March, 1844, 5s.	2	15	0
	Received from Mr. Lauzon, Inspector, for the Regulation of the 5th December, 1844, 50s.; and 5s. for balance on the entry of the petition of the 3rd August, 1844	2	15	0
	Regulation of the roads of the village of St. Joseph, £4; and entry of the petition, 30s.	5	10	0
	Regulation concerning the establishment of a road to Ste. Luce, according to the petition of the 27th August, 1844	2	10	0
	From Louis Bertrand, Esquire, for the Regulation of the roads of Isle Verte, 5th December, 1844	4	0	0
	Regulation of the road required by Ber. Mercier at St. Fabien...	2	10	0
	Regulation of the roads of Metis, 50s.; entry of the petition, 30s.	4	0	0
	Received from Etienne Pineau, Inspector, the Regulation of the 3rd September, 1844	2	10	0
	Regulation concerning the keeping of a public bridge at Isle Verte, on the petition of Jos. Dumas	2	10	0
		£64	19	9

P. S.—It has been decided by the Council, that the works performed in 1841, to the amount of £10, should not be paid, on account of the want of form in the Petitions addressed to the said Council, for which reason they are not entered in the present statement.

Certified correct.

(Signed,)

JOS. GARON,
C. M. C. D. R.

No. 3.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Quebec. }

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Rimouski,

Dr. To James Reeves.

		£	s.	d.
August 21, 1841	As Chairman of the meeting held in the Parish of St. Germain, 21st August, 1841, for the election of a Councillor and Parish Officers for the above-mentioned Parish of St. Germain, twenty shillings	1	0	0
	3 public notices put up, at 5s.	0	15	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
	23 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	3	0
	22 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	2	0
	1 Election Clerk	0	10	0
	Return of election	0	15	0
		£5	10	0

(Signed,)

JAMES REEVES, N. P.

RIMOUSKI, 25th November, 1845.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Quebec. }

RIMOUSKI, 18th November, 1845.

The late Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Rimouski,

Dr. To Fras. Couture, Returning Officer.

		£	s.	d.
January, 1842	... 5 public notices put up, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
	One day's polling	1	0	0
	Clerk	0	10	0
	28 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	8	0
	28 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	8	0
	Furnishing a hall for the election	1	0	0
February, do	... 3 notices to the Magistrates of Three Pistoles and of Isle Verte, to convoke them in special session for the election of an Assessor in the place of Denis M'Guire who had refused to take the oath of office as required by the law, at 5s. each... ..	0	15	0
do do	... Transport in going and coming fourteen leagues, at 3s. per league	2	2	0
	3 days of time lost, at 10s.	1	10	0
	5 public notices put up, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport	0	5	0
	1 day's polling, taking the votes for the election of a Councillor to replace Pierre Gauvreau, Esquire, who had resigned for the Treasurership of the District	1	0	0
	Clerk	0	10	0
	Poll book	1	0	0
	Furnishing an apartment for the election	1	0	0
	3 oaths administered, at 1s.	0	3	0
December, do	... 5 public notices put up, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport	0	5	0
January, 1843	... 2 day's polling, at 20s.	2	0	0
	Clerk, 10s. per diem	1	0	0
	Poll list	2	0	0
	Return of the election of the months of January and April, 1842, and January, 1843, at 10s.	1	10	0
	31 notices to Councillors and Parish Officers, at 1s.	1	11	0
do do	... 31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
	Apartment for the election	2	0	0
	One day's polling	1	0	0
do 1844	... 5 public notices put up, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport	0	5	0
	Clerk	0	10	0
	30 notices, at 1s.	1	10	0
	30 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	10	0
	Return of the election to the Council	0	10	0
do 1845	... 5 public notices put up, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport	0	5	0
	One day's polling	1	0	0
	Clerk	0	10	0
	31 notices, at 1s.	1	11	0
	31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
	Return to the Council	0	10	0
	Furnishing a hall for the election	1	0	0
	Allowed by the Council for visiting several roads, and making a return of the same to the Council, on petitions dated 31st May, 28th August, and December, 1844	4	13	9
		£48	3	9

(Signed,) FRANS. COUTURE,
Returning Officer.

No. 5.—The Municipal Council of the District and County of Rimouski,

Dr. To J. B. Pelletier, Returning Officer.

		£	s.	d.
August 14, 1841	... 2 notices put up, at 5s.	0	10	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
do 23, do	... Election, one day's polling	1	0	0
	Clerk	0	10	0
	26 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	6	0
	26 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	6	0
	Return of election	0	10	0
January 1, 1842	... 2 notices put up, at 5s.	0	10	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
do 10, do	... Election, one day's polling	1	0	0
	Clerk	0	10	0
	26 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	6	0
	26 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	6	0
	Return of election	0	10	0
		£10	14	0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

4th April.

5th April.

No. 6.—The Municipal Council of the District and County of Rimouski,

Dr. To Paul Jones, Clerk for the Corporation of Métiá and Ste. Flavie united, for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845.

		£	s.	d.
August, 1841	For service as Clerk at the election	0	10	0
January, 1842	For do do do	0	10	0
	For Return to the Council	0	10	0
do 1843	For 18 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	0	18	0
	18 oaths administered, at 1s.	0	18	0
	Return to the Council	0	10	0
December do	Four notices, two of which in English, at 5s.	1	0	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
January 8, 1844	Service as Clerk at the election	0	10	0
	10 notices to the Officers elected at Ste. Flavie, at 1s.	0	10	0
do 12, do	10 oaths administered, at 1s.	0	10	0
	Return to the Council	0	10	0
do 2, 1845	Four advertisements, two of which in English, at 5s.	1	0	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
do 13, do	Service as Clerk at the election	0	10	0
	10 notices to the Officers elected at Ste. Flavie, at 1s.	0	10	0
	10 oaths administered, at 1s.	0	10	0
	Return to the Council	0	10	0
		£10	6	0

(Signed,) PAUL JONES,
Clerk.

STE. FLAVIE, 30th November, 1845.

No. 7.—The Municipal Council of the District and County of Rimouski,

Dr. To A. E. Gauvreau, Chairman of the Elections for the Parish of Ste. Luce, for the years 1843, 1844, 1845.

		£	s.	d.
December 31, 1842	3 public notices put up, at 5s.	0	15	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
January 9, 1843	Election, one day's polling	1	0	0
	1 poll book	0	10	0
	Clerk of the poll	0	10	0
do 15, do	29 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	9	0
	29 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	9	0
	Return to the Council	0	10	0
December 30, do	2 notices put up, at 5s.	0	10	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
January 8, 1844	Election of Officers, one day	1	0	0
	Clerk of the poll	0	10	0
do 12, do	28 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	8	0
	28 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	8	0
	Return to the Council	0	10	0
do 4, 1845	2 notices put up, at 5s.	0	10	0
	Journey to put them up	0	5	0
do 13, do	Election of Officers, one day	1	0	0
	Clerk of the poll	0	10	0
do 18, do	27 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	7	0
	27 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	7	0
	Return to the Council	0	10	0
		£17	8	0

(Signed,) ANDRE E. GAUVREAU.

STE. LUCE, 24th November, 1845.

No. 8.—The Municipal Council of the District and County of Rimouski,

Dr. To J. Morisset, one of the Assessors of the Parish of Ste. Luce.

		£	s.	d.
February 1842	For obtaining the Census of 34 houses of the said Parish of Ste. Luce, at 10d. per house	1	8	4
	For copy of the said Census transmitted to the said Council	1	0	0
		£2	8	4

(Signed,) JEAN MORISSET.

STE. LUCE, 30th November, 1845.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 9.—The Municipal Council of the District and County of Rimouski,

Dr. To Edouard Guillet, Inspector of the above mentioned District and County.

That is to say, nominated and appointed by the Warden, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th October, 1842, and thence up to the first of July, 1845, being two years and eight months, at £25 per annum, for attendance and service at the said Council, makes a balance due of £66 13 8

(Signed,) E. GUILLET,
Inspector.

RIMOUSKI, 30th November, 1845.

No. 10.—The Municipal Council of the District and County of Rimouski,

Dr. To Augustin Levasseur, Corporation Assessor of the Parishes of Ste. Flavie and Métis united.

		£	s.	d.
February 15, 1842	For making out the Census of the Parish of Ste. Flavie, 80 houses, at 10d.	3	6	8
	For copy of the said Census transmitted to the Municipal Council	1	13	4
		£5	0	0

(Signed,) AUGUSTIN LEVASSEUR,
Assessor.

STE. FLAVIE, 25th November, 1845.

No. 11.—Claim against the late Municipal Council of the District of Rimouski, by Ant. Bernier, Chairman of the Parochial meeting, for the account hereinafter detailed:—

		£	s.	d.
August 10, 1841	Writ by Alexis Rivard, Esquire, Warden, to Ant. Bernier, Chairman of the Parochial Meeting, for the election of Parish Officers and of a Councillor.			
do 21. do	Notice of said election, 3 copies	0	3	0
	List of the poll for the election of a Councillor	0	10	0
	Draught of the Procès Verbal of the election of the Parish Officers	0	7	6
	Copy of the same to the Warden	0	7	6
	Acte of indenture of the election of the Councillor	0	10	0
	Administering the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and oath of office to all the above-mentioned Officers, and certificate to the Warden	0	7	6
Amount		£2	5	6
December 30. do	Writ by Alexis Rivard, Esquire, Warden, to Ant. Bernier, Chairman for the election of a Councillor, Parish Officers, and five School Commissioners.			
January 17, 1842	Notice of the said election and three copies	0	3	0
	Draught of the Procès Verbal of the election of a Councillor, Parish Officers, and School Commissioners	0	7	6
	Copy of the same for the Warden	0	7	6
	Acte of indenture of the Councillor	0	10	0
	Administering the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and oath of office to all the Officers above-mentioned, and certificate to the Warden	0	7	6
		£1	15	6
December 12, do	Writ by Alexis Rivard, Esquire, Warden, to Antoine Bernier, Chairman for the election of Parish Officers and School Commissioners.			
January 9, 1843	Notice of the said election and three copies	0	3	0
	Draught of the Procès Verbal of the election of Parish Officers and five School Commissioners	0	7	6
	Copy of the same for the Warden	0	7	6
	Administering the oaths of office to the said Parish Officers, and certificate to the Warden	0	5	0
		£1	3	0

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

		£	s.	d.
December 16, do	... Writ by Alexis Rivard, Esquire, Warden, to Ant Bernier, Chairman for the election of Parish Officers and School Commissioners.			
January 8, 1844	... Notice of the said election and three copies	0	3	0
	... Draught of the Procès Verbal of the election of Parish Officers and five School Commissioners	0	7	6
	... Copy of the same for the Warden	0	7	6
	... Administering the oaths of office, and certificate to the Warden	0	5	0
		<hr/>		
		£1	3	0
December 25, 1844	... Writ by Alexis Rivard, Esquire, Warden, to Ant. Bernier, Chairman, for the election of Parish Officers, of a Councillor, and of 5 School Commissioners.			
January 13, 1845	... Notice of the said election and 3 copies	0	3	0
	... Draught of the Procès Verbal of the election of a Councillor, Parish Officers, and 5 School Commissioners	0	7	6
	... Copy of the same to the Warden	0	7	6
	... Acte of indenture of the election of Councillor	0	10	0
	... Administering the oath of allegiance to the Queen by the Councillor, and the oath of office to all the officers above mentioned, and certificate to the Warden ...	0	7	6
		<hr/>		
		£1	15	6

RECAPITULATION.

		£	s.	d.
Election, 21st August, 1841	... ..	2	5	8
do 17th January, 1842	... ..	1	15	6
do 9th January, 1843	... ..	1	3	0
do 8th January, 1844	... ..	1	3	0
do 13th January, 1845	... ..	1	15	6
Grand Total		£8	2	6

St. SIMON, 25th November, 1845.

(Signed,) ANT. BERNIER.

No. 12.—The late Municipal Council of the District of Rimouski,

Dr. To Michel Larrivé and M. Mercier, Assessors for the Parish of Ste. Luce.

		£	s.	d.
February, 1842	... For taking the Census of the Parish of Ste. Luce, with the exception of that part taken by Mr. J. Morisset, and visiting 100 houses, at 1s. 3d. per house	6	5	0
	... For 3 copies of the said Census, at 25s. per copy	3	15	0
		<hr/>		
		£10	0	0

(Signed,) MICHEL LARRIVE,
MICHEL MERCIER.

STE. LUCE, 15th December, 1845.

RIMOUSKI, 24th March, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you, herewith enclosed, the account of Mr. Joseph Ouellet, Chairman of Elections for the County of Trois Pistoles, as required by your letter dated the 13th of October last, concerning the accounts due by the Council of the Municipal District of Rimouski, and requesting you to have the goodness to annex it to the other accounts and returns which I had the honour to transmit to you in the month of January last, as appears by your letter dated the 22d January, 1846, in which you acknowledge their receipt; by so doing you will infinitely oblige

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) ALEXIS RIVARD,
Warden.

Honorable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

The Municipal Council of the District and County of Rimouski,
Dr. To Joseph Ouellet, Chairman of Elections for the Parish
of Trois Pistoles for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1845.

									£	s.	d.
August	9, 1841	...	5 notices put up, at 5s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			Journey to put them up	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
do	21, do	...	Election and day of polling	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
			One poll book	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			Clerk of the poll	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			21 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
			21 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
December 31,	do	...	Return to the Council	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			Five public notices put up, at 5s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			Journey to put them up	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
January	19, 1842	...	Election and day of polling	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
			Clerk of the poll	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			25 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			25 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			Return to the Council	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
December 31,	do	...	5 notices put up, at 5s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			Journey to put them up	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
January	9, 1843	...	Election and day of polling	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
			Clerk of the poll	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			25 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			25 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			Return to the Council	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
December 31,	do	...	Five notices put up, at 5s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			Journey to put them up	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
January	8, 1844	...	Election, and day of polling	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
			Clerk of the poll	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			28 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
			28 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
			Return to the Council	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
December 31,	do	...	5 notices put up, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
			Journey to put them up	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
January	13, 1845	...	Election and day of polling	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
			Clerk of the poll	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			26 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
			26 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
			Return to the Council	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	£30	10	0

(Signed,) JOS. OUELLET.

No. 18.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CHAUDIERE.

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

REGISTRY OFFICE, LEEDS,
February 17th, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency, that the delay has not been occasioned from inattention to the subject, but from delay in their transmission to us, to forward the accounts from all the Parishes and Townships of the late Municipal District at the same time, but which I have not even now been able to do, as they have not been placed in my hands; the accounts I now forward are just as I received them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN R. LAMBLY,
Warden of the late Municipal District of Chaudière.

Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.
Montreal.

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CHAUDIERE.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April

6th April

The late Municipal Council of Chaudière,

Dr. To James M'Callum.

March, 1846.—To taking the Census of the south-west District of the Township of Leeds, County Megantic, 11 days at 15s. £8 5 0^s

The late Municipal Council of Chaudière,

Dr. To John Gullen.

1842.—To taking the Census of the centre division of the Township of Leeds, 9 days at 15s. £6 15 0

The late Municipal Council of Chaudière,

Dr. To John Gullen.

		£	s.	d.
1841	As Returning Officer for the Township of Leeds, at the election of Councillors for the said Township, August 20, 1841	1	0	0
	For Clerk and Poll-book	0	12	6
		£1	12	6

TOWNSHIP OF IRELAND,
January 31st, 1846.

The Council of the late District of Chaudière,

To John Hough, Dr.

1842.—To services as Town Clerk, and Secretary to the School Commissioners for the Township of Ireland in the said District, in the years 1842 and 1843... .. £5 0 0^s

FRAMPTON, 29th December, 1845.

Expenses incurred under the Act 4 Victoria, chapters 3 and 4.

Sir,

I had been appointed under the aforesaid Acts, in January, 1841, as Clerk for the union of Townships Frampton, Colborne and Watford, and continued in office until the expiration of the aforesaid Acts in 1845, consequently I consider myself entitled to be remunerated for 3½ years services, not only in attending as Clerk at elections, but also for my time and trouble in explaining the law to Overseers of Roads and other Officers that had been appointed at those elections; therefore, in compliance with notice, I send to you my claims for 3½ years services, at £5 per annum, amounting in the whole to ... £17 10 0

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) PATRICK CONNOLLY.

JOHN R. LAMBLY, Esquire.

The late Municipal Council of Chaudière,

Dr. To William Church.

1842.—To taking the Census of the north-east District of the Township of Leeds 9 days, at 15s. £6 15 0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CHAUDIERE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

INVERNESS, 17th March, 1842.

The late District of Chaudière,

Dr. To Samuel Johnson.

For taking the Census of the Inhabitants of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ranges of the Township of
Inverness, 15 days, at 15s. per day £11 5 0

(Signed,) SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

HALIFAX, December 16th, 1845.

The late Municipal District of Chaudière,

Dr. To Daniel Kennedy.

		£	s.	d.
1842	As Returning Officer	1	0	0
do	To calling a meeting of magistrates to appoint Township Officers in default of the inhabitants refusing, as also acting as Clerk in behalf of said default	2	0	0
do	To seven days days taking Census as Assessor	5	5	0
1844	To holding one contested election	1	0	0
	Amount	£9	5	0

The late District of Chaudière,

Dr. To Patrick M'Sherry.

		£	s.	d.
1842	To being Clerk for the said Township	3	10	0
1843	do Returning Officer	1	0	0
1845	do do	1	0	0
do	And to being Clerk from January until July	1	5	0
	Amount	£6	15	0

The late Municipal District of Chaudière,

Dr. To Patrick Cary.

1844.—To being Clerk for the said Township £5 0 0

The late Municipal District of Chaudière,

Dr. To Thomas Sheridan.

1842.—To eight days taking the Census as Assessor £6 0 0

The late Council of the District of Chaudière,

Dr. To Robert Cobban, Inverness.

		£	s.	d.
August 13, 1841	... To writing and getting posted in various parts of the Township, seven notices of meeting to be held on the 23rd day of August, for the election of Township Officers, and one Councillor	0	12	6
do 23, do	... To acting as Chairman and Returning Officer at said meeting...	2	0	0
do 24, do	... To going to John Lambly, Esquire, Warden, Halifax, and reporting proceedings of meeting and getting advice, as the people had not elected Township Officers...	0	10	0
do 27, do	... To writing and sending summons to magistrates to hold a special session to appoint Township Officers for Inverness	0	12	6
September 1, do	... To attending said meeting	0	10	0
do 2, do	... To writing and sending notices to the persons appointed as Officers by the magistrates	0	12	6
	... To making out Return and sending the same to the District Clerk	0	10	0
	Total	£5	7	6

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CHAUDIÈRE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

The late Municipal District Council of Chaudière,

To J. Lambly, *Dr.*

February 18th, 1846.—To cash paid to J. Bte. Fréchette, for notices inserted in the paper called "Le Canadien," according to 8th Viet. chap. 77 £0 11 0

LEEDS, March 3rd, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor of enclosing to your address an account against the late Municipal District of Chaudière, to be placed with those already sent or forwarded to you; I would be obliged to you for information, as to whether I shall be in time to forward them to you, after the opening of the House, as there are yet a number to be received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) J. R. LAMBLY.

To Honorable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.
Montreal.

The late Municipal District Council of Chaudière,

To Thomas Devary, *Dr.*

To taking the Census of a portion of the Township of Inverness, viz.: the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th ranges, 18 days, at 15s. per day £13 10 0

(Signed,) THOS. DEVARY.

February 5th, 1846.

The late Municipal District Council of Chaudière.

Dr. To John Ross.

1842.—To taking the Census of the 8th, 9th, and 10th on Craig's Road Ranges, Township of Inverness, 13 days, at 15s. per day £9 15 0

(Signed,) JOHN ROSS.

The late Municipal Council for the District of Chaudière,

HALIFAX, 2nd April, 1846.

To Jean Chrysostôme Baron.

For the Census of 1842, 18 days, at 15s. per day £13 10 0

The late Municipal District of Chaudière,

To James Cochran, *Dr.*

			£	s.	d.
December,	1841	...	To services rendered as Returning Officer for the Townships of Somerset and Nelson, for the year 1841, having to employ a Clerk, as none could be found in said Township who understood the English and French languages	6	10 0
do	1842	...	The same services rendered for 1842	0	10 0
		...	Expenses of affixing notices for Township meetings in said Township	1	10 0
					£2 10 0

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

KAMOURASKA, 5th December, 1845.

SIR,

In obedience to your letter of the 13th of October last, I transmit to you the accounts of what the Municipal Council of the District and County of Kamouraska is indebted: as to the means of discharging them, the Council is in possession of none, the inhabitants appearing determined that not a single penny shall be levied on themselves to discharge this debt.

I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

J. B. TACHE,

Warden.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

The undersigned, late Warden of the County and District of Kamouraska, in obedience to the Provincial Statute of the 8th year of the reign of Her Majesty, ch. 77, intituled, "An Act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and their means of discharging the same," and in pursuance of the order received to this effect from the Honorable Dominick Daly, Secretary of the Province, dated the 13th October last, has the honor to report that, after having given the notice required by law, he has established the condition of the debts and liabilities of the said Municipal Council of the County and District of Kamouraska, and the means of liquidating them, to be as follows:—

The Municipal Council of the District and County of Kamouraska,

Dr. To the Persons hereinafter named.

	£	s.	d.
To Paschal Dumas, as Returning Officer for the elections in 1841 and 1842, as per account (A) hereto annexed	9	17	0
To J. B. Beaulieu as Returning Officer for the elections in 1843, 1844, and 1845, as by account (B) hereto annexed	24	4	0
<i>River du Loup.</i>			
To J. B. Pouliot and J. B. Arthur Chamberland, as Returning Officers for the elections in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, as by account (C) hereto annexed	32	6	6
To Louis Côté, François Pelletier, and Charles Grenier, Assessors, as by account (D) hereto annexed ...	21	15	0
<i>St. André.</i>			
To Edouard Michaud, Returning Officer for the elections in 1841, 1844, and 1845, as by account (E) hereto annexed	25	13	0
<i>Kamouraska.</i>			
To Alexis Gagne, Returning Officer for the elections in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, as by account hereto annexed (F)	32	14	0
To Pierre Dessaint dit St. Pierre, representing Alexandre Duperré, late Clerk of the said Council, according to judgment obtained the 25th September, 1844, as appears by the account hereto annexed (G) ...	122	6	3½
Costs in this cause	19	15	10
To the same Alexandre Duperré for three months salary as Clerk of the said Council, and other causes mentioned in the account hereto annexed (H)	19	15	6
To J. B. Martin as Clerk of the said Council, and Returning Officer for the Parish of St. Paschal, as by account hereto annexed (I)	101	2	10
To Remi Bechard, for house rent and other matters mentioned in the account hereto annexed (K)	14	0	0
<i>St. Denis.</i>			
To Thomas Bechard, for elections in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, as by account hereto annexed (L) ...	22	1	6
<i>River Ouelle.</i>			
To Charles Chapais, as Returning Officer for the elections in the years 1842 and 1843, as by account hereto annexed (M)	11	10	0
To Pierre Garon, as Returning Officer for the elections in 1841, 1844, and 1845, as by account hereto annexed (N)	17	7	6
<i>Ste. Anne.</i>			
To Ovide Martineau, as Returning Officer for the elections in the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, as by account hereto annexed (O)	34	16	4½
To J. B. Taché, Warden, as fee or recompense for having performed the duty of Warden for four years and 18 days, from the 12th June, 1841, to the 1st July, 1845, at the rate of £100 currency per annum, amounting to four hundred and four pounds eighteen shillings and seven pence currency	404	18	7
Total of debts due by the said Council	£814	8	11

It does not appear that there is anything due to the said Council, and there is no means of discharging their debt.

Attested.

(Signed,)

J. B. TACHE, Warden.

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

(A.)
The Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska,

Dr. To A. P. Dumais, Returning Officer.

		For the election of Councillors and Parish Officers, that is to say,	£	s.	d.
		<i>First Year.</i>			
1841		Five public notices, two of which in English, at 5s.	1	5	0
		Transport to put them up	0	2	0
		Election, day of poll	1	0	0
		Collector's security bond	0	5	0
		31 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	11	0
		29 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	9	0
		<i>Second Year.</i>			
1842		10 Advertizements, at 5s.	2	10	0
		Transport to put them up	0	10	0
		Election, one day's polling	1	0	0
		Collector's security bond	0	5	0
			£9	17	0

(B.)

The Municipal Council of Kamouraska,

Dr. To J. B. Beaulieu, undersigned Notary and Returning Officer.

		For the election of Councillors and Parish Officers at St. George de Kakouna, that is to say,	£	s.	d.
January	1843	Five public notices in both languages, at 5s.	1	5	0
do	9, do	Transport to put them up	0	5	0
		Election, first day's polling	1	0	0
		2 attendances of the Notary performing the duties of Clerk, at 7s. 6d.	0	15	0
		Closing the poll	0	10	0
		Collector's security, in duplicate, and in both languages	0	10	0
		32 notices to the Officers, at 1s.	1	12	0
		32 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	12	0
		Return of the election	0	10	0
do	1844	6 notices published and put up in both languages, at 5s.	1	10	0
		Transport to put them up	0	5	0
do	8, do	Election, first day's polling	1	0	0
		2 attendances of the Notary performing the duties of Clerk, at 7s. 6d.	0	15	0
		Closing the poll	0	10	0
		Collector's security, in duplicate, and in both languages	0	10	0
		31 notices to the Officers, at 1s.	1	11	0
		31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
		Return of the election	0	10	0
do	1845	6 notices published and put up in both languages, at 5s.	1	10	0
		Transport to put them up	0	6	0
do	13, do	Election, first day's polling	1	0	0
		2 attendances of the Notary performing the duties of Clerk	0	15	0
		Closing the poll	0	10	0
		Collector's security, in duplicate, and in both languages	0	10	0
		31 notices to the Officers, at 1s.	1	11	0
		31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
		Return of the election	0	10	0
			£24	4	0

The whole humbly submitted,

(Signed) J. B. BEAULIEU.

Done at Kakouna this 28th of September, 1845.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Quebec. }

(C.)

The late Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska, held in virtue of the Ordinance of the Special Council of this Province of the 4th Victoria, chap. 4,

Dr. To J. B. Pouliot, Esquire, Notary, Chairman and Returning Officer of the Parish of St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, Municipal District above-mentioned, viz. :

		<i>First Year.</i>	£	s.	d.
1841		For the election of a Councillor in virtue of the above-cited Ordinance, and the election of Parish Officers in virtue of the Ordinance of the 4th year Victoria, chap. 3.			
		For seven notices, including two in English, calling the meeting together	1	15	0
		Journey to put up the said notices, 5 leagues, at 1s. per league	0	5	0
		Opening of the poll, 1st day	0	10	0
<i>Carried forward</i>			£2	10	0

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.

6th April.

		£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	2	10	0
1841	... Keeping of the poll	0	10	0
	... Closing of the poll	0	10	0
	... Return of the election made to the said Municipal Council, and at their request	0	10	0
do	... For making out 20 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	0	0
	... For making out 20 oaths, and administering the same to the said Officers, at 1s.	1	0	0
	... For making out 2 security bonds, one in English and one in French, for the Collector, in conformity to the 17th section of the Ordinance last cited	0	7	6
	<i>Second Year.</i>			
January 10, 1842	... For 5 notices, two of which in English, for calling the meeting together, at 5s.	1	5	0
	... Journey to put up the said notices, two leagues and a half, at 1s.	0	2	6
	... For the election of the Parish Officers	0	10	0
	... Return of election to the said Council, and at their request	0	10	0
	... Making out 20 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	0	0
	... do 19 oaths of the said Officers elect	0	19	0
	... do security bond in both languages for the Collector	0	7	6
do	... For the election of the School Commissioners, and Return of election to the said Council	0	10	0
	<i>Third Year.</i>			
do 9, 1843	... Making out 5 notices, including two in English... ..	1	5	0
	... Journey to put up the said notices, two leagues and a half, at 1s.	0	2	6
	... Election of the Parish Officers	0	10	0
	... Return of the same to the said Council	0	10	0
	... Making out 20 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	0	0
	... 19 oaths administered to the said Officers, at 1s.	0	19	0
	... Making out 2 security bonds, one in English and the other in French, for the Collector	0	7	6
	... For the election of School Commissioners, and Return of the same to the said Council, and at their request	0	10	0
	<i>Fourth Year.</i>			
do 8, 1844	... For making out 6 notices, including two in English, at 5s.	1	10	0
	... For journey to put up the said notices, two leagues and a half, at 1s.	0	2	6
	... Election of the Parish Officers	0	10	0
	... Return of the same to the said Council, and at their request	0	10	0
	... Making out 23 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	3	0
	... 14 oaths administered to the Officers elect, at 1s.	0	14	0
	... Drawing up the Collector's security in both languages	0	7	6
	... Election of the School Commissioners, and Return of the said election to the said Council, and at their requisition	0	10	0
	<i>Fifth Year.</i>			
do 3, 1845	... Drawing up 5 notices, two of which in English, at 5s.	1	5	0
	... Journey to put up the said notices, two leagues and a half, at 1s.	0	2	6
	... Election of the Officers	0	10	0
	... Return of the same to the said Council, and at their request	0	10	0
	... Drawing up 22 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	2	0
	... 17 oaths administered to the said Officers, at 1s.	0	17	0
	... Drawing up in both languages the Collector's security	0	7	6
	... Election of the School Commissioners, and Return of the same to the said Council at their request	0	10	0

Due by the late Council of the Municipal District of Kamouraska,

To J. B. Arthur Chamberland, Esquire, in his capacity of Parish Clerk during the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, for keeping a Register of the proceedings of the said Parish of St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, and for the entry of all the proceedings in the said Register, conformably to the 9th Section of the said Ordinance of the 4th year of Victoria, chapter 3. That is to say,—

	For the entry of the proceedings of the meeting of the 23rd August, 1841, and others subsequent thereto and relating to the same	1	0	0
	For do do do of the 10th January, 1842, do do	1	0	0
	For do do do of the 8th January, 1844, do do	1	0	0
	For do do do of the 13th January, 1845, do do	1	0	0
	Total	£32	6	6

(Signed,) J. B. POULIOT.

RIVIERE DU LOUP,
13th October, 1845.

5th April.

6th April.

(D.)

The late Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska,

Dr. To Louis Coté, Frs. Pelletier, and Charles Grenier,
Assessors of the Parish of River du Loup, in the said District, for the year 1842.

For the Census made in the said Parish, in conformity to the Act or Provincial Statute of the 4th and 5th Victoria, chapter 42, in the year 1842, comprising 435 families, at 1s. per family, according to the regulation of the said Council, forming a sum of twenty-one pounds fifteen shillings currency £21 15 0

(Signed,) J. B. POULIOT, (Signed,) FR^s. PELLETIER.
Witness. LOUIS COTE.
CHAS. GRENIER.

RIVER DU LOUP,
8th October, 1845.

(E.)

The Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska,

Dr. To Ed. Michaud, Notary, and Returning Officer.

		£	s.	d.
<i>First Year.</i>				
1841	8 public notices, of which four in English and four in French	2	0	0
	Transport to put them up	0	15	0
	Election, 1st day's polling	1	0	0
	38 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	18	0
	38 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	18	0
	Allowed to the Clerk	0	15	0
	Certificate and Return of election	0	5	0
<i>Second Year.</i>				
1844	8 public notices, of which four in English and four in French	2	0	0
	Transport to put them up	0	15	0
	Election, 1st day's polling	1	0	0
	38 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	18	0
	38 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	18	0
	Allowed to the Clerk	0	15	0
	Certificate and Return of election	0	5	0
<i>Third Year.</i>				
1845	8 public notices, of which four in English and four in French	2	0	0
	Transport to put them up	0	15	0
	Election, 1st day's polling	1	0	0
	38 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	18	0
	38 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	18	0
	Allowed to the Clerk	0	15	0
	Certificate and return	0	5	0
Total amount		£25	13	0

(Signed,) ED. MICHAUD.

(F.)

The Municipal Council of the District and County of Kamouraska,

Dr. To A. Gagné, Returning Officer.

				£	s.	d.
August 14, 1841	...	6 public notices, of which two in English, at 5s ...	...	1	10	0
		Transport to put them up	...	0	5	0
do 23, do	...	Election, one day's polling	...	1	0	0
		Clerk ...	...	0	10	0
		Collector's security ...	...	0	5	0
		34 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	1	14	0
		34 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	1	14	0
January 1, 1842	...	5 public notices, of which two in English, at 5s.	...	1	5	0
		Transport to put them up	...	0	5	0
do 10, do	...	Election, one day	...	1	0	0
		Clerk ...	...	0	10	0
		Collector's security	...	0	5	0
		34 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	1	14	0
		34 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	1	14	0
do 1, 1843	...	5 notices, of which two in English, at 5s.	...	1	5	0
		Transport to put them up	...	0	5	0
		Election, one day	...	1	0	0
		Clerk ...	...	0	10	0
		30 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	1	10	0
		30 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	1	10	0
		Collector's security ...	...	0	5	0
do 5, 1844	...	5 notices, of which two in English...	...	1	5	0
		Transport to put them up	...	0	5	0
		Election, one day	...	1	0	0
		Clerk ...	...	0	10	0
		Collector's security	...	0	5	0
		30 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	1	10	0
		30 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	1	10	0
do 4, 1845	...	5 notices, of which two in English, at 1s.	...	1	5	0
		Transport	...	0	5	0
do 13, do	...	Election, one day	...	1	0	0
		Clerk ...	...	0	10	0
		Collector's security ...	...	0	5	0
		34 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	...	1	14	0
		34 oaths administered, at 1s.	...	1	14	0
				£32	14	0

(G.)

The Municipal District of Kamouraska,

Dr. To Pierre Dessaint, Merchant, as Testamentary Executor and Universal Legatee of the late Alexander Duperré, Notary, in his lifetime Clerk of the above-mentioned Council.

		£	s.	d.
(No. 599 of 1844)	Conformably to judgment obtained against the said Council the 25th September, 1844,			
	with interest from the 14th May, 1844	102	10	5½
	For the expenses in the said cause		19	15 10
		£122	6	3¼

(H.)

The Municipal District of Kamouraska,

Dr. To Pierre Dessaint, Merchant, as well in his own name and as Testamentary Executor and Universal Legatee of the late Alexander Duperré, Notary, in his lifetime Clerk of the said Council.

		£	s.	d.
	For three months' service of the said Alexander Duperré as Clerk of the said Council, at £50 per annum	12	10	0
	Paid to Jos. Roy, Notary, for two copies of the Journal of the Council	0	12	6
	Paid to Jos. Roy, Notary, for drawing up a petition to the Council, to present my account...	0	5	0
	For making the Census of 123 houses in the Parish of Kamouraska at the request of the Council, at 1s. per house	6	3	0
	Paid to Paschal Dumais, Esquire, for drawing up a petition to the said Council, to ask them the amount of my account	0	5	0
		£19	15	6

6th April.

6th April.

(L.)

The Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska,

To J. B. Martin, Clerk, Dr.

		£ s. d.
	For salary as Clerk of the said Council, from December, 1843, inclusively, to the 1st of July, 1845, one year and seven months, at £50 per annum, amount	79 3 4
	<i>Dr.</i> the said Council to the said J. B. Martin, Returning Officer for the election of the Councilors and Parish Officers, conformably to the Tariff established by the said Council, that is to say:—	
	<i>Election of 1841.</i>	
August	... 4 notices in both languages, at 5s.	1 0 0
	Transport to put up the same, 2 leagues, at 1s.	0 2 0
	Opening the poll	0 10 0
	Holding the poll	0 10 0
	Return of election	0 10 0
	Oath of the Officers, 13 at 1s.	0 13 0
	Clerk of the poll	0 10 0
	Collector's security in both languages	0 7 6
	<i>Election of 1842.</i>	
January	... 4 notices in both languages, at 5s.	1 0 0
	Transport to put up the same, 2 leagues, at 1s.	0 2 0
	Opening the poll	0 10 0
	Holding the poll	0 10 0
	Return of the election	0 10 0
	Oaths of the Officers, twenty-one at 1s.	1 1 0
	Clerk of the Poll	0 10 0
	Collector's security	0 7 6
	<i>Election of 1843.</i>	
do	... 4 notices in both languages, at 5s.	1 0 0
	Transport to put up the same, 2 leagues, at 1s.	0 2 0
	Opening the poll	0 10 0
	Holding the poll	0 10 0
	Return of the election	0 10 0
	Oaths of the Officers, twenty-two at 1s.	1 2 0
	Clerk of the Poll	0 10 0
	Collector's security	0 7 6
	<i>Election of 1844.</i>	
do	... 4 notices in both languages, at 5s.	1 0 0
	Opening the poll	0 10 0
	Holding the same	0 10 0
	Return of election	0 10 0
	Oaths of the Officers, twenty-eight at 1s.	1 8 0
	Clerk of the Poll	0 10 0
	<i>Election of 1845.</i>	
	4 notices in both languages, at 5s.	1 0 0
	Opening the poll	0 10 0
	Holding the same	0 10 0
	Return of election	0 10 0
	Oaths of the Officers, twenty-seven at 1s.	1 7 0
	Clerk of the Poll	0 10 0
	Total	£101 2 10

(Signed,) J. B. MARTIN.

St. PASCAL, 2nd October, 1845.

(K.)

The Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Kamouraska.

To Remi Béchard.

		£ s. d.
July 10, 1841 or 1842	For assisting as Parish Clerk at St. Louis de Kamouraska, at the first meeting or election	2 0 0
	For going to St. Denis, River Ouelle, and Ste. Anne, to carry the writs of election of the first meetings	1 4 0
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£3 4 0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

		<i>Brought forward...</i>	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	3	4	0
From December, 1843,	to December, 1844...	12 days occupation of my room by the Councillors of the said District, at 10s. ...	6	0	0
March	1845	2 days by the same, at 10s. ...	1	0	0
		16 months hire of an apartment for the office of the said Council, at 10s. ...	8	0	0
		For wax, paper, pens, candles ...	0	2	6
		Reading 3 petitions and one Procès Verbal at St. André in September, 1844 ...	0	10	0
		2 do do at St. André ...	0	5	0
do	30, do	Transport from St. Paschal to St. André on each petition ...	1	7	0
do	31, do	Carrying the writs of the Parish Officers to Ed. Michaud, Esquire, with transport ...	0	14	6
		do of the writs of the elections of the Councillors to St. Denis, River Ouelle, and Ste. Anne ...	1	4	0
		Amount ...	£22	7	0
		Received ...	8	7	0
		Balance due ...	£14	0	0

(L.)

The Municipal Council of the District and County of Kamouraska,

Dr. To Thos. Béchard, Returning Officer.

			£	s.	d.
August	14, 1841	2 notices in English...	0	5	0
do	do do	2 do French ...	0	5	0
do	23, do	Transport ...	0	2	0
		Duration of the meeting, half a day ...	0	5	0
		Return of election ...	0	10	0
		18 notices, at 1s. ...	0	18	0
		Oaths of the Officers, 22 at 1s. ...	1	2	0
		Clerk ...	0	10	0
		Collector's security ...	0	7	6
January	1, 1842	2 notices in English ...	0	5	0
do	10, do	2 do French ...	0	5	0
do	10, do	Transport ...	0	2	0
		Duration of the meeting, half a day ...	0	5	0
		Return of the election ...	0	10	0
		20 notices, at 1s. ...	1	0	0
		Oaths of the Officers, 21 at 1s. ...	1	1	0
		Clerk ...	0	10	0
		Collector's security ...	0	7	6
do	20, do	2 notices in English to convoke a special session for the election of a Sub-Inspector in place of Cyriac Paradis who refused to act ...	0	5	0
		2 notices in French for the same ...	0	5	0
		Transport ...	0	2	0
do	29, do	A notice, at 1s. ...	0	1	0
		Return of this election ...	0	10	0
do	1, 1843	Oath ...	0	1	0
		2 notices in English ...	0	5	0
		2 notices in French ...	0	5	0
do	9, do	Transport ...	0	2	0
		Duration of the Assembly, half a day ...	0	5	0
		Return of election ...	0	10	0
		16 notices, at 1s. ...	0	16	0
		Oaths of the Officers, 21 at 1s. ...	1	1	0
		Clerk ...	0	10	0
		Collector's security ...	0	7	6
December	30, do	2 notices in English ...	0	5	0
		2 notices in French ...	0	5	0
do	8, 1844	Transport ...	0	2	0
		Half a day, duration of meeting for the election of the School Commissioners and Parish Officers ...	0	5	0
		Return of election ...	0	5	0
		18 notices, at 1s. ...	0	18	0
		Oaths of the Officers, 21 at 1s. ...	1	1	0
		Clerk ...	0	10	0
		Collector's security ...	0	7	6
do	4, 1845	2 notices in English ...	0	5	0
		2 notices in French ...	0	5	0
do	13, do	Transport ...	0	2	0
		Duration of the meeting ...	0	5	0
		Return of election ...	0	10	0
		21 notices, at 1s. ...	1	1	0
		22 oaths to Officers, at 1s. ...	1	2	0
		Clerk ...	0	10	0
		Collector's security ...	0	7	6
		£22	1	6	

(M.)

The Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska,

To Charles Chapais, J. P., Returning Officer.

		£	s.	d.
For the election of the Councillors and Parish Officers, that is to say—				
<i>Second Year.</i>				
1842	5 public notices, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport to put them up	0	7	6
	Election, one day's polling... ..	1	0	0
	32 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	12	0
	31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
<i>Third Year.</i>				
1843	5 public notices put up, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport to put them up	0	7	6
	Election, one day's polling... ..	1	0	0
	31 notices to the Officers elect, at 1s.	1	11	0
	31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
		£11	10	0

(N.)

The Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska,

To Pierre Garon, Notary, Returning Officer.

		£	s.	d.
For the election of the Councillors and Parish Officers, that is to say—				
<i>First Year.</i>				
1841	5 public notices, two of which in English, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport to put them up	0	7	6
	Election, one day's polling... ..	1	0	0
	33 notices to the Officers elected, at 1s.	1	13	0
	31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
<i>Fourth Year.</i>				
1844	5 public notices put up, at 5s.	1	5	0
	Transport to put them up	0	7	6
	Election, one day's polling.	1	0	0
	31 notices to the Officers elected, at 1s.	1	11	0
	31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
<i>Fifth Year.</i>				
1845	5 notices, at 1s.	1	5	0
	Transport to put them up	0	7	6
	Election, one day's polling... ..	1	0	0
	32 notices to the Officers elected, at 1s.	1	12	0
	32 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	12	0
		£17	7	6

(O.)

The Municipal Council of the District of Kamouraska,

STE. ANNE DE LA POCA TIERE.

Dr. To Ovide Martineau, Returning Officer.

		£	s.	d.
For the election of the Councillors and Parish Officers, that is to say—				
<i>First Year.</i>				
1841	8 notices, four of which in English, at 5s.	2	0	0
	Transport to put them up	0	4	10½
	Collector's security	0	5	0
	Election, two days polling, at 20s.	2	0	0
	32 notices to the officers elected, at 1s.	1	12	0
	31 oaths administered, at 1s.	1	11	0
<i>Carried forward</i>		£7	12	10½

Appendix (K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.—(Continued.)

Appendix (K.)

6th April.								£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>						7	12	10½
		<i>Second Year.</i>								
1842	8 public notices, at 5s.							2	0	0
	Transport to put them up							0	4	10½
	Election, one day's polling... .. .							1	0	0
	Collector's security							0	5	0
	31 notices to the Officers elected, at 1s.							1	11	0
	31 Oaths administered, at 1s.							1	11	0
		<i>Third Year.</i>								
1843	8 notices, at 5s.							2	0	0
	Transport to put them up							0	4	10½
	Election, one day's polling							1	0	0
	Collector's security							0	5	0
	32 notices to the Officers elected, at 1s.							1	12	0
	32 oaths administered, at 1s.							1	12	0
		<i>Fourth Year.</i>								
1844	8 notices at 5s.							2	0	0
	Transport to put them up							0	4	10½
	Election, one day's polling							1	0	0
	Collector's security							0	5	0
	37 notices to the Officers elected, at 1s.							1	17	0
	37 oaths administered, at 1s.							1	17	0
		<i>Fifth Year.</i>								
1845	8 notices, at 5s.							2	0	0
	Transport to put them up							0	4	10½
	Election, one day's polling							1	0	0
	Collector's security							0	5	0
	32 notices to the Officers elected, at 1s.							1	12	0
	32 oaths administered, at 1s.							1	12	0
		<i>Amount...</i>						£34	16	4½

(Additional Accounts subsequently transmitted by the Warden.)

The Municipal District of Kamouraska,
 To Jean Bte. Dionne, Modeste Fréchette, and
 Francois Lagassé, Assessors for the Parish of St. Paschal.
 1842.—For the Census of 419 inhabited Houses, at 1s. each £20 19 0

The Municipal District of Kamouraska,
 To Benjamin Dionne, Henry Duquemin, and Alexis Morin,
 Esquires, Assessors for the Parish of St. George de Kakouna.
 1842.—For the Census of 450 inhabited Houses, at 1s. each... .. . £22 10 0

The Municipal District of Kamouraska,
 To Marcel Dumais, Cyriac Dionne, and Jean
 Baptiste Soucy, Assessors for the Parish of St. Denis.
 1842.—For the Census of 188 inhabited Houses, at 1s. each £9 8 0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

MONTREAL, 23rd April, 1846.

SIR,

May I beg that you will be kind enough to submit to His Excellency the Administrator of the Province of Canada, the Petition of Mr. H. St. Jorre, for municipal arrears due by the Municipal Council of Kamouraska, and to use your powerful influence with His Excellency, in order that he may take the said Petition into his most favorable consideration.

Accept my most distinguished consideration, and believe me,

With the most profound respect,

SIR,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. BERTHELOT.

The Honorable D. DALY,

Provincial Secretary.

That the said Census of the population of two-thirds of the above mentioned parish was then taken, and the required statistical information obtained by your humble Petitioner according to law, he being thereto authorized by the two above named Assessors.

That the copies of the said Census were then deposited in conformity with the Statute which enacts that such deposit shall be made, and that to the copy which was intended to remain of record in the office of the Clerk of the said Municipal District the detailed account of your petitioner's fees for his services was annexed, and included in that of the Assessors, whose duty it was to put the law into execution.

That your Petitioner has not been prudent enough to keep the original of the said account in his possession, as he did not foresee the necessity of waiting so long to be paid, and still less that of being obliged to have recourse to the justice of Your Excellency for that purpose.

That your Petitioner's detailed account annexed to the said copy of the Census is destroyed or mislaid, so that it has been impossible to derive any advantage or knowledge therefrom, notwithstanding every possible search which has been made, thereby preventing your Petitioner from presenting his claim to the Parliament within the fifteen first days after the opening of the session, according to rule.

Your humble Petitioner observes for the information of His Excellency, and in order not to deviate from the strict truth, that the second item of the account at the bottom of this Petition does not depend on the said Census, and might have been presented within the time prescribed by the rule, but that if the said item has not been presented sooner, it is because your Petitioner hoped to recover his account so mislaid as aforesaid, so as to unite both together, and claim the amount thereof as he now does. And your Petitioner respectfully takes the liberty of praying that your Excellency may be pleased to admit his account, with others of a similar nature, or allow the amount thereof.

(Signed,) ST. JORRE.

MONTREAL, 22d April, 1846.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Earl Cathcart, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of Michel Honoré St. Jorre, Notary, of the Parish of Rivière Ouelle, doth represent,

That in the year 1841, he was required by Paschal Hudon, Esquire, and Sieur Aristobule Hudon, two out of three of the Assessors elected, to proceed to take the Census of the population and to obtain statistical information in the Parish of Notre Dame de Liesse dite Rivière Ouelle, in the then Municipal District of Kamouraska, under the provisions of the Statute to that effect made and provided for the said Province.

Here follows the said Account.

The late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Kamouraska, in the District of Quebec,
To Michel Honoré St. Jorre, of Rivière Ouelle, Esquire, Notary, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
The sum of twenty-two pounds six shillings and eight pence currency, for the following services, to wit:			
Seventeen pounds six shillings and eight pence currency, for taking the Census and obtaining statistical information in two-thirds of the said Parish of Rivière Ouelle, in 1841, under the authority of Paschal Hudon, Esquire, and Aristobule Hudon, two of the Assessors elected by the said Parish, and for divers articles furnished, and blanks for taking the said Census	17	6	8
Five pounds currency, for fees and emoluments claimed as Parish Clerk of the said Parish of Rivière Ouelle for one year, during the existence of the late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Kamouraska	5	0	0
	£22	6	8

MONTREAL, 22nd April, 1846.

(Signed,) ST. JORRE.

6th April.

6th April.

(Letter from the late Clerk to the Provincial Secretary.)

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, 18th December, 1845.

Sir,

In conformity with your circular of the 13th October last, I have the honor to transmit to you the return required by the Act 8 Vict., c. 77, herewith enclosed, and remain,

With profound respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

PIERRE LAMBERT,

Late Clerk M. C. D.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

Due to the late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester, that is to say :

	£	s.	d.
By part of the inhabitants and tenants of the third and fourth Ranges of the Parish of Ste. Croix, for the homologation of the Procès Verbal of Moyse Couture, Esquire, dated the 9th November, 1842, fixing a front road between the said third and fourth Ranges of the said Parish; the said Procès Verbal homologated the 6th December, 1842, charge £1 5s., received on account 10s., balance due	0	15	0
Due by part of the inhabitants and tenants of the Concession Ste. Catherine, Parish of St. Nicholas, for homologation of the Procès-Verbal of Pierre Lambert, of the 5th August, 1843, establishing two road-terminations and passage of the River Chaudière, for communicating from the front road of the said Concession to that of St. Lambert, Parish St. Isidore, homologated 5th September, 1843	1	5	0
Due by the inhabitants and tenants of the Concession Ste. Catherine, Parish of St. Nicholas, for the homologation of the Procès-Verbal of Olivier Bégin, of the 23rd July, 1844, determining and regulating a front road on the said Concession, homologated 3rd December, 1844	1	5	0
Due by a part of the inhabitants and tenants of the Concession of Ste. Catherine, Parish of St. Nicholas, for homologation of the Procès Verbal of Olivier Bégin, of the 27th July, 1844, determining and establishing two road-terminations and the traverse of the River Chaudière, to communicate between the front road of the said Concession and that of the Concession of St. Lambert, Parish of St. Isidore, homologated the 3rd December, 1844	1	5	0
Due by the inhabitants and tenants of the north-west and south-east Concessions of St. Patrick, Parishes of St. Henri and St. Isidore, for homologation of the Procès Verbal of Hospice Marceau, of the 20th May, 1844, fixing and determining a bridge on the River Fourchette and part of the road on each side, on the south-east Concession of St. Patrick, homologated the 4th March, 1844	1	5	0
Total	£5	15	0

The present account attested by the undersigned.

(Signed,)

PIERRE LAMBERT,

Late Clerk of the M. C. Dor.

10th December, 1845.

Claims on the late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester, as appears by the different Accounts subjoined, accompanying these Presents.

Number		£	s.	d.
1	Augustin Gingras, for rent	2	0	0
2	Pierre Paradis, presiding at meetings	4	0	0
3	J. C. Bélanger, do do	10	10	0
4	Pierre Lambert, balance of salary	32	10	0
5	do do for the Census	5	0	0
6	do do public notice in French	0	18	4
7	do do public notice in English	0	18	4
		£55	16	8
8	Ed. Lagueux, Esquire, Treasurer of the late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester; see Account submitted.			

(Signed,)

PIERRE LAMBERT,

Late Clerk M. C. D.

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, 10th December, 1845.

No. 1.

ST. NICHOLAS, 18th November, 1845.

H. N. Patton, Esquire, late Warden of the Municipal Council of the County of Dorchester, for and in the name of the late Council,

Dr. To Augustin Gingras, of St. Nicholas.

For holding two Sessions of the late Council in his house, in March and June last, at 20s.
per Session

£2 0 0

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DORCHESTER.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 2.—The late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester,

Dr. To Pierre Paradis, Notary, in his capacity of Chairman of the Parish of St. Henri, Lauzon,—that is to say :

		£	s.	d.
August 20, 1841	... For presiding at the election of the Officers of the said Parish, as also for expenses and disbursements for notices and return	1	0	0
January 10, 1842	... For presiding in his said capacity at the meeting for the election of the Officers of the said Parish, as also for expenses and disbursements for notices and return	1	0	0
do 9, 1843	... For presiding in his said capacity at the meeting for the election of the Officers of the said Parish, as also for expenses and disbursements for notices and return	1	0	0
do 1844	... For presiding in his said capacity at the meeting for the election of the Officers of the said Parish, as also for expenses and disbursements for notices and return	1	0	0
	Total	£4	0	0

(Signed,) P. PARADIS.

No. 3.—The late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester,

Dr. To J. C. Belanger, Notary, and late Chairman of the Parish of St. Anselme,—that is to say :

		£	s.	d.
August 20, 1841	... For holding a Parish meeting...	1	10	0
January 10, 1842	... do do do ...	1	10	0
March 1, do	... do do do ...	1	10	0
June 6, 1842	... do do do ...	1	10	0
January 9, 1843	... do do do ...	1	10	0
do 8, 1844	... do do do ...	1	10	0
June 13, 1845	... do do do ...	1	10	0
	Total	£10	10	0

No. 4.—The late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester,

Dr. To Pierre Lambert, late Clerk of the said Council, at the rate of £25 currency per annum, for his fees in this said capacity, allowed to him by the said Council. That is to say :

		£	s.	d.
Balance on the 3rd year of service, from 1843 to 1844...		7	10	0
Item, for the year 1844 to 1845, twenty-five pounds currency		25	0	0
Total		£32	10	0

(Signed,) PIERRE LAMBERT,
Late Clerk to the Inferior Municipal Council of Dorchester.

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, 6th December, 1845.

I, the undersigned Ed. Lagueur, late Treasurer of the late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester, certify that I have paid, in conformity with the rule of the said Council, and by order of the Warden of the same, to Pierre Lambert, Esquire, late Clerk of this Council, the following sums, that is to say :

		£	s.	d.
September 7, 1842	... First year, 1841—1842	25	0	0
do 11, 1843	... The year 1842—1843	25	0	0
do 2, 1844	... On account of the year 1843—1844	8	15	0
October 25, do	... do do	8	15	0
	Total	£67	10	0
	Which said sum total of Sixty-seven pounds ten shillings currency, paid for and on account of the fees due him for four years by the said Council, from 1841 to 1845, amounting to the sum of...	100	0	0
	Deduct the sum paid on account	67	10	0
	Balance due	£32	10	0

(Signed,) EDOUARD LAGUEUX,
Late Treasurer of the said Inferior Municipal Council of Dorchester.

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, 9th December, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DORCHESTER.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

No. 5.—The late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester,

Dr. To Pierre Lambert, Surveyor.

Ten days making out the Census of two-thirds of the Parish of Jean Chrysostôme de Lauzon,
transmitted to the Executive by Antoine Halé and Abraham Bégin, Assessors at the
said place in 1842, at ten shillings per diem, expenses included, five pounds currency, £5 0 0

(Signed,) PIERRE LAMBERT.

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME,
10th December, 1845.

N. B.—The present account considered due, inasmuch as the said Census was made in the reasonable
hope that the Municipal Council would provide for a decent remuneration for this object, otherwise I do
not believe that any one would like to perform a similar duty "gratis." The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,) PIERRE LAMBERT.

No. 6.—P. Lambert, Esquire,

Dr. To J. B. Fréchette, Senior.

October 29, 1845.—Claim on the late Municipal Council of Dorchester £0 18 4

Received Payment,

(Signed,) J. B. FRECHETTE.
per E. R. FRECHETTE.

QUEBEC, 13th December, 1845.

No. 7.—Messrs. Lambert and Patton,

QUEBEC, December, 1845.

To William Neilson.

19 Insertions, Notice of Claims against the Municipal Council, Dorchester £0 18 4

Received payment,

(Signed,) W. NEILSON.
per R. MIDDLETON.

No. 8.—The late Municipal Council of the Inferior District of Dorchester,

Dr. To Edouard Lagueur, Treasurer of the said Council.

For four years services, from 1841 to 1845, in his capacity of Treasurer of the said Council: Such
sum as the authorities to whom it appertains shall think fit to allow; seeing that the said Council has not
in the course of the said four years awarded any remuneration for this important service, nor even re-im-
bursed the money paid for the Commission, and delivered for this purpose.

(Signed,) EDOUARD LAGUEUX,
Treasurer of the late Council of Dorchester.

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME,
1st December, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. THOMAS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

Claims deposited in the hands of the Warden, and of the Clerk of the Municipality of the late District of St. Thomas, by the under-mentioned Officers, to wit:

	£	s.	d.
Pierre Deguise, Clerk, salary for two years and a half, at £50 per annum	125	0	0
Magloire Tétu, Treasurer, salary for two years and seven months, at £37 10s. per annum	96	17	6
Augustin Larue, St. Valier, for presiding at four elections, to wit, in January, 1842, in January, 1843, in January, 1844, and in January, 1845, at £2 for each election	8	0	0
Louis Cazeault, St. Thomas, for presiding at three elections, to wit, in March, 1843, in January, 1844, and in January, 1845, at £2 for each election	6	0	0
Louis Blais, balance on a judgment obtained on the 12th May, 1843, in the Division Court	£3	5	6
Interest and costs thereon	5	18	3
For presiding at three Parish elections, to wit, in January 1843, 1844, 1845, at £2	6	0	0
	15	4	9
Isidore Boulet, judgment obtained on the 13th March, 1844, Division Court	£2	5	0
Interest and costs thereon	2	8	3
	4	13	3
Claim by Louis Morin, for taking Census	6	10	0
do by Jean Bte. Bernacher	6	10	10
	£268	16	4

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
Amount claimed by virtue of the Resolutions passed by the Council	195	12	6
Amount claimed under judgments of Division Court, and by accounts filed	268	16	4
	£464	8	10

Due the Municipality of the late District of St. Thomas.

	£	s.	d.
By François Lemieux	1	5	0
By Hubert Fraser	2	0	0
	£3	5	0

(Signed,) E. P. TACHE,
Late Warden,
PIERRE DEGUISE,
Clerk.

St. THOMAS, 30th January, 1846.

No. 23.—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GASPE.

(Letter from the late Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

PERCE, GASPE,
21st February, 1846.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th October last past, and in reference thereto, I am now to report the claims and liabilities of the late Municipal District of Gaspé. So far as it has been in my power to ascertain them,

these are the two Accounts enclosed herewith, viz.: Nos. 1 and 2, the first being my account, shewing a balance of £5 13s. 6d. currency, and subsequent disbursements for notices and advertizements in the Quebec Gazette and Le Canadien, to me in all due; and the other, Peter Winter, Esquire, claiming £25 currency, for his services and attendance as late District Clerk, *pro tem*. Upon this account it is proper to observe, that the late Council, at its first and sole sittings on the 7th June, 1842, pledged itself to indemnify its officers for past services, but resolved, "that it was not expedient to vote or fix upon any salary, fees or emoluments until such

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GASPE.—(Continued.)

6th April.

6th April.

"time as the nomination of all officers under the Council shall have been left to the Council of the District;" and the Council not having met thereafter, Mr. Winter had necessarily to hold over his account until now, that an opportunity is afforded him, in common with others who may be similarly aggrieved, of presenting it for settlement. Mr. John Gemmel was subsequently appointed Clerk to the said late Municipal District; and it may be presumed that he has a claim for having held that situation; he has not, however, deemed it expedient to transmit it through me, so that it is not in my power to report upon it; that of Mr. Winter, as contained in his said

account, is in my judgment moderate and just, and I have the pleasure to report it as such, and am with respect,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN LE BOUTILLIER,

Late Warden M. D. G.

The Hon. D. DALY,

Secretary East,

Montreal.

Dr. Municipal Council, District of Gaspé, in account current with John Le Boutillier.

		£	s.	d.
September 3	To cash paid for common seal...	1	16	9
	do for copy of City Council Regulations	0	13	1½
	do for stationery, 6s.; blank book, 25s. 6d....	1	11	6
	To so much for the use of my office at sundry times...	6	0	0
February 27, 1844	To sign plate	0	7	6
	To stationery, 15s.; postages, 19s. 8d.	1	14	8
		£12	3	6½
<i>Cr.</i>				
August 1842	By received fine for assault and battery, Wm. Driscool	3	0	0
1843	do Jos. Proux, 10s.; by do Cap. Balleine, 2s. 6d.	0	12	6
	do P. Aspiros, 22s. 6d.; by do Charles Parent, 25s.	2	7	6
	do Peter Choinard, 5s.; by do Will. Ferguson, 5s.	0	10	0
	By balance due John LeBoutillier	5	13	6½
		£12	3	6½
November 1, 1843	To balance brought forward	5	13	6½
	" 6 notices, and posting up the same in the District	0	10	0
	" advertizements in the Quebec Gazette and Le Canadien	1	10	0

Errors and omissions excepted.

(Signed,) JOHN LE BOUTILLIER.

PERCE, GASPE,
1st November, 1845.

The Council of the late Municipal District of Gaspé,

To P. Winter, Advocate, Dr.

To attendance at Council Office as District Clerk, appointed, *pro tem*, 1st April to 12th October, 1842, to wit: preparing warrants and instructions to Returning Officers for the General Election of Councillors, &c. correspondence, attendance at Council, keeping records, &c., amount

£25 0 0

This is my bill

(Signed,) P. WINTER.

PERCE, 10th December, 1845.

To John LeBoutillier, Esquire, heretofore Warden of the late Municipal District of Gaspé.

Sir,

The foregoing is my bill for divers services rendered by me to, and with the approbation of the late Municipal Council for the District. You are aware of those services and of their value; I therefore apprehend that you will without hesitation recommend the payment of the above sum, as being but a reasonable compensation for my trouble.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) P. WINTER.

PERCE, 10th December, 1845.

Appendix
(K.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GASPE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(K.)

6th April.

6th April.

DOUGLAS TOWN,
January 17th, 1846.

Sir,

Having seen your notice in the *Quebec Gazette* of the 17th ultimo, to all persons having claims against the late Municipal Council of Gaspé, to present the same to you, I take the earliest opportunity possible of laying mine before you for presentment (it is only yesterday I got the paper).

1st warrant bearing date the 16th April, 1842, Returning Officer and Chairman of the Municipal Township of Douglas from the above date, till the conclusion of the Act, I posted public notice in conformity with the Act, and held a public meeting on the 2nd of May, when L. Kennedy was elected Councillor, but afterwards could not qualify. I had therefore to call another meeting, which terminated in the election of William Walsh. I swore in all the Town Officers; and on the 15th I went to Percé, with my return which you approved.

2nd warrant bearing date 22nd December, 1843, I held a public meeting on the 8th January, 1844, elected the Town Officers and School Commissioners; but some of the persons elected having failed to come forward, I was obliged to summon magistrates, and call another meeting on the 23rd of said month. I held a public meeting on the 13th January, 1845, elected School Commissioners, and beside several minor meetings you know what obstacles I had to contend with. I will make no charge; I will leave it to the discretion of the proper authorities, but I think five pounds yearly would hardly remunerate me for my labour.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed), BERN. COULY,

*Late Returning Officer
and Chairman.*JOHN LE BOUTILLIER, Esquire,
M. P. P.

Sir,

As this letter was intended for your perusal through J. LeBoutillier, M. P. P., our late Warden, and not knowing his address in Montreal, I beg leave to direct immediately to you, it being a part of the intended report on Municipal affairs for your inspection. Please make any use of it in my favour.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) BERNARD COULY.

Honorable D. DALY,

Provincial Secretary.

POINT ST. PETER, 15th December, 1845.

Sir,

As Clerk of the late District Council of the Municipal District of Gaspé, I have the honor, in terms of the Provincial Act, 8 Vict., cap. 77, of transmitting to your Honor my claim as such Clerk, upon the District Council, no other claims upon that incorporation having been filed with me. It is proper to observe that the Council did not fix my salary, and that I merely make the claim as a fair, conscientious one, having remained within the District solely on account of my appointment to the situation, and having no other business to occasion my stay therein.

Should there be any other situation or employment in this country, in the gift of His Excellency the Governor-General, vacant, in which His Excellency may deem my services requisite to Her Majesty, I will feel myself honoured by His Excellency's commands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed), JOHN GEMMEL.

The Honorable DOMINICK DALY,

*Civil Secretary,
Montreal.*

The Municipal Council of the District of Gaspé,

To John Gemmel, Municipal District Clerk.

	£	s.	d.
To salary and loss of emoluments of office from inaction of Council, from 2nd August, 1842, to 2nd August, 1843, one year	60	0	0
Interest thereof from 2nd August, 1843, to 2nd August, 1844, one year, at £6 per cent	3	12	0
Salary from 2nd August, 1843, to 2nd August, 1844	60	0	0
Interest of £120, from 2nd August, 1844, to 29th March, 1845, 7 months 27 days, at £6 per cent per annum	4	8	5
Salary from 2nd August, 1844, to 29th March, 1845, at £60 per annum	39	4	1
Interest from 29th March, 1845, till paid			
	£166	19	6

(Letter from the Warden to the Provincial Secretary.)

NEW CARLISLE, 13th March, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 13th October ult. and 4th February; and in reply, beg leave to state that I forwarded a notice by post to the Quebec Gazette, requesting persons having claims against the late Council of the District of Bonaventure to forward the same to me.

Not having received any accounts against the Council, I did not think it necessary to trouble you on the subject, but two claims having been lately forwarded, I have the honor to enclose the same. I believe it is probable that the other Returning Officers appointed by me may have accounts similar to the one enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN R. HAMILTON.

Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

The Municipal Council for the District of Bonaventure,

To H. J. Kavanagh.

To services as District Clerk for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, postage, stationery, and other incidental expenses included, 3 years, at £20 per annum £60 0 0

The Municipal Council for the District of Bonaventure,

To R. W. Fitton.

			£	s.	d.
January, 1842	...	To acting as Returning Officer for the Township of Cox	1	0	0
		" poll book, 2s. 6d.; Clerk, 10s.; advertizements, three at 3s. 4d., 10s.	1	2	6
do 1843	...	" acting as Returning Officer this year	1	0	0
		" Clerk, 10s.; advertizements, 10s.	1	0	0
do 1844	...	" acting as Returning Officer this year	1	0	0
		" Clerk, 10s.; advertizements, 10s.	1	0	0
do 1845	...	" acting as Returning Officer this year	1	0	0
		" Clerk, 10s.; advertizements, 10s.	1	0	0
			£8	2	6

(Signed,) R. W. FITTON.

Township of Cox,
March 19th, 1846.

The Municipal Council for the District of Bonaventure,

To Barnabas M'Gie.

			£	s.	d.
1842		To acting as Returning Officer for the Township of Hope, in 1842, 2 days, at 20s.	2	0	0
		" paid for hustings	2	0	0
		" poll book, 2s. 6d.	0	2	6
		" paid Poll Clerk, 2 days, at 10s.	1	0	0
		" advertizement in English and French, 2 at 5s.	0	10	0
		" acting as Returning Officer in 1842	1	0	0
		" paid Clerk	0	10	0
		" advertizement in English and French, 2 at 5s.	0	10	0
		" acting as Returning Officer in 1844, one day, at 20s.	1	0	0
		" paid Clerk	0	10	0
		" advertizement in English and French, 2 at 5s.	0	10	0
		" acting as Returning Officer in 1845, one day, at 20s.	1	0	0
		" paid Clerk	0	10	0
		" advertizement in English and French, 2 at 5s.	0	10	0
			£11	12	6

(Signed,) BARNABAS M'GIE.

Township of HOPE,
22nd February, 1846.

The Government of Canada,

To Joseph G. Le Bel, President of the Township of Carleton, District of Bonaventure, appointed in virtue of the Ordinances of the 4th Victoria, cap. 3 and 4, under the sign and seal of John R. Hamilton, Esquire, Warden of the said District, dated 2nd May, 1842.

				£	s.	d.
May	8, 1842	...	For 2 advertizements in English and French, for the election of a Councillor, Municipal Officers, and School Commissioners, at 5s.	0	10	0
			For services in posting the same	0	5	0
			For a poll book	2	0	0
do	16, do	...	Paid Mr. Michel LeBel, Clerk, 2 days attendance, at 10s.	1	0	0
			Paid for hustings	2	0	0
			For my own attendance at the said elections	2	0	0
June	2, do	...	For 2 advertizements in English and French, for a new election of a Councillor, in virtue of a special warrant of the said John R. Hamilton, Esquire, of the 26th May, 1842, at 5s.	0	10	0
			Paid Mr. LeBel, services as Clerk pro. tem.	0	10	0
			Paid for posting the advertizements	0	5	0
			Paid for hustings	1	0	0
			For my attendance at the said election	1	0	0
			Paid for a minute book for the said Township	0	12	6
			Paid for a poll book	2	0	0
January.	1843	...	Paid for 2 advertizements in English and French, for the election of Municipal Officers and School Commissioners for said Township, at 5s.	0	10	0
			Paid for affixing or posting the same	0	5	0
			Paid expense of hustings... ..	1	0	0
			Paid for a poll book... ..	1	0	0
			Paid Mr. LeBel, Clerk of said Township	0	10	0
			For my attendance at said elections	1	0	0
do	1844	...	For 2 advertizements for the purposes last above mentioned, at 5s. each; paid a messenger, 5s.	0	15	0
			For cost of hustings, 20s.; a Township Clerk, 10s.	1	10	0
			For a poll book	1	0	0
			For my attendance at said election	1	0	0
do	1845	...	For 2 advertizements as above, at 5s. each	0	10	0
			Paid for a messenger, &c.	0	5	0
			Paid for hustings, 20s.; Poll Clerk, 10s.	1	10	0
			Paid for a poll book	1	0	0
			For my attendance at the said election... ..	1	0	0
			Paid the Postmaster of Carleton, postages of letters in 1842	0	5	9
				£27	13	3

(Signed,)

J. G. LE BEL,

Ex-President.

Township of CARLETON,
20th March, 1846.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
Bristow, William	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers	Ruston, Thomas Latham, Richard	200 0 0	17th May,	19th May,	648
Burns, Philip	Preventive Officer of Her Majesty's Customs	Dickson, James Hanson, Wm. Orosbie	100 0 0	24th May,	2nd June,	651
Belleau, Jean Collet	Clerk of Circuit Court, Magdalen Islands	Painchaud, Jos. Alexis Lafrance, Sixte	250 0 0	25th June, 1845	11th August, 1845	670
Blapnick, Henry	Preventive Officer of Her Majesty's Customs	Matthews, James Yielding, Agar	100 0 0	9th August,	15th "	674
Becket, Alexander	Lessee of Ferry from Harris's Point to Kemptville, Township of Marlborough	Becket, Thomas M'Elroy, Patrick	100 0 0	22nd "	2nd September,	688
Bostwick, Matthew	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs	Pomroy, Benjamin Stinson, Arba	100 0 0	25th "	3rd "	684
Bertram, Joseph, Junior Ditto	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs ditto	Eyre, Thomas M'Callum, Peter	250 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0	26th " 26th " 26th "	16th " 16th " 16th "	700 701
Barron, Thomas	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands for certain Townships in Eastern Canada	Bradshaw, Richard Meikle, John	500 0 0	27th "	1st October, 1845	716
Bochet, Amable	Agent for the disposal of Crown Lands for the District of Portneuf	Villere, Olivier Lortie, Charles	250 0 0 250 0 0	3rd May, 1844	24th February, 1846	813
Bowron, William	Agent for certain Townships in the District of Montreal	Schuyler, Stephen H. Lewis, Joshua H.	500 0 0	27th January, 1846	26th "	818
Brooke, Thomas Richard Ditto	Clerk and Landing Waiter for H. M. Customs do ditto	Duggan, Geo., jun. Duggan, John	250 0 0 200 0 0	18th February,	5th March,	825
Blanchet, Cyrien	Agent for the disposal of Crown Lands for several Townships in Eastern Canada	Ronleau, Francois Blanchet, Louis	100 0 0 100 0 0	18th "	5th "	826
Brittain, Henry	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Leeming, John Alison, James	50 0 0 50 0 0	19th "	6th "	838
Corbett, Thomas A.	(Covenant) Sheriff, Midland District	Robinson, Thomas W. M'Donald, John A.	1000 0 0 500 0 0	1st March,	6th "	839

Cronyn, Thomas	Collector of Customs for the port of Rond Eau	Matthews, Edward Goodhue, Geo. J.	1000 0 0 500 0 0	10th January, 1845	23rd January, 1845	600
Corbett, Thomas A.	Bond, Sheriff, Midland District	Robinson, Thos. W. M'Donald, John A.	1000 0 0 500 0 0	3rd "	31st "	608
Carroll, Peter	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Gore	Calvin, Martin Freeman, Sam. B.	500 0 0 2000 0 0	14th February,	2nd April,	626
Carroll, John	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Brock	Carroll, Peter Martin, Chauncey D.	2000 0 0 700 0 0	26th "	2nd "	627
Cummings, James Henry	do do District of Niagara	Carroll, Henry Cummings, James Maclean, Oliver T.	650 0 0 2000 0 0 1000 0 0	1st May,	15th May,	647
Chartiers, John	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs, Port of Russell Town, L. C.	Maher, Peter Rennie, Robert	100 0 0	24th April,	2nd June,	650
Carney, Richard	Collector of Customs, Port of Owen's Sound	Gibbard, William Walker, Edw. A.	500 0 0 250 0 0	25th June,	4th July,	655
Crispo, Francis	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Crispo, John Wm. Flagg, Oliver	100 0 0	18th August,	30th August,	678
Colquhoun, Sutherland	Agent to the British Indians of the Iroquois Tribe of St. Regis	Martin, M'Martin Mattice, William	700 0 0 350 0 0	22nd "	1st September,	682
Campbell, Duncan	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for the District of Talbot	Wilson, Wm.	2000 0 0	17th September,	2nd October,	719
Carberry, Patrick Ditto	Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs ditto	Ware, William Daley, H. Joseph	100 0 0 50 0 0	15th October,	27th "	725
Chevallier, Pierre R.	Clerk of the Circuit Court, Circuit of Richelieu	Ducheneay, Auguste Bazin, Charles	50 0 0 250 0 0	3rd "	27th "	726
Clark, Edward Ditto	Collector of Customs, Port of Bond Head ditto	Clark, Edward Robson, John	500 0 0 250 0 0	14th January, 1846	4th February, 1846	801
Glench, Jos. B.	Visitor of the Indian Department	M'Intosh, William	250 0 0	14th "	4th "	802
Dickson, Andrew	(Covenant) Sheriff, District of Bathurst	Cornish, Wm. King O'Brien, Dennis	1000 0 0 500 0 0	3rd February,	17th "	805
Davidson, John	Collector of Customs, Port of Burlington	Glass, H. Hall, John Bell, John Bell, Robert	125 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0 1000 0 0	20th November, 1844	31st January, 1845	604
		Routhillier, Tancrede Racey, Thomas	500 0 0 500 0 0	3rd February, 1845	3rd March,	619

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
Davidson, John	Collector of Tolls, Burlington Bay Canal	Bouthillier, Tancrède Racey, Thomas	1000 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	3rd February, 1845	3rd March, 1845	620
Davidson, John, jun.	Surveyor of Lands	Barratt, Wm. Stephien, Wm.	50 0 0	1st March	5th "	622
Dalton, Henry	Clerk, Circuit Court of Grande Rivière, District of Gaspé	Belliveau, Pierre Ferguson, Andrew	250 0 0	19th February, "	2nd April, "	624
Duburger, George	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Saguenay	Bondreau, Edouard Perron, Alexis	500 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0	24th "	2nd "	631
Durie, John	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Dalhousie District	Stewart, Neil Stewart, Wm.	2000 0 0 1000 0 0 1000 0 0	26th March, "	9th "	633
Duval, Louis Gonzague	Registrar for the County of St. Maurice	Dickson, James Dumoulin, Pierre Benj.	2000 0 0	11th August, "	18th August, "	677
Dixon, Anthony Ditto	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs ditto	Platt, George Whitley, Thomas	200 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0	30th " 30th "	15th September, " 16th "	698 699
Delmage, Arthur	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Holden, Andrew Stuart, Wm.	100 0 0	28th May, "	27th November, "	734
DeLorimier, Edouard Narcisse	Agent to the Iroquois Tribe of Indians	Masson, Damase Gaucher, Gamelin Wm.	500 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0	12th November, "	29th "	739
Duff, Wm. Jas. Donovan Ditto	Surveyor and Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs ditto	M'Kiekeng, Wm. Chubbuck, Job	250 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0	12th December, "	12th January, 1846	771
Duck, George Ditto	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs ditto	Laidlaw, Adam Sheldon, Wm.	100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0	22nd " 22nd "	14th " 14th "	779 780
Daly, Alexander	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Leinster	Daly, Hugh Daly, Luke	300 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0	1st May, 1844	23rd February, "	811
Ellicott, John Furger	Collector of Customs, Port of Sandwich	Durand, George Talfourd, Froome	1000 0 0 500 0 0	10th January, 1845	31st January, 1845	605
Eden, John	Clerk, Circuit Court, Basin Circuit, District of Gaspé	Perchard, James Vibert, John	250 0 0	8th March, "	2nd April, "	629

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
Elwell, William Ditto	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs ditto	Roche, Alfred B. Jones, William Herbert	100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0	21st January, 1846 26th December, 1845	28th February, 1846 28th "	620 621
Finn, Patrick	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs at Ormstown, District of Montreal	Finn, James Chisholm, Robert	100 0 0	25th February, "	2nd April, 1845	628
Ferguson, Frederick	District Treasurer, Colborne District	Hall, Geo. Barker Wrighton, Wm. Henry	600 0 0 300 0 0 300 0 0	12th April, "	22nd "	639
Ferguson, Frederick	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for the Colborne District	Hall, Geo. B. Morrow, Oughtry	2000 0 0 1000 0 0	19th April, "	6th May, "	645
Finden, Samuel Staples	Collector of Customs, Port of St. Regis	Hall, Alex. M.D. Dyde, John	500 0 0	1st August, "	11th August, "	669
Foubert, Amable	Lessee of Ferry at Cumberland, across the Ottawa River	Dunning, Geo. Gibb Dale, Wm.	50 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0	5th do	20th September, "	703
Fraser, Simon	Bond, Sheriff, Dalhousie District	Fraser, Alexander Fraser, Hugh	1000 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	17th December, "	14th January, 1846	777
Ditto	Covenant, ditto	Thomson, John Rogerson, Wm. Porter, John	1000 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0	3rd January, 1846	14th "	778
Foot, George Wade Ditto	Bond, Sheriff, Western District Covenant, ditto	Stewart, Wm. Williams, Thomas Taylor, William	250 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	1st December, 1845	31st "	791
Fraser, John	Clerk of the Circuit Court, Circuit of Restigouche, District of Gaspé	Williams, Thomas Taylor, William Crow, John Taylor, M. Thomas	125 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0	1st "	31st "	792
Felton, John	Agent for the disposal of Crown Lands, District of Sherbrooke	Busteed, Alexander Fair, John Gray	250 0 0	14th July, 1844	31st "	790
Forbes, Henry J. G. Ditto	Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs ditto	Aylwin, Thos. C. Honble. Felton, Wm. Loeker	500 0 0 250 0 0 250 0 0	15th May, 1844	23rd February, "	812
Gilchrist, John	Treasurer of the District of Colborne	Bell, Joseph Gray, John S.	50 0 0 50 0 0	24th January, 1846 24th "	28th " 28th "	822 823
Galt, John	Collector of Customs, Port of Goderich	Conger, William S. Hall, James Lizars, Daniel Lawson, David	300 0 0 300 0 0 1000 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	16th November, 1844 6th December, 1844 24th January, 1845	6th December, 1844 11th February, 1845	591 616

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
Gilchrist, John, M. D.	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for the Colborne District	Conger, Wm. S. Burnham, Mark Gilchrist, Jas. A.	£ 2000 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	16th July, 1842	7th February, 1845	608
Gauvreau, Pierre	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Rimouski	Peneau, Olivier Lepage, Amable	500 0 0 250 0 0	27th January, 1845	26th "	617
Gorrie, Alexander	Registrar, County of Terrebonne	Morris, John Gorrie, D.	2000 0 0	4th March, "	5th March, "	621
Gwyn, Beechey Wm.	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Kühner, John Fax, George	100 0 0	25th March, "	2nd April, "	680
Geddes, Andrew	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands in the Wellington District	Gilkinson, Daniel Mercer Gilkinson, Jasper Tough Clarke, Jas. P. Blyth, Thomas Allen	2000 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	29th April, "	7th May, "	646
Gosselin, Pierre	Registrar for the Island of Orleans	Couture, Joseph Chabot, Joseph Gosselin, Louis Lachance, Gabriel L.	2000 0 0	5th July, "	14th July, "	662
Gaboury, Olivier	A Culler of Square Timber, Masts, Yards, Spars, &c.	Munn, John Nesbitt, John James	100 0 0	7th July, "	30th "	668
Gray, John	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs	McClellan, John McClellan, Hugh	100 0 0 50 0 0	2nd December, "	15th December, "	765
Ditto	do	Gowan, Ogil Robert Benson, Henry Wm.	50 0 0 200 0 0	2nd "	16th "	766
Gowan, Harcourt Potter	Clerk and Landing Waiter, Port of Kingston	Gill, Ignace Gill, David	200 0 0 100 0 0	6th January, 1846	14th January, 1846	783
Ditto	do	Mattice, William M'Donald, Roderick	100 0 0 300 0 0	6th "	14th "	784
Guill, Louis	Agent to Abenacquois Tribe of Indians	Broan, Edward Young, Philip	150 0 0 150 0 0	24th January, "	26th February, "	819
Hart, Samuel	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Eastern District	Taylor, Peter Park, F. Thomas	2000 0 0 1000 0 0	22nd April, 1845	6th May, 1845	644
Holden, Andrew	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs		1000 0 0			
Hamilton, James	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs		100 0 0	12th August, "	30th August, "	679
Ditto	ditto		200 0 0	30th "	11th September, "	686
			100 0 0	30th "	11th "	687

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Hemphill, John	Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs	M'Kenzie, John Urquhart, Simon F.	100 0 0 50 0 0	29th August, 1845	15th September, 1845	696
Ditto	ditto	Wilson, Walter Harvey, James	50 0 0 250 0 0	29th "	15th "	697
Hall, John	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs	Gowan, Hammond Austin, Francis	125 0 0 125 0 0	12th September, "	20th "	704
Ditto	ditto	Gardiner, Samuel Laighton, John B.	50 0 0 500 0 0	12th "	20th "	705
Hall, William	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for certain Townships in Eastern Canada	Thompson, Benj. Brown, John J. Humphries, James Thompson, James	500 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0 125 0 0	25th October, "	12th November, "	733
Haggerty, James	Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs	Have, De la, John P. Duffy, James	250 0 0 250 0 0	8th January, 1846	2nd February, 1846	793
Ditto	ditto	Jarvis, Fred. Starr Jarvis, Geo. Stephen	100 0 0 500 0 0	8th "	2nd "	794
Humphries, Thomas	Lessee of Queenston Ferry	Jarvis, Fred. Starr Jarvis, George Stephen	500 0 0 2000 0 0	14th February, "	4th March, "	880
Hawkins, Wm.	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Huron District	Carter, Edward Walker Carter, Christopher	1000 0 0 1000 0 0	25th "	5th "	887
Jarvis, Wm. Botsford	Bond, Sheriff of the Home District	Reynolds, Robert Fortier, Charles	1000 0 0 500 0 0	3rd July, 1845	26th July, 1845	666
Ditto	Covenant	McFarlane, W. S. Perkins, Wm	500 0 0 500 0 0	" "	26th "	667
Johnstone, Carter	Surveyor and Landing Waiter at the Port of Chatham	Jessup, James Jessup, Hamilton D.	200 0 0 100 0 0	August, "	15th August, "	676
Ironside, George	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Wetherall, Geo. A. Col. O'Connor, Daniel	100 0 0 50 0 0	4th September, "	23rd September, "	708
Ditto	ditto	Lynan, William Ferres, Jas. Moir	50 0 0 1000 0 0	4th "	23rd "	709
Jellyman, James	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Cimon, André Bouchard, F. M.	100 0 0 1000 0 0	21st October, "	11th November, "	780
Jessup, Henry Jos.	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs	Sevens, William Whyte, John	200 0 0 1000 0 0	18th November, "	2nd December, "	744
Ditto	ditto		100 0 0	18th "	2nd "	745
Johnstone, James	Surveyor and Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs		100 0 0	16th February, 1846	3rd March, 1846	826
Ditto	ditto		50 0 0	16th "	3rd "	827
Kemp, Anson	Collector of Customs at the Port of Sutton		500 0 0	30th December, 1844	14th January, 1845	598
Kane, John	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Saguenay		2000 0 0	10th February, 1845	26th February, "	618
Ditto	ditto		1000 0 0	20th May, "	27th May, "	649
Kennedy, Thomas	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs		100 0 0			

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES—(Continued.)

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
Keating, Thomas	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs	Keating, James	£ 100 0 0	15th November, 1845	13th December, 1845	760
Ditto	ditto	Thompson, Alfred A.	50 0 0	18th "	" "	761
Knight, Caleb	Landing Waiter and Searcher ditto	Adams, P. E.	100 0 0	8th December, "	" "	767
Ditto	ditto	O'Callaghan, T.	50 0 0	8th "	" "	768
Kerr, James	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, &c.	M'Guire, John	100 0 0	28th February, 1846	16th March, 1846	844
		Quinn, Edward	2000 0 0			
Leslie, Anthony	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Bathurst	Morris, Wm. Honble.	1000 0 0	22nd April, 1844	18th February, 1845	611
		Wilson, James	1000 0 0			
Lally, Edmund	District Treasurer, District of Simcoe	Dallas, James	1000 0 0	5th March, 1845	2nd April, "	625
		Whitley, John	500 0 0			
Lavallée, André Bouchard	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Terrebonne	Cassimir, Thédart de Montigny	500 0 0	9th June, "	28th June, "	652
		Dumouchelle, Leandre	250 0 0			
Lewis, John	Lessee of Ferry at Brockville	Parkin, W.	150 0 0	16th August, "	30th August, "	680
		Webster, Thomas	2000 0 0			
Lynch, Daniel	Landing Waiter in H. M. Customs	Greer, John H.	100 0 0	28th August, "	11th September, "	688
Ditto	ditto	Baker, James	50 0 0	28th "	" "	689
Leman, Denis	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for certain Townships in Eastern Canada	Bowman, Baxter	500 0 0	12th "	30th "	714
		Wright, Ruggles, senior	250 0 0			
Lafontaine, Aimé	Ditto ditto ditto	M'Donald, John	500 0 0	21st "	30th "	715
		Symmes, Henry R.	250 0 0			
Lelièvre, Roger	Registrar, County of Portneuf	Lelièvre, Roger	2000 0 0	— October, "	3rd October, "	722
		Lelièvre, Simeon	100 0 0	14th November, "	29th November, "	740
Lennon, Herbert	Landing Waiter and Searcher of Her Majesty's Customs	Elliot, J. S.	50 0 0	14th "	29th "	741
Ditto	ditto	Cullin, Geo. Blair.	50 0 0			
M'Annany, Francis	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Victoria District	Baldwin, Henry	1000 0 0	20th January, "	11th February, "	613
		Dougall, Benj.	1000 0 0			

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

M'Pherson, Allan	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Midland District	Kirkpatrick, Thomas	2000 0 0	20th January, 1845	11th February, 1845	614
		Kirkpatrick, Stafford F.	500 0 0			
Martin, Jean Baptiste	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Kamouraska	M'Pherson, John	500 0 0			
		M'Donald, Jno. A.	500 0 0			
M'Donald, John	Bond, Sheriff, Huron District	Fraser, Alexander	300 0 0	25th March, "	9th April, "	684
		Michaud, Edouard	150 0 0			
Ditto	Covenant, ditto	Piper, William	1000 0 0	12th "	19th "	685
		Ransford, Henry	500 0 0			
M'Cann, Henry W.	Crown Land Agent, District of Ottawa	Piper, William	1000 0 0	12th "	19th "	686
		Ransford, Henry	500 0 0			
M'Mahon, Owen	Bond, Sheriff, District of Prince Edward	Stewart, Neil	2000 0 0	21st February, "	10th March, "	628
		M'Cann, Rob. D.	1000 0 0			
Ditto	Covenant, ditto	Vandusen, Henry	1000 0 0	10th January, "	28th April, "	640
		M'Mahon, Edward	500 0 0			
Meilleur, Jean Baptiste	Superintendent of Schools in Lower Canada	Vandusen, Henry	1000 0 0	10th "	30th "	642
		M'Mahon, Edward	500 0 0			
M'Mullen, Patrick	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Western District	Desbarats, George	2000 0 0	25th April, "	1st May, "	648
		Derbshire, Stewart	2000 0 0			
M'Reavy, Hugh	Bridge Keeper and Toll Collector on the Chaudière Bridge	Watson, Jno. G.	1000 0 0	14th June, "	28th June, "	653
		Askin, Charles	1000 0 0			
Martel, Etienne	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Bonaventure	O'Connor, Daniel	100 0 0	2nd July, "	4th July, "	658
		Kelly, Michael	1000 0 0			
Montzambert, Chas. N.	Registrar, County of Quebec	Le Boutillier, John	1000 0 0	19th June, "	9th July, "	659
		Cuthbert, William	500 0 0			
Mitchell, Wm.	Surveyor and Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Cuthbert, Robert	250 0 0			
Ditto		Reil, Matthew, The Honorable	5000 0 0	15th July, "	19th "	664
Marler, Geo. Leonard	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for certain Townships in Lower Canada	Walker, William	200 0 0	2nd September, "	25th September, "	710
		Caldwell, Sir Hen. Jno. Bt.	100 0 0	2nd "	25th "	711
M'Lean, Donald	Ditto ditto ditto	Galbraith, Daniel	500 0 0	10th "	1st October, "	718
		Neads, Jacob	250 0 0			
		Woodward, Samuel Waterford	300 0 0	25th August, "	25th "	723
		Cresse, Luc Michel	150 0 0			
		M'Lean, Jno.	150 0 0			
		M'Bean, Alex.	150 0 0			

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
March, Edward	Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs	Van Vliet, Traver	100 0 0	8th November, 1845	28th November, 1845	737
M'Gregor, Hugh	Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs	Odell, Oliver	500 0 0	26th November	13th December	762
Ditto	ditto	Marks, J. B.	250 0 0	26th "	15th "	763
M'Laughlin, Wm. Reeves	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Forsyth, J. R.	100 0 0	16th December	16th "	769
Ditto	ditto	Bates, John	50 0 0	16th "	17th "	770
Macaulay, John, Honble.	Collector of Customs, Kingston	Evans, Enoch	1500 0 0	17th "	13th January, 1846	773
Ditto	ditto	Kirby, John, Honble.	750 0 0	17th "	13th "	774
Milne, David	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs	M'Pherson, Jno.	100 0 0	9th January, 1846	16th "	785
Ditto	ditto	Lamb, William	50 0 0	9th "	16th "	786
M'Donald, Archibald	Surveyor of Land, Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Lucas, Benj.	50 0 0	15th "	23rd "	789
M'Rae, Hugh	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs	Quinn, Owen	100 0 0	21st "	3rd February	797
Moodie, J. W. Dunbar	Bond, Sheriff, District of Victoria	Fletcher, Thomas	50 0 0	21st "	3rd "	798
Ditto	Covenant, ditto	M'Rae, Donald	1000 0 0	22nd "	4th "	803
Maçon, Joseph A.	Surveyor of Lands, Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Murray, Edmund	500 0 0	23rd November, 1844	17th "	804
Morrison, William	Agent for the disposal of Crown Lands, District of Berthier	Davy, Benj. Fairfield	500 0 0	5th February, 1846	17th "	806
M'Hardy, Charles	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs	Roy, Rouer	300 0 0	12th July, 1844	24th February	814
Ditto	ditto	Morrison, Donald G.	150 0 0	6th February, 1846	4th March	831
Malone, Maurice	Culler of Staves, Deals, Boards, &c.	Enmond, Charles	50 0 0	6th "	4th "	832
Malone, Patrick	Culler of Staves, Deals, Boards, &c.	Corbett, Robert	100 0 0	28th "	16th March, 1846	842
Nicholson, Gavin	Surveyor and Landing Waiter H. M. Customs	Anderson, Will.	100 0 0	27th "	16th "	843
Ditto	ditto	French, John	300 0 0	13th September, 1845	30th October, 1845	728
		Donoghue, Peter	150 0 0	13th "	30th "	729
		Ross, Daniel	150 0 0			
		Lefurgy, D. James				
		Cummings, James				
		Hepburne, William				

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
O'Brien, Denis Cornelius	Surveyor and Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Clark, William Fitzpatrick, Jno.	200 0 0	18th August, 1845	15th August, 1845	675
O'Connor, Charles	Preventive Officer at the Port of Eaton	Martin, Francis	100 0 0	9th June	10th September	685
O'Brien, William	Culler of Staves, &c.	Martin, Jno.	100 0 0	9th May	13th March, 1846	841
Papineau, Denis Benjamin	Commissioner of Crown Lands	Roach, Nichs. Power, Michael	1000 0 0	18th December, 1844	23rd December, 1844	593
Park, Thomas	Collector of Customs, Port of Colborne, and Tolls of the Welland Canal	Viger, L. M. Donegani, John	500 0 0	23rd April, 1845	28th April, 1845	641
Patton, Andrew	Surveyor of Customs, Port of Stanstead	Rodier, Chs. S. Wilkes, Henry	500 0 0	20th June	4th July	656
Palmer, John H.	Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Chamberlain, Wright Kilborn, Alex.	100 0 0	2nd October	27th November	735
Quinn, Owen	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for certain Townships in Eastern Canada	Bowen, Arthur	50 0 0	2nd "	27th "	736
Ryland, George Herman	Registrar, County of Montreal	Armstrong, J. H.	500 0 0	25th August	1st October	717
Richardson, Cha. Anderson	Clerk of the Circuit Court, Stanstead	Brown, George Johnson, Ralph B.	250 0 0	8th July	14th July	661
Rysee, George J.	Collector of Customs, Port Dover, and Tolls at Port Dover Harbour	LeMesurier, Henry Clearhue, James	3000 0 0	10th "	19th "	665
Reade, Geo. John	Surveyor and Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Colby, Moses French Dixon, Matthew	1000 0 0	20th June	11th August	671
Ditto	ditto	Harris, John Wilson, William	500 0 0	29th August	12th September	690
Richardson, Robert	Surveyor and Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Reade, George Sculthorpe, James	100 0 0	29th "	12th "	691
Ditto	ditto	Hugh, Thomas Arnton, Jno.	200 0 0	25th "	12th "	692
Russel, Paschal Paoli	Collector of Customs at the Port of Phillipsburgh	Fellers, George Hager, Wm. Fitch	100 0 0	25th "	13th "	693
Richey, Wellesley	Surveyor and Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Lloyd, Thomas O'Brien, Frederick	200 0 0	20th "	19th "	702
Ditto	ditto	Richard, Pierre	100 0 0	30th "	23rd "	706
Richard, Louis	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands for certain Townships in Eastern Canada	Richard, Hilaire	500 0 0	15th September	25th October	724

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME or PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE on APPOINTMENT.	NAMES of SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
Railton, George	Surveyor and Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Ashton, Jno.	£ 300 0 0	18th September, 1845	3rd December, 1845	748
Ditto	ditto	M'Dowell, Jno.	150 0 0	18th "	"	749
Rorke, William	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Prince Edward District	Stevenson, David B.	2000 0 0	1st December, "	"	764
Reid, Henry Solomon	Collector of Customs, Port Darlington	Dougall, Wm.	1000 0 0	8th January, 1846	19th January, 1846	787
Ruttan, Henry	Bond, Sheriff, Newcastle District	Hagarty, Jno. Hawkins.	500 0 0	8th "	"	788
Ditto	Covenant, ditto	Smart, David	250 0 0	31st "	19th February, "	807
Reade, Geo. John	Collector of Customs, Port Rowan	Barnham, Zacheus, Honble	500 0 0	31st "	"	808
Ditto	ditto	Bolton, George Strange	500 0 0	21st "	"	809
Ross, Andrew	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands, Districts of Chaudière and St. Thomas	Boulton, George Strange	500 0 0	3rd "	"	810
Rice, Francis	Crown Land Agent for the disposal of a certain Tract of Land in Lower Canada	Reade, George	250 0 0	21st "	"	815
Redmond, Thomas	A Culler of Square Timber	Leaton, Jno. Thos.	300 0 0	25th September, 1844	25th "	816
Smith, Isaac H.	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs at the Port of Lacolle	Ross, John	150 0 0	9th January, 1846	25th "	845
Sharples, John	Supervisor of Cullers	Henderson, Gilbert	150 0 0	2nd March, "	12th March, "	592
Ditto	Supervisor of Cullers	Thibbets, James	1000 0 0	2nd December, 1844	18th December, 1844	601
Smith, Elias P.	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, Newcastle District	Pemberton, Henry	1000 0 0	9th January, "	31st January, 1845	602
Scott, Wm. James	Ditto	Cautillor, Joseph	2000 0 0	18th April, 1845	31st "	609
		Odell, Oliver	1000 0 0	25th April, 1843	7th February, "	612
		M'Callum, John	1000 0 0	17th January, 1845	8th "	
		Alley, Richd. Israel	1000 0 0			
		Wainwright, Richd.	1000 0 0			
		Alley, Richd. Israel	2000 0 0			
		Sharples, Chas.	1000 0 0			
		Wilkins, Robt. C.	1000 0 0			
		Smith, Jno. D.	2000 0 0			
		Jones, A.	1000 0 0			
		Gainfort, Thomas	1000 0 0			

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Sherwood, Adiel	Bond, Sheriff, Johnstown District	Crawford, George	1000 0 0	1st April, 1845	19th April, 1845	637
Ditto	Covenant, ditto	Sabine, James	500 0 0	"	"	638
Schryer, Orange	Landing Waiter of Her Majesty's Customs	Crawford, George	1000 0 0	1st "	19th "	720
Ditto	ditto	Sabine, James	500 0 0	23rd September, "	3rd October, "	721
Stuart, D. S.	District Inspector, Montreal	Kerby, James	50 0 0	23rd "	3rd "	788
Studdert, Ed. F. G.	Preventive Officer of H. M. Customs	Worthington, Thomas	50 0 0	11th November, "	28th November, "	742
Ditto	ditto	M'Donald, Colin	100 0 0	17th "	1st December, "	748
Sparks, John	Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs	Campbell, C. A.	50 0 0	17th "	1st "	799
Ditto	ditto	Kezar, Sherburn	100 0 0	31st December, "	3rd February, 1846	800
Stevens, Columbus	Preventive Officer of Her Majesty's Customs	Austin, Daniel	50 0 0	31st "	3rd "	824
Ditto	ditto	Gallardo, David	50 0 0	7th February, 1846	28th "	825
Taylor, Ralph, jun.	Collector of Customs at Freightsburg	Bampton, William	50 0 0	"	"	597
Taylor, James William	Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs	Stevens Levi	500 0 0	24th December, 1844	11th January, 1845	795
Ditto	ditto	Ferres, Wm. Moir	200 0 0	12th January, 1846	2nd February, 1846	796
Thompson, James	Collector of Customs, Port of Staustead	Kinneer, David	500 0 0	10th "	2nd "	883
Ditto	ditto	Fellers, George	250 0 0	22nd "	4th March, "	884
Vincent, Robert	Collector of Customs, Port of Compton	Thompson, William	500 0 0	4th February, "	4th "	637
Verner, John	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Adamson, Joseph	100 0 0	21st June, 1845	4th July, 1845	668
Vardon, George	Accountant of the Indian Department	Rose, Charles	1000 0 0	10th July, "	14th "	681
Ditto	ditto	Tait, Thomas	1000 0 0	18th August, "	1st September, "	712
Workman, Aaron	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Pomroy, Benjamin	100 0 0	8th September, "	25th "	594
Wood, Samuel	Agent for the sale of Crown Lands, District of Missisquoi	Kendrick, Alden Woodward	500 0 0	16th December, 1844	27th December, 1844	654
Warren, William	Collector of Customs and Tolls, Port of Windsor	Routh, Haviland L.	500 0 0	17th June, 1845	25th June, 1845	660
		Wilson, Thomas	250 0 0	1st July, "	9th July, "	
		Desbarats & Derbshire	1000 0 0			
		Badgley, Francis	500 0 0			
		Desbarats & Derbshire	1000 0 0			
		Badgley, Francis	500 0 0			
		Irwin, Samuel	100 0 0			
		Welsh, Hills	500 0 0			
		Nash, Alfred	250 0 0			
		Hall, Clark	1000 0 0			
		Warren, John Borlase	500 0 0			
		Lynde, Carleton	500 0 0			

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

Appendix (L.)
6th April.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	Number of Bond.
Wilson, Joseph	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Sutherland, K. M'Kay Scobie, Hugh	100 0 0	19th July, 1845	14th August, 1845	672
Watkins, Thomas	Landing Waiter of H. M. Customs	Dunham, George Jones, Ormond	300 0 0 150 0 0	1st November, 1845	11th November, 1845	731
Wright, James	Ditto	Henderson, Robert	100 0 0	19th " "	3rd December, 1845	746
Wright, James	Ditto	M'Rae, John	50 0 0	19th " "	3rd " "	747
Walsh, Samuel	Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs	Adamson, W. Agar Clerk M'Nider, Thomas	100 0 0 50 0 0	22nd December, 1845	18th January, 1846	775
Walsh, Samuel	Ditto	Foster, Stephen Sewell Foster, S. Hiram	50 0 0 50 0 0	22nd " "	18th " "	776
Wood, Alonzo	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Wilson, James Bigelow, Lawrence G.	100 0 0	5th January, 1846	14th " "	781
Wilson, Williams	Agent for the disposal of Public Lands for certain Townships in Lower Canada	Williamson, James Bangs, Abd. Hayer	50 0 0 50 0 0	5th " "	14th " "	782
Williamson, Thomas	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs	Young, A. junr. M'Caw, Hugh H.	500 0 0	20th " "	25th February, 1846	817
Williamson, Thomas	Ditto		250 0 0	19th February, 1846	3rd March, 1846	828
Young, James	Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs		100 0 0	19th " "	3rd " "	829
			50 0 0	16th December, 1844	27th December, 1844	595

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, Cap. 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 of the Second Return, from 7th September, 1842, to 28th September, 1843	163
Ditto of the Third Return, from 28th September, 1843, to 28th November, 1844	284
Ditto of the present Return, from 28th November, 1844, to 20th March, 1846	245
Making in the four Returns an aggregate of	885

R. A. TUCKER, Registrar.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 30th March, 1846.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of the Trustees of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, from 1st January, 1845, to 30th June, 1845, transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, accompanied by Vouchers of Payment.

JAMES HOLMES,

Secretary of Turnpike Trustees.

MONTREAL, 28th July 1845.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the ST. CATHARINE ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

		Voucher.	£ s. d.
January 22, 1845	To paid Return of Labor to 9th January ...	Part of 18	5 13 9
do do do	do do to 23rd January ...	Part of 25	5 15 9
February 21, do	do do to 7th February ...	43	12 4 0
do 28, do	do do to 20th February ...	58	33 2 4
March 15, do	do do to 6th March ...	82	18 1 4
do 31, do	do do to 20th March ...	97	14 0 5
April 9, do	do do to 3rd April ...	115	20 12 2
do 23, do	do Garner, 5 days labor on Road ...	136	0 12 6
do do do	do Return of Labor on Road to 18th April ...	138	8 0 6
May 12, do	do do do to 1st May...	Part of 167	1 15 0
June 7, do	do for 17 loads Broken Stone ...	Part of 189	1 2 8
do 29, do	do Return of Labor on Road to 3rd June ...	Part of 238	0 10 0
do 39, do	do J. Garner, for keeping portion of Winter Road in good order	{ 24 72 104 105 124 }	13 10 0
do do do	do Donald Cameron, for Labor on Road ...	219	9 0 0
			£144 1 2
Cr.			
June 30, 1845	By transfer to St. Laurent and Victoria Roads of portions of Vouchers at Debit	£ s. d.	
	By Stone broken for that Road at debit of this account...	37 11 9	
		9 0 0	
			46 11 9
			£97 9 5

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

		Voucher.	£ s. d.
January 22, 1845	To paid Return of Labor on Road to 9th January ...	Part of 18	5 8 2
February 1, do	do do do to 23rd January ...	Part of 25	7 13 2
March 7, do	do for Shingling roof of Toll house ...	71	6 0 0
do 21, do	do for breaking 4 toise of Stone ...	89	2 8 0
do 31, do	do for window shutters for Toll house ...	91	3 4 0
April 29, do	do for breaking 5 toise of Stone...	126	3 0 0
do do do	do for 12 days Labor on Road ...	133	2 2 0
do 30, do	do William Muir's account for Labor on Road ...	151	3 10 0
do do do	do for breaking one toise of Stone ...	154	0 12 0
May 12, do	do Return of labor on road to 1st May ...	Part of 167	10 4 11
	do one gallon oil for gate ...	Part of 167	0 3 6
	do Higgins for carting snow ...	169	0 5 0
do 28, do	do Murphy for additional aid at gate...	177	17 10 0
	do Return of labor on road to 15th May ...	182	11 6 9
June 7, do	do for 64 loads broken stone ...	203	4 16 0
do do do	do Return of labor on road to 29th May ...	214	14 3 6
do 23, do	do do do to 3rd June ...	Part of 238	8 9 0
do 30, do	do wages and allowance for stable at Toll house ...	249	1 13 0
	do William Muir, for keeping winter road in good order	{ 59 150 }	40 0 0
	do D. Cameron for labor on road ...	Part of 167	9 0 0
	do for maintaining Winter Road, transferred from St. Catherine road account ...		12 10 7
	do for broken stone for this road, transferred from St. Catherine road account ...		9 0 0
			£172 19 7

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the PLANK ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	22, 1845	To paid for candles for gate during four months	9	0	19	5
do	do do	do return of labor on road to 2nd January	10	4	2	6
do	do do	do do do to 16th January	11	4	15	0
do	do do	do L. Lacoste's account as Arbitrator	12	16	4	2
February	8, do	do return of labor on road to 30th January	34	5	10	0
do	21, do	do do do to 13th February	49	6	5	0
March	7, do	do do do to 27th February	68	7	17	9
do	21, do	do do do to 13th March	85	4	2	6
April	5, do	do do do to 27th March	101	6	13	1
do	23, do	do do do to 10th April	120	7	12	7
do	do do	do Treacy for 4 days labor on road	128	0	10	0
do	do do	do Justin Christien for ground and claim for damages	139	10	0	0
do	30, do	do return of labor on road to 24th April	142	4	1	10
do	do do	do do do to 8th May	174	1	14	6
May	28, do	do Gervais and Morin, labor and cartage on road	189	2	0	0
do	do do	do for candles at Longue Pointe toll gate	210	0	7	6
June	7, do	do L. Bienvenu, damages to land by making of road	225	1	7	9
do	23, do	do return of labor on road to 5th June	Part of 230	7	17	0
do	do do	do cartage of plank and rent of ground...	232	5	16	8
do	30, do	do return of labor on road to 20th June	Part of 253	1	14	0
			do 162			
			do 179			
			do 191			
			do 200	177	4	0
			do 218			
			do 238			
			do 261			
		do R. Patterson, balance of contract for completing road				
				£276 15 3		

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the UPPER LACHINE ROAD. from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	22, 1845	To paid for breaking one toise of stone	3	0	12	0
do	do do	do for two gallons of oil for gate	4	0	7	6
do	do do	do Sutherland & Burnet, balance of account	5	20	7	8
do	do do	do return of labor on road, to 9th January	6	7	19	5
do	do do	do do do to 9th January	7	1	16	0
do	do do	do do do to 16th January	8	8	2	0
February	1, do	do do do to 23rd January	19	6	3	4
do	do do	do for carting and breaking stone for road	23	14	3	6
do	8, do	do do do do	23½	10	17	6
do	21, do	do return of labor on road to 6th February	28	8	18	3
do	do do	do do do to 6th February	44	1	0	6
do	do do	do Asselin, repairing lanthorns	45	0	5	9
do	do do	do return of labor on road to 14th February	46	2	18	6
do	do do	do for two gallons oil for gate	47	0	7	0
do	28, do	do Kercher, one month's wages	53	3	17	6
do	do do	do return of labor on road to 21st February	54	23	19	0
March	15, do	do Keely for snow plough	75	0	11	6
do	do do	do return of labor on road to 6th March	78	22	16	0
do	do do	do do do to 6th March	81	7	16	10
do	31, do	do Kercher, one month's wages	92	3	17	6
do	do do	do return of labor on road to 20th March	94	3	14	0
do	do do	do do do to 20th March	95	14	0	7
April	9, do	do Kercher for 20 days wages	109	2	10	0
do	do do	do return of labor on road to 3rd April	110	13	7	3
do	do do	do do do to 3rd April	111	10	11	3
do	23, do	do for two gallons oil for gate	118	0	7	6
do	do do	do return of labor on road to 11th April	119	11	2	0
do	do do	do do do to 17th April	131	2	3	0
do	30, do	do for breaking stone on road	143	11	17	7
do	do do	do Jeremie Decary's claim for damages	153	15	0	0
May	12, do	do return of labor on road to 2nd May	165	2	4	0
do	28, do	do for carting stone	170	1	3	1
do	do do	do for carting 200 loads broken stone	180	7	10	0
do	do do	do for two gallons of oil for gate	188	0	7	0
do	do do	do for drawing and breaking stone	195	4	14	0
June	7, do	do for 8 gallons of oil for gate	206	1	16	0
do	do do	do for wall at tanneries fronting Mr. Kercher's house	211	2	2	0
do	23, do	do return of labor on road to 5th June	236	11	16	3
do	do do	do for drawing 20 toise of stone	242	5	0	0
Carried forward				£268 2 9		

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, &c.—(Continued.)

				Voucher.	£ s. d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>			268 2 9
June	22, 1845	To paid	Hugh Brodie for gravel, &c.	245	25 10 3
do	30, do	do	do for making 44 pages of fence	255	5 10 0
do	do do	do	Hugh Cleary and Geo. Macdonald for labor on road	217	21 0 0
do	do do	do	M'Gar for breaking 5½ toise of stone	243	
				258	3 3 0
					£323 6 0
		<i>Cr.</i>			
January	22, 1845	By gravel erroneously debited this account		£ 6 19 2	
June	23, do	By cash received from Board of Works for 7½ toises of stone		7 17 6	14 16 8
					£308 9 4

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

				Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	22, 1845	To paid	Return of Labor on Road to 3d January	13	1 18 8
do	do do	do	do do do 16th do	14	2 15 4
February	8, do	do	do do do 31st do	29	2 9 10
do	28, do	do	Fitzgibbon for labor on road	60	1 16 0
March	7, do	do	window shutters for Toll House on this road	69	2 3 6
do	15, do	do	return of labor on road to 14th March	76	0 12 6
		do	C. Penner, for keeping winter road in repair	80	3 5 0
		do	return of labor on road to 14th March	83	2 3 6
do	21, do	do	for drawing 395 loads of stone	80	13 19 9
April	5, do	do	Return of Labor on Road to 28th March	100	2 6 4
do	23, do	do	do do do to 11th April	117	5 2 10
do	do do	do	do do do to 12th do	140	1 18 6
do	30, do	do	do do do to 25th do	148	2 3 6
May	28, do	do	do do do to 9th May	176	1 16 0
		do	for 1 gallon oil for Gate		0 3 6
		do	Return of Labor on Road to 23d May	193	1 19 0
June	7, do	do	J. Fitzgibbon, labor on road	204	1 16 0
do	do do	do	Lessee of Tolls to allow the Nuns to pass free	215	8 3 7
		do	Simmons for out-houses of Toll House	221	5 0 0
do	23, do	do	J. Fitzgibbon, labor on this road	244	1 16 0
do	30, do	do	repairs of Toll House	254	2 15 2
		do	Lower Lachine Gate, oil, &c.	262	0 17 9
					£67 2 3

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the VICTORIA ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

				Voucher.	£ s. d.
April	23, 1845	To paid	for windows for Toll House	125	2 7 0
May	12, do	do	Return of Labor on road to 5th May	163	2 16 4
do	do do	do	do do do to 1st do	Part of 167	1 1 1
do	28, do	do	for 54 loads broken stone	175	3 12 0
		do	for 51 do do	186	3 8 0
		do	one-half cost in removing a stable from Toll House lot	196	1 10 0
June	7, do	do	for 59 loads broken stone, and cartage thereof	Part of 201	3 18 8
do	do do	do	A. Polson, for Toll House lot	207	25 3 9
		do	for 51 loads broken stone, and mending a barrow	223	3 14 6
do	23, do	do	return of labor on road to 14th June	225	8 16 8
do	do do	do	W. Knuckey, making drain at Victoria Toll House	239	6 18 4
do	do do	do	for 98 loads broken stone	291	6 12 0
do	30, do	do	for return of labor on road to 29th June	251	6 18 0
do	do do	do	J. Walsh, for labor on road		4 10 0
do	do do	do	share of expense keeping winter road, transferred from debit of St. Catherine road account		25 1 2
do	do do	do	for oil for Victoria Toll Gate		1 4 0
					£107 11 6

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on L'ABORD-A-PLOUFFE ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January 22, 1845	To paid for candles and twine for gates	17	0	10	4
February 1, do	do J. Boa, for stone depot	21	0	12	6
do do do	do R. Boa, for depot, 7s. 6d.; mending plough, 7s. 6d.	26	0	15	0
do 8, do	do for breaking 3 toise of stone	35	1	16	0
do 28, do	do do 3 do	55	1	16	0
do do do	do for 10 wooden shovels...	56	0	12	6
do do do	do for 13 toise stone...	57	7	9	0
March 7, do	do for 2 snow ploughs	65	1	6	6
do do do	do for candles and twine for gate	66	0	10	4
do 21, do	do for breaking 4 toise of stone	87	2	8	0
April 23, do	do do 3 do	122	1	16	0
do do do	do do 5½ do	134	3	3	3
do 30, do	do do 2 do	145	1	4	0
do do do	do Walls, ten days labor	146	1	5	0
May 12, do	do for candles and twine for gate	161	0	10	4
do 28, do	do return of labor on road to 1st May	172	7	18	6
do do do	do R. Boa, services in preserving a Bridge	184	2	0	0
do do do	do return of labor on road to 15th May	190	7	6	4
June 7, do	do for candles and twine for toll house	Part of 199	0	5	2
do do do	do return of labor on road to 29th May	224	7	6	10
do 23, do	do do do 12th June	227	4	12	4
do do do	do for 10 toise stone	240	5	10	0
do 30, do	do return of labor on road to 26th June	250	3	12	0
do do do	do Bourret for one toise of stone	256	0	11	0
do do do	do R. & J. Boa, keeping winter road in repair	137 168 183	67	10	0
			£132	0	11

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROADS, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.
March 15, 1845	To paid F. A. Quesnel, 4 years rent of toll house	4	24	0	0
April 5, do	do Mrs. Donaldson, on account of keeping winter road in repair	106	48	0	0
do 23, do	do do do for do do do do	127	17	0	0
do 30, do	do return of labor on road to 31st May	247	11	0	0
			£100	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the QUEBEC ROAD, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January 22, 1845	To paid return of labor on road to 26th December, 1844	15	2	1	8
do do do	do do do 9th January, 1845	16	2	0	0
February 1, do	do do do 24th January, 1845	20	1	18	9
do 8, do	do for a door for toll house	30	1	0	0
do 21, do	do return of labor on road to 6th February	38	3	17	6
do 28, do	do do do 20th February	52	10	18	1
March 15, do	do for candles and twine for gate	63	0	10	10
do do do	do return of labor on road to 6th March	74	22	12	3
do 31, do	do do do 21st March	90	11	17	7
do do do	do W. Kerr, for broken stone and floats	93	23	15	6
do do do	do for drawing stone from quarry	98	4	4	0
April 5, do	do for 9 toise of stone	102	4	10	0
do do do	do for drawing 8¼ toise of stone from quarry	107	3	14	3
do 9, do	do return of labor on road to 3rd April	112	11	0	9
do do do	do for candles for gate	113	1	1	1
do 23, do	do for breaking one toise of stone	129	0	16	0
do do do	do return of labor on road to 18th April	130	8	13	9
do do do	do for breaking 2 toise whinstone	132	1	12	0
do 30, do	do for drawing 5 toise stone	141	1	17	6
do do do	do F. M'Namee for 147 loads of stone	149	4	11	10
do do do	do H. Decary for 14 toise of stone	152	1	15	0
May 12, do	do return of labor on road to 1st May	157	4	11	6
do 28, do	do for cartage of 195 loads broken stone	181	2	16	10
do do do	do return of labor on road to 22nd May	167	3	9	10
do do do	do W. Lee, on account of wages	194	2	0	0
June 23, do	do return of labor on road to 5th June	Part of 230	2	19	10
do 30, do	do W. Lee one month's wages	262	2	0	0
do do do	do return of labor on road to 20th June	Part of 259	2	16	9
			£145	3	1

Appendix (M.)

6th April.

Appendix (M.)

6th April.

PETTY ACCOUNTS from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	22, 1845	To paid postage, 9d.; discount on money, 3d.	...	0 1 0
do	do do	do for 6 quires of foolscap	1	0 12 0
do	do do	do M'Evenue, for services as copyist	2	7 0 0
February	1, do	do Attornies fees in two suits	22	2 0 0
do	8, do	do Mr. Knox, services as arbitrator	31	5 0 0
do	do do	do for wrapping paper	32	0 15 0
do	21, do	do R. & A. Miller, for 9 Toll Books	42	1 13 9
do	do do	do discount on bank notes	...	0 0 3
do	28, do	do J. Robb, for snow-plough	61	0 7 6
do	do do	do H. Driscoll, fee, Trustees vs. Vincent	62	1 0 0
do	do do	do sleigh hire for Overseer of Roads to Pointe aux Trembles and Côte des Neiges	...	0 14 0
March	7, do	do registration of 2 deeds 12s. 6d., sheet almanac 3d.	...	0 12 9
do	31, do	do H. G. Thompson, Surveyor, for report on road	96	1 10 0
April	23, do	do stationery, 1s. 6d.; Discount on U. C. notes, 3d.	...	0 1 9
do	30, do	do E. Quinn, share of fees, Lavolette vs. Lompré	144	1 2 6
May	28, do	do Insurance on toll house renewed	171	6 2 9
do	do do	do for blank books for auction tolls	...	0 6 3
do	do do	do Lovell & Gibson for printing tickets, &c.	192	19 7 6
June	7, do	do G. F. Prowse for tin cash boxes for gates	198	31 10 0
do	do do	do P. Fitzpatrick one quarter's salary	205	15 0 0
do	do do	do box at post office	208	0 7 6
do	do do	do a bill of Agricultural Bank taken by P. Casey, toll collector	...	0 10 0
do	do do	do Simmons one quarter's salary	220	12 10 0
do	23, do	do advertizing in Courier	228	5 7 10
do	do do	do for enregistering deeds and acts	229	2 4 0
do	30, do	do La Minerve, advertizing	241	4 3 11
do	do do	do Labadie, N. P. drawing deed of sale	Part of 207	1 5 0
do	do do	do cab and caleche hire to visit roads and gates, for six months	...	6 12 2
				£127 17 5
<i>Cr.</i>				
June	23, 1845	By sale of 18,000 toll bar tickets	£ s. d.	2 5 0
do	30, do	By cash received from Clerk of the Peace, for fines...	1 0 0	3 5 0
				£124 12 5

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

			£ s. d.
June	30, 1845	To paid James Holmes six months allowance as Secretary	100 0 0
do	do do	do William Youle six months allowance as Overseer	67 10 0
do	do do	do William Youle extra allowance, half a year	5 0 0
do	do do	do J. N. Ogilvy, wages as Messenger, to 20th June	7 10 0
do	do do	do P. Casey, salary as tollkeeper for 5 months to 1st June, Longue Pointe gate	25 0 0
do	do do	do Joseph Simmons, salary as tollkeeper for 5 months to 1st June, Lower Lachine gate	21 16 8
do	do do	do James Quinn, salary as tollkeeper for 5 months to 1st June, Upper Lachine gate	31 5 0
do	do do	do William Donaldson, salary as tollkeeper for 5 months to 1st June, Lachine gate	25 0 0
do	do do	do William Donaldson, salary as tollkeeper for 5 months to 1st June, St. Antoine gate	12 10 0
do	do do	do P. Fitzpatrick, salary as tollkeeper for 5 months to 1st June, Côte des Neiges gate	25 0 0
do	do do	do G. Grant, salary as tollkeeper for 5 months to 1st June, Victoria gate	25 0 0
do	do do	do M. Murphy, do do do 5 months to 1st June, St. Laurent gate	31 5 0
do	do do	do J. M'Donald, do do do 5 months to 1st June, Quebec gate	31 5 0
			£408 1 8

VOUCHERS for the above PAYMENTS.

James Holmes, 27, 51, 99, 155, 197, 246.
 Wm. Youle, 36, 64, 114, 147, 156, 222, 259.
 J. N. Ogilvy, 260.
 P. Casey, 33, 86, 121, 158, 209.
 J. Quinn, 39, 77, 108, 159, 212.
 J. Simmons, 41, 135, 213.

W. Donaldson, 50, 73, 257.
 P. Fitzpatrick, 67, 160, part of 199.
 G. Grant, 48, 79, 123, 173, 234.
 M. Murphy, 37, 70, 103, 166, 248.
 J. M'Donald, 116, 216.

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

TURNPIKE ROAD ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1, 1845	... To cost of roads, as per balance sheet, 31st December, 1844	...	...	...	50834	16	6
June 30, do	... To disbursements for St. Catherine Road, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845	...	...	...
	do do Plank Road, same period	97	9	5			
	do do Upper Lachine Road do	276	15	3			
	do do Lower Lachine do do	308	9	4			
	do do St. Laurent do do	67	2	3			
	do do Abord-à-Plouffe do do	172	19	7			
	do do St. Antoine and St. Luc Road do do	182	0	11			
	do do Quebec Road, do do	100	0	0			
	do do Victoria Road, do do	145	3	1			
		107	11	6			
					1407	11	4
					£52242	7	10
	<i>Cr.</i>						
June 30, 1845	... By net produce of Tolls from 1st January to 30th June, 1845	...	...	...	2591	19	11
					£49650	7	11

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 30, 1845	... By amount of Toll, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845, viz.:						
	St. Antoine Gate	55	12	7			
	Upper Lachine Gate	551	1	5			
	Lachine Gate	139	11	5			
	St. Laurent Gate	1098	12	1			
	Lower Lachine Gate	102	15	4			
	Longue Pointe Gate	79	16	6			
	Quebec Gate	442	14	1			
	Côte des Neiges Gate	434	2	4			
	Temporary Gate	15	10	8			
	Victoria Gate	204	17	7			
					3124	14	0
	<i>Less.</i>						
June 30, 1845	... To amount of petty accounts...	124	12	5			
do do do	... do of expense accounts	408	1	8			
					532	14	1
					£2591	19	11

Appendix (M.)
6th April.

Appendix (M.)
6th April.

WEEKLY TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

Week ending	St. Laurent Gate, M. Murphy, Collector.	Quebec Gate, John McDonald, Collector.	Côte des Neiges Gate, P. Fitzpatrick, Collector.	Upper Lachine Gate, James Quinn, Collector.	Lachine Gate, W. Donaldson, Collector.	St. Antoine Gate, J. Donaldson, Collector.	Lower Lachine Gate, J. Simmons, Collector.	Victoria Gate, Geo. Grant, Collector.	Longue Pointe Gate, P. Casey, Collector.	Collected at sundry Temporary Gates.
January 4, 1845	£ 47 8 10	£ 54 10 0	£ 16 12 10	£ 15 19 10	£ 8 7 1	£ 3 1 0	£ 2 18 5	£ 6 9 0	£ 2 7 11	£ 0 15 5
do 11, do	41 10 4	16 14 2	19 18 0	17 19 2	8 3 1	3 2 6	1 15 1	5 15 0	...	0 12 6
do 18, do	37 10 10	7 10 0	19 3 10	20 10 3	9 10 0	2 15 0	0 11 3	5 14 3	...	0 11 3
do 25, do	39 18 2	5 8 9	20 10 0	16 14 3	8 3 8	2 13 0	0 4 9	6 8 10	...	0 10 0
February 1, do	41 5 4	8 15 0	16 6 0	16 16 6	8 10 5	4 1 0	0 10 1	6 14 3	...	0 11 3
do 8, do	16 19 3	3 9 4	6 5 9	12 11 0	2 9 4	0 17 4	0 4 1	3 4 9	...	0 5 0
do 15, do	32 19 7	5 16 0	18 0 0	14 11 7	5 5 0	1 12 6	0 3 3	11 7 6	...	0 10 0
do 22, do	84 15 10	10 19 8	17 11 5	15 19 11	6 11 8	1 15 0	0 5 1	9 17 4	...	0 12 6
March 1, do	27 4 5	11 5 0	15 18 1	11 1 9	2 17 10	1 3 9	1 6 6	...	...	0 11 3
do 8, do	43 17 10	19 10 0	22 0 2	18 5 10	11 11 0	2 0 0	1 1 4	14 12 8	...	0 0 0
do 15, do	39 12 9	17 11 11	24 0 0	16 19 7	9 2 3	2 7 6	1 1 4	6 9 8	...	1 0 0
do 22, do	35 19 11	7 2 4	19 5 2	15 16 5	5 19 8	1 12 6	0 18 6	7 2 7	...	0 15 0
do 29, do	38 0 10	4 0 0	16 8 10	15 8 9	2 13 9	3 2 6	1 6 4	6 11 11	...	0 12 6
April 5, do	40 16 0	13 17 2	11 1 2	11 10 8	2 0 2	2 2 6	2 11 3	9 19 5	...	1 7 0
do 12, do	50 5 10	15 3 9	14 7 8	15 2 1	3 1 5	1 12 6	4 15 5	6 11 3	...	0 16 3
do 19, do	64 13 11	15 2 0	15 2 9	16 7 10	3 12 1	2 7 6	4 3 9	7 6 3	...	0 15 0
do 26, do	56 10 4	16 17 0	15 12 3	24 3 8	5 7 1	2 4 6	4 1 7	6 8 5	...	0 17 0
May 3, do	54 0 7	18 15 0	15 2 6	25 4 11	5 3 0	2 1 6	7 18 9	14 12 6	...	0 16 3
do 10, do	54 8 10	19 0 0	15 5 5	29 15 10	6 13 11	2 12 6	5 6 2	8 3 2	...	0 16 3
do 17, do	57 7 0	17 10 0	13 13 4	22 17 1	6 3 4	3 2 6	5 5 6	11 16 11	...	0 14 6
do 24, do	59 14 4	25 10 9	16 6 0	22 16 11	6 16 3	2 1 6	6 0 11	7 18 2	...	0 12 6
do 31, do	59 7 1	B 56 10 4	B 58 2 6	C 4 7 6	11 13 7	7 4 0	8 11 2	15 11 7	...	0 11 9
	£977 7 1	B 3 0 0	B 6 0 0	C 46 17 6	...	...	B 41 7 2	B 32 7 8	...	
	A 15 7 1	B 53 10 4	B 6 0 0	B 92 14 2	...	...			...
	962 0 0	£442 14 1	434 2 4	551 1 5	139 11 5	55 12 7	102 15 4	220 4 7	79 16 6	15 10 8
	B 136 12 1							A 15 7 0		
	£1098 12 1							£204 17 7		

A June 23rd, To Cash paid Mr. Dods, President of St. Michael's Road Company, one-half of the amount collected at Turnpike Gates of Trust belonging to the Company, see † Voucher 237.
 B By one instalment under Lease of Tolls.
 C By one quarter's Commutation of Toll from Huntington stage.
 C By Commutation of Tolls from Upper Canada Stage Company.

Appendix
(M.)

BALANCE SHEET of the Books of the Trustees of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS,
from 1st January to 30th June, 1845.

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

6th April.

		Dr.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Turnpike Roads	...	Cost of Roads and repairs	...	49650	7 11		
Cash	...	In office	...	210	2 4		
		* Deposited in Bank of Montreal	...	1939	18 4		
Board of Works	...	Due by it for this sum paid for Plans and Bridges and Surveys of River at Bout de l'Isle	...			2150	0 8
						165	4 8
						£51965	13 3
		Cr.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Road Debentures	...	Issued for monies borrowed	...	47000	0 0		
Receiver General	...	Advance to pay Interest on Debentures	...	4959	7 11		
						51959	7 11
Thomas Heaven	...	Balance of Contracts	...			8	1 7
P. Rutherford	...	do do	...			0	3 9
						£51965	13 3

* This money is applicable to the payment of the semi-annual interest on Road Debentures, payable 5th July, 1845, amounting to £1410.

E. E.

JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary of Turnpike Roads.

MONTREAL, 30th June, 1845.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of the Trustees of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS,
from 30th June to 31st December, 1845, transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, accompanied
by Vouchers of Payments.

JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary of the Turnpike Trust.

MONTREAL, 27th February, 1846.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the ST. CATHERINE ROAD, from 30th June to
31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£ s. d.
July	28, 1845	To paid return of labor on road to 26th June	...	Part of 11	5 7 6
do	do do	do do do to 10th July	...	21	0 5 0
August	14, do	do do do to 24th do	...	39	1 0 0
do	do do	do altering a culvert to Boccage	...	Part of 41	6 15 10
do	26, do	do for 10 toise stone delivered on road	...	46	5 0 0
do	do do	do for 10 do do	...	53	5 0 0
do	do do	do for 3½ do do	...	55	1 15 0
September	27, do	do J. Hautson, for cedars for culvert	...	Part of 75	3 0 0
October	8, do	do return of labor on road to 2d October	...	do 93	3 7 0
do	do do	do do do to 18th September	...	do 94	0 14 0
do	29, do	do do do to 17th October	...	do 111	2 8 0
do	do do	do carting a toise stone to road	...	do 115	0 5 0
November	26, do	do return of labor on road to 30th October	...	do 126	1 7 0
do	do do	do do do to 13th November	...	do 139	1 19 0
December	8, do	do J. Scott, carting 20 toise stone	...	152	10 0 0
do	29, do	do return of labor on road to 14th December	...	Part of 162	1 1 5
do	do do	do do do to 27th November	...	do 167	2 8 0
do	do do	do do do to 11th December	...	do 168	4 11 11
do	do do	do drawing of 5½ toise broken stone	...	do 104	1 9 2
do	31, do	do return of labor on road to 26th December	...	do 175	1 0 0
		do do do to 23th do	...	182	4 10 0
		do for 12 wooden shovels	...	186	0 10 0
		do D. Cameron, keeping road in repair from 1st July to end of wheeling season	...	Part of 24	30 17 6
			do 42		
			do 66		
			do 86		
		do proportion of expense account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c. &c.	...	do 143	
					157 10 0
					£252 1 4

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	28, 1845	...	To paid 8 days labor on road	9	1	8	0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 26th June	Part of 11	6	10	0
do	do	do	do do do to 10th July	do 21	4	10	0
August	14, do	...	do Boccage, altering a culvert near Mile End	32	4	15	0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 24th July	Part of 33	2	14	0
do	do	do	do Boccage, altering a second culvert on this road	do 41	6	5	10
do	26, do	...	do return of labor on road to 7th August	48	4	7	0
September	17, do	...	do do do to 21st do	61	13	14	1
do	do	do	do do do to 4th September	70	9	7	0
do	26, do	...	do J. Hautson, for cedars for culvert	Part of 75	5	7	4
do	do	do	do do for 2nd do	do 75	3	7	4
October	8, do	...	do S. David, compensation for fences	88	5	0	0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 2d October	Part of 93	12	12	3
do	do	do	do do do to 18th September	do 94	5	18	9
do	18, do	...	do carting 2½ toise broken stone on road	do 102	0	10	10
do	do	do	do do 1½ do do do	do 104	0	8	4
do	29, do	...	do return of labor on road to 17th October	do 111	2	14	0
do	do	do	do carting 2¾ toise broken stone to road	do 115	0	13	4
do	do	do	do M. Torrens, injury done to his fence	118	0	15	0
November	26, do	...	do return of labor on road to 30th October	Part of 126	5	13	0
do	do	do	do do do to 13th November	do 138	7	11	6
December	8, do	...	do H. Munro & Co. for 15 toise stone	149	7	10	0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 22d November	156	14	0	2
do	29, do	...	do do do to 27th do	Part of 167	3	2	9
do	do	do	do do do to 11th December	do 168	4	16	4
do	do	do	do II. Mangan, rent of 2 depots of stone	170	0	15	0
do	31, do	...	do return of labor on road to 25th December	183	8	1	6
do	do	do	do P. Beaubien, for 69 toise stone for road	185	33	6	0
do	do	do	do D. Cameron, for keeping road in repair from 1st July to the end of wheeling season	Part of 24 do 42 do 66 do 86 do 143	25	0	0
do	do	do	do M'Cord & Morrison, for seven mile-stones	Part of 71 do 120	6	16	6
do	do	do	do proportion of expense account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c.	...	245	0	0
					£452	10	10

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the VICTORIA ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	28, 1845	...	To paid return of labor on road to 10th July	Part of 21	0	6	0
do	do	do	do do do to 26th July	26	6	13	0
August	26, do	...	do 12 days labor on said road	43	1	10	0
do	do	do	do 12 days do do	56	1	10	0
September	17, do	...	do 24 days do do	65	3	0	0
do	26, do	...	do for fence to tollhouse lot	Part of 75	7	11	0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 20th September	77	6	3	0
do	do	do	do 12 days labor on road	80	1	10	0
October	8, do	...	do drawing stone on road	89	1	11	3
do	18, do	...	do carting 2½ toise broken stone on road	Part of 102	0	14	2
do	do	do	do 12 days labor on road	103	1	10	0
do	do	do	do drawing 5½ toise broken stone on road	Part of 104	1	9	2
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 25th October	do 115	0	2	6
do	29, do	...	do 12 days labor on road	123	1	10	0
November	26, do	...	do cartage of stone	127	1	2	6
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 15th November	135	4	13	0
do	do	do	do cartage of stone	142	2	1	7
do	do	do	do 12 days labor on road	150	1	10	0
December	8, do	...	do return of labor on road to 14th December	Part of 162	2	2	10
do	29, do	...	do do do to 26th December	do 175	2	12	3
do	31, do	...	do for a coil of chain for snow plough	177	0	10	11
do	do	do	do M'Cord & Morrison, for one milestone	Part of 71 do 120	0	19	6
do	do	do	do proportion of expense account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c.	...	43	15	0
					£94	7	8
Cr.							
December	29, 1845	...	By amount paid for drawing 5½ toise broken stone. (See debit side, 18th October, part of Voucher 104, transferred to the road at St. Catherine's)	1 9 2			
			By cash paid for labor on road in May last, erroneously charged	1 12 5			
					3	1	7
					£91	6	1

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the QUEBEC MACADAMIZED ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£ s. d.
July	28, 1845	...	To paid return of labor on road to 4th July ...	Part of 2	4 0 10
do	do	da	do J Lee one month's wages, labor on road...	18	2 0 0
			do return of labor on road to 12th July ...	Part of 20	1 2 4
			do do do to 19th July ...	27	2 3 3
			do for 2½ toise stone, and drawing 3 toise of stone ...	28	2 2 0
August	27, do	...	do J. Lee one month's wages, labor on road...	47	2 0 0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 15th August ...	Part of 54	1 11 1
September	17, do	...	do for breaking 3 toise of stone ...	64	1 16 0
do	26, do	...	do J. Hautson for pine wood and oars for temporary gate ...	Part of 75	0 4 9
do	do	do	do James Lillie, labor of horses to draw snow plough last winter	78	12 5 0
do	do	do	do drawing 78 loads of stone ...	Part of 79	1 2 9
do	do	do	do William Lee one month's wages, labor on road ...	81	2 0 0
October	29, do	...	do return of labor on road to 10th October ...	Part of 109	0 10 2
November	26, do	...	do W. Lee two months wages, labor on road ...	134	4 0 0
December	8, do	...	do return of labor on road to 20th November ...	Part of 151	1 9 9
do	do	do	do W. Lee, breaking 2 toise of stone ...	154	1 4 0
do	29, do	...	do return of labor on road to 5th December ...	Part of 163	4 5 0
do	31, do	...	do do do to 18th December ...	do 176	10 0 0
do	do	do	do assessment of Quebec tollhouse by the Municipality of Hochelaga	187	0 2 1
			do M'Cord and Morrison, for 2 milestones ...	Part of 71 } do 120 }	1 19 0
			do proportion of expence account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c. ...	...	70 0 0
					£125 18 0
<i>Cr.</i>					
October 29, 1845	...	...	By cash received from James Lillie, being over payment on Voucher 78 ...	...	0 18 8
					£124 19 4

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the QUEBEC PLANK ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£ s. d.
July	28, 1845	...	To paid return of labor on road to 4th July ...	Part of 2	2 18 0
do	do	do	do do do for the month of June ...	7	4 9 4
			do for shutters for tollhouse ...	8	1 8 6
			do D. Cameron, superintending formation of road near Bout de l'Isle ...	10	10 0 0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 12th July ...	Part of 20	4 19 6
August	14, do	...	do do do to 24th July ...	34	18 12 7
do	26, do	...	do do do to 1st August ...	45	11 11 1
do	do	do	do do do to 15th August ...	Part of 54	4 18 6
September	17, do	...	do do do to 28th August ...	60	3 12 6
do	26, do	...	do Antoine Etier, compensation for fencing, &c. to land, near Pointe aux Trembles ...	73	1 3 6
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 11th September ...	Part of 79	23 3 2
October	8, do	...	do L. Morin, wages, labor on road 12 days ...	84	1 10 0
do	18, do	...	do Keller's account for spikes, nails, &c. ...	99	53 19 4
do	29, do	...	do return of labor on road to 10th October ...	Part of 109	2 9 0
November	26, do	...	do J. Hennesey his expenses and time going to Varennes, to procure copy of lease of a farm ...	124	2 2 0
do	do	do	do return of labor on road to 7th November ...	136	1 18 0
do	do	do	do do do 24th October ...	145	1 12 0
December	8, do	...	do do do 20th November ...	Part of 151	9 8 0
do	do	do	do sundry persons for taking down fences during winter ...	153	23 10 2
do	29, do	...	do return of labor on road to 5th December ...	Part of 163	3 10 9
do	do	do	do Tefteau, rent of ground, and watching plank ...	172	3 15 0
do	31, do	...	do return of labor on road to 18th December ...	Part of 176	14 19 0
			do J. Allen six trips of snow plough ...	180	6 0 0
			do Latour and Dubois, services taking down fences, and settling with proprietors ...	184	1 10 0
			do M'Cord and Morrison for 10 milestones ...	Part of 71 } do 120 }	9 15 0
			do proportion of expense account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c. ...	...	367 6 3
					£589 16 2
<i>Cr.</i>					
August 14, 1845	...	...	By cash received for 10 planks ...	£ s. d. 0 10 0	
December 31, do	...	...	By cash received for error in Voucher No. 153 ...	0 5 0	0 15 0
					£589 1 2

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	28, 1845	To paid return of labor on road to 4th July ...	1	2	0	0
		do cleaning toll house ...	12	0	7	9
		do labor on road ...	19	1	16	0
August	14, do	do return of labor on road to 1st August ...	Part of 37	2	4	0
do	26, do	do 12 day's labor on road ...	44	1	16	0
do	do do	do W. J. Knox, for damages to land and cutting down trees ...	52	5	0	0
September	17, do	do 9 day's labor on road ...	59	1	7	0
do	do do	do 12 do do ...	67	1	16	0
do	26, do	do 12 do do ...	82	1	16	0
October	18, do	do return of labor on road to 10th October ...	101	2	1	0
do	29, do	do 11½ days labor on road ...	113	1	14	6
November	26, do	do Fitzgibbon for labor on road, &c. ...	131	1	18	3
do	do do	do 12 days labor on road ...	141	1	16	0
December	8, do	do 4 do do ...	148	0	12	0
do	31, do	do M'Cord and Morrison for 3 milestones ...	Part of 71 do 120	2	18	6
do	do do	do share of interest on debentures, salaries, &c. ...	...	140	0	0
				£169	3	0

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	28, 1845	To paid return of labor on road to 4th July ...	Part of 2	1	0	0
do	do do	do do do 27th June ...	4	7	0	3
		do J. Quinn for outbuildings of toll house ...	6	6	10	0
		do return of labor on road to 11th July ...	13	7	11	0
		do do do to 9th July ...	22	2	15	6
August	14, do	do do do to 22nd July ...	36	14	1	10
do	do do	do do do to 1st August ...	Part of 37	1	16	11
September	17, do	do do do to 11th September ...	68	6	7	6
do	26, do	do J. Hautson, for plank and cedars ...	Part of 75	5	1	10
October	8, do	do return of labor on road to 2nd October ...	91	1	2	0
		do do do to 18th September ...	92	0	16	6
do	18, do	do T. Wait, builder of toll house at Lachine, on account ...	100	30	0	0
		do T. Devereux for use of private road to draw stone from canal to turnpike road ...	105	0	10	0
do	do do	do drawing 10 toise stone from canal to road ...	106	4	19	6
do	29, do	do return of labor on road to 14th October ...	110	1	13	0
		do G. Wait, builder of toll house at Lachine, on account ...	114	25	0	0
November	26, do	do return of labor on road to 30th October ...	125	20	8	6
		do G. Wait, builder of toll house at Lachine, on account ...	132	28	10	0
		do return of labor on road to 13th November ...	133	3	15	3
		do do do to 13th November ...	137	34	5	3
		do G. Wait, builder of toll house at Lachine, on account ...	140	30	14	4
December	8, do	do return of labor on road to 27th November ...	147	2	14	3
do	do do	do do do to 28th November ...	155	24	9	0
do	do do	do do do to 12th December ...	161	6	12	7
do	29, do	do Hugh Cleary, drawing 20 toise of stone ...	40	5	0	0
		do return of labor on road to 11th December ...	166	14	14	1
		do do do to 26th December ...	173	3	9	10
do	31, do	do assessment on toll house by Municipality of Hochelaga ...	188	0	3	1
			69			
			87			
			130			
		do H. Cleary and G. M'Donell, keeping road in repair from 1st July to the end of wheeling season ...	174	59	0	0
			23			
			51			
			76			
			117			
			169			
		do M'Cord and Morrison, for 7 milestones ...	Part of 71 do 120	6	16	6
		do share of expense account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c. ...	...	280	0	0
				£636	18	6

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

Appendix
(M.)
6th April.

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on L'ABORD-A-PLOUFFE ROAD, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	28, 1845	To paid	C. Begni dit Jarre, 12½ arpents of ditching	3	1	2	6
do	do do	do	return of labor to 12th July	13	4	14	0
do	do do	do	P. Fitzpatrick, shingling roof of outbuildings of toll house	17	4	12	6
August	14, do	do	do repairs to toll house	31	1	11	0
do	do do	do	return of labor on road to 24th July...	39	4	16	0
do	26, do	do	do do to 7th August	50	6	16	0
September	17, do	do	do do to 21st August	62	3	19	6
do	do do	do	do do to 4th September...	74	3	4	6
do	do do	do	J. Hautson, for plank and cedars for culvert	Part of 75	5	3	8
October	8, do	do	return of labor on road to 2nd October	95	5	15	0
do	do do	do	do do to 18th September	96	2	11	0
do	29, do	do	do do to 16th October	112	4	7	0
do	do do	do	M. Reilly for breaking two loads of stone	...	0	1	8
November	26, do	do	return of labor to 30th October...	129	4	10	9
do	do do	do	do do to 13th November	139	3	16	4
December	8, do	do	Goulet, for stone for road, on account	157	8	0	0
do	do do	do	return of labor on road to 25th November	158	3	13	5
do	do do	do	A. Lindsay, for 19½ loads broken stone	159	1	13	3
do	31, do	do	R. Boa, rent of depot for stone for road	181	0	7	6
do	do do	do	M'Cord and Morrison, for 7 milestones	Part of 71	6	16	6
do	do do	do	do proportion of expense account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c.	do 120	280	0	0
					£357 12 1		
<i>Cr.</i>							
October	8, 1845	By amount of P. Brennan's note, being for labor paid for his account, winter of 1842	...	...	9	3	3
					£348 8 10		

DISBURSEMENTS for LABOR, &c., on the ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROADS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	28, 1845	To paid	J. Whitlaw & Co. for new gate	25	3	16	10
August	26, do	do	balance of cost for maintaining winter road	49	8	0	0
December	31, do	do	M'Cord and Morrison, for one mile stone	Part of 71	0	19	6
do	do do	do	do proportion of expense account, interest on debentures, salaries, &c.	do 120	191	5	0
					£141 1 4		

MEMORANDUM.

There is no charge for maintaining the St. Antoine and St. Luc Road, in consequence of the Tolls of the St. Antoine Turnpike Gate having been tendered to William Donaldson and accepted, on the condition that the Trust should be relieved of all expenses for the said Road or Turnpike Gate; and that both the Summer and Winter Roads should be maintained in unexceptionable order, during the period for which the Tolls of the other Gates of the Trust were sold, that is, for one year from 1st June, 1845.

PETTY ACCOUNTS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
July	28, 1845	To paid	J. Quinn one quarter's salary	5	18	15	0
do	do do	do	W. N. Crawford, N.P. for drawing leases, &c. and copies	14	21	0	0
do	do do	do	James Somerville, for acting as Arbitrator, &c.	16	6	0	0
do	do do	do	discount on U. C. bills, and for tape, ribbon, &c.	...	0	1	7
August	14, do	do	H. G. Thompson, services as Copyist and Surveyor	35	1	10	0
do	26, do	do	do for City Directory	...	0	5	0
September	17, do	do	advertising in L'Aurore	63	5	13	1
do	do do	do	discount on U. C. bank notes	...	0	0	8
do	do do	do	advertising in Times	72	4	18	2
do	26, do	do	discount on bills, 8d.; mending stamp, 8d.; scissors, 2s. 6d.	...	0	3	10
October	8, do	do	advertising in Gazette	85	9	0	11
do	do do	do	do do in Transcript	97	8	6	10
<i>Carried forward</i>					£75 15 1		

PETTY ACCOUNTS.—(Continued.)

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>			75	15	1
October	18, 1845	To	paid D. Watters' assisting Surveyor to lay down milestones...	107	2	0	3
do	29, do	do	for stationery, &c. &c. 7d.; and 19s. 7d. per Voucher 108 ...		1	0	2
do	do do	do	advertizing in Times newspaper ...	116	1	8	6
do	do do	do	H. G. Thompson, measuring roads for milestones, superintending laying them down, and the building of toll house at Lachine, &c.	119	29	9	5
November	26, do	do	discount on bank bills, 1s. 2d.; Dec. 8, ditto, 9d.; Dec. 31, do. for Lucifer matches, 7d. ...		0	2	6
do	do do	do	Laparré, N.P., drawing five notarial acts...	128	8	15	0
December	8, do	do	advertizing in Herald ...	160	8	10	5
do	29, do	do	for 24 wooden shovels...	165	1	3	6
do	do do	do	Armour and Ramsay's account for stationery ...	164	4	19	6
do	do do	do	H. G. Thompson, wages, two months as Messenger ...	171	2	10	0
					<hr/>		
					£130	14	4
		<i>Cr.</i>					
November	26, 1845	By	amount received for toll tickets and toll boxes sold ...		4	1	0
					<hr/>		
					£126	13	4

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				£	s.	d.	
December	31, 1845	To	amount paid for hire of conveyances to various roads ...	6	17	11	
do	do do	To	six months interest on £47,000 road debentures, to 5th July last ...	1410	0	0	
do	do do	To	paid Secretary six months salary ...	100	0	0	
do	do do	do	William Youle six months salary as Overseer of Roads ...	67	10	0	
do	do do	do	J. N. Ogilvy one month's wages as Messenger ...	1	5	0	
do	do do	do	H. G. Thompson, two months as Clerk ...	2	10	0	
do	do do	To	amount designated as "Petty accounts" ...	126	13	4	
					<hr/>		
					£1714	16	3

MEMORANDUM.

Vouchers for payments of Interest on Road Debentures in a separate Parcel.

Vouchers for payment to Secretary, 29, 57, 98, 121, 144, 178.
do do to Surveyor, 30, 58, 83, 122, 146, 179.
do do to Messenger, 38.
do do to Clerk, 90.

GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from the 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

				£	s.	d.	
December	31, 1845	By	St. Laurent tolls account received from the Lessee of the St. Laurent turnpike gate ...	1503	18	11	
		By	Victoria tolls account received from the Lessee of the Victoria turnpike gate ...	195	7	11	
		By	Quebec tolls account do do Quebec turnpike gate ...	704	11	6	
		By	Longue Pointe tolls account do do Longue Pointe turnpike gate ...	203	19	10	
		By	Lower Lachine tolls account received from the Lessee of the Lower Lachine turnpike gate ...	206	15	10	
		By	Upper Lachine tolls account received from the Lessee of the two gates on the Upper Lachine roads ...	1115	7	4	
		By	Côte des Neiges tolls account received from the Lessee of the Côte des Neiges turnpike gate ...	595	8	8	
					<hr/>		
					£4525	10	0

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNTS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

		£	s.	d.
December 31, 1845 ...	To cost of roads per balance sheet 30th June, 1845 ...	49650	7	11
do do do ...	To disbursements for St. Catherine's road, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845, per account ...	252	1	4
	To do for St. Laurent road, do to do ...	452	10	10
	To do Victoria road, do to do ...	91	6	1
	To do Quebec road, do to do ...	124	19	4
	To do Plank road, do to do ...	589	1	2
	To do Upper Lachine road, do to do ...	686	18	6
	To do Abord-à-Plouffe road, do to do ...	348	8	10
	To do St. Antoine and St. Luc roads, do to do ...	144	1	4
	To do Lower Lachine road, do to do ...	169	3	0
		52458	18	4
<i>Cr.</i>				
December 31, 1845 ...	By general toll account, as per account ...	4525	10	0
Total cost of roads, 31st December, 1845 ...		£47983	8	4

MEMORANDUM.

The Tolls of the several Turnpike Gates were sold by public auction on Saturday, the 17th May, 1845, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1845, and brought as under:—

	£	s.	d.
St. Laurent Tolls ...	2550	0	0
Cote des Neiges Roads ...	1085	0	0
Victoria Tolls ...	380	0	0
Quebec Tolls ...	1055	0	0
Longue Ponte Tolls...	325	0	0
Lower Lachine Tolls ...	386	0	0
The Tolls of the Upper Lachine Roads...	2225	0	0
	£7956	0	0

Three-fourths payable by 31st December, 1845, and one-fourth by 31st May, 1846, except in case of Tolls of Upper Lachine Roads, which are divided into semi equal monthly payments.

BALANCE SHEET of the Books of the Trustees of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, from 30th June to 31st December, 1845.

		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
<i>Dr.</i>					
Turnpike Roads ...	Cost of Roads and repairs ...	47988	8	4	
Cash ...	In office ...	160	13	9	
	Deposited in Bank of Montreal ...	3706	6	6	
		3867	0	3	
Board of Works ...	For this sum paid for Plans of Bridges and Surveys of River at Bout de l'Isle ...		165	4	8
		£51965	13	3	
<i>Cr.</i>					
Road Debentures ...	Issued for monies borrowed ...	47000	0	0	
Receiver General ...	Advances to pay Interest on Road Debentures ...	4959	7	11	
		51959	7	11	
Thomas Heaven ...	Balance of Contract ...	6	1	7	
P. Rutherford ...	do do ...	0	3	9	
		6	5	4	
		£51965	13	3	

JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1845.

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

Appendix
(M.)

6th April.

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, dated the 24th ultimo, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all Accounts, Reports, Statements, and Documents thereto relating, which may have been transmitted to the Head of the Government from and since the month of November, 1844, to the present day, by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, pursuant to the Ordinance and Statutes relating thereto.

By Command,

D. DALY,
*Secretary.*SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
15th April, 1846.

SCHEDULE of LETTERS and STATEMENTS respecting the Accounts of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, furnished the Legislative Assembly in compliance with their Address.

No. 1.—Statement of Monies received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 1st January to the 22d July, 1844.

No. 2.—Statement of Interest paid by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads on the Loans authorized by the Ordinance 4 Vic. cap. 17, from the 1st January to the 22d July, 1844.

No. 3.—Account Current of Monies received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from 1st January to 21st December, 1844.

No. 4.—Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, transmitting Statement of Interest due upon Debentures up to the 1st January, 1845.

No. 5.—Statement of Monies received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 1st January, 1845, to the 10th February, 1846.

No. 6.—Statement of Interest paid the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, between 1st January, 1845, and the 1st January, 1846.

No. 7.—Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, transmitting Statement of Interest due upon Debentures on the 1st July, 1845.

No. 8.—Letter from the same, transmitting Statement of Interest due upon Debentures issued up to 1st January, 1846.

No. 9.—Letter from the same, transmitting a Statement of their Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1845.

No. 10.—Statement of Monies received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 22d December, 1844, to the 31st December, 1845.

JOS. CARY,
*Dep. Insp. Gen.*INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 14th April, 1846.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are printed in the first Volume of the Appendix to the Journals of the last Session (1844-5) under the Letter of Appendix (X.)

No. 4.

Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to the Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 28th December, 1844.

SIR,

I have been directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to transmit a Statement of their Accounts, made up to the 21st instant.

They have also directed me to enclose a Statement of the Interest that will be due upon the Debentures they have issued, on the first day of January next.

The Trustees beg leave to represent that there existed great necessity for continuing the Works on several Roads during the past season, and that in consequence they are not prepared to meet this payment, and therefore pray that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to order the sum of seven hundred and twenty-two pounds and tenpence, currency, to be paid to them out of the Fund appropriated for that purpose at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, to enable them to pay the Interest now falling due.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. PORTER,
Secretary to the Trustees.

The Hon. D. DALY,

Secretary, &c.,

Montreal.

Certified,

JOS. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Gen.

(Enclosure.)

STATEMENT of INTEREST due upon Debentures issued by the Trustees of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, by authority of the Ordinance 4 Victoria, chap. 17, payable on the 1st January, 1845.

Date of Issue.	Name of Party.	Number of Debenture.	Amount.	Rate.	Time.	Interest.
April 24, 1841...	Bank of Montreal	3 to 10, each £500	£ 4000 0 0	6 per cent.	184 days	£ 120 19 9
do do do ...	do	11 to 12, each £500	1000 0 0	do	128 days	21 0 10
June 1, do ...	City Bank	22 to 27, each £500	1000 0 0	do	6 months	30 0 0
October 8, do ...	Michael Chambers	30 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
January 14, 1842...	W. Meek	38 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do do do ...	Rev T. M'Guire	39 to 41, each £500	1500 0 0	do	do	45 0 0
do 21, do ...	O. Moffet	{ 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, } each £100	500 0 0	do	do	15 0 0
do do do ...	B. Tremain	43 to 48, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
do do do ...	W. Meek	53 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
February 24, do ...	J. Shaw	54 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 25, do ...	Quebec Bank	55 to 58, each £500	2000 0 0	do	do	60 0 0
March 1, do ...	B. Tremain	59 to 64, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
May 1, do ...	do	65 to 70, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
July 1, do ...	do	74 to 79, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
do 14, do ...	do	80 to 81, each £100	200 0 0	do	do	6 0 0
August 18, do ...	W. Meek	92 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 27, do ...	do	93 and 94, each £100...	200 0 0	do	do	6 0 0
October 3, do ...	B. Tremain	95 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do do do ...	W. Meek	96 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 29, do ...	do	97 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
January 28, 1843...	do	98 ...	60 0 0	do	do	1 16 0
do do do ...	J. Shaw	99 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
September 26, do ...	Samuel Gerrard	100 to 105, each £500	3000 0 0	do	184 days	90 14 10
do 29, do ...	A. Simpson	106 ...	100 0 0	do	6 months	3 0 0
December 23, do ...	Samuel Gerrard	107 to 110, each £500	2000 0 0	do	184 days	120 19 9
do do do ...	do	111 to 118, each £250	2000 0 0	do	153 days	100 12 1
August 1, 1844...	Seminary of Montreal	119 to 126, each £500	4000 0 0	do	...	1 17 7
December 21, do ...	City Bank	127, £100; 128, £40	140 0 0	do	...	...
			£25000 0 0			£722 0 10

No. 5.—GENERAL ACCOUNT of Monies received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, from 1st January, 1845, to 10th February, 1846, inclusive.

Dr.		£ s. d.
To paid amount of Interest on Loan authorized by the Ordinance 4 Vic. cap. 17, as per Statement A, with Vouchers	...	2430 13 11
To balance remaining on hand to meet the payment of Interest as stated below	...	15 0 0
		£2445 13 11
Cr.		£ s. d.
By amount of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant	...	720 8 4
do do do do	...	760 12 0
do do do do	...	964 13 7
		£2445 13 11
By balance remaining on hand to pay Interest on Certificate No. 130 for £500, from 1st July, 1845, to 1st January, 1846, six months at six per cent	...	£15 0 0

(Signed,) J. PORTER, Secretary.

QUEBEC, 10th February, 1846.

Certified,

JOS. CARY, Dep. Insp. Gen.

Appendix
(M.)
16th April.

Appendix
(M.)
16th April.

(A.)
No. 6.—STATEMENT of INTEREST paid by the Trustees of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, on Road Loan authorized by the Ordinance 4 Victoria, chap. 17.

Date.	Number of Voucher.	To whom paid.	Number of Certificate.	Amount of Certificate.	Rate of Interest.	Time.	Amount of Interest.	Total Amount.
<i>Interest paid to 1st January, 1845.</i>								
January 8, 1845	91	G. Larouche	99	£ 100 0 0	6 p. cent.	6 months	£ 3 0 0	
do 14, do	92	John Craig	53	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	93	G. Hall	54	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	94	J. Bolton	3 to 10, 92 to 94, 96 to 98	4860 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	95	C. Gethings	11 and 12	1000 0 0	do	128 days	161 16 7	
do do do	96	do	22, 27	1000 0 0	do	6 months	30 5 1	
do do do	97	Rev. J. M'Guire	127, 128	140 0 0	do	11 days	45 0 0	
do do do	98	O. Moffet	39, 40, 41	1500 0 0	do	6 months	15 0 0	
do do do	99	N. Freer	42, 49, 50, 51, 52	500 0 0	do	do	93 0 0	
do do do	100	D. M'Dougall	55 to 58, 44, 45, 65 to 70, 78, 79, 95	3100 0 0	do	do	18 0 0	
do do do	101	G. Humphrey	74 to 77, 80, 81	600 0 0	do	do	6 0 0	
do do do	102	W. Walker, junior	46, 47	200 0 0	do	do	24 0 0	
do do do	103	John French	48, 49, 59 to 64	800 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	104	J. Bolton	38	100 0 0	do	do	181 9 8	
do do do	105	J. Comte	100 to 105, 109 to 118	6000 0 0	do	do	100 12 1	
do do do	106	J. Bolton	119 to 126	4000 0 0	do	153 days	30 4 11	
do do do	107	M. Chambers	107, 108	1000 0 0	do	184 days	3 0 0	
do do do	108	do	30	100 0 0	do	6 months	720 8 4	
				£ 25000 0 0				
<i>Interest paid to 1st July, 1845.</i>								
July 2, do	109	J. M. Ferris	129, 130	1000 0 0	do	31 days	11 0 3	
do do do	110	G. Larouche	131, 132, 133	1500 0 0	do	24 days	3 0 0	
do do do	111	M. Chambers	99	100 0 0	do	6 months	3 0 0	
do do do	112	Rev. J. M'Guire	30	100 0 0	do	do	45 0 0	
do do do	113	A. Simpson	39, 40, 41	1500 0 0	do	do	149 11 9	
do do do	114	do	3 to 12	5000 0 0	do	182 days	93 0 0	
do do do	115	do	60 to 64, 75 to 77, 80, 81, 92	1100 0 0	do	6 months	180 0 0	
do do do	116	J. Comte	100 to 105, 109, 110, 111 to 118	6000 0 0	do	do	150 0 0	
do do do	117	W. Walker, junior	107, 108, 119 to 126	5000 0 0	do	do	12 0 0	
do do do	118	George Hall	43, 48, 59, 74	400 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	119	E. J. Senkler	54	100 0 0	do	do	16 16 0	
do do do	120	N. Freer	93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 106	560 0 0	do	do	96 0 0	
do do do	121	C. Gethings	44, 45, 55 to 58, 65 to 70, 78, 79, 95, 52	3200 0 0	do	do	34 4 0	
do do do	122	John French	22, 27, 127, 128	1140 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	123	O. Moffet	38	100 0 0	do	do	12 0 0	
do do do	124	G. E. Humphrey	42, 49, 50, 51	400 0 0	do	do	6 0 0	
do do do	125	John Craig	46, 47	200 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	126	do	53	100 0 0	do	do	760 12 0	
				£ 27500 0 0				
<i>Interest paid to 1st January, 1846.</i>								
do 7, do	127	Rev. J. M'Guire	39, 40, 41	1500 0 0	do	do	45 0 0	
do do do	128	G. Larouche	99	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	129	G. Humphrey	48, 47	200 0 0	do	do	6 0 0	
do do do	130	John French	38	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	131	John Craig	53	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0	
do do do	132	E. J. Senkler	93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 106	560 0 0	do	do	16 16 0	
do do do	133	O. Moffet	42, 49, 50, 51	400 0 0	do	do	12 0 0	
do do do	134	J. M'Konzie	30	500 0 0	do	do	117 19 9	
do do do	135	C. Gethings	135 to 141	3500 0 0	do	17 days	34 4 0	
do do do	136	do	22, 27, 127, 128	1140 0 0	do	6 months	318 0 0	
do do do	137	A. Simpson	4 to 12, 75 to 77, 80, 81, 92, 60 to 64, 100 to 105, 109 to 112, 117, 118	10600 0 0	do	do	107 16 8	
do do do	138	N. Freer	44, 45, 55 to 58, 65 to 70, 78, 79, 95, 52	3200 0 0	do	do	12 0 0	
do do do	139	W. Walker, junior	144 to 147	2000 0 0	do	36 days	17 7 2	
do do do	140	Samuel Newton	43, 48, 59, 74	400 0 0	do	6 months	3 0 0	
do do do	141	G. Hall	142, 143	600 0 0	do	178 days	210 0 0	
do do do	142	J. Comte	54	100 0 0	do	6 months	30 0 0	
do do do	143	J. Bolton	107, 108, 113 to 116, 119 to 126, 129, 133	7000 0 0	do	do	10 10 0	
do do do	144	C. Gethings	131, 132	1000 0 0	do	do	949 13 7	
do do do	145	J. Parant	134	350 0 0	do	do	£ 2430 13 11	
				£ 33350 0 0				

QUEBEC, 10th February, 1846.

(Signed) J. PORTER, Secretary.

Certified,

JOS. CARY, Dep. Insp. Gen.

No. 7.—Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to the Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 1st July, 1845.

SIR,

I have been directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, to transmit to you a Statement of Interest due, upon the Debentures they have issued, on the 1st day of July instant.

The recent Act reducing the rates of toll collected on the roads, while it has hitherto materially affected their revenue, has not been in force a sufficient time to promote the increased travelling anticipated.

The Trustees, therefore, pray that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to order the sum of Seven hundred and sixty pounds twelve shillings currency, to be paid to them out of the fund appropriated for that purpose at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, to enable them to pay the interest now due.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

The Hon. D. DALY,
Secretary, &c.
Montreal.

Certified, JOS. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Gen.

(Enclosure.)

STATEMENT of INTEREST due upon Debentures issued by the Trustees of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, by authority of the Ordinance 4 Victoria, chap. 17, payable on the 1st July, 1845.

Date of Issue.	Name of Party.	Number of Debentures.	Amount.	Rate.	Time.	Interest.
April 24, 1841...	Bank of Montreal ...	3 to 12, each £500 ...	5000 0 0	6 per cent.	182 days	£ 149 11 9
June 1, do ...	City Bank ...	22 and 27, each £500 ...	1000 0 0	do	6 months	30 0 0
October 8, do ...	Michael Chambers ...	30 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
January 14, 1842...	W. Meek ...	38 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do do do ...	Rev. Thos. M'Guire ...	39, 40, 41, each £500 ...	1500 0 0	do	do	45 0 0
do 21, do ...	O. Moffet ...	{ 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, } each £100 ...	500 0 0	do	do	15 0 0
do do do ...	B. Tremain ...	43 to 48, each £100 ...	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
do do do ...	W. Meek ...	53 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
February 24, do ...	J. Shaw ...	54 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 25, do ...	Quebec Bank ...	55 to 58, each £500 ...	2000 0 0	do	do	60 0 0
March 1, do ...	B. Tremain ...	59 to 64, each £100 ...	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
May 1, do ...	do ...	65 to 70, each £100 ...	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
July 1, do ...	do ...	74 to 79, each £100 ...	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
do 14, do ...	do ...	80 and 81, each £100 ...	200 0 0	do	do	6 0 0
August 18, do ...	W. Meek ...	92 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 27, do ...	do ...	93 and 94, each £100 ...	200 0 0	do	do	6 0 0
October 3, do ...	B. Tremain ...	95 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do do do ...	W. Meek ...	96 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 29, do ...	do ...	97 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
January 28, 1843...	do ...	98 ...	60 0 0	do	do	1 16 0
do do do ...	J. Shaw ...	99 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
September 26, do ...	Samuel Gerrard ...	100 to 105, each £500 ...	3000 0 0	do	do	90 0 0
do 29, do ...	A. Simpson ...	106 ...	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
December 23, do ...	Samuel Gerrard ...	{ 107 to 110, each £500 } { 111 to 118, each £250 }	4000 0 0	do	do	120 0 0
August 1, 1844...	Seminary of Montreal ...	119 to 126, each £500 ...	4000 0 0	do	do	120 0 0
December 21, do ...	City Bank... ...	127, £100; 128, £40 ...	140 0 0	do	do	4 4 0
May 31, 1845...	do ...	129 and 130, each £500 ...	1000 0 0	do	31 days	5 1 11
June 7, do ...	do ...	131 to 133, each £500 ...	1500 0 0	do	24 days	5 18 4
			£27500 0 0			£760 12 0

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 1st July, 1845.

No. 8.—Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to the Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1845.

SIR,

The Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads have directed me to transmit the enclosed Statement of Interest due upon the Debentures they have issued, made up to the 1st day of January next.

The late disastrous fires which destroyed so large a portion of the Town, combined with the reduced tariff of tolls, have materially affected the revenue of the Trustees, and they are unprepared to meet this payment; they, therefore, pray that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to order the sum of Nine hundred and sixty-four pounds thirteen shillings and seven pence currency, to be paid to them out of the fund appropriated for that purpose at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, to enable them to pay the interest now due.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

J. PORTER,

Secretary.

The Hon. D. DALY,

Secretary, &c.

Montreal.

Certified,

JOS. CARY,

Dep. Insp. Gen.

(Enclosure.)

STATEMENT of INTEREST due upon Debentures issued by the Trustees of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, by authority of Ordinance 4 Victoria, chap. 17, and Act 8 Victoria, chap. 55, payable on the 1st day of January, 1846.

Date of Issue.	Name of Party.	Number of Debentures.	Amount.	Rate.	Time.	Interest.
April 24, 1841...	Bank of Montreal	3 to 12, each £500	£ 5000 0 0	6 per cent.	6 months	£ 150 0 0
June 1, do ...	City Bank	22 and 27, each £500	1000 0 0	do	do	30 0 0
January 14, 1842...	Rev. T. M'Guire	39 to 41, each £500	1500 0 0	do	do	45 0 0
do do do ...	W. Meek	38	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 21, do ...	O. Moffet	{ 42, 49, 50, to 52, } each £100	500 0 0	do	do	15 0 0
do do do ...	B. Tremain	43 to 48, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
do do do ...	W. Meek	53	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
February 24, do ...	J. Shaw	54	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 25, do ...	Quebec Bank	55 to 58, each £500	2000 0 0	do	do	60 0 0
March 1, do ...	B. Tremain	59 to 64, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
May 1, do ...	do	65 to 70, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
July 1, do ...	do	74 to 79, each £100	600 0 0	do	do	18 0 0
do 14, do ...	do	80, 81, each £100	200 0 0	do	do	6 0 0
August 18, do ...	W. Meek	92	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 27, do ...	do	93, 94, each £100	200 0 0	do	do	6 0 0
October 3, do ...	B. Tremain	95	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do do do ...	W. Meek	96	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
do 29, do ...	do	97	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
January 28, 1843...	do	98	60 0 0	do	do	1 16 0
do do do ...	J. Shaw	99	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
September 26, do ...	S. Gerrard	100 to 105, each £500	3000 0 0	do	do	90 0 0
do 29, do ...	A. Simpson	106	100 0 0	do	do	3 0 0
December 23, do ...	S. Gerrard	{ 107 to 110, each £500 } { 111 to 118, each £250 }	4000 0 0	do	do	120 0 0
August 1, 1844...	Seminary of Montreal	119 to 126, each £500	4000 0 0	do	do	120 0 0
December 21, 1844...	City Bank	127, £100; 128, £40	140 0 0	do	do	4 4 0
May 31, 1845...	do	129, 130, each £500	1000 0 0	do	do	30 0 0
June 7, do ...	do	131 to 133, each £500	1500 0 0	do	do	45 0 0
July 1, do ...	Simon Parant	134	350 0 0	do	do	10 10 0
do 5, do ...	James M'Kenzie	135 to 141, each £500	3500 0 0	do	179 days	102 19 9
do 8, do ...	Samuel Newton	142, £500; 143, £100	600 0 0	do	176 days	17 7 2
November 26, do ...	Quebec Bank	144 to 147, each £500	2000 0 0	do	86 days	11 16 8
			£33850 0 0			£964 13 2

(Signed,)

J. PORTER,

Secretary.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1845.

No. 9.—*Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to the Provincial Secretary.*

QUEBEC, 11th March, 1846.

SIR,

The Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads have directed me to transmit the enclosed Statement of their Accounts, made up to the 31st day of December last.

The Vouchers in their support will be forwarded by the first good private opportunity, in order to save the expense of postage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary.The Hon. D. DALY,
Secretary, &c.
Montreal.Certified, JOS. CARY,
Dep. Insp. Gen.

No. 10.—GENERAL ACCOUNT of Monies received and Disbursements made, by the Trustees of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, from the 22nd December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845, inclusive, authorized by Ordinance 4 Victoria, chap. 17.

		Dr.		
No.			£	s. d.
1	To paid laborers' wages on the St. Foy Road, per Pay-lists Nos. 1 to 12	...	85	5 11
2	do O. Fleming, rent of a lot of ground leased for deposit of stones, 12 months ending 30th April, 1844	...	2	0 0
3	do V. Potrois, do do 12 months ending 30th April, 1845	...	2	0 0
4	do A. Routier, do do 6 do 31st October, 1845	...	1	0 0
5	do W. Booth for painting toll-house and gate, St. Foy Road	...	8	0 0
6	do laborers' wages on the Beauport Road, per Pay-lists Nos. 1 to 34	...	276	11 9
7	do J. Bedard, rent of a lot of ground leased for a deposit of stones, 12 months ending 30th April, 1845	...	1	10 0
8	do A. Godbout do do do 12 months ending 30th June, 1845	...	1	10 0
9	do J. Hamel, for a snow plough	...	1	15 0
10	do P. Tibbits, for repair of a doorway injured by new line of road	...	1	10 0
11	do S. Parant, for repair of a fence, do	...	5	0 0
12	do S. Parant, balance of old account	£350 15 10		
	Interest on same from 1st November, 1844, to 1st June, 1845	14 0 6		
	For stone, &c., for the Beauport Road, as per statement...	765 6 0		
			1130	2 4
13	do laborers' wages on the St. Charles Road North, per Pay-lists Nos. 1 to 34	...	539	7 7
14	do L. Charland, for oars	...	0	11 6
15	do T. Norman, for a plan and specification of a new bridge	...	2	0 0
16	do W. Ware, for a plan and survey of site of Scott's bridge	...	1	10 0
17	do P. Sansfaçon, for a snow plough	...	2	17 0
18	do J. Buckingham's account, for repair of tools	...	1	3 5
19	do G. Garneau's account, for timber for bridges	...	35	10 3
20	do W. Meek, for broken stone, per account	...	704	4 6
21	do laborers' wages on the St. Charles Road South, per Lists Nos. 1 to 38	...	881	19 11
22	do costs in the case of Mailey against the Trustees	...	8	13 11
23	do A. Bigaonette, rent of a lot of ground leased for deposit of stone, 12 months ending 30th April, 1846	...	1	10 0
24	do W. Ware, for plan and survey of a new line of road	...	2	10 0
25	do J. O'Brien, rent of a lot of ground leased for deposit of stone, 12 months ending 30th April, 1845	...	2	0 0
26	do laborers' wages on the St. Lewis Road, per Pay-lists Nos. 1 to 43	...	1624	10 4
27	do M. Hamel, rent of a lot of ground leased for deposit of stone, 12 months ending 30th April, 1845	...	2	0 0
28	do M. Burns, do do 12 months ending 30th April, 1845	...	2	0 0
29	do M. Hamel, for broken stone, as per account	...	112	6 1
30	do laborers' wages on the Suède Road, per Pay-lists Nos. 1 to 7	...	83	10 1
31	do laborers' wages on the Cove Road, per Pay-lists Nos. 1 to 36	...	268	9 10
32	do E. H. Slate's account, for delivering deals	...	1	6 0
33	do C. Campbell & Co.'s account do do	...	3	11 11
34	do W. Petry & Co. for timber and floats	...	6	1 1
35	do Wood & Gray's account, for do	...	11	0 11
36	do G. B. Symes, for deals	...	26	12 0
37	do Lemesurier & Co. for do	...	178	14 5
38	do Atkinson, Osborne, & Co. for do	...	37	18 7
39	do J. O. Connell, for do	...	7	0 0
40	do J. Finnegan, blacksmith's account	...	0	15 4
41	do M. Sheppard & Co.'s account for deals	...	2	0 0
42	do Stevenson for do	...	58	14 6
43	do Calvin, Cook & Co. for floats	...	4	7 6
	Carried forward...	...	£6151	1 8

Appendix (M.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Monies received, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

16th April.

16th April.

		£ s. d.	
<i>Brought forward</i>		6131	1 8
No. 44	To paid C. Campbell & Co. for floats	3	16 10
45	do Sharples & Co. for floats	1	5 0
46	do John French, on account of contract for maintaining Winter Road to the Cove	1	10 0
47	do for building Rodcan's Bridge, St. Charles Road, South, as per statement	200	2 11
48	do for repairing Scott's Bridge, as per statement	11	2 9
49	do L. Lapointe, on account of contract for building Scott's Bridge	800	0 0
50	do Hachen Stavelly, on account of superintending the building of Scott's Bridge	30	0 0
51	do Jacques Gauvin, on account of contract for making Champigny Road	558	0 0
52	do S. & C. Hough, on account of contract for making a portion of St. Charles Road, South	1690	0 0
53	do E. Glackmeyer, Notary, on account	2	1 8
54	do T. Heaven, Office rent, from 1st May, 1844, to 30th April, 1845	17	10 0
55	do J. Dean, do from 1st May, 1845, to 31st October, 1845	12	10 0
56	do J. S. Scott's account	0	17 0
57	do Cassuel & Co.'s account for lamps to Toll-bars	8	11 6
58	do T. Cary & Co.'s account	29	5 9
59	do A. Cote's account for advertizing...	1	15 1
60	do Fréchette & Co.'s account, do	3	3 4
61	do W. Neilson's account, do	6	11 11
62	do J. Dunn, for attending at Toll-bar and checking the receipts	14	10 0
63	do J. Shaw's account for spikes and tools	37	7 6
64	do C. M'Donald, for painting and lettering Toll-boards	35	1 0
65	do G. O. Stuart's account	7	15 0
66	do H. Flemming's account	1	5 0
67	do J. Sewell, one year's rent of letter box, ending 30th April, 1846	0	7 6
68	do E. Desbarats' expenses to Montreal, on business of the Trust	12	10 0
69	do Robert Reid, Toll-collector at Cove Gate, on account of salary	47	10 0
70	do W. Mundy, do St. Lewis Gate, do	50	10 0
71	do J. Wilson, do St. Foy Gate, do	47	10 0
72	do O. Moffet, do St. Charles Gate, do	65	7 6
73	do J. Murray, do Beauport Gate, do	47	0 0
74	do J. Murphy, do Kilmarnock Gate, do	42	10 5
75	do J. Pan, do Carouge Bridge, do	22	0 0
76	do J. B. Boissonneault, for attending Office from 1st December, 1844, to 30th April, 1845	3	2 6
77	do N. Claire, do from 1st May to 31st December, 1845	5	0 0
78	do The Secretary's salary to 31st December, 1845...	385	0 0
do	M. Chambers' certificate No. 30, redeemed	100	0 0
79	do Sundry contingent expenses from 1st December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845	18	18 0
	To cash deposited in the Bank of Montreal	17	19 9
	do deposited in the Quebec Bank	1483	19 7
	do deposited in the City Bank	22	4 7
	do in hand	4	12 4
		£11931	6 1

		£ s. d.	
<i>Cr.</i>			
May 31	By balance of old account		5 11 7
June 7	By amount loaned from City Bank, redeemable 1st July, 1848, borrowed on certificate, at 6 per cent	1000	0 0
July 1	do loaned from City Bank, redeemable 7th June, 1848, borrowed on certificate, at 6 per cent	1500	0 0
do 5	do loaned from Siméon Parent, redeemable 1st July, 1846, borrowed on certificate, at 6 per cent.	350	0 0
do 8	do loaned from James Mackenzie, redeemable 1st July, 1847, borrowed on certificate, at 6 per cent.	3500	0 0
Nov. 26	do loaned from Samuel Newton, redeemable 1st July, 1847, borrowed on certificate, at 6 per cent.	600	0 0
	do loaned from Quebec Bank, redeemable 1st July, 1846, borrowed on certificate, at 6 per cent.	2000	0 0
			8950 0 0
B. No. 1	By Tolls collected at Carouge Bridge, from 1st December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845	50	9 10
2	do do Cove Gate, from 9th December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845	787	6 8
3	do do Kilmarnock Gate, from 9th December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845	90	10 2
4	do do St. Foy Gate, from 9th December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845	639	4 0
5	do do St. Charles Gate, from 9th December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845	£687	2 11
	By commutation from Hon. Judge Panet	£2	18 4
	do Hon. L. Panet	6	5 0
	do P. Langlois	4	3 4
	do P. Charts	0	15 0
	do W. Semple	1	0 0
	do T. C. B. Flumison	2	18 4
	do Indian Chiefs	1	0 0
	do James Dinning	2	1 8
	do J. O'Brien	2	6 8
	do J. Bedard	0	15 0
		24	3 4
		711	6 8
<i>Carried over</i>		£2278	16 11
		£8955	11 7

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Monies received, &c.—(Continued.)

16th April.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	16th April.
		<i>Brought over</i>	2278	16	11	8935	11	7	
No. 6	...	By Tolls collected at Beauport Gate, from 9th December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845				£364	3	11	
		By commutation from O. L. Richardson	£2	1	8				
		do E. Glackmeyer	2	1	8				
		do W. Brown	1	0	0				
		do Robert Brown	1	0	0				
		do F. X. Methot	1	0	0				
		do S. Bedard	0	15	0				
		do Jno. Grainger	2	1	8				
		do W. Morrin	1	5	0				
		do C. Fremont	1	5	0				
		do Lunatic Asylum	1	10	0				
						14	0	0	
						378	3	11	
No. 7	...	By Tolls collected at St. Lewis Gate, from 9th December, 1844, to 31st December, 1845	£316	12	0				
		By commutation from G. W. Usborne	2	1	8				
						318	13	8	
									2975 14 6
									£11931 6 1

(Signed,) J. PORTER, Secretary.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1845.

Certified, JOS. CARY, Dep. Insp. Gen.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS and STATEMENTS not included in the SCHEDULE.

Letter from the Secretary to the Quebec Turnpike Trustees, to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.

QUEBEC, 9th January, 1845.

SIR,

I have been directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to transmit you the accompanying Petition to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for the causes and reasons therein mentioned, that they be authorized by Legislative enactment to raise the necessary further Fund, by the issue of Debentures, to finish the Roads round Quebec, according to the Ordinance, 4 Victoria, chapter 17, and Statute 4 & 5 Victoria, chapter 72.

And inasmuch as many of the ends and objects of the said Ordinance cannot be attained until the Roads are finished, the Trustees pray that the matter be recommended to Parliament by Her Majesty's Executive Government, and that the prayer of their Petition be granted.

The Honorable Mr. Caron has taken charge of the Petition addressed to the Legislative Council, and has promised to present it there; and J. Chabot, Esquire, one of our City Members, has taken charge of the Petition addressed to the House of Assembly, and has promised to present it there, and to support the measure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. PORTER.
Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees.

The Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, &c.,
Montreal.

(Enclosure.)

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Trustees for the purpose of opening, making, and keeping in repair certain Roads in the neighborhood of and leading to the City of Quebec, and to provide a fund for that purpose,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That by an Ordinance to provide for the improvement of certain Roads in the neighborhood of and leading to the City of Quebec, and to raise a fund for that purpose, (4 Vic., cap. 17.) and a Statute extending the provisions thereof to the Road along the North bank of the River-St. Charles, (4 & 5 Vic. cap. 72.) the Trustees therein named were authorized to raise by way of Loan, any sum not exceeding £25,000 currency; and that by the Ordinances to provide for the improvement of the Roads in the neighborhood of Montreal, (3 Vic. cap. 31 and 4 Vic. cap. 7.) the Trustees were authorized to raise £47,000 currency. That by reason of the limitation thus imposed on the Quebec Trustees they have been unable to complete the several Roads which it was the intention of the Legislature should be improved around Quebec. That part of the Beauport Road, part of the Road along the South bank, and part of the Road along the North bank of the River St. Charles, part of the St. Lewis Road, and the Road from Côte de Champigny to Hough's Farm remain unmade,—the said parts of Roads so remaining

Appendix
(M.)

16th April.

Appendix
(M.)

16th April.

unmade form in all an extent of nine miles and twenty-four chains; and that the Bridge on the said River St. Charles, known by the name of Scott's Bridge, is in a very bad and dangerous state, and requires to be forthwith renewed. That all the other Roads have been made and finished by the said Trustees, under the Ordinances and Statute in that behalf made and passed. That there are no funds remaining to finish the aforesaid parts of Roads and Works, the fund raised by Debentures under the said Ordinance, (4 Vic. cap. 17,) to wit, the sum of Twenty-five thousand pounds, for the improvement of the said Roads, together with all the nett revenues of the Roads made by the said Trustees, have been expended by the said Trustees for the ends and purposes of the said Ordinance and Statute, as will appear by the Schedule hereunto annexed. That your Petitioners humbly beg leave to expose that the want of funds to finish the aforesaid works arises in part from the want of any provision or fund whatever for the making of the aforesaid Road along the North bank of the River St. Charles, under the Statute authorizing the same, or otherwise. That difficulties arise in collecting Tolls on the aforesaid unfinished Roads, and that several ends and objects of the said Ordinance (4 Vic. cap. 17,) and Statute cannot be

attained till all the said Roads be finished. That to do and finish the aforesaid parts of Roads and Works, it will require the sum of Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two pounds, currency, according to the annexed Estimate made by your Petitioners. Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that the said Trustees be authorized by Legislative enactment to raise, by way of Loan, on the credit and security of the said Tolls, the further sum of Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two pounds, for which Debentures may be issued, bearing interest; and that the same be added to and form part of the said sum of Twenty-five thousand pounds, under and subject to the enactments contained in the aforesaid Ordinance, 4 Vic. cap. 17. And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,) WILLIAM SHEPPARD,
E. DESBARATS,
A. C. BUCHANAN,
JAMES GIBB,
L. MACPHERSON.

QUEBEC, 6th January, 1845.

ESTIMATE of the Cost of Macadamizing those portions of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS which are still unfinished.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st. The St. Lewis road, being a distance of 3 miles 17 chains, will cost for forming	600	0	0			
Culverts	50	0	0			
15,720 boxes broken stone, at 2s. 6d.	1890	0	0			
For reducing Carouge hill	300	0	0			
				2940	0	0
2nd. The St. Charles road north, being a distance of 2 miles, will cost for forming	400	0	0			
Culverts	45	0	0			
10,080 boxes broken stone, at 2s. 6d.	1260	0	0			
Building Scott's bridge	550	0	0			
Building Duchesnay's bridge	50	0	0			
				2305	0	0
3rd. The St. Charles road south, being a distance of 1 mile 3 chains, will cost for forming	200	0	0			
Culverts	20	0	0			
5,040 boxes broken stone, at 2s. 6d.	630	0	0			
Building Rodeau's bridge	185	0	0			
				985	0	0
4th. The Beauport road, being a distance of 1 mile 20 chains, will cost for forming	264	0	0			
Culverts	40	0	0			
7,500 boxes broken stone, at 2s. 6d.	781	5	0			
Reducing Montmorency hill	175	0	0			
				1260	5	0
5th. The road from Côte de Champigny to Hough's farm, being a distance of 1 mile 64 chains, will cost for forming	350	0	0			
Culverts	40	0	0			
8,814 boxes broken stone, at 2s. 6d.	1101	15	0			
				1491	15	0
				£8882	0	0

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees.

Appendix (M.)

STATEMENT of Monies Received.—(Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

16th April.

16th April.

		Brought forward			£	s.	d.
No. 23	To paid laborer's wages on the Suède road, per Pay-Lists Nos. 1 to 12 ... ..	...	...	...	1492	15	8
24	do J. West, amount of account for building culverts ... ..	...	...	...	7	13	3
	Less paid him in 1842, see former account ... ..	...	...	...
					8	0	0
	do do a year's rent for two lots for deposit of stone on Suède road ...	...	...	...	6	0	0
	do do for fencing ... ..	...	...	...	15	7	6
	do do for land purchased to widen the Suède road ... ..	...	...	...	29	17	6
	do J. Myrand, do do do do ... ..	...	...	...	33	16	6
	do J. Drolet, do do do do ... ..	...	...	...	41	14	4
	do Louis Hamel, do do do do ... ..	...	...	...	6	11	10
	do P. Langlois, do do do St. Charles road ... ..	...	...	...	2	5	10
25	do W. Phillips, for arbitration fees ... ..	...	...	...	26	17	6
26	do J. Myrand, a year's rent of ground for deposit of Plank ... ..	...	...	...	4	13	4
	do do interest on balance of account due to him ... ..	...	...	...	£2	0	0
					1	17	6
27	do J. French, for carting floats and deals to Suède road ... ..	...	...	...	3	17	6
28	do J. Waterson, culling hemlock plank ... ..	...	...	...	19	13	0
29	do laborer's wages in Cove road, as per Pay-Lists Nos. 1 to 13 ... ..	...	...	...	25	0	0
30	do J. Finnigan, blacksmith, as per account ... ..	...	...	...	99	3	7
31	do Shaw & Co., for spikes... ..	...	...	...	1	3	5
32	do C. Campbell & Co. for timber ... ..	...	...	...	100	0	0
33	do Calvin, Cook & Co. for floats ... ..	...	...	...	16	4	0
34	do Wood & Gray, for timber ... ..	...	...	...	30	10	0
35	do Smith & Co. for floats ... ..	...	...	...	16	15	1
36	do M. Mentz, for maintaining winter road to Cove in 1842-3, 3 miles 26 chains, at £7 per mile	...	...	...	0	11	3
37	do laborer's wages on St. Charles road, as per Pay-Lists Nos. 1 to 12 ... ..	...	...	...	23	5	6
38	do Mr. Ware, for surveying ... ..	...	...	...	108	8	2
39	do G. Garneau, for timber... ..	...	...	...	2	10	0
40	do O. Moffet, for broken stone, as per account ... ..	...	...	...	54	7	4
41	do N. F. Belleau, costs of suit in case of assault upon Williams, overseer ... ..	...	...	...	284	15	0
42	do O. Moffet, for broken stone for repairs ... ..	...	...	...	2	18	9
43	do laborers' wages on St. Charles' road south, as per Pay-Lists Nos. 1 to 12 ... ..	...	...	...	90	7	6
44	do J. Wakeham's account ... ..	...	...	...	85	1	3
45	do laborers' wages on Kilmarnock road, as per Pay-Lists Nos. 1 to 6 ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	0
46	do P. Gingras, for repairing Carouge bridge ... ..	...	...	...	90	6	2
47	do G. O. Stuart's account ... ..	...	...	...	10	0	0
48	do T. Cary & Co.'s account ... ..	...	...	...	45	1	1
49	do E. Glackemeyer's account ... ..	...	...	...	23	6	2
50	do J. G. Clapham's account ... ..	...	...	...	16	18	4
51	do J. Houghton, blacksmith's account ... ..	...	...	...	£31	7	2
	Less paid in 1842, see former account ... ..	...	...	...	17	10	0
52	do J. Heaven, office rent from 1st March, 1841, to 1st March, 1843 ... ..	...	...	...	13	17	2
53	do W. Torrance, for a roller ... ..	...	...	...	35	0	0
54	do H. G. Scott, for an office stove ... ..	...	...	...	5	4	0
55	do F. Moore, for sundry repairs to toll gates ... ..	...	...	...	4	2	2
56	do W. Neilson's account for advertizing ... ..	...	...	...	2	7	8
57	do W. Cowan & Co.'s account ... ..	...	...	...	16	3	4
58	do P. Gavin, for a wooden roller ... ..	...	...	...	1	0	0
59	do Fréchette & Co. for advertizing ... ..	...	...	...	5	0	0
60	do Joseph Blouin, for repairs in the office ... ..	...	...	...	2	6	10
61	do C. Gethings, interest on balance of account ... ..	...	...	...	0	15	0
62	do S. Bedard, for putting sheet iron round stove in the office ... ..	...	...	...	0	15	10
63	do M. Chambers, interest on account due to him ... ..	...	...	...	0	14	0
64	do D. M'Callum, do do do ... ..	...	...	...	0	12	0
65	do A. Simpson, do do do ... ..	...	...	...	1	19	5
66	do J. Sewell, a year's rent of box at Post Office, ending 30th April, 1844 ... ..	...	...	...	11	5	6
67	do B. Tremain, balance of account ... ..	...	...	...	0	7	6
68	do J. French, balance of account ... ..	...	...	...	17	7	3
	Interest on the same ... ..	...	...	...	£47	10	0
					2	8	3
69	do W. French, balance of account ... ..	...	...	...	49	18	3
70	do R. Reid, Toll Collector at Cove gate, on account of salary ... ..	...	...	...	24	11	3
71	do W. Mundy, do St. Lewis gate, do ... ..	...	...	...	50	7	6
72	do J. Wilson, do Ste. Foy gate, do ... ..	...	...	...	53	9	0
73	do O. Moffet, do St. Charles gate, do ... ..	...	...	...	52	17	6
74	do John Murray, do Beauport gate, do ... ..	...	...	...	47	10	0
75	do P. Gingras, do Carouge bridge, do ... ..	...	...	...	62	7	6
76	do L. Hamel, for attending office from 1st January to 31st March, 1843 ... ..	...	...	...	25	13	4
77	do J. B. Boissonneault, do from 1st March to 31st December, 1843 ... ..	...	...	...	3	2	6
78	do Secretary, in part salary for the year ending 31st December, 1843 ... ..	...	...	...	4	7	6
79	do sundry contingent expenses, from 1st January to 31st December, 1843 ... ..	...	...	...	200	0	0
	do cash repaid to the City Bank ... ..	...	...	...	19	0	9
	do M. Chambers, on account of certificate, No. 31, £100 ... ..	...	...	...	24	8	0
	do Bank of Montreal, amount of certificates Nos. 1 and 2, each £500, and Nos. 82 to 91, each £100 ... ..	...	...	...	£60	0	0
	do Quebec Bank, amount of certificates Nos. 71 to 73, each £100 ... ..	...	...	...	2000	0	0
	do City Bank, amount of certificates, Nos. 23 to 25, 32, 34, 37, each £500 ... ..	...	...	...	300	0	0
					3000	0	0
	do cash deposited with Montreal Bank ... ..	...	...	...	5360	0	0
	Less, so much of this account reserved to be paid ... ..	...	...	...	£993	9	1
					70	8	4
					923	0	9
					£10207	18	3

STATEMENT of Monies Received, &c.—(Continued.)

		Cr.	£	s.	d.
January 28, 1843	...	By amount loaned by W. Meek, redeemable in 3 years, borrowed on certificate, at 6 per cent. ...	80	0	0
		By J. Shaw ...	100	0	0
September 26, do	...	By S. Gerrard ...	3000	0	0
do 29, do	...	By A. Simpson ...	100	0	0
		By S. Gerrard ...	4080	0	0
		By tolls collected at Carouge bridge, from 1st January to 31st December, 1843 ...	41	0	10
		By do at St. Lewis gate, do do do do ...	421	5	2
		By do at Ste. Foy gate, do do do do ...	707	16	8
		By do at St. Charles gate, do do do do ...	796	1	8
		By do at Cove gate, do do do do ...	609	13	6
		By do at Beauport gate, do do do do ...	338	13	8
		By amount received by J. Bonner do do do do ...	33	1	9
		By amount received from Perrault & Scott, being the amount of fine levied upon Boivin ...	0	5	0
			£10207	18	3

General Account of Monies received and Disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 1st January to the 21st December, 1844, inclusive.

[Printed in Appendix (X.) to the Fourth Vol. Journals.]

RECAPITULATION.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To amount expended on—					By Tolls collected at—				
St. Lewis Road ...	6824	15	11		St. Lewis Gate ...	1259	4	7	
Ste. Foy Road ...	4742	10	9		Ste. Foy Gate ...	2237	13	6	
Suède Road ...	3358	1	3		St. Charles Gate ...	2627	4	4	
St. Charles Road, North and South	6901	2	6		Beauport Gate ...	1243	0	3	
Beauport Road ...	5208	3	8		Cove Gate ...	1979	13	5	
Cove Road ...	4295	5	9		Kilmarnock Gate ...	4	8	2	
Kilmarnock Road ...	528	11	8		Carouge Bridge ...	185	17	7	
Carouge Bridge ...	58	14	6		Fines levied on Michaud and Boivin ...	1	5	0	
To contingent expenses, including the salaries of the Secretary and Toll Collectors, and a year's salary to Engineer ...	3035	3	11		By cash received for hammers ...	7	19	3	
To cash on hand ...	5	11	7		By do for wheelbarrows ...	0	19	6	
	£34898	1	5		By Debentures ...	25000	0	0	
					By balance due J. Parant, for stone delivered on the Beauport Road ...	350	15	10	
						£34898	1	5	

Letter from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to the Provincial Secretary.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1844.

SIR,

I am directed by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing a Memorial received from certain Inhabitants of the Parish of Ste Foy, and its vicinity, praying for the improvement of the Roads therein described, and requesting an early report upon the subject. I have now the honor to enclose the Memorial, together with a Report upon it.

The Trustees recommend a compliance with the prayer of the Memorial, and also that another Road

mentioned in their Report should be included, where-by the principal Turnpike Roads leading from the City would be connected; and should His Excellency the Governor General be pleased to sanction the improvement of these Roads, they beg leave to suggest that His Excellency will cause provision to be made for their future maintenance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. PORTER,

Secretary to the Trustees.

Honorable D. DALY,

Secretary, &c.

Montreal.

(Report referred to in the preceding Letter.)

The Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, having caused the Route de l'Eglise, and a portion of the Ste. Foy Road, to be surveyed, and an Estimate to be made of the probable cost of Macadamizing them, beg leave to submit the following Report upon the subject:—

	£	s.	d.
1st. The Route de l'Eglise, being a distance of 1½ miles, would cost for fencing, &c.	350	0	0
For culverts	10	0	0
For broken stone	990	0	0
For land to widen the road	100	0	0
	£1450	0	0

This Road, which is now very narrow, should be made the usual width of a public highway, that is to say, thirty-six French feet, as, if it is improved, it will become a great thoroughfare for conveying agricultural produce from an extensive back country to the city and shipping.

	£	s.	d.
2nd. The Ste. Foy road, from the point where it is intersected by the Suède, to the Carouge bridge, being a distance of 2½ miles, would cost for forming, &c.	600	0	0
For bridges and culverts	50	0	0
For broken stone	1775	0	0
	£2425	0	0

Total cost of the two Roads £3875 0 0

The Trustees also beg leave to recommend that the following Road should be macadamized, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
The road commencing at the extremity of the Suède road, passing up the Champigny Hill, and thence in an easterly direction until it joins Commissioners Bridge upon the St. Charles Road, being a distance of 2½ miles. This road would cost for forming, &c.	600	0	0
For bridges and culverts	100	0	0
For broken stone	1650	0	0
	£2350	0	0

This last-mentioned Road, together with the Route de l'Eglise, would connect the five principal avenues leading from the City of Quebec.

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary to the Trustees.

QUEBEC, 27th December, 1844.

(Petition.)

To His Excellency, The Right Honorable Sir C. T. Metcalfe, G. C. B., Captain General and Governor in Chief of Her Majesty's Possessions in America.

The undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of Ste. Foy and its vicinity, respectfully represent:—

That the condition of the Ste. Foy Road from that of La Suède, in the Parish of Ste. Foy, to the Carouge River, and which is a continuation of that under the control of the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees, as also the Road called Route de l'Eglise in the said Parish, and which leads from the Carouge Road, also under the control of the said Trustees, to that of Ste. Foy, is so bad in the spring, autumn, and winter, notwithstanding that those interested in this Road and Route do all in their power to keep them in good

order, that it is impossible to pass there, and the communication is often unavoidably cut off, and travellers compelled to make a lengthy circuit, especially when their business calls them to the Carouge River, a place important from the immense depot of timber which is made there every autumn. That the only means, in the humble opinion of your Memorialists, to make this part of the Ste. Foy Road and the Route de l'Eglise passable in all seasons, would be to have it macadamized and planked; but your Memorialists having no resources to meet this outlay, place their dependence on Your Excellency's liberality in coming to their assistance, and therefore pray that,—considering the necessity of improving this part of the said Road, as well as the above mentioned Route,—Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the Honorable the House of Assembly to vote and grant the sum necessary for the improvement of these said parts of the Road and Route, and to give the disposal thereof either to the said Trustees, or to such other corporate body or persons as may seem fitting, and that such grant be sanctioned by Your

Appendix
(M.)

16th April.

Excellency. And your Memorialists believe it their duty respectfully to remark to Your Excellency, apart from the above consideration which has engaged or induced them to institute this proceeding, that they are obliged, for the purpose of communicating either with the City or with the Carouge River, to pay Toll at each of these places; which Toll makes part of the fund at the disposal of the said Trustees, and this without your Memorialists being able to obtain any aid or assistance from the said Trust to aid them in repairing these said parts of the Road and Route.

Signed by, P. HUOT, Ptre,
and 65 others.

STE. FOY, November, 1844.

Letter from Mr. N. F. Belleau to Provincial Secretary.

SIR,

Being charged by the Tenants of the Parishes of Ste. Foy, St. Ambroise, La Jeune Lorette, and Ancienne Lorette, to present the Petition herewith enclosed, to His Excellency, I pray you, as Secretary of the Province, to submit it to His Excellency. I think it my duty to inform you that similar Petitions have been forwarded, and are to be submitted to the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, during the present Session, for their concurrence in the conclusions of this Petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) N. F. BELLEAU.

Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, &c.

(Petition.)

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants and Tenants of the Parishes of Ste. Foy and St. Ambroise, of La Jeune Lorette and Ancienne Lorette, in the County of Quebec,

HUMBLY REPRESENTS:

That the Trustees appointed under the Ordinance, "To provide for the improvement of certain Roads in the neighborhood of and leading to the City of Quebec, and to raise a fund for that purpose," which

Appendix
(M.)

16th April.

is the Ordinance 4th Victoria, chap. 17, and the Provincial Statute 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 72, have taken under their management and control part of the several roads mentioned in the 9th clause of the said Ordinance, and which all lead to and terminate at the City of Quebec, and that they impose and levy Tolls or Duties at all the Gates or Turnpikes erected by the said Trustees on the said roads.

That the portion of Roads to and over which the provisions of the said Ordinance and the powers of the said Trustees extend, and for the improvement whereof a fund was created, ought to have been continued as far as Hough's Farm, about three leagues from the City of Quebec, thus including the road called the St. Louis Road, or la Grande Allée, from the boundary of the City of Quebec, as far as the North-eastern extremity of the bridge over the Cap Rouge River, Ste. Foy's Road, the Road commonly called "La Suède," and the Road from "La Côte à Champigny" to Hough's Farm, the high road running along the South bank of the River St. Charles to the bridge commonly called the "Red Bridge," and the high road along the North shore of the River St. Charles, leading from Scott's Bridge to the said "Red Bridge."

That though for several years the said Trustees have levied Tolls at the different Gates and Turnpikes on the aforesaid roads, they have caused but a very small portion of the said Roads "*qu'une faible et minime partie des dits chemins,*" to be repaired; and that the Petitioners, who are in the habit of passing on these Roads, are obliged to pay Tolls and Duties as if the whole length of the said Roads were, as by law provided, improved and repaired.

That besides the foregoing facts, which the undersigned consider an injustice, your Petitioners further represent, that the Toll of sixpence exacted by the said Trustees, for each cart with one horse, is exorbitant, and disproportionate to the means of persons, generally poor, who, for the purpose of exercising their industry and selling articles of produce of little value, are continually obliged to come to town from a great distance, without gaining any of the advantages which they might have and expect from an improvement of the whole of that part of the roads placed by the Ordinance under the control of the said Trustees.

That a reasonable reduction in the amount of Tolls which have been levied up to the present day, would have the effect of increasing the number of travellers on the said Roads, and would secure to the said Trustees, for the purposes of the said Ordinance, a greater amount of revenue than has yet been collected, in consequence of a too heavy rate of Toll.

The said Petitioners further represent, that the right of commuting the Tolls, vested in the said Trustees by the 16th section of the above cited Ordinance, is an arbitrary right, and frustrates the intention of the Legislature, which cannot be put into execution if it is left to the caprice of the Trustees to commute only for sums which they may think proper to demand.

That the right of commuting the Tolls on any road or part of a road, ought to be left to the option of the person wishing to commute, by paying for the year a sum to be fixed and determined by law for such commutation.

Appendix
(M.)

16th April.

Wherefore, the undersigned humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to sanction any Act which may amend the above mentioned Ordinance, as far as regards a reduction of the rate of Tolls at the Turnpike gates erected on the different roads under the control and authority of the said Trustees, by virtue of the Ordinance and Statute above mentioned, and to determine the sum to be paid annually by persons desiring to commute with the said Trustees the said Duties and Tolls. And they will ever pray.

Signed by, R. G. BELLEAU,
and about 400 others.

County of QUEBEC,
30th day of November, 1844.

*Report of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads
on the preceding Petition.*

QUEBEC, 7th January, 1845.

Sir,

Having submitted to the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads your letter of the 17th December last, together with the Petition of R. G. Belleau and others, presented to His Excellency the Governor General relative to the Turnpike Roads in the vicinity of Quebec, I have been directed by the Trustees to submit for His Excellency's information the following Report thereupon.

The Petitioners complain in the first place, that although the Trustees have exacted the payment of toll a number of years, they have made and repaired but a small portion "*qu'une partie et minime partie*" of the Roads authorized to be made by law. In answer to this assertion, which implies a charge of neglect of duty on the part of the Trustees, I am directed by them to state that it is unfounded in fact; the length of Roads provided for by the Quebec Turnpike Ordinance, as will appear on reference to the subjoined Abstract, is thirty miles sixty-eight chains and a half, of which a distance of a little upwards of twenty-five miles has been completed, leaving therefore but a small portion of the Roads mentioned in the Ordinance unfinished, and which the Trustees have every reason to believe will be completed next season.

I am directed further to observe, that by a subsequent Statute 4 & 5 Victoria, cap. 72, the Trustees were charged with the improvement of the Road on the north bank of the River St. Charles, without however any additional fund being provided by that Statute to meet the expense which this large addition to the Road necessarily imposed.

The length of the Road on the north side of the River St. Charles is no less than three miles and forty-six chains, and comprises besides several minor bridges, three large bridges—two of which are over

the River St. Charles, namely, Scott's Bridge and that known by the name of Commissioners' Bridge, the latter, with another called Gagnon's Bridge, having been entirely rebuilt during the last summer, so that a large portion of the funds originally destined for the Roads mentioned in the Turnpike Ordinances, have been of necessity diverted from their legitimate channel, and appropriated to the making of the Bridges above-mentioned, and to the improvement of the Road as far as it is made on the north bank of the River St. Charles.

The Trustees flatter themselves that the foregoing statement will be considered a sufficient answer to that part of the Petition wherein it is alleged that the Trustees have made and completed "*qu'une faible et minime partie des dits chemins*," more especially when it is considered that they have now expended the whole amount which they were authorized to raise by law, in the disposal of which the greatest care and economy has been used.

The Petitioners next complain of the exorbitancy of the tolls on the ground that sixpence for every cart with a horse attached to it, is disproportioned to the means of persons who in general are not in easy circumstances.

In answer to this part of the Petition, I am directed to state that the Trustees bearing that very fact in view, have modified the tolls to what they considered the lowest possible limit, consistently with the public interest.

The assertion that the sum of sixpence is exacted in the cases mentioned in the Petition, is contrary to the fact; the farmers who bring produce to market are charged but fourpence, and not sixpence, the latter charge being applicable to spring-carts only, which are placed upon the same footing as gigs and dennets. With reference to this part of the Petition I am directed further to observe, that although the Suede Road is completed as far as the Côte de Champigny, no toll whatever has been exacted upon it, and up to the last few weeks no toll has been exacted in the Kilmarnock Road, so that the inhabitants have the benefit of the Suede Road, in addition to the Ste. Foy Road, which may be said to be a continuation, without any additional toll, a benefit which especially is derivable to the Petitioners, the majority of whom reside in that section of the environs of Quebec. The tolls exacted by the Trustees are in all cases less the half the amount which they are authorized to take by law; and the tolls taken in winter, which is the season for bringing in country produce, are barely sufficient to defray the daily expense of keeping the Roads in order, the charge being only twopence for a horse and sleigh or cariole, whereas the law authorizes fourpence. The Trustees have no wish to render the tolls oppressive or burdensome to any class of persons, much less to the poor; and in the discharge of their duty they have been actuated by a desire to render the system, which is new and experimental in this country, both efficient and popular, by establishing rates of toll proportioned to the means of the people, without reference in a corresponding degree to the very great advantages of travel which these Roads afford. The system has now been three years in operation, and the fact that this is the first and only complaint made, by a comparatively small number of mostly illiterate persons, some of whom may possibly have entertained a vague explanation of having the toll gates abolished, affords a striking proof of its popu-

Appendix
(M.)

16th April.

Appendix
(M.)
16th April.

larity, while it is a matter of notoriety that with the exception of the Petitioners, the public feeling is strongly favorable to it.

The third and last charge of the Petitioners against the Trustees is, that they have refused to allow parties to commute the tolls. With reference to this part of the Petition, I am directed by the Trustees to state, that inasmuch as the commutation of tolls would materially affect the revenue of the Trust, they have not deemed it advisable to consider the propriety of acting upon that provision of the law, until the whole of the Roads shall have been completed. It will then be time, the Trustees respect-

fully submit, to consider how far a commutation will be expedient, and even practicable in all cases. In the event of the law not being altered in that particular, it will of course be the duty of the Trustees to comply with it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary to Turnpike Trustees.

To the Honorable D. DALY,
Secretary, &c.
Montreal.

Appendix
(M.)
16th April.

ABSTRACT.

Road.	Length of Road completed.		Length of Road still unfinished		Total length of Turnpike Roads.	
	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
St. Lewis	4	11	3	17	7	28
Kilmarnock ... ..	...	39	...	...	0	39
Ste. Foy	4	37½	...	...	4	37½
Suède	2	44	...	...	2	44
Cove	3	26	...	...	3	26
St. Charles, North	1	46	2	...	3	46
St. Charles, South	3	50	1	3	4	53
Beauport	4	77	1	20	6	17
Round from Cote Champigny to Hough's Farm ... ..	...	...	1	64	1	64
	25	10½	9	24	34	34½

(Signed,) J. PORTER,
Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees.

R E P O R T

OF THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

BOARD OF WORKS,
Montreal, 2nd April, 1846.

SIR,

In the elaborate and detailed Report I had the honour of submitting last year, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, were fully comprehended all the observations and suggestions of a practical and general character connected with the Public Works, as well as with their after maintenance and use, which a close attention to their progress had enabled me to make.

These observations and suggestions I conceive to be still so applicable as to render it necessary for me, on this occasion, to do little more than to furnish the required information upon the present state of the respective Works; the expenditure thereon, and to explain the cause of the excess of the appropriations which has, in some instances, taken place.

For the sake of perspicuity I shall classify the Works as follows :

Public Buildings,
Roads,
Bridges,
Canals,
Harbours and Roads leading thereto,
Slides.

Under the first of these heads the only expenditure which has taken place, under this Department, during the past year, has been upon the erection of a Custom House at Toronto, and upon the usual repairs and maintenance of the Gaols and Court Houses in Canada East.

The Toronto Custom House is in a forward state, and will be completed in June next; the appropriation made for its erection is £2,500, which will be ample to cover all contingencies.

The expenditure upon the other class of buildings named (Gaols and Court Houses in Canada East) is of a most unsatisfactory nature. As I have already had occasion to report, these buildings are utterly insufficient for the accommodation required by the increased population and wants of the country, and the sums which are every year unavoidably laid out on them, may, in a great measure, be considered as thrown away. The Gaols generally afford no proper means of ventilation or of classification of the prisoners. The want of accommodation in the Court Houses (those that exist) is loudly complained of, and the vast amount of law business of this City and District is now necessarily transacted in an old building temporarily fitted up, and altogether unsuited to the purpose.

The non-completion of the Hospital at Quebec, is likewise a subject of complaint, as is also the want of a Lunatic Asylum. A strong desire exists to have the present Custom House there converted to some other purpose, or sold, and the proceeds appropriated towards the erection of a Custom House in a more convenient position, in the vicinity of the Banks, Offices, &c.

The Public Departments, notwithstanding the very heavy rents to which the Province is subjected, are most inconveniently and insufficiently accommodated. To meet the cost of substituting suitable buildings in lieu of those now in use, either by the sale of the present buildings, and of the public property on which they stand, or adjoining thereto, or by a different appropriation thereof, by which a large portion would be disposable for other

and remunerating purposes, various projects have been devised, some of which are highly deserving of consideration; but until the Legislature sees proper to come to a decision generally upon the subject, it is unnecessary to enter further into detail.

Amherstburgh and Sandwich Road.

Roads :

The sum granted towards the improvement of this Road was £1,000; the pecuniary difficulties of the Contractors have caused some delay, but the work may shortly be completed, and within the amount granted; little remains to be done except the completion of the Bridge in the Canard, all the materials for which are on the ground and ready to be put together.

Amherstburgh
and Sandwich
road.*Amherstburgh and Sandwich Road, to Chatham, and thence to London.*

The works of the portion of this Road between Chatham and London, comprehended in the appropriation 4 and 5 Victoria, are completed, and the road has been given up to the District for maintenance;—of those of the portion between Chatham and Amherstburgh and Sandwich, about five-sixths are done; but their completion is delayed by the embarrassments of the Contractors;—what they have done is very creditable, and is of inestimable good to that section of the country, and to the settlers there, as without the construction of this Road, and the thorough drainage effected in consequence of it, no person could have resided there, nor could a crop of any kind have been raised. The total amount of the Grant for these Roads was £40,000 currency, the amount estimated as required over and above the original appropriation to complete the works, is £2,181 9s. 3d., currency, of which £780 currency have been expended under the authority of an Order in Council, passed on a Report being submitted, representing the necessity for proceeding with the work so as to perfect the drainage, and to render the road available to the country; the sum, therefore, remaining to be provided for, is £1,401 9s. 3d., and the ultimate excess of expenditure will be £4,752 7s. 5d., currency, the larger portion of which was unavoidably expended upon the erection of a large Bridge over the River Thames, at Delaware, the old one having been carried away by a flood shortly after the Works of the Road were commenced. This Road passes through a tract of rich, deep soil, and no repairs having taken place since its completion, it is now in a bad state, and should be immediately attended to, otherwise the repairs which could be effected for about £200 will, after another season, be attended with great cost.

Chatham and
London road.*Port Sarnia and London Road.*

The Works of this Road were completed at the period of my last Report, and it has been recommended to hand it over to the District Council for maintenance.

Port Sarnia
and London
road.

The sum appropriated was.....£16,666 13 4
The sum expended is.....20,121 9 1

This over expenditure was created by the extra cost which had to be incurred in effecting the drainage of such an extensive line of Road, through a low and heavy wooded country, beyond what was originally contemplated; it also includes land damages, not embraced in the

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

estimate;—the observations as to repairs required on the London and Chatham Road are also applicable to this Road.

London and Brantford Road.

London and
Brantford
road.

This Road was also completed at the date of my last Report; the Tolls to be derived from it were estimated at £3,041 2s. 3d.; they have since been leased at £2,570. The sum of £568 4s. 6d. has been expended on repairs, which have been taken by contract on reasonable terms.

The sum appropriated was.....£61,111 2 2
The sum expended is..... 50,023 15 1

For the completion of the portion of this Road, called the Grand River Swamp Road, estimated at £10,000, the sum of £9,000 was appropriated last Session. The work is all under Contract, and the cost will be fully covered by the amount of the estimate, although some extra expense has been incurred to afford temporary facilities to the travel while the work was in progress; the Works are being proceeded with in a satisfactory manner, and when completed, which the Engineer reports will be in the early part of September next, will render available an uninterrupted communication between Hamilton and London, by Macadamized and Planked Roads, a distance of upwards of eighty miles. This portion, at seasons of the year, was almost impassable, and tended greatly to diminish the amount of Tolls on the remainder.

The total expenditure on these *Western Roads*, enumerated in the foregoing, as compared with the Parliamentary Grants for the same, will stand thus:

	Sum granted.		Ultimate expenditure, including what is to be provided.		Still to be provided.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amherstburg and Sandwich Road.....	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0		
Amherstburg by Chatham and London.....	40,000	0 0	44,752	7 5	1,401	9 3
Port Sarnia and London Road.....	16,666	13 4	20,121	9 1		
London and Brantford Road.....	61,111	2 2	50,023	15 1		
Brantford Swamp Road..	9,000	0 0	10,000	0 0		
	127,777	15 6	125,897	11 7	1,401	9 3

The expenditure, among other extras, not included in the estimates, having covered the cost of the large Bridge at Delaware, besides land damages, law expenses, and other incidental charges.

Hamilton and Port Dover Road.

Hamilton and
Port Dover
road.

The sum originally granted for this Road was £33,333 6s. 8d. currency, which, as was stated in my Report for last year, was over expended by the sum of £3,397 9s. 2d. Of this amount £3,000 were applied to the building of the Caledonia Bridge, where the line of Road crossed the Grand River, but which was not provided for in the appropriation. The sum of £5,500 was voted during the last Session for the extension of this Road down the Mountain, and for the erection of Toll-houses and Gates; this work has been all contracted for within the amount of the Grant. The Tolls of this Road were estimated at £2,034 10s., and they have been leased for the first year at £1,000. This discrepancy has arisen chiefly in consequence of the difficulties presented to the use of the Road by the unfinished state of the Mountain Section at one extremity, and of the Dover Harbour at the other; there is no doubt but that an increased rent will be had on the next letting.

Queenston and Grimsby Road.

Queenston and
Grimsby road.

For the completion of portions of this Road, the improvement of which had been formerly commenced under 7 William IV. chapter 82, the sum of £8,000 was granted last Session. From the broken state the Works had been left in, and the materials which had been for some years provided, being scattered in all directions, a good deal of trouble was incurred, and time lost, in pre-

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

paring for the recommencement of them; this was further increased by disputes as to the line to be adopted in some cases; the heaviest parts of the Work are now under Contract at very moderate rates, to substantial persons, with good security; the portions let extend from the western extremity of the present Macadamized Road at St. David's to the west bank of the Jordan Valley; the length of this new Road is about fifteen and a quarter miles, and will be completed within the amount of the grant of last Session, and the Toll-houses and Bars erected thereon, by the first January next.

After the above portion is finished there will remain sixteen miles to be improved thence to the bounds of the Niagara District, which, at the present rates of Contract, would be completed for £12,045, including land damages, and three extra Toll-houses and Bars.

Dundas and Owen's Sound Road.

The sum of £4,000 was granted last Session for the chopping, clearing, &c. of the unopened portion of this Road, and for the improvement of some bad hills on the southern division of it. The work has been laid out and tenders received for it. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring reasonable tenders, those received in September last being at rates nearly double the value of the work to be executed; this was owing chiefly to the great inconvenience of furnishing supplies, and to the unusual dearth of provisions and fodder; there is now, however, every prospect of the Works being carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Dundas and
Owen's Sound
road.

Main North Toronto Road, &c.

At the period when the estimates were made upon which the appropriations of 4, and 5, Victoria were ultimately based, the improvement of the Road from Toronto to the Holland Landing being in the hands of local Commissioners, and debentures repayable by the District, authorised to be issued for such improvement, this Road was not embraced in the appropriation of £33,333 6s. 8d., under which it was placed last Session. The Grant of £33,333 6s. 8d., was originally intended for the extension of the Road from the Holland Landing to the District Town of Simcoe, on the same principles as those on which the Yonge Street Road was then being improved, and also for the general amelioration, but on a less perfect scale, of the Road from Barrie to Penetanguishine, and of the Coldwater Portage, together with the construction of a Bridge over the Narrows of Lake Simcoe. The expenditure on the last two items was proceeded with, but the powers of the Commissioners to continue the improvement of the Road from Toronto to the Holland Landing having ceased, it was considered expedient by the Executive, as stated in my last Report, to suspend further expenditure, and to bring the matter before the Legislature, in order that authority might be had to make a different disposition of the appropriation from that which was at first intended, by which the completion of the Main Road from Toronto to Holland Landing might be included; to accomplish the foregoing, embracing the improvement of the Road from the Holland Landing by Barrie to Penetanguishine, and the dredging of the Channel at the Narrows, with some Works at Holland River, it was stated in my Report that an addition of £6,500 to the original Grant, would be required. Towards the close of last Session a Bill was passed authorising the unexpended portion of the appropriation being thus applied, but the requisite addition of £6,500 to the original vote was not asked for.

Main North
Toronto road,
&c.

The Board having adopted the principle of conducting the new Works ordered last session, by the establishments to be transferred from Works previously in progress so soon as they could be available, those in the Home and Simcoe Districts, with the Owen's Sound Road, were entrusted to Mr. Gzowski, and his Assistants. Instructions were accordingly given to Mr. Gzowski, in June last, to wind up as soon as possible, the affairs in the Western Section of the country where he had been engaged, and to undertake the necessary surveys of this Road, and those connected with it, preparatory to their being commenced; some time necessarily elapsed before he was enabled to do this; but since his taking charge, every effort has been made by him to forward the Works.

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

The first Section of the Main North Toronto Road will be completed with as little delay as possible, after the frost is fully out of the ground, nearly all the stone required being delivered and broken. The Contractors, who have undertaken the remainder of the Road to the Holland Landing, have lately failed, and steps have been taken to have the Works completed by their sureties; these difficulties will no doubt retard the completion of this part of the work, which under any circumstances, cannot be properly effected this season; all the earth-work, culverts and bridges will be finished, but the metal cannot, with safety, be laid on the embankments until they have fully settled. Many of them are of considerable height, and will not be completed before the month of August or September, and will require the fall and spring rains to settle them thoroughly. The portions of the road following that at present travelled, are generally without much cutting or filling, and can be completed this year; the failure of these Contractors may also effect the completion of the Road from the Holland Landing to Barrie, inasmuch as the balance of the appropriation applicable to it (£6,362 12s. 3d.,) calculated upon the amount of their Contracts on the Main Road, may be reduced if the securities cannot be promptly compelled to finish their Contract.

The progress of the improvements from Bond Head to the Barrie Road, is quite satisfactory, and the Road will be completed by July next; the most difficult part of it, through the swamp, is very nearly finished, and there is every reason to believe that the draining will be effective. The amount appropriated by 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 28, for the entire of these Works, viz: the Main North Toronto Road, Holland Landing to Barrie, Barrie to Penetanguishine, Coldwater portage, and the Narrows Bridge, was £33,333 6s. 8d. currency, of which £9,734 5s. 2d. have been expended; if the Works embraced in the Contracts were completed at the prices stated in them, all these Roads would be completed for the amount of the appropriation, but in consequence of the failure of the Contractors on the Main North Road, and to improve the Channel at the Narrows, &c., I am still of opinion that the additional sum of £6,500, named in my former report, will be necessary.

Rouge Hill Road.

The Works of this improvement are all under Contract, and are being proceeded with in a satisfactory manner. A trifling deviation was made in the line, in consequence of the appearance of a large quantity of "hard pan" in that first marked out; the work will be completed this season, and within the Estimate.

Road from Scugog Lake to the Narrows Bridge.

Early in the past year the Superintendent of the Works in this District received instructions to make a careful examination of the line of country, existing Roads, &c., to enable him to report to the Board his opinion as to the route to be adopted; he accordingly furnished a Map, Report and Estimate, for the construction of a Road in the line which, in his judgment, was most eligible. Against this line several strong memorials and remonstrances were presented, and although founded, as I conceive, on local interests, it has been thought advisable to suspend any expenditure, and to lay the documents before the Legislature for their decision; these documents, with Mr. Lyons' Reports thereon, will be found with the Reports on Surveys.

Mr. Lyons' Estimate, amounting to the sum of £13,801 14s. 1½d., exclusive of superintendence and contingencies, is for the full completion of the line throughout; but the sum granted, viz: £2000, was intended merely for the opening of the Road in the first instance.

Cornwall and L'Original Road.

The grant made last Session for the improvement of this Road, was £900 currency. By the information then before the Executive, upon which the Grant was recommended, the sum was apportioned in a particular manner. Prior to proceeding with the work, a Surveyor

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

was employed to report upon, and estimate it, as also to mark it into sections for letting; upon receipt of these documents (which will be found with the Surveys,) finding that the manner in which the funds were recommended to be expended, was altogether different from that upon which the Grant was based, and that strong objections were made against the latter, as involving an unnecessary expense in the erection and maintenance of Bridges, the Board resolved on suspending all expenditure, until the decision of the Legislature could be had.

Bytown and L'Original Road.

No action has been taken on the Grant for this Work, partly in consequence of the difference of opinion respecting the line for it, and partly from the fact of the Estimates for it being £5,939, and but £3,000 of that amount having been granted, it was found that the expenditure of the partial amount, was not, in this case, advisable, until an appropriation of the entire of the Estimate was made. The several representations as to the lines proposed to be adopted, with the map of the country, will be shortly submitted for the information of His Excellency and the Legislature.

Ottawa Works.

In the Estimate laid before the Legislature during the last Session, amounting to £21,610, were embraced two classes of work.

1st. The construction and repairs of certain Slides and Booms on the Ottawa and Madawaska, and the removal of dangerous obstructions to the running of timber. 2ndly, The opening and improvement of certain Roads connected therewith, particularly a Main Road proposed from Bytown to Sydenham Mills. Of this sum but £8,500 were appropriated, on which account it has been considered advisable to confine the whole of the expenditure to the first class, the Works embraced in it being immediately and directly remunerative, and required for the accommodation of the Lumber Trade; general Surveys and examinations, however, have been made, with a view of selecting a line of Road which would afford the most advantages to the greatest number. Upon this point great difference of opinion exists, and much feeling has been exhibited from the outset; it was, therefore, determined to submit the Reports and Surveys, for the consideration of the Legislature.

The Works proceeded with are:—

- | | | |
|------------|---|--|
| OTTAWA. | { | 1. A series of New Slides at the Chaudière. |
| | } | 2. A Slide at the Châts. |
| | } | 3. Improvement of the Calumet and Mountain Slides. |
| MADAWASKA. | { | 4. Improvement of the High Falls and Ragged Chute Slides. |
| | } | 5. Construction of Booms in Calabogie Lake, and at Chain Rapids; also improvements at Landon's Chute, and the Plat Rapids. |

The progress making with the whole of these Works is reported by the Engineer, and by gentlemen deeply interested in the Trade, to be most satisfactory, and it is confidently expected that they will be fully ready for the running of Timber this spring; that they will work well, be productive of a large revenue, and that no further disappointment will be experienced, such as is incidental in the commencement of Works of such a nature.

Of the Estimate above alluded to, amounting to £21,610, there was granted by Parliament the sum of £8,500 for the year 1845; the amount of expenditure upon the completion of the Works above enumerated, is estimated at £15,872 9s. 10d., the excess, (having necessarily anticipated the grant for this year,) has been incurred in ensuring the Works being ready for the Trade, as well as to secure them from the risk of the floods in spring.

Rouge Hill road.

Scugog and Narrows bridge.

Cornwall and L'Original road.

Bytown and L'Original road.

Ottawa works.

Appendix
(N.)*Portage Road at the Chats, and Dam Across the Mississippi.*

6th April.

Chats road
and dam.

The sum of £1,250, granted last Session towards the construction of a Dam across a Branch of the Mississippi, and forming a Portage Road from it to the Chats Lake near Fitzroy, has not been expended.

Early in the course of last year it was understood that individuals holding property on the opposite or north side of the Lake, together with others connected with the steamboats which ply on the Chats and Chaudière Lakes, had undertaken the construction of a Railroad Portage between those Lakes on that side, with the intention of establishing a system of Portage there in connection with their boats; it was also found, on more detailed information being procured, that the cost of the proposed Dam, and other Works connected therewith, would exceed the sum granted; under these circumstances, it was not considered expedient to proceed with the Works, but to leave the improvement for the present in the hands of the individuals who have undertaken it, and which will be completed in July next.

The daily increasing importance of the Ottawa Section of the country will no doubt shortly demand the total removal of the obstructions to transport, which, notwithstanding the completion of the private Work above alluded to, will still exist;—to accomplish this, in the most effectual manner, I am of opinion that the mode proposed and shewn in a Map and Report which will be submitted in a few days, will be found most suitable, and until such an improvement is called for and warranted by the circumstances of the Province, it is a subject for consideration whether any further expenditure should be incurred there; and whether, in lieu of it, a Railway Portage of cheap construction, should not be established from the Snows at the head of the Chats Lake to the head of the Calumet, by means of which, and some improvement at the Paquet Rapids, very great additional facilities would be afforded to the Lumber Trade, and a strong impetus given to the settlement and improvement of that fine section of the country.

*Cascades and Ile Perrault Road.*Cascades and
Ile Perrault
road.

The sum granted for this work, £1,200, has not been sufficient, the sum expended being already £1,194 17s. 7d., and the excess of the Grant will be £521 10s., which has been caused by the running nature of the excavation in the deep cutting at the hill near the Cascades, which made the cost of that part of the Road much greater than was anticipated; and for the same reason the filling of the Bridge abutments with stone, has been unavoidable; this also was attended with extra cost. Besides this excess on the Work, the sum of £256 5s., was expended in land and law expenses not included in the Estimates.

*Arthabaska Road.*Arthabaska
road.

Judicious arrangements have been made by Mr. Baird, the Engineer in that section of the country, for the opening of this Road; the Works have been let out on advantageous terms; a good deal of the chopping is done, and the lumber for the Bridges is being delivered. The opening of the portion of the Gentilly Branch from the River Bécancour, through Stanford and Arthabaska, is also under Contract, and will be completed this year; by this the communication from and through Halifax, Chester, Arthabaska, Somerset, Stanford, &c., to Three Rivers, will be opened. From the River Bécancour to Gentilly, a distance of seventeen miles, the Road has been already opened, but eight miles of it are in a very bad state; the limited amount of the Grant, however, prevents any expenditure for the present on this part.

In the Estimate for this Work, the sum of £4,000 was included for the Melbourne Bridge; but, notwithstanding every effort to the contrary, the aggregate amount of the lettings on the Roads will encroach on this sum by about £450.

*Kennebec Road.*Kennebec
road.

The Works of this Road are all under Contract within the amount of the Grant, and are to be completed by December next.

*Gosford Road.*Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

Gosford road.

No expenditure has taken place on this Road during the past season, but, as was apprehended in my last Report, from the travel which has been kept up on it, repairs in many places are very much required; the subject has been brought under the consideration of His Excellency, in Council, on a Petition from certain of the inhabitants residing along the line of Road, praying for the expenditure of £2,000, and suggesting the establishment of Toll-bars, the revenue from which it was considered would be sufficient to repay the outlay, and to cover the cost of subsequent repairs and maintenance. In my Report on this Petition, it was respectfully submitted whether this case might not be taken as an exception to the rule which had been adopted with similar Roads in the western section of the Province; and whether from the circumstances of the case, the repairs required to keep the Road in passable order should not, for the present, be effected by the Government.

Road from Cascades to Coteau du Lac.

The only expenditure incurred on this Road, since my last Report, has been in the erection of Toll-houses and Gates, and in repairs which the nature of the Embankments rendered necessary.

Chemin des Caps Roads.

The greater part of the sum of £1,000 granted for the improvements on this line of Road has been judiciously expended under Mr. Russell, and by it the worst parts of the Road, which were literally impassable, have been amended; the expenditure of the remainder of the Grant for 1845, and of the Estimate (£500) is much needed upon other parts of the Road; to effect, however, an efficient improvement, and one much required by that section of country, the construction of a Bridge and alterations in the Road down the very precipitous and dangerous hill at Baie St. Paul, would be necessary; the cost of this would be about £4,000.

Gaspé Roads.

The Works of these Roads have been very advantageously let out, as far as the amount of the Grant would warrant. Mr. Russell has made his arrangements for them with his usual prudence, and they are in a satisfactory state of progress.

In consequence of some question being raised as to the sites for the Bridges over the Rimouski and Metis Rivers, and propositions having been made for the connecting one of them with a Dam to be thrown across the River Metis, and to have a Turning Arch in that over the Rimouski, I found it necessary to make a personal examination thereof, prior to the Works being let out. The Contracts for their construction have been since made, and they will be erected this season.

The Estimates for these Works, laid before the Legislature with my last Report, was £8,564, of which £4,000 were granted for the year 1845.

Road from St. Johns to Stanstead.

The worst portion of this Road lies between St. Athanase and Speirs' Corner, a distance of about fourteen and a half miles; part of this is through a very heavy clay country, and part over a description of moor, of from two to four or five feet in depth; the remainder of it is over a rather dry soil; along part of the line stones are to be had in sufficient abundance to warrant the undertaking of the improvement of it in a permanent manner by macadamising; for the amendment of the other portion of it, it was believed that planking should be resorted to; advertisements were therefore issued calling for Tenders for the supply of both Plank and Stone, which have been received, but the rates for the former material were not so low as had been expected, and the season of the year was not favourable for ascertaining fully in what quantities, and at what rates, Stone could be supplied. The Plank proposed for, was of Hemlock; the Timber in that section of the country is rapidly disappearing and

becoming scarce, and as, on a comparison of the cost of improving the Road by planking, or by macadamising at the rates tendered, the difference was but very slight in favour of the former, the Board have come to the conclusion that the best course to take is, when the season opens, to contract for the forming of the worst part of the Road, and for the soling of the moory portions, preparatory to their receiving a good coat of metal, the Stones for which should be advertised for in such a manner as to give the parties contracting the opportunity of collecting them into piles and delivering a portion during the summer, and the remainder in the following sleighing season;—in this manner the improvement can be effected at the least cost.

The amount of the Estimate laid before the Legislature last Session for this Work was £15,800, and for this sum it is expected that the macadamizing of it from St. Athanase to Speir's Corner will be effected, as well as the partial alteration and improvement of the line thence to Stanbridge Upper Mills, together with that of the Sutton Mountain portion, and of some parts between Mansionville, in Potton, and the Lake: As but six thousand pounds, of the Estimate have been granted, it is intended to limit the engagements for the present to that amount, and to expend it on the worst portions of the Road between St. Athanase and Speir's Corner, unless the balance of the Estimate should be now appropriated.

Main Eastern Township Road

Careful surveys and examinations have been made of the entire of the line of this road from Chambly by Granby, Frost village, Red School house, the outlet, Massawippi Lake, and so to the Province line in Hereford: as well as of the existing branch from Granby, through Oxford, to Sherbrooke: surveys have also been made of the proposed branch to Sherbrooke from the main line at or near the Outlet, and of the branch to Stanstead Plains.

From the importance of the section of country through which it was proposed to establish this main trunk line, and from the hilly nature of its surface, the explorations and surveys have been attended with much trouble and delay. In order to establish the course satisfactorily it was necessary to survey, level and make maps of the existing lines, as well as of the proposed deviations from them.

From the great opposition to which a departure from an old Road is subject, however objectionable that Road might be, every endeavour has been used so to select and lay out this line as to have it pass through the villages, and to avoid as few of those places where much capital had been expended as was consistent with the proper establishment of a main and important highway, such as this must shortly become.

The course of the Road being satisfactorily ascertained in the estimation of the Board, it has been marked out into mile sections from end to end, and all the sections which are departures from the existing road, lying between Chambly and the Outlet, together with the building of a Bridge at Rock Island, have been advertised. The partial grant of £8000 will prepare for plank those portions of the Chambly end of the Road, to which the application of that material may be found unavoidable; and it will be sufficient for the chopping, clearing, grubbing, draining and forming of all the other new sections to the Outlet, as well as to cover the cost of the Bridge at Rock Island. These new sections are adopted in order to avoid very heavy hills and grades on the old line, and, on being completed, the country will enjoy the immediate advantage thereof; when the remainder of the Estimate is granted, the entire line can be finished in a substantial manner, such as a highway should be.

From Granby to Sherbrooke, the present branch, in length about forty miles and two-thirds, is nearly parallel with the main trunk line above described, and lies but from three to ten miles from it; most of it passes through a very difficult country to make a proper Road in. In my opinion, the general interests of the country would be more consulted by adopting the branch proposed and laid out from the Outlet to Sherbrooke; by doing so, only

fifteen and two-thirds miles of road would have to be made, and the main line, as far as the Outlet, would be common to Sherbrooke, as well as to Stanstead; the necessity for the improvement of a parallel and expensive branch of forty and two-thirds miles in length, together with its subsequent maintenance, would be avoided. The distance from Chambly, by the main line, to the Outlet, and thence by the proposed branch to Sherbrooke, would be seventy-eight and a quarter miles; the distance from Chambly to Granby, and thence by the existing branch to Sherbrooke, is seventy-seven and a quarter miles, so that in a distance of seventy-eight and a quarter miles but one mile would be saved by following the existing line, and that, as above stated, at the cost of improving and maintaining an expensive branch of forty and two-thirds miles, compared with the cost of forming and maintaining a branch of but fifteen and two-thirds miles in length.

A map upon a large scale, shewing the several lines spoken of in the above, together with a detailed Report and Estimate, are prepared for the Legislature. By reference to the map, it will be seen that the proposed alterations in the line, although they avoid all the bad hills, do not leave a Village or Post Office aside; I am aware that objections exist to these changes, and that petitions will, in all probability, be presented to the Legislature against them, but the decision of Parliament thereon can be had prior to the closing of the Contracts.

The sum granted is £8,000, the additional sum required to plank about twelve miles and to macadamize seventeen miles at the Chambly end, and to improve the remainder of the main line thence to Hereford, as well as to construct the proposed branch to Sherbrooke, and partially to improve that to Stanstead, will be £24,889, currency, in all one hundred and twenty-six and a half miles.

Chatham Bridge.

The Bridge over the Thames at Chatham continues in the same state as it was at the close of the last Session, except that the part which was then tottering, has since given way; the communication is now kept up by means of a scow, and the revenue from the bridge has ceased.

Much excitement exists as to the selection of the site for the new Bridge, the construction of which would cost £2000; should this expenditure be from Provincial funds, the site should, in my opinion, be decided solely by public considerations connected with it, as forming part of a main Provincial highway, and immediately adjoining an important military post; if, on the contrary, it is to be built at the expense of the adjoining Country or District, local convenience will of course govern the selection.

Belleville Bridge.

The sum of £1,500 was granted for the construction of this Bridge; it is now open to the public, and is very nearly finished; the sum expended will be £1,200, currency.

Champlain Bridge.

The Estimate for this Bridge was £1000, of which £500, was granted for the year 1845; the unusually high rates demanded for timber in that section of the Province last season, has prevented any commencement being made with most of those Bridges, for which appropriations were made last Session.

In the case of this Bridge no outlay has taken place owing to that cause, as well as to the fact of claims to the right of ferriage of the river having been put forward, and it is not considered advisable to incur any public expenditure until such shall be decided on.

Jacques Cartier Bridge.

The estimated cost of this Bridge, with the improvement of the approaches thereto, was £3,500, of which £2,560 were for the bridge, the sum granted; for 1845 was £2,500.

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

The work was twice advertised, but the tenders all being far above the estimated value of the Work, none was accepted. Claims have also, in this case, been advanced by more than one party to the right of the Tolls for crossing the river, pending the settlement of which it was not considered expedient to expend the public money; should it be determined that such claims cannot interfere with the erection of the proposed Bridge, and the receipt of Tolls thereon, Tenders will be again called for.

*Etechemin Bridge.*Etechemin
Bridge.

This Bridge was included in the Estimate laid before Parliament for the erection of certain Bridges, amounting to £14,000, of which £6,700 were granted for the year 1845: the estimated cost of it was £1,429 6s. 1d.; it was advertised, but the Tenders received for it were in many cases double the rates estimated; it has since, however, been undertaken for £1,299, and is now being proceeded with, within the amount of the estimate.

Nicolet Bridge.

Nicolet Bridge.

The estimated cost of this Bridge is £4,710; the high prices of materials, in conjunction with remonstrances against the proposed site of it, has caused the postponement of its construction. The chief objection, in my judgment, to determining upon the site opposite the College, at the present ferry, is that an additional expenditure of £550 would be required; this site would certainly be more agreeable to much the greatest number, and would afford much greater facility to the youth of the vicinity, in proceeding to their College, and would suit the public convenience and travel equally well; under these circumstances, it has been considered expedient to have the decision of the Legislature as to the site, prior to re-advertising the work. Notwithstanding the high rates at which the Bridges which were advertised have been tendered for, the amount of the Estimate (£14,000) laid before Parliament is considered fully sufficient to cover the cost of their construction, and of placing the Nicolet Bridge opposite to the Church; but a portion only of the Estimate having been granted, which would not have been sufficient to cover the cost of constructing the two principal Bridges, viz: Nicolet and Bécancour, it was deemed imprudent to commence the works of either, until the balance of the Estimate will be granted.

*Bécancour Bridge.*Bécancour
Bridge.

The construction of this Bridge has been suspended partly for the reasons just now assigned with respect to the Nicolet Bridge, and partly in consequence of the only Tender which was received being much beyond the value.

*Godfrey Bridge.*Godfrey
Bridge.

The explanation given in the case of the Nicolet and Bécancour Bridges apply in a great measure to the case of this Bridge also, and in addition to which a claim for compensation has been advanced by Col. Hanson, on the ground that he enjoys the right of Ferry, pending the decision upon which the Board would not feel justified in proceeding with the work.

*Chateauguay Bridge.*Chateauguay
Bridge.

Upon the works of this Bridge being advertised, Tenders were received, one of which amounting to £985 15s. being much within the Estimate, was accepted, and the parties notified accordingly to procure satisfactory security and perfect the Contract. The parties have, however, within the last few days stated they made an error in their Tender, and they have sent in an amended one, which exceeds the estimate of the Engineer, and as the Board is satisfied that the amount set down in the Estimate is sufficient, it is intended to re-advertise the work.

*Melbourne Bridge.*Melbourne
Bridge.

The stone in the neighbourhood of the site of this Bridge having been found not to be suitable as it was

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

expected it would be, and upon which the Estimate was made, the amended Estimate amounts to £5,831, so that before the Bridge can be proceeded with, the balance of the Estimate of last year for the Arthabaska Road (in which this work was also embraced,) must be granted, together with the additional sum of £2,261.

Bout de L'Isle Bridges.

In my last Report I stated that the cost of constructing the Bridges at the Bout de L'Isle would be £24,277, and that of a former Grant for the construction of Bridges on the north side of the St. Lawrence, the sum of £6,474 14s. 5d., was unexpended; no further appropriation having been made, nothing further has been done; while the works of these Bridges have been in abeyance, the project of connecting them with the improvement of the navigation of L'Assomption River has been broached.

The several Bridges at Delaware, London, Caledonia, Berthier, Three Rivers, St. Anne de la Perade, Batiscan, Bytown and Cap Rouge are in good order, and no expenditure has taken place on them with the exception of the sum of £66 5s. 2d., laid out in screwing up and securing that at Berthier, and of £306 on the screwing up and covering in of the Caledonia Bridge. The Brantford Bridge is not in a good state, and will shortly require to be renewed. The Chaudière Bridge near Quebec, and the Trent Bridge, are in want of some repair, authority to effect which has been applied for. The maintenance of the Berthier Bridge has been assumed by the Municipal Council, on a lease for five or seven years.

Welland Canal.

The progress made since the period of my last Report with the Works of this highly important undertaking has been most satisfactory. Upon the opening of the season it will afford an uninterrupted navigation for the full sized vessels for which its enlarged dimensions were adapted, a great number of which, especially of the steam propeller class, are fitted out and in readiness to commence operations as soon as the weather will permit. The large amount of capital which is being invested in various new quarters in these vessels, and from their large tonnage, that of many of them exceeding 300 tons each, there is every reason to hope that the carrying trade will no longer be confined to a few, and that the cost of transport will be greatly lowered, and from the vast quantity of produce which is on hands, that the Revenue for this year will much exceed that of any previous season.

The statement of the money disbursements on this Work, will not, I regret, be found satisfactory, in as far as they greatly exceed the amount at which the work was originally estimated, and a considerable sum is still necessary to complete it. For the enlargement and completion of the Welland Canal, there was appropriated by the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 28, the sum of £500,000 currency; the estimates upon which the appropriation was based were calculated on the principle that the original summit level should be maintained and fed from the Grand River, and that the Locks should be 120 feet long by 24 feet wide, except one at Broad Creek, and another at Port Dulhousie, which it was intended should be Steamboat Locks.

The first letting of Work took place in 1841, being that of the Feeder and Broad Creek Branch, and some work connected therewith; the object was to convert this portion, which was originally intended merely as a conduit for the supply of the Canal, into a branch of the Canal itself, and thereby give an opportunity of carrying on the trade through it, and permit the direct branch to Port Colborne to be emptied for two seasons, or for such time as might be necessary to effect the widening and deepening of it,—in addition to which, the permanent and important advantage was gained of having a second outlet to the Canal in a good harbour, and at a point on the Lake free from ice much earlier than is the case at Port Colborne.

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

In 1842 the construction of several of the Locks was contracted for, and the importance of increasing their dimensions from 24 feet to 26 feet 6 inches in width, and from 120 to 150 feet in length, was strongly urged upon the Board from various quarters: about that time the successful experiments which had been made in the use of propellers aroused a spirit of enterprize, and the attention of several of the chief Forwarding Companies was turned to the advantage which might be derived from the use of such vessels in the lessening of the cost of transport, and in ensuring regularity and certainty in their arrival. Apprehensions frequently before expressed as to the danger of depending upon the Grand River as the source of supply were also at this period strongly revived. The reports and estimates of the Local Engineer in conjunction with the low rates at which the portions of the works embarked in had been disposed of, led the Board to believe that the cost of the work would fall much within the amount of the appropriation, and being fully convinced of the importance of effecting, if possible, the enlargement of the Locks, and the bringing through of the Lake Erie water, they directed the Engineer to be called upon to furnish an estimate of the cost of completing the navigation, assuming Lake Erie as the summit, and with the dimensions of the Locks increased as already stated.

An Estimate and Report were accordingly received from that Officer in June, 1843, and as from the documents it appeared that these advantages could be obtained without exceeding the amount of the appropriation, they directed (8th July 1843) that a statement thereof should be prepared and forwarded for the consideration of His Excellency, in Council. Upon this statement being transmitted the subject was discussed in Council, but a final decision was postponed until a further Report should be had from the Engineer; this was received early in August, from which it appeared that the cost of effecting all the improvements would be £495,366 currency; the matter again engaged the attention of the Board as appears by a Minute of 11th August, 1843, in which it is stated "that after very mature consideration of all the circumstances, the Board were more and more impressed with the propriety of the waters of Lake Erie being at once adopted as the summit level of the Canal; that it appears from the Report and Estimate of the Local Engineer that it could (together with the enlargement of the Locks) be effected at an expenditure within the amount of the appropriation; that up to this date the matter not being fully decided on in Council, the Board regret extremely that they could not consider themselves justified in acting in the case as they had recommended, and which they are fully convinced would most promote the public interest." Pending this final decision of Council, they directed that the Contracts should be closed "so as to suit the ultimate adoption of either level, without extra cost to the Board."

In a subsequent consultation in Council, on the matter, the views of the Board being more fully given, and reference had to the statements and Estimates of the aforesaid officer, it was finally agreed that the work should be proceeded with on the principle of enlarging the Locks, and adopting the Lake Erie level, which was accordingly done.

The expenditure thereon, up to the thirty-first of the present month, has amounted to the sum of £572,972, 12s. 8d. and by the detailed Estimate furnished the sum of £178,396, 7s. 1d. is still required, of which the sum of £121,544, 9s. 2½d. is required for the service of 1846; this Estimate is accompanied by a statement shewing, in very minute detail, the portions of work remaining unfinished, and from the very advanced state of the Works, the prices at which they are all contracted for being ascertained and given, the calculation of the amount required to finish becomes comparatively simple and certain, compared with what it was in the early commencement of the Works.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Board had been induced to recommend the adoption of the Lake Erie level, and of the increased dimensions of the Locks, upon consideration of the very great advantages to be had

therefrom, and from being led to believe that these improvements could be effected within the amount of the appropriation. However difficult it may now be to account fully for the miscalculations upon which the Resident Engineer based his Estimates, I feel it but due to that officer, to state that probably there never was a work to the close calculating of the cost of which such difficulties existed. When portions of the old Works were adopted to form parts of the new, their state was such as to render it impossible to ascertain or define the amount of work to be done in their enlargement and repairs, except as the Works progressed, and very serious and unusual difficulties were unavoidably encountered during the prosecution of the works, from the circumstance of the location being greatly interfered with by the old Canal, and the necessity of maintaining the navigation uninterrupted through it, rendered the new operations in many cases very difficult, and entailed an increased cost to an amount that no one could have anticipated; that the Resident Engineer fully believed that he would have been able to have the extra works done within the appropriation when he originally reported to the Board, I have not the least doubt, and the question looked at in an enlarged point of view will simply stand thus:

For the Works, as originally designed, the sum of £500,000 was appropriated, and by the expenditure over that sum, will be accomplished;

The payment of Land, Law, Police and Military expenses, not included in the Estimates;

The compensation allowed to Contractors by the Government in consideration of certain allowed claims;

A new description of vessels of greatly enlarged dimensions having been adopted as more suitable for the Trade, the entire of the masonry has been adapted thereto;

A considerable enlargement in the trunk of the Canal, and alteration in the curves rendered necessary by the adoption of such vessels, has likewise been effected;

Substantial and effective waste wears and gates have been constructed throughout, instead of, as had been originally intended, converting the old Locks to such purpose, but which from their decayed state were found wholly unfit;

Another Steamboat Lock has been constructed below St. Catherines, by which the advantages of a Port on the Lake are afforded to that Town, daily increasing in importance, and in which so many large flouring and other establishments have been set in operation;

The portion of the Grand River navigation, connected with the Welland Canal, has also been greatly improved; upon the enlargement of the Feeder the level of the Grand River was so materially lowered as to render further improvement in the navigation of that River indispensable;

The Bridge and Dam at Dunville, besides other works there, have been substantially renewed;

The above, together with a number of other very important advantages and improvements in the Canal, have been obtained. It cannot be asserted that the entire of the work has not been done in the very best manner, and on reasonable terms, or that any work has been done, which it would not have been necessary to undertake in a very short time, and which must then have been accomplished at much increased cost.

Lachine Canal.

Although the works of this Canal generally have progressed satisfactorily, I am sorry to be under the necessity of stating that the most important portions of them are by no means in that state of forwardness which they should be in at this period. This disappointment is in my judgment entirely attributable to the mismanagement and want of experience in such works on the part of the Contractors, on whom the execution of them devolved, and an additional proof is thereby afforded of the sound policy of entrusting the execution of important works (such as these are) solely to men of capital, and experience.

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

Lachine Canal.

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

The prosecution of the works of the Entrance Lock and Basin at the Montreal terminus, and of the Mole and Entrance at the Lachine end, has presented a continued series of ill-directed efforts, and an exhibition of want of judgment and capability upon the part of the Contractors; after much trouble and loss of time, the Board have been, in both instances, under the necessity of taking the works out of the hands of the original Contractors and re-letting them to other parties, and however energetic and prudent the exertions of the present Contractors may be, the opening of this Canal on the enlarged dimensions will have been procrastinated twelve months, and its completion ultimately attended with greater cost than if the works had been at first given to more competent parties, although the rates of their tender were higher than those accepted in the first instance.

The decision of the Executive, sanctioned by the Legislature in the last Session, respecting the increased depth of water in the terminating Lock and Basin at Montreal, so as to admit sea-going vessels, is being carried out, and it will require every effort on the part of the Contractors to have this portion of the work ready for the opening of the navigation in the Spring of 1847. From this Basin to the Lachine termination, the whole of the masonry is in a very forward state, and may be completed by June next, and the condition of the Earth and Rock Work will be such as to present, so far as the excavation is concerned, no obstruction to the passage of the enlarged class of vessels; the Gates are all framed, and in readiness to be put in their places so soon as the Locks shall be prepared for their reception. Besides the first or Entrance Lock at Montreal, the Rock excavation at the Lachine end is the only part of the work from which delay is to be apprehended. As already stated, the failure of the original Contractors has protracted the completion of this part of the work at least twelve months; those in whose hands the work has now fallen, have given much satisfaction by the manner in which they have conducted their work in other sections of the Province, and no pains will be spared to urge forward the prosecution of this important portion as much as possible.

The portion of the appropriation for the improvement of the St. Lawrence allotted to the enlargement and improvement of this Canal was £252,000, to which is to be added £15,000 granted by the Legislature last Session for the deepening of the Entrance Lock and Basin, making £267,000 applicable to the work. From a detailed statement furnished by the Engineer, it appears that the total cost of work done to the 15th November last,

Amounts to.....	£147,402	0	0
Total of work to be done.....	124,507	0	0
Total,.....	£271,909	0	0

This total sum does not include the extra cost which it is estimated that the failure of the several original Contractors will entail, nor the sum of £40,000 paid for Lands, Law, and Police, all which were not originally estimated for, nor embraced in the appropriation.

The acquisition of the necessary land in the vicinity of the City, although attended with much expense, will, no doubt, ultimately prove a source of much public benefit.

Beauharnois Canal.

The works of this Canal were completed, and, for some time, available prior to the close of last season; they have in every part been constructed in the most substantial and effective manner, which was proved beyond a doubt within a very short time after the Canal was filled, when, from mismanagement on the part of the Superintendent, the water in the levels was raised to such a height as in most of them to run over the tops of the gates, and in one actually to pass over the coping. No obstruction whatever has been experienced at the entrances to the Canal, and in that at the St. Francis end there remain but a few stones to be removed, over which there are not more than eight feet of water; the portion of the appropriation allotted to the works of this

Beauharnois
Canal.

Canal was.....	£284,333	6	8
The amount expended on work, superintendence and contingencies, exclusive of the payment of Land, Law, and Police.....	294,148	17	11
Over expenditure,.....	9,815	11	3

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

The items on which the over expenditure unavoidably took place are chiefly the following; in the deep cutting of Section one, 9,000 yards, and in Section eight, 7,586 yards of rock had to be excavated, the existence of which was not known, although test pits had been sunk in those places where it was supposed rock might be found.

On Sections twelve and thirteen, the levels are maintained by heavy embankments on the lower side, and as from the large surface of the basins in those levels, the water would have acted so injuriously on the loamy clay of which the embankments are formed, the facing of them with stone became unavoidable.

At the level at which the foundations of Lock No. 2, should have been laid, the bottom proved to be a porous and slaty rock, so unsound as not to be safe to build on and it became necessary to sink down to the solid rock at a depth of from four to six feet, by which a very great increase of excavation and masonry was unavoidably incurred.

The rock on which Locks 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were founded turned out to be very irregular in its level, and there were many deep cavities in it, from all of which much additional masonry and concrete were rendered necessary.

The aggregate amount of the cost of the foregoing indispensable extra work is £23,343, and if to it be added the cost of several additional bridges which were built to avoid extravagant claims for compensation, and also the cost of the Collectors' and Lock-keepers' houses, seventeen in number, it will leave the cost of the work much within the estimate.

The expenses incidental on damages, land, and law-costs, Military and Police Establishment, &c., (not included in the estimate) amount to £17,397 7s. 9d.

Cornwall Canal.

No interruption in the use of this Canal has occurred since my last Annual Report; the Locks are in good order, and the embankments are daily becoming more consolidated and safe. The sum of £1,710 12s. currency has been expended during the past year chiefly in the strengthening of the embankments and securing the face of such parts of the banks as were much cut away by the action of the water. It will be necessary very shortly to adopt some general system, and to provide for the protection of the banks, as, independently of the surge caused by the vessels, the agitation of the water by the wind has a very serious effect upon them, owing to the great surface of the Canal.

The machinery for the opening and closing of the gates is very inferior to that adopted by the department upon all the other Canals, in consequence of which a great number of men are necessarily employed to work the gates, which might be much reduced were machinery similar to that on the Beauharnois Canal substituted for the capstans now in use.

The embankments being now in such a state as to allow of the water being sufficiently raised in the several levels, the hydraulic power which is disposable at the Town of Cornwall has been advertised.

Improvement of the Saint Lawrence between Prescott and Dickenson's Landing.

Of the general amount appropriated for the Saint Lawrence improvements, the sum estimated as applicable to this division was £168,124 8s. 10d. The following summary, compiled from the Returns of November, 1845, shews the Works comprehended in it, and their relative state of progress:

Improvement
of the Saint
Lawrence be-
tween Prescott
and Dickenson's
Landing.

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

Beauharnois Canal, and Improvements between Dickenson's Landing and Prescott, permanency and stability to the works, by which future loss and expenditure will be saved.

The general result to be arrived at from the foregoing, as to over expenditure on similar works, comparatively, is, that on an estimate and appropriation of £719,457 15s 6d for the work, superintendence and contingencies of the Lachine, Beauharnois, Farren's Point, Rapide Plat, Pointe Iroquois and the Gallopes Canals, an excess of £71,158 4s 6d will have taken place, being less than 10 per cent on the Estimate.

The Estimate and Appropriation for the works, superintendence and contingencies of the Cornwall Canal, was.....£194,903 0 0

There was expended by the Commissioners,.....£440,097 0 0
Ditto on its completion by the Board of Works,..... 57,110 4 2

Total on work, management and contingencies of Cornwall Canal,.....£497,207 4 2
Being an excess of £302,304 4s 2d, or more than 150 per cent, on the Estimate.

The excess on the Welland Canal is of so totally a different character as not fairly to be brought in comparison here, the objects obtained by it being of so important a nature that they should be looked upon more as a remodelling of the work altogether than of unexpected *actas*, incurred as circumstances rendered necessary during the progress of the Works; but still, adding together the cost of the entire of the Works, management and contingencies of the St. Lawrence improvements to that of those on the Welland, the amount of extra expenditure thereon will well bear the comparison already instituted, being as follows:

Total expenditure on the *works*, management and contingencies, but not including extra work, Land, Law, Police and Military expenses, of the entire of the improvements of the navigation from Lake Eric to Montreal, exclusive of the Cornwall Canal, will be..... £1,519,747 17 11
And the total appropriations for them being..... 1,219,475 15 6
Therefore, the excess over the appropriations on estimates will be, when completed, less than 25 per cent, while as before shewn, the similar per centage on the works of the Cornwall Canal exceeded 150 per cent.

The view taken of this over expenditure by the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Board of Works Department, as expressed in their Report to His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, is comprehensive and practical; they state as follows:

"In the opinion of the Commissioners, by far the most important point on which the public should be satisfied is whether the great series of public works that have been undertaken, together with the several alterations that have produced the excess of expenditure adverted to, were really necessary and advantageous to the general interests of the country, and whether the work had been done at fair and reasonable rates. Upon all these points the Commissioners have no hesitation in saying that as far as their investigations have gone, nothing has been elicited to lead them to a contrary conclusion."

To the foregoing I would add, that by this over expenditure, the entire line of the enlarged navigation from Lake Michigan to the sea, will be opened and available by the end of this year, at least two years earlier than it otherwise could have been; of the importance of this at the present crisis, to the Agricultural, Mercantile and Forwarding interests of the Province, every man connected therewith must be impressed.

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.
Burlington Bay Canal.

Burlington Bay Canal.

Since the date of my last Report the Works of this improvement have been very much advanced. The entire of the north-east, north-west, south-east, and south-west piers are now sunk, and the superstructure added; some top planking remains to be done.

The progress in dredging has not been so great as it might have been, and there have been several complaints made during the past season, of inconvenience arising therefrom; but, as expressed in my last Report, it was not possible for such a work to be carried on so that no inconvenience should be felt during its construction, as the very channel in which the operations must necessarily be proceeded with was the same through which the trade of the Port must be carried on.

No pains or exertions have been spared to meet the wants and wishes of the parties interested in the trade, but it would have been imprudent to have pushed the works of dredging more rapidly than has been done.

From the depth of sand upon which the piers are in most parts founded, a great deal of subsidence must be expected; and in fact to encourage it, at the same time endeavouring so to controul it, that it should take place gradually and evenly, has been the great aim in the management of the work, and up to the present such has been the nature of it; in one instance a part of one of the piers close to the old channel subsided in such a manner as to lean over a few inches, but it subsequently resumed its horizontal position. The more subsidence takes place, the more stable will be the work, and had the dredging been forced as some have wished, there can be no doubt but that very extensive and injurious settlements in the piers must have occurred.

Some deposit has taken place at each end of the Canal, but this was to have been expected; in the channel within the piers, where the dredges have been at work, a considerable current is always running either in or out, and consequently a portion of the sand stirred up by the dredging and held in suspension, is carried by the current until, meeting the quiet water of the Lake, it is deposited: of the shoal on the Burlington Bay side, on which there is at present but nine feet of water, the Engineer estimates that about 450 cubic yards have been so deposited by the latter operations, and that the total amount of shoal to be removed to give the full depth contracted for (12 feet) in the Canal would be 2,800 yards, which at 1/3 per yard would amount to the sum of £175.

By the section and soundings of the channel, which were furnished by the Engineer on the 26th February last, there appears to be a channel through the Canal of not less than 9 feet 6 inches in any spot; the level of the Lake is described by those long acquainted with it as being two feet lower than ordinary, from the rise of the water therefore now taking place, and the additional means provided for the improvement of the channel, I have every reason to believe that no inconvenience will be experienced, but I certainly would not recommend, under any circumstances, that the dredging should be so forced as to endanger the uniform settlement of the piers.

By a statement of accounts of this Work furnished to me, their present state is as follows:

Amount of the appropriation.....	£50,000	0	0
Amount paid.....	£46,798	13	5
Amount estimated as still to be paid on their full completion,	2,837	6	2
	<hr/>		
	£49,635	19	7

Leaving a balance for contingencies, &c. of..... 364 0 5

Harbours and Roads leading thereto.

Rondeau Harbour.

The works of this Harbour although delayed by the embarrassments of the Contractors, are now in a satisfactory state; they are more than half finished, and consi-

Harbours and Roads leading thereto—Rondeau Harbour.

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

derable preparations have been made for their completion, which may be calculated on with certainty this year. The effect of the Works constructed for the closing of the several breaches formerly made by the water through the ridge which protects the Harbour, has been very beneficial, and the extent of the break-water will be thereby reduced.

The Harbour, during the past year, even in its very unfinished state, was made use of to a considerable extent, and when finished there is no doubt of its being one of great importance.

The amount at which its completion is estimated, amounts to.....	£11,822	3	5
Amount expended.....	6,971	1	1
	£4,851	2	4

The state of the works of the Road leading from this Harbour to the main Provincial Road is very unsatisfactory, one division of it only being finished; the remainder, owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the Contractors, is in a very backward state, and prompt measures must be taken to have it completed simultaneously with the works of the Harbour.

Port Stanley Harbour.

Port Stanley Harbour.

This Harbour has been fully opened to the trade during the last year, and the revenue from it is daily increasing; the extensions and additions reported as necessary by me last year, and for which an estimate of £6,500 was submitted, are very much required, and much inconvenience was felt during the season from want of them.

The sum of £1200, appropriated towards the procurement of materials, has not been expended, as it was not deemed expedient to embark in the work until the full amount of the Estimate was granted. The materials were advertised for; and by so doing the certainty of their being furnished within the sum set down for them has been ascertained.

The road from this Harbour to London is now one of the greatest thoroughfares in the Province. It is in good order, and the Tolls for the first year were leased at £1950, but it is expected they will bring a higher rent on the next letting. The sum of £129 5s 6d has been expended in repairs.

Long Point Cut.

Long Point Cut.

Alterations in this important channel are still proceeding, and must continue to do so until the extension of the Western point, which is daily taking place from the action of the prevailing winds, and set of the sand and shingle is stopped, and the further wearing away of the Eastern point prevented. The Western point of the beach has made considerably to the eastward during the last eighteen months, so much so as to have rendered the alteration of the position of the light-vessel necessary; yet, under all the existing disadvantages, this place is one of very great importance as an asylum, not less than twenty-six vessels having been in it at one time last autumn through stress of weather. Were the breadth of this channel once fixed, and means adopted for preventing the silt from along shore being carried into it, there can be no doubt, that, with very little assistance by dredging, a direct channel with a sufficient depth of water would be established, and kept open through it by natural forces; but the nature, extent, and cost of the means necessary to effect this is a question requiring a vast deal of consideration, and much more information than has yet been procured, would be necessary before a safe opinion could be formed thereon. At present in the very low state of the waters of the Lake, there is but about five feet of water on the bar, as reported by the person in charge of the floating light.

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

Dover Harbour.

Dover Harbour.

Sometime after the contracts for the Harbour were entered into, which were leased on certain estimated quantities of new work as well as of old work considered necessary to be removed and replaced, a violent storm swept away the whole of the old superstructure of the West Pier, and so far destroyed the East Pier, the utter insufficiency of the foundations; this necessarily caused an expenditure beyond what had been foreseen or calculated on, and rendered some change in the specification requisite. The work thus rendered indispensable was at once undertaken, as had delay been allowed to take place there is no doubt, from the delapidated state of the Works, that the entire would have been prostrated in a very short time, the Harbour rendered unavailable for a season, and its ultimate completion attended with much greater expense.

The amount expended on this work has been.....	£7,136	17	1
The sum still required is.....	3,975	4	2

Tolls may be levied on the opening of the navigation.

Port Maitland.

Port Maitland.

The works of this Harbour are in a very forward and satisfactory state, and their construction has had a more salutary effect upon the bar, vessels drawing nine feet water having experienced no difficulty in entering or leaving the Harbour last year; the Western Pier is extended in its full length, and terminates in fourteen feet water, and the Eastern Pier wants but fifty feet of its proposed length; the cost of the Harbour is included in the statement of the Welland Canal Works.

Port Colborne.

Port Colborne.

The direction given to the new piers has very much improved the entrance and secured the stability of the work; the main or Western Pier has been extended five hundred feet, and now terminates on rock in twelve feet water; the Eastern Pier of six hundred feet in length is yet unfinished, but has been raised to water surface which check the deposit hitherto carried into the Harbour; the old portion of the piers which had not been carried away has been much strengthened by the depositing of the quarry excavation at the back thereof, so that although a good deal remains to be done (the cost of which is included in the Welland Canal statement) the Harbour is much safer of access and much more available than formerly.

Port Dalhousie.

Port Dalhousie.

It has not been found necessary to push forward the works of this Harbour, as they might have been, the old entrance Lock and Channel leading thereto having to be maintained for another year. A steam dredge and two others worked by horses, are provided, and extensive preparations in materials are made for the new piers, which, together with the new entrance Lock, can be fully completed next year. From the unusually low state of the water, it will be necessary to put the dredge at work to remove some deposits in the old channel.

Toronto Harbour.

Toronto Harbour.

The Queen's Wharf, near the entrance to this Harbour, is very much decayed; part of the upper works and planking were in a state so unsafe for use that it was found necessary to expend about £350 in renewing the worst parts, and upon portions of the remainder planking has been temporarily laid, to enable the wharf to be made use of with safety; but the removal of all the decayed parts, and a thorough repair required, is estimated at £540.

Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

A large granite boulder of about fifteen feet in length by twelve feet broad, and from five to six feet thick, in the line of the navigation, and which has been the cause of considerable loss, from vessels striking on it, is removed to the east end of the wharf, where it will be out of the way of vessels entering or leaving the Port; in its present position it can be embraced in the pier by adding a crib to it should that course on examination be found more expedient than blasting or removing it.

Apprehensions being expressed that the sands are making rapidly in the entrance to this Harbour, a careful survey has been instituted, to determine whether such is the case or not.

*Windsor Harbour.*Windsor Har-
bour.

The amount appropriated last Session, for this Harbour has been expended, and a further sum of £3,000 is still necessary to render it a first class Harbour, and fully available; the water on the bar at present, in the shoalest parts between the piers is eight feet; the level of the lake is stated to be about one foot lower than it has ever been known before, and more than two feet lower than is usual at this season.

The work to be done is, principally, dredging, but it may be necessary, after the experience of another year, to extend the East Pier into deeper water.

The extensive breakwater across the mouth of the Harbour is completed, and its effect has, hitherto, been beneficial in the formation and fixing of the bar.

The total amount of dredging required is estimated at 40,000 cubic yards, which, at 1s 3d per yard, would amount to £2,500. During the heavy easterly gales last autumn several large vessels, bound for the different Harbours of Cobourg, Port Hope, Bond Head, Darlington, Oshawa, &c., were obliged to seek an asylum here.

The road from this Harbour to the head of the Scugog navigation is completed, and in such a state that Tolls may be established thereon.

*Cobourg Harbour.*Cobourg Har-
bour.

A suitable dredge vessel not having been disposable for the work required at this Harbour, for which an appropriation of £500 was made last Session, no expenditure has taken place, but as soon as a proper machine can be procured, the work will be undertaken.

*River Trent and Inland Waters of the Newcastle District.*River Trent
and Inland
Waters of the
Newcastle Dis-
trict.

The Works heretofore in progress under this Department on the Trent, and in the Newcastle District, have been completed since my last Report.

The Ontario and Rice Lake Road is completed; Seymour's, Crook's, Buckhorn and Bolcaygeau Bridges are built; the Slides at Heely, Middle and Rauney's Falls are completed; the construction of Booms recently ordered at the mouth of Crow River, at the foot of Crow Bay, and in Percy Landing, are in progress, and although but lately commenced, it is hoped the entire will be ready against the running of the timber.

No pains have been spared to make the alterations and additions to the Slides, as far as the partial use of them and their unfinished state last year appeared to indicate to be necessary, and there is little doubt, if the timber is properly cribbed and due precautions taken that the Works will be found fully to answer the purpose. Upon the Ottawa and its tributary, Slides having been for many years in operation, the use of them has become habitual and their value duly appreciated, but on the Trent they have not heretofore existed, and to a certain extent the very common dislike to new introductions prevails there, which it is hoped and believed their efficiency this year will wholly remove.

*Light Houses.*Appendix
(N.)

6th April.

For expenditure on this class of improvements the sum of £5,000 was granted last Session.

A Contract has been entered into for the erection of Light Houses. the Goderich Light-house on Lake Huron, which is to be completed by the first of July next. A light will be exhibited at Port Maitland (Lake Erie) on the opening of the navigation.

A Keeper's house is about to be constructed at each of the following places: Toronto, Gull Island, and Presqu'isle, on Lake Ontario.

The foundation for the pier at Crabbe Island, in Lake St. Francis, has been prepared, and the piers and foundations of the Light-house near Lancaster strengthened and secured.

A light has been erected on the pier at the head of the channel leading to the Beauharnois Canal from Lake St. Francis, that being found a more suitable position for it than Grosse Point. The light at the end of the Beauharnois Canal (Lake St. Louis) will be exhibited on the opening of navigation. Mr. Shanly, the Assistant Engineer on the Beauharnois Canal, has been for some time engaged in a survey, the object of which is to fix the points and shoals in Lake St. Francis, in order that the most suitable position for the lights and buoys on that Lake may be determined. The buoys are being made.

In addition to the foregoing work embraced in the Estimates upon which the grant was based, a considerable quantity of detailed work has been effected under the head of ordinary Light-house repairs, which were indispensable from the very bad state in which, in most cases, the houses and appurtenances had been. Much has been done in pointing, painting, whitewashing, &c., repairing woodwork and restoring lightning-rods. Many of the lamps have been replaced, and others put into as serviceable a condition as their very bad state in general would admit of. They will now serve (with a few exceptions) until lamps such as are most approved of can be procured and fitted up.

River Richelieu Improvement.

The progress of the works at St. Ours has, unfortunately, been suspended by the same causes which have created the delay at the lower entrance to the Lachine Canal. They were undertaken by the same parties, and their failure in the one case necessarily involved them in difficulties in the other. Considerable progress, however, has been made with the dam and in the procurement of materials. The difficulties attendant upon the bankruptcy of the Contractors are now got over by an arrangement with the Assignees, and the reletting of the work may be immediately advertised, so that it may be resumed on the subsidence of the water.

River Riche-
lieu Improve-
ment.*Lake St. Peter.*

The operations towards the obtaining of a straight and deep channel throughout this Lake have progressed most satisfactorily during the past year. The general repairs and alterations in many respects which the machinery has undergone rendered it infinitely more effective, so that in fact it was capable of doing nearly twice the work it had previously done.

Lake St. Peter.

In addition to the dredging, a vessel was chartered for a month for the purpose of working a heavy rake, which, during the short time it was in use, accomplished a great deal towards the levelling of the ridges which were left after the dredges.

The channel is now buoyed out in a most effective manner, and the current has taken the direction of it.

Appendix (N.)

6th April.

The first object aimed at is to open, from end to end, a channel of 150 feet in width, with not less than 14 feet in the lowest water, which will be fully 3 feet more than the depth afforded by the old channel. A favourable time during last winter was selected, when the Lake was low and the surface smoothly frozen over, to have the Channel longitudinally measured off into lengths of 200 feet, and at each division, at right angles across the channel, holes were cut and soundings accurately taken at every 25 feet by Mr. Keefer, accompanied by the superintendent of the work. From the result of these measurements an accurate chart has been made, which shews very satisfactorily the precise state of the work. The relative progress made is as follows :—

In the first three and a half miles there have been removed 406,111 cubic yards. In two or three places, for a short distance, the breadth is little over 100 feet. To open this channel to the breadth of 150 feet and continue it uniformly of that breadth throughout to the eastern end of the flats, and having not less than 14 feet lowest water, requires the removal of but 303,525 cubic yards. Besides the above quantity of 406,111 yards already removed in the line of this breadth, a large quantity has been taken up in the first one and a half mile at the western end, *outside* of the breadth stated, so that I see no reason whatever to doubt but that if our machinery works as well this season as it did last, a perfectly straight channel of 150 feet in width, with 14 feet in depth, will be had at the close of the year. This being effected, the channel so obtained will be available to vessels towed, or sailing with a leading wind.

It has also been ascertained by accurate measurement, that to add another 150 feet to the width of the channel would require the removal of but 433,342 cubic yards, being not much over half of what was required to be moved in the first breadth. This is owing to the quantity of excavation removed during the first season on the south side of the channel, as well as to some natural deep holes or channels which will fall into the breadth of 300 feet.

The sum of £61,403 2s 5d has been expended, of which the large proportion of £38,000 was upon the dredge, tug vessels, scows, lighters and other machinery, all of which are now in the most effective order, and prepared for work. Assuming the outfit to be suited to and required for the removal of various shoals in other parts of the navigation and for the improvement of several of the Harbours (which is the case,) the sum of but £23,403 2s. 5d. would be chargeable to the work already effected on Lake St. Peter; the cost of this season's operations, including fuel, wages, &c., and allowing £1,000 for contingencies, will be but £8,500, so that if, as I expect, a channel of 150 feet in width and 14 feet in depth at lowest water is obtained by the end of this season, it will have been obtained at a cost of £31,903 2s. 5d.

The amount of stuff to be removed to obtain an additional breadth of 150 feet as before stated is but 433,342 cubic yards, little more than half of what will have been taken out by the close of the season, so that it seems to me safe to calculate on its being effected at an additional cost of two years more work, estimated at £17,000 or say £20,000.

The aggregate expense therefore of effecting a Channel of three hundred feet in width, and fourteen feet in depth at lowest water, from the deep water at the west of St. Francis Bank, to the deep water at the east of the Flats, a distance of upwards of eight miles will be £51,903 2s. 5d.

When a Channel of three hundred feet in breadth and fourteen feet in depth has been so obtained, I would then recommend the suspension of the operation of dredging, and to work heavy rakes by means of the two tug boats for a season, having no doubt but that important advantages would be obtained thereby in additional depth and otherwise.

To enable some opinion to be formed as to the advantages to be had therefrom, I take the liberty of furnish-

Appendix (N.)

6th April.

ing a copy of a statement carefully prepared by W. Hall, Esq. Collector of Customs for this Port, who has taken a good deal of pains to inform himself upon the subject, to which he has given much consideration for many years.

“ Question—A vessel of 370 or 400 tons, drawing “ 11 feet 9 inches water, what number of tons will it “ require to sink her down one foot.

“ Answer—In answer to the above, we consider that “ it would require between 60 and 70 tons weight to “ sink the vessel another foot.

“ Question—In reference to the foregoing Question, “ supposing it would take between 60 and 70 tons weight, “ how many tons of measurement goods taking the ave- “ rage of cargoes coming to the Port of Montreal to “ answer the same purpose ?

“ Answer—We beg to state that it is impossible to “ answer this question accurately, but we would suppose “ it would take double the quantity of measurement, “ goods from London, *i. e.* 80 feet to the ton, and from “ Liverpool, one and a half, *i. e.* 60 feet to the ton to “ have a similar effect.

Signed,

“ W. T. CHALMERS,
Master of “ Pearl.”
“ J. DUFFILL,
Master of “ Lady Seaton.”
“ J. MORTON,
Master of “ Margaret.”
“ A. S. SMITH,
Master of “ Safe-guard.”

“ Calculations made on the preceding statement, shew- “ ing the advantages and gain to the trade of Montreal, “ from what has now been done in Lake St. Peter, by “ obtaining one foot more water in the proposed new “ Channel than there is in the old one, viz :

“ Upwards, lighterage from Quebec of 60	
“ tons weight, equal to 100 tons mea- “ surement, at 10s. per ton.....	£50 0 0
“ 60 tons weight, equal to 670 barrels of “ flour, freight to Quebec, at 7½d. each “ is.....	20 18 9
	£70 18 9
“ Out of 200 vessels coming to Montreal, “ say 80 between 300 and 400 tons “ which have to lighten, will save, by “ drawing one foot more water, £70 “ each as above, will be.....	£5,600 0 0
“ Say 20 vessels of a smaller class which “ have also to lighten, by drawing one “ foot more water will save say one “ half of the above, £35 each, which “ will be.....	£700 0 0
“ Saving to the trade on lighterage up and “ down.....	£6,300 0 0

“ CUSTOMS, MONTREAL,
“ 17th October, 1845.”

Grosse Isle Landing Pier.

The extremely high prices of timber last season, Grosse Isle induced the Board to postpone the execution of this work, Landing Pier and a considerable change in the plan of it has been made, by which its security and stability will be more insured than by the original plan; proposals are now being received for it, and it is intended to use every exertion to have it completed as soon as possible.

In addition to the foregoing usual Report, required of me by the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 38, Special Reports and Estimates have been, in accordance with the direction of the Legislature last Session, prepared, and will be presented in a few days, upon the following matters:

Improvements of the Main Province Road across the Ravines of the Twelve and Sixteen-mile-Creeks ;

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

Opening a Road from Port Credit to the Main Road ;
 Opening a Road from the Ottawa at Bytown to the St. Lawrence ;
 Opening a Road between Kingston and the Lake des Allumettes on the Ottawa, with a Branch towards the head of Bay of Quinté ;
 Opening a Road from the Rideau by Perth, Bellamy's Mills, Waba Lake, to join the Road from Bytown to Sydenham Mills ;
 Completing the Des Jardins Canal ;
 Constructing the Murray Canal ;
 Improving the Navigation of the Trent between Heely's Falls and the Bay of Quinté ;
 Opening a Road from Barrie to Lake Huron through the Townships of Sunindale and Nottawasaga ;
 Improvement of the Road between Montreal and Grenville ;

Improving and opening the Road throughout from the St. Lawrence, at St. Thomas, to the Boundary Line, near the West Branch of the River St. Johns ;

The construction of Harbours at St. Michel, Berthier, St. Thomas, L'Islet, Kamouraska and Rivière du Loup.

Appended are three Schedules, one (Letter A,) from the Accountant, giving an account of all the sums expended on the several works under this Department, up to 1st January, 1846 ; the second Schedule, (Letter B,) shews the amounts appropriated for certain Public Works under 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 28, the amount expended to 31st March, 1846, the amount required for completion, and the total cost when completed ; and shewing also the amount paid for Land, Law, Police, and Military charges, not included in the original Estimates ; and the third Schedule, (Letter C,) contains the same information, as Schedule, Letter B, with respect to the Works appropriated for by 8 Victoria, chapter 69.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Ch. Board of Works.

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

SCHEDULE LETTER A.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Monies expended upon the undermentioned Works up to the 1st January, 1846.

WORKS.	Appropriations in Halifax currency.			Amount expended 1st January, 1846			WORKS.	Appropriations in Halifax currency.			Amount expended 1st January, 1846.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Welland Canal	500,000	0	0	551,646	17	4	River Richelien Improvements	23,333	6	8	7,781	13	9
Cornwall Canal	64,077	15	7	71,724	1	2	Monklands, Governor's Residence	6,865	12	2	6,380	10	11
Beauharnois Canal	284,333	6	8	294,312	12	2	New Parliament House	4,288	2	11	4,328	12	2
Lachine Canal	267,000	0	0	184,092	5	6	Public Offices	2,680	4	4	1,894	11	11
Williamsburg Canals	168,124	8	11	156,347	13	10	Gaols and Court Houses	...	...	...	3,561	9	4
Lake Saint Peter	65,000	0	0	59,994	1	0	Owen's Sound Road	4,000	0	0	220	0	2
Burlington Bay Canal	50,000	0	0	46,650	4	8	Scugog and Narrows Road	2,000	0	0	54	10	2
Hamilton and Dover Road	38,833	6	8	40,164	9	4	Surveys, Canada West	1,000	0	0	379	0	8
Newcastle District, &c.				8,303	7	0	Surveys, Canada East	600	0	0	138	12	8
Crooks Rapids				10,004	16	5	Amherstburgh and Sandwich Road	1,000	0	0	559	19	10
Heeley's Falls				9,113	17	7	Cornwall and L'Original Road	900	0	0	28	0	0
Middle Falls				4,851	10	8	Toronto Custom House	2,500	0	0	1,102	3	10
Ranney Falls				10,749	9	5	Isle Perrault Road	1,200	0	0	1,281	9	8
Harris' Rapids				1,647	3	3	Kennebec Road	3,000	0	0	211	4	8
Rice Lake Road				7,206	19	2	Bridges South St. Lawrence	6,700	0	0	119	8	11
Seymour Bridge				613	2	5	Arthabaska Road	5,000	0	0	790	13	0
Buckhorn Bridge				453	14	1	Granby Road	8,000	0	0	519	4	0
Whitlas' Rapids				6,210	0	5	Grand River Swamp Road	9,000	0	0	2,295	11	0
Chisholm's Rapids				7,728	2	6	Rouge Hill Road and Bridge	5,000	0	0	992	2	9
Scugog Rapids				6,706	17	9	L'Original and Bytown Road	3,000	0	0	160	8	8
Fiddler's Island				220	15	0	Belleville Bridge	1,500	0	0	564	7	11
River Trent				338	14	0	Gaspé Road	4,000	0	0	2,882	3	0
Windsor Harbour				24,242	18	7	Chemin des Caps	1,000	0	0	933	9	0
Dover Harbour				7,136	17	1	Champlain Bridge	500	0	0			
Long Point Lights				2,899	8	2	Jacques Cartier Bridge	2,500	0	0			
Windsor and Scugog Road				8,624	16	10	Stanstead Road	6,000	0	0			
Port Stanley Harbour				16,423	6	3	Chatham Bridge	100	0	0			
Rond Eau Harbour				6,971	1	1	Chats Portage Road	1,250	0	0			
Ottawa Improvements	39,611	2	3	45,906	15	9	Grosse Isle Wharf	2,750	0	0			
Main North Toronto Road	33,333	6	8	8,147	9	7	Port Stanley Harbour	1,200	0	0			
Bridges, between Montreal & Quebec	37,777	15	6	31,958	4	1	Cobourg Harbour	500	0	0			
Brantford Road	61,111	2	3	49,501	6	8	Light Houses	5,000	0	0			
Chatham, Sandwich, &c., Road	40,000	0	0	41,968	7	2	Grimsby Road	8,000	0	0			

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

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLEY,
Secretary Board of Works.

BOARD OF WORKS,
3rd April, 1846.

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

SCHEDULE LETTER B.

ABSTRACT Statement shewing the amount appropriated for certain PUBLIC WORKS, under 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 28, the whole amount expended on each to the 31st March, 1846, the amount required for completion, and the total cost when completed, including purchase of Land, Law, Police, Military Expenses and Extra Work not embraced in the Original Estimates.

WORKS.	Appropriations			Expended to 31st March, 1846.			Required for Completion.			Total Cost.			Extra work, Land, Law, Police and Military expenses.			EXPLANATIONS.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Welland Canal.....	500,000	0	0	572,972	12	8	178,396	7	1	751,368	19	9	21,447	2	3	Land, Law, Police and Military Expenses.	
Beauharnois Canal.....	284,333	6	8	296,217	7	3	2,403	4	3	298,620	11	6	40,740	7	9	Extra work, enlarging Locks, lowering summit level to bring through Lake Erie water, and building regulating gates, sluices, &c.	
Lachine Canal.....	252,000	0	0	205,776	18	0	107,689	15	11	313,476	13	11	46,476	3	6	The expenditure on this Canal will have covered Land and Law costs, and Police expenses, amounting to £17,337 7s. 9d., and the cost of removing rock found in the deep cutting, building protection walls and other work not embraced in appropriation, amounting to £23,343, so that the work estimated for has been done within the appropriation by £26,452 17s. 1d.	
St. Lawrence Canals from Prescott to Dickenson's Landing.....	15,000	0	0	163,649	12	11	78,504	2	11	242,153	15	10	74,029	7	0	In this is included £40,005 paid for Land, Law and Police expenses not embraced in the appropriation, also extra work for passage of waste water to create Hydraulic power, and extra cost occasioned by the failure of the Contractors, so that the work itself will be much within the appropriation.	
Cornwall Canal.....	64,077	15	7	71,724	1	2	...	...	71,724	1	2	7,646	5	7	In this amount of extra is embraced £13,030 paid for Land, Law and Police expenses, the remainder is for removing rock discovered only in the progress of the works, besides various works for the security of the Canal, as stated in the Report.
Lake St. Peter.....	65,000	0	0	61,403	2	5	61,403	2	5	7	0	This includes the payment of old Debentures amounting to £7,005 and for repairs of breaches.
Cascades Road.....	1,666	13	4	18,570	12	1	30	0	18,600	12	1	2,470	7	3	The sum required for this work for the ensuing year in addition to the balance of the appropriation will be £8,500.		
Newcastle District.....	55,555	11	1	68,710	6	4	...	...	68,710	6	4	13,154	15	3	In the expenditure on this work is included £2,470 7s. 3d. for Land, Law and other expenses not included in the appropriation, and the work itself was done within the amount.
Ottawa Works.....	31,111	2	2	42,615	3	10	...	...	46,508	15	11	15,397	13	9	In expenditure on this work is included £3,035 18s. 2d., for Land, Law and other claims not embraced in the appropriation; the remainder was accounted for in last Report.
Bridges between Montreal and Quebec.....	37,777	15	6	31,303	1	1	31,303	1	1	9	...	Extra work occasioned by unforeseen difficulties.
Hamilton and Dover Road.....	33,333	6	8	42,068	15	9	...	...	42,068	15	9	8,785	9	1	The Engineer's estimates for the Bridges built amounted to £29,227 12s. 9d., the amount paid was £29,117 18s. 4d., the remainder of expenditure being for removal of old Bridges, surveys, superintendence, &c.; and the balance unexpended is applicable towards the construction of the Bout de l'Isle Bridge.
Gaspé Road.....	1,666	13	4	16,684	6	9	...	...	16,684	6	9	17	13	5	Building the Bridge at Caledonia; Land, Law and other expenses not embraced in the appropriation.
Brantford and London Road.....	6,111	2	2	50,023	15	1	...	...	50,023	15	1	1,404	0	0	A saving of £11,087 was effected on this work, besides the payment of £1,404 for Land and Law expenses.
Gosford Road.....	11,111	2	2	10,895	0	9	...	...	10,895	0	9	3,454	15	9	This excess was caused chiefly by the great extent of drainage required beyond what was contemplated.
Sarnia Road.....	16,666	13	4	20,121	9	1	...	...	20,121	9	1	11,482	10	3	From the nature of these works, their great exposure, the effects of storms, &c., the over expenditure was unavoidable.
Harbours and Light Houses, £82,222 4s. 5d. } 8 Vict. cap. 69 } Road Eau Harbour £1,000. Windsoor Harbour £2,000. }	85,222	4	5	89,265	16	6	...	...	96,654	14	8	3,122	1	2	The amount of extra work in this expenditure is £3,122 1s. 2d., and the work will be finished within the appropriation.
Burlington Bay Canal.....	50,000	0	0	46,798	13	5	2,837	6	2	49,635	19	7	The original sum set down for this work was sufficient but it is not yet ascertained whether the failure of the Contractors will be productive of extra expense.	
River Richelieu.....	23,333	6	8	8,089	9	6	15,243	17	2	23,333	6	8	6,500	0	0	This sum is set down as extra but it is really the difference between the amount of the estimate and of the appropriation, it having been stated in last year's Report that the additional sum of £6,500 would be the cost of the change made by the Act authorizing a disposition of the funds different from that at first estimated.	
Main North Toronto Road.....	33,333	6	8	9,734	5	2	30,099	1	6	39,833	6	8	4,752	7	5	This sum covers the cost of building the Delaware Bridge, also £536 paid for Land and other expenses.	
London, Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburgh Road.....	40,000	0	0	42,570	18	2	2,181	9	3	44,752	7	5		

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

Appendix
(N.)
6th April.

SCHEDULE LETTER C.

ABSTRACT Statement shewing the amount appropriated for certain Public Works, under 8 Victoria, chapter 69, the amount expended to 31st March, 1846, the amount required for completion and the total cost when completed, also the amount paid on Items not included in the Original Estimates.

WORKS.	Appropriation.				Total amount expended 31st March, 1846.				Total amount required.				Total Cost.				Amount extra work, Land, Law, &c., not contemplated in estimates but included in preceding columns.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Isle Perrault Road.....	1,200	0	0		1,194	17	7	526	12	5		1,721	10	0		521	10	0	
Jacques Cartier Bridge.....	2,500	0	0		77	7	0	3,422	13	0		3,500	0	0		...	...	...
Kennebec Road.....	3,000	0	0		451	5	9	2,548	14	3		3,000	0	0		...	...	...
Gaspé Road.....	4,000	0	0		4,000	0	0	4,564	0	0		8,564	0	0		...	...	...
Chemin des Caps.....	1,000	0	0		800	0	0	700	0	0		1,500	0	0		...	...	...
Bridges (South St. Lawrence).....	6,700	0	0		90	18	1	13,909	1	11		14,000	0	0		...	...	...
Arthabaska and Gentilly Road and Melbourne Bridge.....	5,000	0	0		1,565	15	0	13,195	5	0		15,761	0	0		...	...	...
Granby Road.....	8,000	0	0		801	9	7	32,087	10	5		32,889	0	0		...	...	...
Surveys (Canada East).....	600	0	0		350	17	6	249	2	6		600	0	0		...	...	...
Grand River Swamp Road.....	9,000	0	0		3,351	0	0	6,649	0	0		10,000	0	0		...	...	...
Rouge Hill Road and Bridge.....	5,000	0	0		1,176	0	0	5,324	0	0		6,500	0	0		...	...	...
Belleville Bridge.....	1,500	0	0		909	18	8	290	1	4		1,200	0	0		...	...	...
Dover Road, (Mountain Section).....	5,500	0	0		3,270	3	11	2,229	16	1		5,500	0	0		...	...	...
L'Original and Bytown Road.....	3,000	0	0		215	0	0	5,724	0	0		5,939	0	0		...	...	...
Owen's Sound Road.....	4,000	0	0		375	0	0	3,625	0	0		4,000	0	0		...	...	...
Scugog Road & Narrows.....	2,000	0	0		100	0	0	1,900	0	0		2,000	0	0		...	...	...
Grimsby Road.....	8,000	0	0		183	3	6	7,816	16	6		8,000	0	0		...	...	...
River Trent Navigation.....	6,000	0	0		8,502	19	9	3,497	0	3		12,000	0	0		...	...	...
Surveys (Canada West).....	1,000	0	0		470	5	11	529	14	1		1,000	0	0		...	...	...
Amherstburg and Sandwich Road.....	1,000	0	0		564	0	0	436	0	0		1,000	0	0		...	...	...
Cornwall and L'Original Road.....	900	0	0		28	0	0	872	0	0		900	0	0		...	...	...
Ottawa Works.....	8,500	0	0		8,594	10	10	13,015	9	2		21,610	0	0		...	...	...
Light Houses.....	5,000	0	0		139	10	0	7,740	10	0		7,900	0	0		...	...	...
Toronto Custom House.....	2,500	0	0		1,486	0	0	1,014	0	0		2,500	0	0		...	...	...

EXPENDITURES.

This over expenditure covers £256 5s. paid for Land and Law not included in estimate, and the remainder of the excess is in consequence of the nature of the deep cutting, as stated in Report. The estimate for this work laid before Parliament was £3,500, of which £2,500 was granted for 1845.

Do do do £8,564, do £4,000 do do do £1,500, do £1,000 do do do

The estimate for these Bridges was £14,000, of which £6,700 was granted for 1845; the estimate is considered sufficient, and to erect the Nicolet Bridge opposite the College if so determined upon. The estimate laid before Parliament for these works was £12,500, of which £5,000 was granted for 1845, and to meet some further expenditure on the Road beyond what was contemplated, the estimate is increased £3,261.

The estimate for this improvement is £32,889, of which £8,000 was granted for 1845.

The estimate for this work was £10,000, of which £9,000 was granted for 1845.

Do do £6,500, do £5,000 do do

The estimate for this Bridge was £1,500, but it is expected that the cost will not exceed £1,200.

The estimate for this Road is £5,939, of which £3,000 was granted for the year 1845.

The estimate was £12,000, of which £6,000 was granted for 1845.

The estimate for these works was £21,610.

The estimate for these works was £7,900, of which £5,000 was granted for 1845.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF ENQUIRY INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
BOARD OF WORKS.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General The Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, EARL CATHCART, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K. C. B., Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned were appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of the Province, dated the 5th of September last, to enquire into the Management of the Board of Works, of which the following is the tenor:

METCALFE.

Province of Canada.

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

To the Honorable WILLIAM CAYLEY, the Honorable FREDERICK AUGUSTE QUESNEL, GEORGE SHERWOOD, MOSES JUDAH HAYS, and JOHN REDPATH, Esquires.

GREETING :

Know ye, that reposing trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion and integrity, We have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you, the said William Cayley, Frederick Auguste Quesnel, George Sherwood, Moses Judah Hays and John Redpath, or any three or more of you, to make enquiry into the present constitution of Our Board of Works of Our Province of Canada, and the law regulating the same, and into the duties, salaries, emoluments, qualification, appointment, employment and other matters affecting all and every the Officers, Engineers, and other persons employed in, and under the authority of the said Board, and into the mode of conducting the business and affairs of the said Board—the expenditure of public monies, appropriated by the Legislature, and placed under the authority of the said Board, the system of executing and superintending the execution of all Public Works, and of maintaining due regularity in the discharge of the different duties connected therewith, and generally, into all matters connected with the constitution, efficiency and proceedings of the said Board. And We do hereby give unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, such and so many of the Officers, Engineers, Clerks and others employed in the said Board, and other persons, as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may the better ascertain the truth, and to enquire into the premises and every part thereof, by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any

person or persons whomsoever to be examined before you, or any three or more of you. And We do hereby give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call for and have produced to you, all orders, books, contracts, letters, accounts, vouchers, or other writings or papers belonging to the said Board of Works, or under their control, or belonging to any person or persons in their employment, as Officers thereof. And it is Our will and pleasure, that you, or any three or more of you, do, on due investigation, reduce into writing, and report to Us all and every such alterations as you may deem necessary, in the constitution and authority, powers and liabilities of the said Board, and also in the conduct and management of its affairs, its expenditure—ordinary and extraordinary, and generally upon all matters and things which shall come before you in the enquiry to be by you made into the premises, by virtue of this Our Commission. And We do hereby authorize you, from time to time, to make Reports on any or every such matters as aforesaid, and as often as you shall think necessary for Our service until your final Report is made. And We do hereby command all Our Officers, Ministers, and all others, Our loving subjects, to whom it may appertain, to be aiding and abetting you, in the premises, and in the due execution of this Our Commission.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our right trusty and well beloved CHARLES THEOPHILUS, BARON METCALFE, of Fernhill in the County of Berks, G. C. B., one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c., at Montreal, this fifth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

In the Report which the Commissioners now respectfully submit to Your Excellency, they propose, in the first place, to state the views by which they have been guided, in the execution of the important duties assigned to them, and then to submit their opinions on the following points:—

- 1st. The mode of surveying followed by the Board of Works, and of forming Estimates.
- 2d. Supervision.
- 3d. Functions of the Chairman and Engineer.
- 4th. Board of Audit.
- 5th. Constitution of the Board of Works.

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

The Commissioners will notice generally the points to which their attention has been directed, and will offer such suggestions as have presented themselves during the course of the enquiry.

The Commissioners have to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Works, and the desire they have expressed on all occasions to further the objects of the enquiry.

But without detracting from the merit and exertions of those to whom the management has been confided, it becomes the duty of the Commissioners to mark the several points, where they consider a different system may with advantage be introduced, and the working of the Board materially improved.

Pursuant to the authority and instructions conveyed by the Commission, the Commissioners entered upon their duties early in September, giving notice, by public advertizement, to all parties, who had had transactions with the Board of Works, of their readiness to take up any subject within the scope of their Commission, that might be brought before them.

This course, although exposed to the charge of inviting attacks upon the Board of Works, and giving facilities for the introduction of matter that might not be considered as falling properly within the jurisdiction of a Commission of Enquiry, was determined on as the most direct mode of obtaining an insight into the operation of the system, and placing the Commissioners in possession of facts, as to the practical working of the Board, as at present constituted. While the means thus pursued, afforded every opportunity to parties aggrieved, to make known their complaints—and the simple admission of a claim to hearing and investigation, conveyed no expression of opinion as to its validity, the absence of complaint would fairly warrant the inference, that no serious difficulties had arisen, or that they had been promptly removed.

The adoption of this course has resulted in the production of much general information, of which the Commissioners have availed themselves in framing their Report. It has also gone far to establish, that although instances have undeniably occurred where delay in settlement of claims and accounts—not always avoidable—has pressed injuriously on the party, yet these instances are rare; and when the extent and character of the operations of the Board of Works are taken into consideration, there are comparatively few of the complaints of any magnitude.

It is proposed to introduce into the Appendix of a subsequent Report, and in a condensed form, a statement of the several claims and complaints laid before the Commissioners. But before leaving this subject at present, the Commissioners beg to express their opinion, that an amendment in the Board of Works' Act, authorizing legal process to be served upon the Board in Canada West, would go far to satisfy complainants, who have to contend against the difficulties which now present themselves, in the adjustment of claims in that part of the Province.

One of the first points to which the Commissioners directed their attention, and to which several of the complaints have reference, was the mode in which Tenders were advertized for and accepted, and the work undertaken. To enable the Commissioners clearly to ascertain the whole course of proceeding adopted by the Board of Works, as well as the rules that determined the selection of the various Contractors, each Public Work has been taken up separately, and a uniform system of investigation pursued, according to the following arrangement:—

1. The original Estimates.
2. Notice for Tender.
3. The Tenders.
4. Contracts.
5. Deviations from Plans.
6. Engineers' Certificates.
7. Contractors' Receipts.
8. Pay Lists and Vouchers for day labour.
9. Explanations of the causes of excess of expenditure over the appropriation, where incurred.

This was followed by queries calling for information on all those points, where the usual course had been departed from,—where the work had not been offered to public competition,—the lowest Tender not accepted,—the original plans deviated from, or extra expense incurred.

The information thus obtained will also be given in the Appendix above referred to, under the heads of the several works.

The more clearly to bring under your Excellency's view, the costs of the Public Works, and the rate at which each description of labour has been executed, the Commissioners have directed a Tabular Statement to be prepared (which will hereafter be submitted) of the several works as they passed under their review, shewing the amount and rate of contract work,—of day labour,—of extras,—superintendence, &c.

The Returns of all the Works have not yet been obtained from the Board of Works, but a strong impression has been made on the minds of the Commissioners, in favour of doing work by contract, where it is of a character to be fairly estimated, and the position not too remote.

As instances of the exceptions, the Commissioners may mention the Gosford and Gaspé Roads, and the Slides on the Ottawa. In the one case, the thinness of the population, and the absence of the usual appliances, and in the other the strength of the stream, its rise and fall, the difficulty of ascertaining the conformation of the river bed short of heavy expense, all contribute to stamp the undertaking with a hazardous character, and would have compelled a Contractor to take a very wide margin to cover contingencies.

The next point that demanded the attention of the Commissioners,—and undoubtedly of the greatest magnitude,—was the sufficiency of the appropriations to complete the respective works to which they were severally allotted,—and the process by which the estimates submitted to Parliament, and on which the vote of the Legislature was taken, were arrived at.

As bearing directly on this latter point, the Commissioners beg to submit an extract from a Report, addressed to them by the Chairman of the Board of Works. The reasons therein stated are well worthy of consideration, as shewing why the estimates submitted to the House of Assembly, should be looked upon rather as approximations, than calculations the result of close and detailed surveys.

Mr. Killaly writes as follows:—“Conceiving that it may tend to prevent misunderstanding with regard to ‘Original Estimates,’ in the course of the proceedings of the Commission, I would respectfully draw the attention of the gentlemen composing it, to my original Memoranda, accompanying the Message of His Excellency the late Lord Sydenham, to the Legislature, dated 12th August, 1841. These Memoranda were prepared by me, by desire of that

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

Nobleman, after several interviews with him, on the subject. They were intended to comprise a general system of the Public Works, to be submitted by His Excellency for the consideration of Parliament, and by it they were adopted.

"The extent of country over which these works, (the cost of which, with the various contingent expenses, may be taken at about £2,000,000,) are scattered, may be measured by hundreds of miles, and to prepare specially regular and detailed Surveys, Maps, Reports and Estimates thereof to accompany these Memoranda, would have occupied all the professional assistance then in the Province, at least three years, and, at the moderate rate of five per cent, would have cost £100,000. The estimated cost, therefore, of most of the works embraced in the Memoranda referred to, was arrived at from calculations founded on previous experience, and on the general cost of such works—not on absolute Surveys.

"The estimates must, consequently, be considered as approximating ones, and taking into consideration the very great difficulties to be encountered, in the construction of the works, arising in many cases from the remoteness of their position, the rapidity of their execution, and the uncontrollable riotous disposition of the laborers, in too many instances, it is only to be wondered at, how very closely they will approximate to the final expenditure."

It would appear that the Legislative Assembly had these considerations in view, in the enactment of the several clauses of the Board of Works Act of 1841. And by reference to section 15, it will be seen, that the commencement of any Public Work was strictly prohibited, until it was satisfactorily ascertained that the expenditure would be kept within the limit of the appropriation.

It is very probable, that the delay which would inevitably have taken place, had the instructions of section 15 been closely adhered to,—and to which the extract from the Chairman's Report directly refers,—influenced the Board of Works, in relaxing from the strict conditions of the Act. However this may be, on reference to the original scheme for the expenditure of the Loan, it will be seen, that every Public Work, therein enumerated, has been commenced; while the Commissioners have looked in vain for those preparatory steps—detailed and accurate surveys accompanied by plans, sections, and detailed estimates, followed up by progress Reports shewing the work done and the quantity unfinished, as the operations progressed,—which alone could have ensured a knowledge of the cost to be incurred, and guided by which, a reasonable expectation could be entertained, that the expenditure would be confined within the prescribed limits.

The result may be anticipated. All the Public Works that have been completed, and laid before the Commissioners, have, with few exceptions, exceeded their respective appropriations.

It may be sufficient, for the purpose of illustration, to advert to two works,—the improvements on the Ottawa, and the Welland Canal.

The first unquestionably presented great difficulties against obtaining an accurate estimate. The character of the stream; the nature of the currents, and the new directions given to them by the operation of the improvements in the course of their being effected, and the sudden rise or fall of the water, were all calculated to disturb the Engineer's attempts at close approximation.

In this case, perhaps, the only safe mode that could have been adopted, for effecting the greatest available improvement, without exceeding the sum authorized for it, would have been to commence at the foot of the navigation, and to have carried the improvements up the stream, as far as the appropriation permitted.

In the instance of the Welland Canal, however, the circumstances may be assumed to have been different. It had been the scene of large expenditure, antecedent to the establishment of the Board of Works in 1841, and the line had been examined and reported on by several Engineers, yet here the greatest excess of expenditure has taken place.

That this excess was not anticipated before the instructions were given for the several enlargements, that were subsequently undertaken, appears clear from what took place, previous to the Board passing the Resolution to that effect.

In May, 1843, instructions were issued to the Engineer in charge, of which the following is a copy :

BOARD OF WORKS,
KINGSTON, 13th May, 1843.

No. 112.

SIR,

The views of the Board upon the dimensions by which the earthwork remaining to be done should be governed, as well as upon the aqueduct and remainder of the masonry, having been fully explained to you, they are determined that you should immediately take steps to advertize all the works. They also have taken into serious consideration, the representation made by Messrs. Bronson & Crocker, respecting the Locks, and they are desirous of having the chambers lengthened to 145 feet; but I am directed to impress on you *most emphatically*, so to calculate and specify the work to be done, as that the entire cost shall fall within the gross amount of the appropriation; as the Board cannot for a moment sanction the embarking in any expenditure which would make it necessary to exceed that amount; they would, however, rather curtail the earthwork than forego the advantages of lengthening the Lock. You will take the usual steps with regard to advertizing, and have the Tenders sent to this office, giving such reasonable time for the reception of them, as you may consider sufficient to ensure competition. It is advisable also to divide the work into moderate sections, so as to enable the Board to proportion the Contracts to the capabilities of the respective Contractors.

I remain, &c.

(Signed,) THOMAS BEGLY.

Secretary.

S. Power, Esq., C. E.,
St. Catherines.

The above has reference to the enlargement of the Locks.

The following extract from a Minute passed by the Board on the 11th of August, 1843, shews the opinion of the Members as to the change of summit level.

"Welland Canal. Minute of the Board of Works, dated 11th August, 1843.

"The Board again took up the subject of the levels, by which it was considered most desirable that the letting out of the remainder of the works should be grounded; after a very mature reconsideration of all the circumstances, the Board were

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

more and more impressed with the propriety of at once adopting the waters of Lake Erie as the summit level of the Canal. Since the last meeting of the Board, when this important subject was under discussion, a further Report and Estimate of the Engineer has been received, from which it appears clear, that the bringing in of the Lake Erie water can be effected, at an expenditure within the amount of the appropriation, and it further confirms the Board in the conclusion, which they had come to, and what they had recommended for the decision of the Governor in Council, namely, to adopt the Lake Erie level at once, in contracting for the work remaining to be done. But as it appeared that, although partially discussed, the matter had not been settled in Council, the Board regret extremely that they could not consider themselves justified in acting upon the course which they recommended, and which they are fully convinced would most promote the public interest. First, by having the Canal finally completed at the least cost. Secondly, that, when so completed, its abundant supply of water and perfect efficiency was obtained, beyond all doubt. Thirdly, that all expenditure which would now take place, would be hereafter, under all circumstances, fully available; and finally, by tending so materially to the drainage and improvement of the very extensive marshes, in the Townships of Wainfleet, &c., would conduce to the healthiness of that section of the country.

"Pending the final decision of the Council, the Board ordered, that the Contractors for the several sections, not affected by the decision as to the level, should be immediately notified and called upon to enter into their Contracts, without loss of time,—that the Engineer be also apprized thereof, and further of the names of the successful competitors for the upper sections, with whom the Board desire he will enter into such arrangements, as will enable them to commence the work of their respective sections, but in such a manner as will suit the ultimate adoption of the one level or the other, without extra cost to the Board."

By reference to the documents now submitted, it appears, that the enlargement of the Locks and a change in the summit level, were determined upon in the months of May and August, 1843, respectively. In the letter to Mr. Power, Resident Engineer, express instructions are given not to exceed the appropriation, but, if necessary, to curtail the allowance for earth-work.

The Commissioners cannot understand upon what data the Resident Engineer was expected to base his calculations, so as to bring his estimate for the enlargement of the Locks, twenty-four in number, from 120 to 145 feet in length, within the appropriation simply by a reduction in the quantity of earth-work, or how the Board could have reasonably expected this to be accomplished, unless they were clearly of opinion that the appropriation was far more than sufficient to complete the Canal as was originally intended.

Leaving this point to be decided by more competent Judges, the Commissioners in prosecuting their enquiries, have to remark that they have not met with any estimate as to the probable cost of enlarging the Locks prior to the undertaking, or any calculation furnished at the time, to show whether the improvement could be effected without exceeding the appropriation.

The extract, however, which has above been quoted above from the Minutes of the Board, dated three months after the instructions issued to Mr. Power,

leads the Commissioners to infer that the requisite estimates for the enlargement of the Locks had been furnished, and found satisfactory. The expressions in fact used, when speaking of the change of level, that it could be effected within the appropriation, may fairly be assumed to embrace the changes directed to be made at an earlier date.

This view appears also to have been entertained by the Executive Council, from their Minute of 8th January, 1844, in reply to the Chairman's Letter of 2d January, both of which are now submitted.

"BOARD OF WORKS,
2nd January, 1844.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you a letter from the Engineer of the Welland Canal, urging upon the Board the propriety of making the second Lock from Lake Ontario a Steamboat one, similar to the first, instead of dimensions suited but to Schooners. By adopting the former, Steamboats could be brought up to and loaded or discharged at the Town of St. Catharines, which is in the midst of a fertile and productive country, and where there are several first rate flouring mills. I concur in Mr. Power's representations, as to the advantages to be derived from the enlargement of this Lock, and would respectfully recommend it to the favourable consideration of His Excellency.

The extra cost can be paid from the appropriation.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

To the Honourable
The Provincial Secretary."

Extract of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated 8th January, 1844, and approved on the same day by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

"The Committee have had under consideration, the Letter of the President of the Board of Works, dated 2nd instant, enclosing a letter from the Engineer of the Welland Canal, urging upon the Board the propriety of making the second Lock from Lake Ontario a Steamboat one, similar to the first, instead of dimensions suited but to Schooners.

"The Committee understanding by the Letter from the President of the Board of Works, that the extra cost for carrying the above recommendation into execution can be paid from the appropriation for the Welland Canal, recommend the enlargement of the second Lock from Lake Ontario, according to the recommendation of the President of the Board of Works."

The statement here made, under date January, 1844, that "the extra cost can be paid from the appropriation," clearly influenced the Executive Council in the decision they came to, to sanction the work, and must have left the impression on their minds, that all the work previously undertaken upon the Canal, or under contract, would be completed within the original amount allotted to the Welland Canal.

How far these views have been borne out by fact, can be ascertained by reference to the statement furnished from the Inspector General's Office, and brought down to the first March instant, shewing an excess of expenditure of £87,890 9s. 1d., and a memorandum supplied by Mr. Killaly, on the 21st instant, shewing that a farther sum will be required, amounting to £183,328, to complete the work.

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

Your Excellency will thus perceive that the system hitherto pursued by the Engineers of the Board of Works to ascertain the probable cost of any particular work had as a general rule failed of its object, and has afforded no sufficient guarantee as to limit in any expenditure; and consequently the precautions taken by the Legislature to prevent works being commenced without sufficient provision made to ensure their completion, have been of little avail. The Commissioners are clearly of opinion that the intentions of the Legislature could only have been attained by the greatest precaution taken in obtaining the necessary plans and sections of the Works based upon accurate and detailed surveys, so as to enable them to form a correct estimate of the cost.

Connected with and seriously affecting this branch of the service, is the important duty of a watchful supervision on the part of the Chief over subordinate Engineers, to be maintained by frequent personal inspection of the several Public Works in progress, and a careful comparison of the Statements and Returns of the respective Engineers in charge, with facts as they shall be found to present themselves at the time of his visits.

This duty should embrace the careful examination of the locality of the different Works, and the checking of all the estimates of the local Engineers, prior to their being submitted to the Board. An additional guarantee for the correctness of their proceedings would thus be afforded, and a more accurate and careful system of estimating secured by the knowledge that their calculations would be frequently tested by a rigid scrutiny on the part of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners in connexion with this branch of the subject, propose to introduce in a second Report, the result of their enquiries into the practice of the Royal Engineer Department, and to submit schemes which may be found useful in similar cases by the Board of Works.

On reference to the clauses of the Act setting forth the duties of the Chairman of the Board of Works, it appears to the Commissioners that his constant personal attendance at the table of the Board, is as necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties imposed upon the organ of the Board, as the frequent personal attendance of the Chief Engineer on the several Public Works in progress, is essential to the proper supervision of them; and consequently that the system which now obtains of imposing upon the Chairman the duties of Chief Engineer, is incompatible with the proper performance of either Office.

The Act constituting the Board of Works creates the Chairman the organ of the Board, and assigns to him, and to him alone, the duty of signing all contracts and certificates for money warrants. With regard to the latter provision, the exigencies of the Public Service have at times been such as to compel an occasional disregard of it, and certificates have been issued, signed by some other Member of the Board.

As to the former provision, the evident design and intention of the Act was to impose a check upon the entering hastily into engagements, until the Engineer and Chairman had had an opportunity of examining the conditions and details of the contract; yet this part of the Act has been rendered inoperative, by the mode not unfrequently resorted to, for the purpose of saving time, namely, that of instructing the Resident Engineer to draw out the contract in the name of the Board, and to proceed with the work.

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

One illustration of this will be sufficient to shew the inconvenience that must occasionally have arisen. The following copy of a letter addressed by the Chairman to Mr. S. Keefer, dated Hamilton, 22nd February, 1842, is conclusive:

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I was not at all aware, until I saw your Memorandum on Mr. Jones' letter, that your contracts were timed to the 1st May,—our expressions having been all through ‘the opening of the Navigation;’ now this is a most serious affair; I have no doubt you have acted for the best, but I would recommend that you immediately see the principal traders and parties interested in the navigation of the Welland Canal, and consult with them generally—and particularly on this point,—and *so decide* with their general concurrence; but recollect our taking the responsibility of keeping this important (Work) closed, fully involves us, and *justly*, in that of shewing by *our Works*, good cause why we did so. This I consider of so important and serious a character, that, however hurried we are elsewhere, I wish now to explain distinctly to you, that if you think necessary, and as we have an establishment yet formed on whom you can depend there, you are at liberty to devote all your care and attention there, *the full exercise of which* I will be required to satisfy the parties. You get out the obstruction at the mouth *coute qu'il coure*. On the whole, I leave you discretionary and full powers to take all steps to ensure the completion of what you have begun, and what the trade is promised—the removal of the bridges, rise of six inches on the levels, and taking away the bar at the mouth.

“Yours faithfully,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

“Samuel Keefer, Esquire.”

Another inconvenience likely to arise from an amalgamation of the two offices, must not be overlooked. The Engineer must be presumed to possess, in a greater degree than any other Member of the Board, much local information, the result of his visits and professional experience, which, under other circumstances, it is probable that the organ of the Board would officially call upon him to supply, for the general information of the Members; but the want of which, under the arrangement which has grown up clothing him with a double capacity, he does not perceive, and may not consequently consider it necessary formally to communicate.

Again, there are many instructions which the Engineer would require and obtain from the organ of the Board, of a documentary character, which it may be fairly assumed, through the exercise of the two offices by the same individual, have been dispensed with. This the Commissioners frankly admit is a matter of surmise, but founded on the fact that the records of the Office are lamentably deficient in documentary evidence of the greatest importance, relative to the issuing of instructions for undertaking Public Works, and altering or enlarging those already in hand.

The important changes already quoted, that have been introduced with regard to the Welland Canal, may be taken as an illustration of the latter point; while, with reference to the former, it may be shewn that an expenditure exceeding £10,000 has been incurred, for the improvement of the Cobourg Harbour, without any appropriation having been made to meet the outlay, or authority produced for incurring the expense.

The information supplied by the Chairman of the Board of Works upon this point, is most important,

Appendix
(O.)
6th April.

and the Commissioners now proceed to lay the same before Your Excellency. At the time of the remodelling of the Board of Works under the Act of 1841, all the Members of the Board, with one exception, Mr. Davidson, were also Members of the Executive Council, including the Chairman, who then also, as now, was virtually doing the duties of Chief Engineer. Mr. Killaly states it to have been the practice, at that period, and as long as the Chairman of the Board continued a Member of the Council, for matters relating to the business of the Board of Works to be discussed in the Executive Council, and for verbal orders to issue from that body to the Chairman, to proceed with Public Works therein decided upon; and when at times, written instructions were requested by him, Mr. Killaly states, that compliance with his request was declined, on the ground that with a Member of the Executive Council, such a formality was unnecessary.

Had the two offices of Chairman and Engineer been kept in distinct hands, from the first establishment of the Board, the decisions of Council must have been communicated officially in writing, either to the one Officer or the other, as his authority and guide in proceeding with the works. And those official communications would have now been of record in the Department.

In the progress of the investigations pursued by the Commissioners, they became convinced at an early period of their labours, that no efficient check had been put upon the expenditure or payment of monies by the Board of Works, and subsequent enquiries have confirmed them in that opinion.

The want of a regular system of audit at the Board has given rise to a course of practice which has tended greatly to increase the difficulty of finally checking the accounts, and controlling the expenditure of public monies. Very large sums have been paid for day labour on the Ottawa, and in the Newcastle District, without any other check than the certificate of the Overseer. This course the Commissioners consider as open to great objections, and that a more efficient system of check should, under such circumstances, be adopted by the Board. It is also highly desirable, wherever the nature of the work will permit, that the Engineer or Overseer should shew, by periodical Returns, the quantity of work performed and the rate, to enable the Board to judge whether the works are properly conducted and due economy observed. These remarks have more particular reference to day labour.

Payments on Contracts are less liable to mistake, the custom being to retain a per centage in the hands of the Board until the whole contract has been performed, and the work certified. But even here errors have crept in, occasioned, as the Commissioners have sufficient reason to believe, solely by the want of a good system of audit, previous to payment. In one instance, a considerable over-payment was made which has not as yet been refunded.

The multiplicity of important business in the hands of the Department during the last three years, has sufficiently occupied the time of the Chairman in seeing to its operation and progress, without permitting him opportunity for closely examining into details of the causes that have, in many cases, led to an excess of expenditure. Yet such enquiry is of essential necessity, for it has not unfrequently happened that a work has been arrested in its progress, when still far short of its completion, by the sudden announcement that the appropriation was exhausted.

Extra work is too frequently the result of hasty and imperfect estimates in the first instance; and the frequent and heavy demands that have been made under this head, would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, have been, in a great measure, restrained by a wholesome check of the character above referred to.

As illustrations of excess of expenditure where the work was contracted for to be executed for a specific sum, the Commissioners may mention the Bridges between Montreal and Quebec, at St. Maurice, Batis-can and Ste. Anne de la Pérade, where the contract, upon the Engineer's specifications, was taken at £19,652 9s. 4d., and the subsequent allowance for extra work amounted to £9,267 8s. 10d. The formation of a Tow-path on the Grand River may be also quoted. It was, by specific contract, to be executed for a bulk sum of £1,783 3s., while the actual expenditure has reached the large sum of £3,774 7s. 2d., and the Contractors still claim a sum of £1,527 7s. 10d.

Again, in the improvement of the navigable waters of the Newcastle District, the only estimates produced for examination were made in the time of the District Commissioners, and when compared with the actual expenditure, stand as follows:

	ESTIMATES.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Middle Falls,.....	301	17	0	3892	0	0
Whitlam's Rapids,...	3230	10	10	6162	18	10
Chisholm's Rapids,...	5348	4	1	7599	14	0
Cook's Rapids,.....	5133	2	9	9091	5	10
Ranney's Falls,.....	3427	4	0	8313	16	7
Scugog Rapids,.....	2315	14	0	6672	19	5
Heely's Falls,.....	3095	12	11	9388	12	2

Having prefaced the subject with these remarks, the Commissioners would recommend that a totally different and much more strict system of auditing the accounts, prior to payment, should be adopted by the Board of Works, or that there should be established, at an early date, a distinct and efficient Board of Audit to be composed of not less than three members, of whom two should be Accountants taken from the Departments of the Receiver and Inspector General, whose duty it shall be to meet once a week for the examination of accounts, and before which all books of accounts should be produced for inspection.

That a list of all works authorized to be undertaken, and the amount to be expended, shall at each meeting of the Board of Audit, be produced before it;—also copies of all contracts entered into by the Board involving the expenditure of monies.

Before the Board of Audit proceed to the checking of any accounts, it shall be its duty to ascertain that the authority under which that expenditure has been incurred, is formal and in order.

That all estimates or certificates of work done under contract shall be accompanied by an estimate of the residue of work remaining unfinished; that these documents shall be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, as having passed under their review.

That all Pay-lists for day labour shall be certified in the same manner, accompanied by an estimate of the amount of work performed.

That it shall be the duty of the Board of Audit, prior to passing the accounts, to see that all the regulations of the Board and the provisions of law

Appendix
(O.)
6th April.

have been complied with;—and generally, it shall be the duty of the Audit closely to inspect all expenditure and satisfy themselves that the same has been incurred by proper authority.

The next consideration which the Commissioners beg permission to bring under Your Excellency's notice, embraces the composition of the Board of Works.

After a careful review of the whole subject, as it has presented itself to the Commissioners, and considering as well the objects for which the Board was created, and the manner in which it has conducted its operations, for the attainment thereof, the Commissioners are led to the conclusion that the greatest errors into which the Board has fallen are of its own creation.

Armed with immense power, and acting as though irresponsible in its operations,—it plunged into heavy engagements with Contractors, which at once committed it on every work for which an appropriation had been made, without any regard to the wholesome checks imposed by Legislative enactment, and with no preparation to meet the results which were sure to follow so total a disregard of every rule laid down for its guidance. And it was not until the necessary task of providing a remedy forced itself on the Board, that it turned to those precautions for relief, which, if they had been adopted in the first instance, would have entirely averted the evils in which its operations had become involved.

In the meantime, as the Works progressed towards completion, and those excesses developed themselves, immediate provision had to be made to enable the Board to fulfil its engagements with the Contractors on the several Works that had been commenced upon a scale more than commensurate with the appropriations, or in which changes had been introduced, at a cost not contemplated in the first disposal of the funds. And the anomalous proceeding has been exhibited of calling on the Members of the Board of Works, in their character of Members of the Executive Council, to sustain its proceedings by extraordinary aid.

A modification in the construction of the Board, and a stricter compliance with the provisions of the law,—in a word, the assumption of less discretionary power,—would go far to prevent the recurrence of the present difficulties.

Under the present organization of the Board, which is limited by the Act to five Members, four are Members of the Executive Council, and the fifth the Chairman performing the duties of Chief Engineer. The preponderance thus thrown in favour of the Executive is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, as has already been shewn, liable to grave objections, to which the following, far from being the least important, may be added,—that while it virtually closes the door to any reference to a higher tribunal, save the Legislature, it throws the whole responsibility of its acts essentially on the Members of the Government.

The Commissioners readily admit the importance of having a direct communication between the Board of Works and the Members of the Government, and with this view, would not propose to restrict the number of Executive Councillors to be Members of the Board of Works to be less than two.

The facilities of communication would thus be secured, and in cases where the interference of the Govern-

ment is required, the position of the Board, and the grounds for applying for extraordinary aid, could be more clearly made known by way of explanation of written communications, without doing away with the necessity of those more formal documents which, while they secure regularity and afford time for deliberation, become matters of record and reference for future guidance.

The remaining three Members should, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be composed of a Chairman thoroughly competent, from practical experience, to fill that important Office,—of a Deputy Chairman and one other Member.—The Board would thus consist of five Members, three of whom should form a quorum for the dispatch of ordinary business, and the Deputy Chairman should be qualified by law to perform the functions of the organ of the Board during the absence of the Chairman. The Board should meet regularly three times a week for the dispatch of business, and all proceedings of the Board should be duly recorded in their Minutes. No new work should be undertaken or contract entered into except on Board days, and then with the concurrence of three Members. Great precautions should at all times be observed with reference to private property, which may be required for the public service; and where practicable, the claims of owners to compensation should be adjusted before it is entered upon by the Board.

The Commissioners had hoped to be able to conclude the whole of their enquiries previous to the meeting of the Legislature; but from the minute and searching system of investigation they have adopted, and the great mass of documents to be examined, as well as from delays in the production of those documents, the expectation they entertained on this head has not been attained.

As the accounts and documents, however, of a great portion of the works are now before them, they have every reason to believe, that the conclusions to which they have been led by their investigations, so far, will ultimately be fully confirmed.

These conclusions may be briefly summed up, as follows:—

1. That the organization of the Department is very defective, and requires immediate amendment.
2. That the mode in which the accounts are kept and examined is susceptible of great improvement.
3. That in commencing many of the Public Works, the Board has entirely neglected to conform to the provisions of the law; and in many instances the system pursued by the Board has rendered a strict compliance with law impossible.

Among other instances of irregularity affecting the proceedings of the Board, may be quoted the fact stated to the Commissioners by the Chairman, that, for upwards of twelve months, the discharge of the duties of the whole Board devolved upon himself alone; at the same time, the Commissioners feel it to be an act of justice to that officer, to state that they do not consider him in any way responsible for this circumstance, or for the inconvenience to the public service that may have arisen from it.

Finally, the excess of expenditure over the appropriations may be attributed in a great degree to the total disregard of the provisions of the Act in com-

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

mencing the several Public Works, and to the otherwise imperfect system adopted by the Department, which has already been fully discussed when speaking of estimates.

But, in the opinion of the Commissioners, by far the most important point on which the public should be satisfied, is whether the great series of Public Works that have been undertaken, together with the several alterations that have produced the excess of expenditure adverted to, were really necessary and advantageous to the general interests of the country; and whether the work had been done at fair and reasonable rates. Upon all these points the Commissioners have no hesitation in saying that, as far as their investigations have gone, nothing has been elicited to lead them to a contrary conclusion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. CAYLEY,
F. A. QUESNEL,
M. J. HAYS,
J. REDPATH.

Montreal, 28th March, 1846.

The undersigned dissents from that part of the foregoing Report which recommends the establishment of a Board of Audit, conceiving that an efficient Board of Works, under proper arrangement, is all that is necessary, and that another independent Board would lead to great delays and inconvenience detrimental to the public service, and would take away part of that responsibility which ought to rest upon the Board of Works alone, and that the Inspector General's Office is the place where the accounts ought to be finally audited.

J. REDPATH.

Appendix
(O.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

15th May.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION on the state of
COMMON SCHOOLS throughout CANADA WEST, for the year 1844.

Appendix
(P.)

15th May.

To His Excellency, The Right Honorable Charles
Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe, Governor General
of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

In accordance with the requirement of the 67th Section of the Act 7th Victoria, cap. 29th, it becomes my duty, on the first day of the present month, to furnish Your Excellency with a Report on the actual state and condition of the Normal, Model, and Common Schools, in Upper Canada, shewing the amount of money expended on such Schools, and from what sources it has been derived, accompanied with such other statements and suggestions in relation to Education generally, as I may deem necessary, in order that the same may be laid before the next meeting of the Legislature of the Province.

The Report I have now the honor to submit will have reference to Common Schools only, as no Normal or Model School has, as yet, been established in Canada West, and is, I beg to apprise Your Excellency, the first which has been presented under the existing law.

The School Act of 1841 having been repealed, the enactments of the present Statute took effect and became the law of the land on the first day of January, 1844. Under the new Act, provision was made for the appointment of certain Officers, unknown in the old Act, called Trustees, and Town, Township, and County Superintendents, all of whom are required to make out Annual Reports of School matters within their respective jurisdiction.

The date of the Returns of Trustees, according to 48th Section, must be the first day of January of the year in which they are transmitted to the local Superintendents, whose returns must be prepared and transmitted to the County Superintendent, according to Section 15th, between the first day of January and the first day of March in each and every year.

The Book of "Forms, Regulations, and Instructions," issued by authority, directs that the County Superintendent's Reports embodying the facts contained in the returns of these subordinate officers shall be forwarded to the Education Office on or before the tenth day of April in each year, and dated on the first day of January of that year.

As 1844 was the first year of the operation of the present Act, the Reports of Trustees would not be due until the close of that year, nor those of the Town, Township, and County Superintendents before the beginning of the next. The very earliest date, therefore, at which the first Annual Report from this Office, under the new system, could possibly be furnished the Government, was the first day of August in the year 1845.

In preparing an official Return of School matters for 1844, some embarrassment has been experienced, in consequence of the shortness of the period during which the undersigned has been connected with the Education Office. The experience of a few months only is altogether insufficient to enable one to discharge a duty of this kind in the manner its vast importance demands. It was not until the month of

October last that Your Excellency was pleased to honor me with the appointment, for a limited period, to the situation of Assistant Superintendent of Education for Canada West.

To speak fully and with certainty in relation to all the operations of the past year therefore will not be practicable, inasmuch as the duties of the Department for nine months of that period were performed by the Rev. Mr. Murray. As it is, however, a sufficiency of information has been elicited, and is embodied herein to meet the requirements of the Law in every respect; and, as will satisfy, I trust, the reasonable expectations of all who may feel interested in the cause of Elementary Education in the country.

The first thing that appears to have occupied the attention of the late Assistant Superintendent of Education, at the commencement of the year, was the circulation of the New School Act, four thousand copies of which were forwarded to the address of the Clerks of the several Municipal Councils in Canada West. A copy was ordered to be given to each of the Officers appointed to execute the provisions of the Act, and the residue left in the hands of the County Superintendents for distribution among the inhabitants generally.

In the month of March an apportionment was made of the £50,000 granted by the Legislature in support of Common Schools in Canada. The primary division of the grant between the two sections of the Province being settled arbitrarily, as it had been in previous years, on account of the want of proper data from Canada East, £20,000, the portion assigned to Canada West, was subdivided by the Rev. Mr. Murray upon the basis of the calculations made by that Officer under the old Act for the year 1843.

The data thus adopted in the apportionment of the money throughout Upper Canada, could not be considered to be in accordance with the strict letter of the law, which provides that "the apportionment of any sum of money appropriated by the Legislature for Common Schools in Upper Canada, shall be made according to the ratio of population in each County, Township, Town, or City, as compared with the population of Upper Canada, according to the census of population which shall last have been taken and returned at the time of such apportionment," but probably approximated as nearly thereto as could be expected, or, as was possible, under the circumstances of the case.

It has been impracticable for several years past, owing to the defectiveness of the census of 1841 and 1842, to acquire the exact ratio of division specified in existing statutes, and this, I am sorry to say, is still the case, which is a cause of much inconvenience at the Education Office.

In equity no fault could be found with the principle or plan of division involved in the disbursement of the public money for the year 1844. Indeed one rule of apportionment is as good as another, provided it is found, in its application, to operate so as to equalize the benefits of the public bounty; while, of course, every scheme of distribution that fails to accomplish this object falls short of the evident intention of the School Act, and must, in itself, be considered defective and unsound.

The next special duty that engaged the attention of the Assistant Superintendent, was the preparation of suitable forms and regulations for making all Reports, and conducting all necessary proceedings, under the present Act, and the transmission of the same to the various School authorities throughout this section

of the Province, accompanied with such instructions for the better organization and government of Schools, as that functionary deemed were necessary and proper.

Five thousand copies of these "forms, regulations, and instructions" were distributed during the year, and another edition has since been required and published.

The getting up of so many forms, which the Act rendered necessary, required the exercise of much thought and care, and must have occasioned a vast deal of extra labour. Time, however, has shewn that these articles are susceptible, in some few respects, of considerable improvement.

The circulation of so much information as is afforded through the medium of the Act, and the book of forms, regulations, and instructions, would have had the effect, one would suppose, to render letter writing almost unnecessary, except in some extreme cases of difficulty; but the contrary is the fact. The correspondence of the Department during the year has been very extensive, and, at times, exceedingly oppressive.

This has arisen, in general, from a desire prevalent among all, to move cautiously in commencing to work the new system, but occasioned, in many instances, by a total misconception of some of the provisions of the Statute, and, in others, no doubt, by prejudice against the Act altogether.

And this extensive communication with all classes of the population still continues, though it may rationally be expected, as intelligence in School matters spreads in the Country, that the burden of this portion of office duties will be greatly diminished.

From the various Municipal Districts in Upper Canada, twenty in number, the Annual Reports have been received, embodying important statistical information in relation to the Public Schools, the particulars of which I will now proceed, with as much brevity as possible, to lay before Your Excellency.

The number of School Districts in Canada West, as appears from the Returns, is two thousand nine hundred and forty-five, in which are found resident, between the ages of five and sixteen years, one hundred and eighty-four thousand and sixty-two children.

Two thousand six hundred and ten Schools have been in operation during portions of the year, and the number of Pupils reported as having attended is ninety-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, only five per cent above *one-half* of the aggregate number of resident children.

The average length of time during which the Schools have been taught is about eight months.

The requirement of the law in reference to the visitation of the Schools, has been fulfilled by the County and Local Superintendents respectively, who report rather favourably, upon the whole, with respect to the manner in which they are conducted. Nothing is said, however, as to the course and extent of study pursued in the Schools, an important omission, which, by all means, ought to be supplied in the Reports of another year. In relation to a matter of so much consequence as this, the fullest information should be furnished the Department.

In order to test the acquirements of Teachers, as well as comply with the provisions of the Act,

Appendix

(P.)

18th May.

numerous examinations have taken place, and, as the result, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine certificates of qualification have been granted. Nearly all who are engaged in School teaching in Canada West, have received authority to do so from either County or other Superintendents. Still, however, no doubt exists but that a large portion of them are altogether unfit to discharge efficiently the duties of their important office. But, can it be otherwise, while this class of persons continues to receive less encouragement than almost any other in community? What sort of qualifications can be expected to be found in an individual who can afford to render a year's service for the paltry sum of fifty pounds, the average allowance of School Teachers in Canada West?

The financial part of the Annual Reports, I regret to say, is not as satisfactory as could be desired.

The last was a peculiar year in reference to the receipt and expenditure of School monies. A large amount belonging to 1842 and 1843, for important reasons, was not available to the public during those years, in consequence of which the Act 7th Vic. cap. 9th, was passed, authorizing Your Excellency in Council to apportion and distribute the same in 1844. During that year, or rather, between the 1st of February, 1844, and 31st of January, 1845, the sum of £41,695 2s. was paid to the different County Superintendents of Common Schools; £1695 2s. of which was the balance unpaid for the year 1842; £20,000 for 1843; and the remaining £20,000 the ordinary grant of 1844. Nearly the whole of this unusually large amount came into the hands of the Township, Town, and City Superintendents, some few of whom, in addition, received balances from the District Treasurer, and the late School Commissioners.

The disbursements of 1844, in some cases, have reference to other years as well as the receipts, and include sums for the maintenance of Schools which had been in operation during portions of 1842 and 1843. But many of the Local Superintendents, in accounting for monies received and expended for educational purposes, have confined themselves altogether to the appropriate debits and credits of the current year, while others of them have pursued a different course, without, at the same time, distinguishing, in any way, the ordinary funds from those belonging to other years. These circumstances have created confusion in the Returns, and effectually prevented the possibility of ascertaining, at this Office, the exact state of the accounts for the year.

The first set of Financial columns, in the appended Tables, shew the apportionment of the Legislative grant for 1844, the division of the money for 1842 and 1843 having already appeared in the last annual Report from the Department.

The second exhibits the amount of assessment levied upon the inhabitants by the Councils of the several Towns, Cities, and Districts, which is required by law to be, at least, equal to, and not to exceed double the apportionment of public money.

The provision of the Act relative to the imposition of taxes in support of Common Schools is of vast importance, as upon the due execution of it depends, in a great measure, the successful working of the present system. It was of considerable moment, therefore, to ascertain whether this requirement of the Statute had been carried into effect in the operations of the past year, and no distinct evidence being furnished of the fact in the annual Reports, from the circumstances already stated, Circulars were addressed from this Office to all the County Superintendents,

instituting minute enquiry into the matter. From the replies of those Officers, it was found that, while the proper assessment had, in every case, with one exception, been made, the amount so levied had not, in general, been collected and paid into the hands of the local Superintendents at the time of making up the annual Returns, owing, in many instances, to the culpable neglect of township collectors.

The evils that arise from delay in the collection and payment of the local tax are serious, and ought, by all means, to be provided against in any amended School Bill that may be proposed to the Legislature.

It should also be specifically enacted, that in the event of a failure in any town or city, township or district, to raise the tax required by law, such locality shall be deprived of all participation in the Legislative grant the ensuing year, unless reasons for said failure can be assigned which will be entirely satisfactory to the Chief Superintendent.

In the accompanying tables the amount paid to School Teachers from the "School Fund," is represented to be £30,268 3s. 7½d; raised for the same purpose by Rate Bill, £22,334 19s. 7½d: total paid Teachers during the year, £51,714 12s. 2½d, leaving a balance, it is said, in the hands of Township, Town, and City Superintendents, of £6,476 9s. 10½d.

From the foregoing statistics it will be observed, how impossible it is to arrive at a perfectly satisfactory conclusion respecting the exact state of the finances for the year reported in the last annual Returns.

On this point, as it is a matter of great importance, it is to be hoped that a statement has been laid before the several Municipal Councils by the Local Superintendents, much more intelligible than that furnished this Office through the medium of the Reports.

But though this may have been done, it was, nevertheless, obligatory upon such Officers to report to their respective County Superintendents, "the whole amount of monies received during the year ending at the date of their Report, and since the date of the preceding last Report; distinguishing the amount received from the County Superintendent on account of the public money apportioned, the amount from the township rate, and the amounts from any other and what sources: also stating the manner in which such monies have been expended, and whether any and what part remains unexpended, and from what cause."

Thus, indeed, have many of the Township, Town, and City Superintendents reported, and in a manner too reflecting great credit upon themselves; but this cannot be said of the generality of them, who have occasioned the County Superintendents much inconvenience and perplexity in preparing, for this Department, their Reports, which, after all, are not as regular and complete as they should have been.

Much allowance, however, it must be conceded, should be made for the inexperience of parties called upon to execute the provisions of a new and complex system of Common Schools. Another year will, doubtless, effect a vast deal, not only in waking up additional interest on the subject of education among the inhabitants generally, but also in prompting School authorities to the efficient discharge of official duty. Much, in this way, has already been accomplished by the efforts of the County Superintendents, who deserve the gratitude of the country for the very

Appendix

(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

handsome manner in which, generally, they have performed the arduous and responsible duties of their important office.

In looking over the operations of the past year, though there are many things of which to complain, yet there is much to encourage a united, vigorous, and persevering effort to diffuse the unspeakable blessings of education throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A higher grade of qualifications for Teachers is required, and a larger amount of money than in any former year has been raised for their support; new and improved modes of teaching, of government, and of discipline, have succeeded, in many of the districts, to those which have hitherto prevailed; instruction of a better quality, and to a greater extent than ever before, is communicated to the young; so that now a majority of the Schools in Upper Canada are manifestly in the condition of improvement, and bid fair, in the course of a few years, to occupy that respectable position in the country which their designation so justly entitle them to claim.

The Common School, without any kind of question, is the most interesting institution within the entire range of civilization, and one upon which, it must be admitted by all, are suspended incalculably momentous issues to the future well-being of individuals, and of the community in general. Education, as the means of improving the moral and intellectual faculties of man, and thus fitting him for those high destinies which his Creator has prepared for him, is, under all circumstances, a subject of the most imposing consideration. Viewed as connected either with the cause of religion and morality, or, with the prosperity and permanency of political institutions, it cannot fail to excite the deepest interest in the mind of the Legislator and the Philanthropist.

In the dissemination of knowledge, academics and colleges occupy a highly important place, but, without designing any invidious distinction, it may be asserted, that they cannot be considered as operating indiscriminately and impartially with respect to the inhabitants of a country in general. The advantages of the first, to a great extent, are confined to the particular localities in which they are established; and those of the second, for reasons evident to all, are enjoyed almost exclusively by those who are in somewhat opulent circumstances. The best expedient, therefore, yet devised to furnish the mass of the people with the benefits of learning, is the establishment of Common Schools, which, being spread throughout the country, bring improvement within reach, and as it were to the very door of the humblest individual. The branches taught therein are those which are indispensably necessary to every person in his intercourse with the world, and to the performance of his duty as a useful member of civil society, and should ever be required to include, in addition, those principles of morality and religion which are the foundation of everything in man truly great and good. Formation of character is the highest object to be obtained by education, and this can be secured in such a way as to make it a blessing to its possessor and a benefit to community, only by a thorough moral training.

The advantages resulting from the proper instruction of all classes in the elementary branches of education seem now to be pretty generally admitted. A difference of opinion, however, has existed among the most zealous friends to popular public instruction, as to the best mode in which they should be provided for and afforded. While many have advocated the policy of establishing and carrying out a

universal system of education, by the authority and aid of Government, others have objected to any interference whatever from that quarter in the matter, contending that the public should be left to supply themselves with the means and facilities of instruction as they are left to provide themselves with the necessaries and conveniences of life. Numerous and various arguments have been adduced on both sides of the controversy, but, though the question cannot be said to be entirely free from difficulty, it is, in our judgment, idle to suppose that so great a desideratum as the sound instruction of all resident in every locality throughout the country, and especially those who are in circumstances of indigence, can, or will be provided for and supplied by the efforts and benevolence of private individuals. The cause of popular education is one for which all cannot be done that is required, without a hearty co-operation on the part of the Executive and the Legislature, as well as among the inhabitants of the country at large. The conjoint and energetic efforts of every department of the State are indispensable to success in a work of such immense magnitude and unspeakable difficulty.

It is now about thirty years since Common Schools were established by law in Upper Canada. The first Act of the Legislature was passed in 1816, under the reign of His late most Gracious Majesty George the Third, of blessed memory. This Act continued in operation, with some amendments, up to the period of 1841, but being considered defective a new Act was passed in that year, which was also found, on trial, to be imperfect, and in the autumn of 1843 the provisions of the present Statute were enacted, in which, it must be admitted, great improvement in our system of Common Schools has been effected.

There is yet however occasion for the further benevolent and enlightened action of the Legislature.

In the enactment of the different laws for the establishment and operation of Common Schools in Upper Canada the authorities of our country have shewn themselves fully alive to the importance of maturing a system such as would, if possible, be in consonance with the views and adapted to promote the interests, present and prospective, of all classes of the community, and to a good extent their exertions in this philanthropic work have been successful. Canada, young as she is, may be said to be, already, equal to any other country either in the old or new world, and of almost all greatly in advance, in relation to her Educational advantages and prospects. But, liberally endowed as are the Common Schools of the Province it is most desirable, without encouraging too much legislation on the subject, that the existing system should be immediately remedied of its evils by being made more simple and yet comprehensive, and thus placed, in every respect, upon such a basis as will command the influence of a sound and enlightened public sentiment emanating from and pervading the entire mass of society. Towards the attainment of this result the expectations of the friends of Education generally are now most anxiously directed, and from such a consummation much good is confidently anticipated.

It was therefore with satisfaction and interest I received, officially, information of the fact "that the "Common School Act for Upper Canada was engaging the attention of Your Excellency with a view "to considering what amendments might render its "working more satisfactory and beneficial."

In accordance with the request of Your Excellency, as contained in the communication alluded to, I have the honor of offering herewith "such suggestions as

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

"I consider would embrace the improvements which might be advantageously made in the present system." And as this appears to be a part of my duty as pointed out in the 67th section of the Act, when addressing Your Excellency in the Annual Report on School matters generally, I am the more inclined to consent to engage in the undertaking, which, however, I do with great diffidence.

In addressing myself to the task, I beg to premise that, I have no fine spun theories to offer, but merely such practical improvements as a little observation and experience have combined to suggest, and which, extended correspondence with the officers and inhabitants of the several Districts, and the Annual Reports have shewn to be indispensably necessary.

Accompanying this Report is a Draught of a Bill, embodying all the changes that, in my opinion, it would be advisable, under present circumstances, for the Legislature to make in the existing law. In preparing it, having omitted those clauses and provisions in the present Statute designed to harmonize with the new Municipal Bill which was in contemplation, but which never became a law, I have provided, it will be seen, for the annihilation of the office of Assistant Superintendent, and also that of Township Superintendent, and for the appointment of County Superintendents, as originally intended by the originators of the present Act.

Dividing the School Fund into two portions, it is made payable half-yearly—the first, being the Legislative grant, to be distributed *equally* among all the School Districts within each Township, Town, and City; and the second, made up of the Local Tax, to be distributed according to the number of children, resident in the several localities, between the ages of five and sixteen years; both payments made by the County Superintendents upon their receiving well authenticated half-yearly Reports from Trustees.

Provision is also made for an assessment upon *all rateable* property situated in each School District, and for the collection of the same, to assist in the purchase of School House sites, and the erection and repairs of School Houses throughout Upper Canada. The appointment and duties of Trustees are altered, and the establishment and maintenance of, at least, one Normal School in this section of the Province, is strongly recommended.

Without particularizing, in this place, other alterations, or, enlarging upon all those already mentioned, I beg at once to urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of doing away the office of Township Superintendent.

My views on the subject cannot be more forcibly expressed than in the language of a Superintendent of one of the most intelligent and important Districts in Upper Canada, who, some months after the date of his Report, writes as follows:—"I am of opinion, after considerable reflection, that the Township, Town, and City Superintendents could be profitably dispensed with. As a general principle the fewer in number, and the more efficient public officers are, so much the better. The expense is less, and the work is better done. The Township, Town, and City Superintendents are chiefly useful in being near at hand to pay the Teachers; if a proper means were devised of doing this without too much inconvenience to the District Superintendent, considering his other duties, all the other duties could be discharged without them, and, in most cases, much better than with them. Only six out of the twenty-four in this District are at all qualified to fill a literary situation. The saving in this District, by this arrangement, would be between two and three hundred pounds.

The Township Superintendents are not popular. Living among the people, and not possessing, in most cases, any literary or other superiority, their influence is not much. They are also liable, from the nature of their office, to come into painful contact with the people and the Teachers about School Districts and the payment of the money. Indeed, every Superintendent seems to adopt his own interpretation of the Act with reference to the payment of the School Fund, and there is a want of uniformity among them in this. It is sometimes difficult to get the money out of their hands, and, as you observe, by the Reports, large balances remain. The Council of this District is of opinion, that there is no use for this class of officers."

Similar to the foregoing are the views of the Superintendent of Victoria District as will be seen by a reference to his Report subjoined. The Council of that District, it is said, is of the same opinion.

The distribution of the money received from the Government, in aid of Common Schools, on some such principle as I have recommended is highly necessary, and would, it is believed, meet with the approbation of the public. It is now apportioned to the School Districts, by the local Superintendents, in proportion to the number of children residing in each between the ages of five and sixteen years. Upon a superficial examination this mode appears equitable, but when the subsequent operations of the system are taken into consideration we shall find that it is unequal and unjust.

Districts being generally organized on the basis of territory, two of them of the same size may be very differently circumstanced as to inhabitants, the population of one may be double that of the other; and yet the expense of supporting a good School, it is well known, will be nearly the same in both. A Teacher will make but little difference, as to salary, whether a school be large or small, and the cost of board, fuel, and School House repairs is about the same in every district. But the ratio of individual expense decreases as the number to share it increases. An individual's tax for tuition and other expenses in the most populous Districts is, perhaps, as a general thing, not more than a fourth of what it is in those the least populous. This is a fact substantiated by observation and experience. Now the great object contemplated by the establishment of the School Fund, is to place within the reach of *every* parent, however obscure his station or humble his circumstances, the means of educating his children, or, at least, of giving them as good an education as can be obtained in our Common Schools. Instead of accomplishing this object, the present system makes the large Districts stronger, and the small ones weaker, the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The effect of the plan I have proposed, will be to *equalize*, so far as the Government Bounty is concerned, the ability of the several Districts respectively to support a good School, and is just what is required in a new country like Canada.

Below will be found a Table, giving the division of the Township of Hamilton, in this District, into sixteen School Districts, ranging from 19 to 106 children in each, and shewing the manner in which the Government money and the local tax were distributed in 1844, and also what would be the effect upon the School Fund of the Township, in relation to the same localities, provided the principle I have recommended, in the apportionment of it, should be adopted.

Other portions of Canada West are similarly circumstanced, and would be equally benefitted by the change.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Number of School District.	Number of Children.	PRESENT SYSTEM.			NEW SYSTEM.		
		Government Money.	Taxes.	Total.	Government Money.	Taxes.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	106	8 14 7½	9 7 4½	18 1 11½	5 1 11	9 7 4½	14 9 3½
2	106	8 14 7½	9 7 4½	18 1 11½	5 1 11	9 7 4½	14 9 3½
3	42	3 9 2	3 14 2	7 3 4	5 1 11	3 14 2	8 16 1
4	85	7 0 0	7 10 3	14 10 3	5 1 11	7 10 3	12 12 1
5	67	5 10 4½	5 18 5	11 8 9½	5 1 11	5 18 5	11 0 4
6	90	7 8 3	7 19 1	15 7 4	5 1 11	7 19 1	13 1 0
7	116	9 11 0¾	10 5 0½	19 16 1½	5 1 11	10 5 0½	15 6 11½
8	65	5 7 0½	5 14 10¾	11 1 11½	5 1 11	5 14 10¾	10 16 9¾
9	31	2 11 0¾	2 14 9½	5 5 10½	5 1 11	2 14 9½	7 16 8½
10	85	7 0 0	7 10 3	14 10 3	5 1 11	7 10 3	12 12 2
11	20	1 12 11½	1 15 4	3 8 3½	5 1 11	1 15 4	6 17 3
12	47	3 17 5	4 3 0¾	8 0 6	5 1 11	4 3 0¾	9 4 11½
13	31	2 11 0¾	2 14 9½	5 15 10½	5 1 11	2 14 9½	7 16 8½
14	31	2 11 0¾	2 14 9½	5 15 10½	5 1 11	2 14 9½	7 16 8½
15	49	4 0 8½	4 6 7½	8 7 3¾	5 1 11	4 6 7½	9 8 6¾
16	19	1 11 3½	1 13 7	3 14 10½	5 1 11	1 13 7	6 15 6

Another evil, and one to which I have not before alluded in the course of this Report, requiring a remedy, is, the almost endless variety of books in use in a large portion of the Common Schools, and the entire want of adaptation of many of them to the capacity of pupils, and especially to the circumstances of Canadian youth.

This diversity of text-books renders classification in the Schools impossible; fritters away the time and paralysis the energies of Teachers; repress the ambition and retards the progress of scholars, and deprives the districts, in no small degree, of the advantage which should be received from the money paid for instruction. Nor will the grievance be likely to be redressed until the power of regulating the course of study, and the books to be used, is taken from Trustees and placed in the hands of those who are competent to discharge so important a duty.

To promote uniformity it strikes me that the Chief Superintendent should be invested with authority to decide upon the books to be used in the Schools; not however, in the case of any District, the Municipal Council of which shall refuse to concur in relation to a portion or all of the books so appointed. It will not now be difficult to make a suitable and popular selection, as Canada has been favoured with the republication of the Educational Works of the Irish National Board, a series in regard to the pre-eminence of which there cannot be a difference of opinion, and one which all, who have the welfare of the Province at heart, would be glad, I am sure, to see introduced into every School throughout the land.

But, in order to carry out fully the benevolent intentions of the Legislature in their endeavours to promote the educational interests of the Country, the Establishment and Endowment of a Provincial Normal School ought to be regarded as indispensable, and should be carried immediately into effect.

Attaching the greatest importance to these institutions, I consider that much of our future success in the education of the people is to be accomplished through their instrumentality.

They alone will elevate the standard of Common School instruction, and render the present system popular and useful. In such Schools special attention is given to first principles, and to the elementary branches, also to the best modes of teaching and managing and governing Common Schools; and in all these respects our Teachers must be improved before their efforts will tell to any great extent upon the educational interests of the rising generation. Of what benefit are educational privileges, so long as Teachers are employed who are not only deficient in a knowledge of most of the essential branches, but totally ignorant of the art of teaching? In this condition, it must be admitted, a large majority of the Teachers of Common Schools are found, in Upper Canada, which can only be effectually improved by some such agency as I have ventured to prescribe and recommend.

Normal Schools have been tried in Europe, and, from the testimony of those who have had charge of them, and others, it appears that they have been instruments of immense good to all upon whom their influence has been brought to bear. Similar results will attend their operation in Canada.

The manner in which an institution of this kind, among us, should be governed, and the extent of its endowment out of the School Fund of the Province, are matters the discussion of which I must reserve for another place.

Meanwhile, I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obliged, and
Most obedient humble Servant,
ALEXANDER MACNAB.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Cobourg, 1st August, 1845.

Appendix
(P.)
19th May.

Appendix
(P.)
19th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bills.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
EASTERN DISTRICT—												
Corwall Town	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Months.	183	383	£ 64 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 64 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 119 7 6	£ 15 4 3	£ 134 11 9	£ 1 1 2	27	Good.
Cornwall	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	726	1323	£ 174 14 4	£ 164 4 0	£ 289 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 217 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 507 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 130 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	Tolerable.
Matilda	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	536	1211	£ 120 8 11	£ 99 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 147 6 9	£ 29 9 7	£ 176 16 4	£ 53 0 2	46	Good.
Mountain	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	308	594	£ 56 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 64 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 93 5 9	£ 75 4 9	£ 168 10 6	£ 2 14 3	31	Ditto
Williamsburgh	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	637	1185	£ 121 13 11	£ 138 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 131 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 88 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 240 2 0	£ 11 16 3	28	Ditto
Winchester	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	155	365	£ 37 16 8	£ 39 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 21 4 11	None reported.	£ 21 4 11	£ 11 1 4	13	Tolerable.
Osnabruk	22	9	760	1291	£ 143 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 158 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 161 12 11	£ 358 17 4	£ 553 10 3	£ 105 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	Very good.
Finch	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	166	263	£ 15 11 9	£ 19 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 30 12 4	£ 139 2 8	£ 169 15 0	None reported.	12	Good.
Roxborough	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	387	£ 49 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 48 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 52 8 11	£ 31 6 1	£ 84 5 0	£ 36 14 5	10	Ditto
Charlottenburgh	22	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	789	1744	£ 109 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 230 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 186 7 7	£ 161 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 317 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 5 3 1	55	Ditto
Kenyon	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	406	1094	£ 163 14 6	£ 107 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 91 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 9 4 3	£ 101 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 1 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	Ditto
Lancaster	14	9	517	1101	£ 117 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 136 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 91 1 4	£ 106 2 0	£ 197 3 4	£ 21 19 6	38	Ditto
Lochiel	15	10	564	1019	£ 79 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 95 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 164 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 254 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 418 17 8	None reported.	26	Ditto
Total	169	...	5873	12023	£1287 4 1$\frac{1}{2}$	£1365 5 0$\frac{1}{2}$	£1583 19 3	£1487 3 9$\frac{1}{2}$	£3071 3 0$\frac{1}{2}$	£380 17 5	442	
OTTAWA DISTRICT—												
Hawkesbury East	10	10	436	790	£ 70 0 0	County Superintendent report. That the amount levied in the Ottawa District, during 1844, in support of the "Poor Law" was £3857 10s. Details not furnished.	£ 131 15 11	£ 79 16 6	£ 211 12 5	None reported.	18	Tolerable.
Hawkesbury West	9	10	465	876	£ 89 5 5	£ 142 2 5	£ 142 2 5	£ 85 9 7	£ 227 12 0	£ 21 16 2	16	Very good.
Longueuil	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	373	£ 50 8 11	£ 100 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 100 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 36 5 2	£ 137 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	None reported.	16	Middling.
Calcutia	3	12	159	335	£ 26 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 49 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 49 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 40 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 90 0 0	...	5	Good.
Alfred	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	72	£ 12 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 21 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 21 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	None reported.	£ 21 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 4 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Bad.
Plantagenet	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	273	£ 36 19 8	£ 49 7 4	£ 49 7 4	...	£ 49 7 4	£ 24 12 0	12	Inferior.
Clarence	1	8	33	56	£ 7 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 16 0 0	£ 16 0 0	...	£ 16 0 0	£ 4 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Not stated.
Cumberland	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	174	£ 27 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ 22 0 0	£ 22 0 0	...	£ 22 0 0	£ 5 1 6	5	Do do
Russell	1	3	30	57	£ 6 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	No further report.	No further report.	...	£ 6 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$...		
Total	40	...	1567	2956	£326 6 8$\frac{1}{2}$	£365 7 10$\frac{1}{2}$	£583 1 8$\frac{1}{2}$	£242 6 11$\frac{1}{2}$	£775 8 8	£60 16 8	82	

Appendix (P.)
18th May.

Appendix (P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bills.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in the hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
DALHOUSIE DISTRICT—												
Gouborne ...	10	Months.	431	No return under this Superintendent.	£ s. d. 94 13 1½	£ s. d. 197 0 0	£ s. d. 291 13 1½	£ s. d. 291 13 1½	£ s. d. 291 13 1½	£ s. d. 291 13 1½	18	No opinion given.
Gloucester ...	8	...	293	...	73 8 0	233 0 0	306 8 0	306 8 0	306 8 0	20 10 11½	6	No opinion given.
Torbolton ...	No report.	...	104	...	20 10 11½	...	20 10 11½	20 10 11½	20 10 11½	56 15 0	17	No opinion given.
March ...	2	...	280	...	31 12 0	44 0 0	180 12 0	180 12 0	180 12 0	180 12 0	3	No opinion given.
Marlboro ...	7	...	291	...	58 4 9½	189 10 0	247 14 9½	247 14 9½	247 14 9½	71 9 11½	9	No opinion given.
Huntley ...	6	...	227	...	26 9 11½	45 0 0	188 5 1	188 5 1	188 5 1	940 17 9½	6	No opinion given.
North Gower ...	5	...	285	...	56 5 1	132 0 0	940 17 9½	940 17 9½	940 17 9½	188 14 10½	...	No opinion given.
Fitz Roy ...	7	...	1280	...	205 17 9½	735 0 0	188 14 10½	188 14 10½	188 14 10½	2493 1 7½	...	No opinion given.
Nepean ...	19	...	293	...	48 14 10½	140 0 0	2493 1 7½	2493 1 7½	2493 1 7½	2493 1 7½	...	No opinion given.
Osgoode ...	7	...	3434	...	£628 11 7½	1864 10 0	2493 1 7½	2493 1 7½	2493 1 7½	2493 1 7½	...	No opinion given.
BATHURST DISTRICT—												
Dalhousie ...	6	No report.	280	418	56 16 5½	...	99 14 5½	34 10 4½	134 4 9½	13 4 1	18	No opinion expressed.
Levant ...	No report.	...	...	11	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	2 0 4	6	No opinion expressed.
Burgess ...	2	12	51	162	18 19 9	...	32 5 9½	13 4 3	45 10 0½	5 11 7½	17	No opinion expressed.
Mac Nab ...	7	7½	154	335	36 2 8	...	67 12 5	63 2 5½	130 14 10½	4 13 11	3	No opinion expressed.
Admapton ...	2	4½	16	62	19 11 1	...	...	6 5 0	6 5 0	...	9	No opinion expressed.
Horton ...	3	8	58	177	10 4 0½	...	21 14 10½	20 14 3½	42 9 1½	...	6	No opinion expressed.
Darling ...	3	5½	68	102	...	...	20 2 3½	7 19 3½	28 1 7	None reported.	...	No opinion expressed.
Bromley ...	4	7	94	130	...	...	104 1 5	101 8 5½	205 9 10½	77 18 4½	22	No opinion expressed.
Montague ...	10	8	302	850	91 10 9½	...	181 4 7	187 0 7½	303 5 2½	17 5 3	22	No opinion expressed.
Ransley ...	11	9	379	917	102 17 6	...	144 5 9	141 14 9½	286 0 6½	24 12 5½	28	No opinion expressed.
Beckwith ...	9	10½	366	689	84 17 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	No opinion expressed.
Ragot & Blithfield ...	...	...	...	95	No appt. for '44	...	182 2 6	86 3 4	268 5 10	4 10 8½	33	No opinion expressed.
Lanark ...	12	10½	418	757	93 18 11½	...	15 9 10½	0 15 8	16 5 6½	11 0 3½	3	No opinion expressed.
North Sherbrooke ...	1	7½	50	107	13 6 5	...	83 2 6	49 10 11	132 13 5	...	11	No opinion expressed.
Packentham ...	4	8½	169	375	43 18 6½	...	83 7 5	70 17 3	154 4 8	14 7 3½	12	No opinion expressed.
North Elmstey ...	7	6	277	561	49 0 6½	...	264 7 4	163 7 0	427 14 4	11 14 1	47	No opinion expressed.
Drummond ...	17	9½	662	1062	139 14 4	...	172 6 1	149 17 5½	322 3 6½	27 3 9½	31	No opinion expressed.
Bathurst ...	12	10	395	839	100 14 11½	...	...	...	...	7 4 6½	...	No regular reports. These sums are in the hands of County Superintendent.
Ross ...	1	9	22	51	7 4 6½	...	...	...	...	7 10 2½	...	No regular reports. These sums are in the hands of County Superintendent.
Pembroke & Stafford ...	1	12	17	50	7 10 2½	...	...	...	...	20 5 3½	...	No regular reports. These sums are in the hands of County Superintendent.
Westmeath ...	...	...	...	...	20 5 3½	...	...	...	...	9 12 8½	...	No regular reports. These sums are in the hands of County Superintendent.
South Sherbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	9 12 8½	...	...	...	...	275 17 6½	269	No regular reports. These sums are in the hands of County Superintendent.
TOTAL												
	112	...	3728	7750	£907 8 11½	907 8 11½	1472 4 3	1096 11 1	2568 15 4	275 17 6½	269	No regular reports. These sums are in the hands of County Superintendent.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bills.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount in the hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
		Months.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT—												
Prescott Town	5	12	53 5 7	343	None reported.	53 5 2	106 10 4	53 5 2	106 10 4	...	25	No opinion expressed.
Brockville do	5	7	75 15 6½	518	79 15 0	159 10 6½	215 10 6	55 19 11½	215 10 6	...	11	
Augusta	21	8½	125 16 7½	1547	185 5 7½	255 6 0½	547 3 7½	291 17 7	44 3 1½	...	53	
South Elmsley	7	7½	28 1 1½	305	35 12 9½	56 2 0	61 7 0	5 5 0	61 7 0	...	19	
Wolford	15	8	62 4 1½	434	76 2 4	122 11 2	224 1 10	101 10 8	8 4 10	...	19	
Edwardsburgh	18	7½	105 5 8	1059	113 9 5	174 13 3	251 1 9	79 8 6	26 4 11	...	11	
South Gower	3	12	27 6 11½	214	38 2 6½	69 16 1½	69 16 1½	None reported.	...	...	43
Oxford...	19	7½	104 8 8	960	113 11 1½	194 15 3	280 12 9½	85 17 6½	251 1 9	...	11	
Elizabethtown	29	7½	152 6 6½	1101	242 1 5½	288 7 8½	400 4 0	120 16 3½	...	...	81
South Crosby	7	5	25 4 3½	386	42 2 18	52 17 8	60 16 8	7 19 0	9 1 7	...	18	
Kitley	22	8	126 19 3½	1019	109 17 10½	217 15 2	323 8 2½	105 13 0½	10 13 10½	...	61	
Leeds & Lansdowne Rear...	9	7	40 2 0½	275	57 16 1½	40 10 10½	47 1 5½	47 1 5½	None reported.	...	10	
Bastard & South Burgess	16	8½	101 3 5½	1069	125 18 1½	184 15 7½	253 3 10	68 5 6½	33 3 10	...	30	
North Crosby	3	7½	20 8 1	246	28 9 6½	25 12 9½	77 18 0	52 5 2½	16 13 9½	...	5	
Yonge	26	7½	166 4 3½	961	169 18 3½	248 2 2½	342 3 6½	94 1 4½	48 1 4½	...	11	
Leeds & Lansdowne Front	10	7½	84 3 5	762	93 16 1½	139 6 9	196 17 8½	57 10 11½	26 5 0	...	13	
	215	...	£1302 15 10½	12396	1511 18 5	2283 8 4	3510 5 8	1226 17 4	234 18 9	410		
MIDLAND DISTRICT—												
Kingston Town	7	4	236 9 11½	1826	No details are given.	189 17 9	189 17 9	No details.	189 17 9	46 12 2	14	"Schools generally in a progressive state."
Kingston	23	9	241 11 11½	1952		233 9 4	233 9 4		233 9 4	8 2 7½	58	
Loughborough	10	9½	73 19 4½	661		73 19 4	73 19 4		73 19 4	...	34	
Bedford	2	10½	9 7 0½	117		9 7 0	9 7 0		9 7 0	...	4	
Portland	9	9½	65 14 11½	507		57 7 2	57 7 2		57 7 2	8 7 9	24	
Camden	25	8½	155 8 11	1677		145 0 9	145 0 9		145 0 9	10 5 3	76	
Sheffield	10	7½	38 10 10	395		28 19 9	28 19 9		28 19 9	9 10 11	27	
Richmond	11	9½	109 13 6	808		103 11 4	103 11 4		103 11 4	6 2 2	28	
Ernest Town	22	8½	173 6 0	1440		173 6 0	173 6 0		173 6 0	...	64	
Adolphustown	5	7½	29 12 3½	259		26 17 3	26 17 3		26 17 3	2 15 0	20	
Fredericksburgh	20	8½	121 17 3	994		121 17 3	121 17 3		121 17 3	...	54	
Amherst Island	5	9½	42 13 0½	337		42 13 0	42 13 0		42 13 0	...	20	
Wolf Island	9	7	54 2 7	489		53 19 10	53 19 10		53 19 10	...	25	
Pittsburgh	9	10½	21 10 9½	625		76 4 9	76 4 9		76 4 9	...	24	
	167	...	£1373 18 6	12087	1428 12 6	1386 10 6	1386 10 6	888 11 1	1386 10 6	91 15 10½	472	

Appendix (P.)
18th May.

Appendix (P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in the hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT—												
Pictou Town	3	11 Months.	248	414	£ 42 15 10½	£ 53 0 9	£ 77 0 0	£ 91 10 2¼	£ 168 10 2¼	None reported.	6	" Middling."
Athol	9	7½	313	547	60 18 7½	72 10 4½	108 18 6¾	57 8 4	166 6 10½	12 12 8	19	" Good," "badly," "bad."
Hillier	24	6½	806	843	90 5 3	129 16 0½	65 2 0	97 13 9	162 15 9	142 8 5½	86	" Good," "middling," "very bad."
Hallowell	16	10	583	772	90 13 9½	122 10 4½	85 3 7	214 7 1½	299 10 8½	52 5 8	36	do do
Sophiasburgh	18	9½	557	895	108 2 4½	137 0 6	166 16 10	255 14 3½	422 11 1½	16 0 2	88	" Good," "middling."
Marysburgh	18	9½	529	997	114 4 2½	136 0 3	115 3 11	116 0 11	231 4 10	None reported.	85	" Good," "badly," "very bad."
Ameliasburgh	19	8½	681	873	94 10 3½	126 5 8½	76 3 1¼	76 3 1¼	133 2 6¾	133 2 6¾	42	" Good," "middling," "bad."
	107	...	3667	5341	£601 10 4¼	777 4 0	694 7 11½	832 14 7¼	1527 2 7	356 9 6¼	262	
VICTORIA DISTRICT—												
Bellefleur Town	No report.	No report.	...	591	62 6 11½	This apportionment remained in the hands of County Superintendent.	None reported.	...	...	...	43	No opinion expressed.
Sidney	18	7½	648	1186	132 18 3½	132 18 3½	None reported.	...	...	132 18 3½	32	
Thurlow	16	7	650	1068	99 3 9½	"None." This apportionment also retained by County Superintendent.	80 0 9½	80 0 9½	80 0 9½	13 5 2½	29	
Tyendinaga	20	9	567	1215	105 5 6	105 5 6	29 10 0	...	29 10 0	34 5 11	18	
Rawdon	10	7	210	594	55 10 11	55 10 11	46 14 10½	...	46 14 10½	36 2 3	16	
Huntingdon	5	8½	151	491	44 15 6½	44 15 6½	21 4 1	...	21 4 1	4 3 4	4	
Madoc	6	7	186	395	35 2 10	35 2 10	31 14 11½	...	31 14 11½	None reported.	14	
Hungerford	8	7½	151	337	36 8 4	36 8 4	...	...	...	14 2 9	4	
Marmora	No report.	No report.	...	153	15 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	83	...	3013	6121	£587 4 1¼	410 1 5	209 4 8¾	209 4 8¾	209 4 8¾	235 7 9	161	
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT—												
Cobourg Town	5	11½	240	397	62 4 1	62 4 1	124 8 2	...	124 8 2	...	20	Very good.
Port Hope Town	3	7	197	346	45 12 6½	45 12 6½	85 15 5½	73 13 9	159 9 2½	None reported.	12	Good.
Darlington	14	10	545	1937	112 15 10½	132 7 7½	156 11 6	373 0 7	529 12 1	56 10 11½	38	do
Clarke	16	9	669	1929	106 14 0	122 11 9½	166 1 7	367 4 4	533 5 11	33 7 8	38	do
Hope	12	9	353	1099	111 4 8½	105 2 4½	83 18 2½	92 16 0½	176 14 2½	14 11 7½	33	do
Hamilton	10	9½	455	989	92 2 1½	120 5 2	138 2 6½	192 0 2	330 2 8½	30 18 2½	33	do
Haldimand	16	8½	649	1037	115 9 8½	113 18 1¼	191 10 8	259 8 4½	450 18 7½	9 8 1	41	do
Cramahe	17	9½	608	1128	125 18 9½	124 4 10½	202 17 2½	211 16 1	414 13 3½	21 10 5½	45	do
Murray	22	7	687	1216	131 7 1½	116 6 10½	193 15 11	244 0 11	437 16 10	20 4 4	45	Tolerable.
Seymour	6	5½	173	360	68 11 8	55 17 0	109 5 2	25 2 8	134 7 10	15 9 0	13	Middling.
Percy	7	6½	241	385	33 0 4	41 5 6¾	58 6 1	40 13 7½	98 19 8½	5 1 10	22	do
Alnwick	1	12	42	111	2 19 6	Exempted.	2 15 9	47 4 3	50 0 0	...	7	This school is Indian, and reported
Cavan	13	9½	485	1315	149 7 0½	106 6 5	187 6 2	172 1 2½	359 7 4½	19 14 10	44	Good.
Monaghan South	5	11½	132	276	30 0 9½	31 5 11	52 3 4	92 7 2½	144 10 6½	None reported.	20	Middling.
Manvers	6	6½	198	345	12 6 6½	29 6 8¼	8 16 5	None reported.	8 16 5	1 19 9	18	do
Cartwright	3	10½	113	213	17 17 1	20 19 4	33 17 9	...	33 17 9	None reported.	12	Good.
	156	...	5727	12483	1217 6 11¼	1227 14 4¾	1795 11 6½	2191 9 1¼	3987 0 7¾	228 15 11	428	

Appendix (P.)
18th May.

Appendix (P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in the hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
		Months.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
COLBORNE DISTRICT—												
Dummer ...	4	6½	131	342	36 11 2	36 11 2	Not reported.	Not reported.	...	16 11 2	10	Good.
Douro ...	4	6½	196	299	32 0 6	50 18 2½	50 18 2½	20 16 9½	71 15 0	9 5 10	14	do
Mariposa ...	7	6½	301	538	60 15 9½	19 10 0	19 10 0	26 0 0	45 10 0	33 5 9 C.	12	Very good.
Verulam ...	1	9	27	51	4 13 6½	4 13 6½	Not reported.	...	22 13 6½	None reported.	4	Good.
Smith ...	10	6½	335	627	68 8 10	Not reported.	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	68 8 10	22	do
Monaghan North ...	4	11½	143	482	49 17 6½	44 10 13	44 10 13	Not reported.	44 10 13	5 19 3	8	do
Ops ...	8	8	328	517	58 18 11½	117 10 2½	117 10 2½	92 0 11½	209 11 1½	51 16 4½	25	Very good.
Otonabee ...	10	8½	404	872	88 8 4½	104 3 6	104 3 6	9 5 0	113 8 6	50 10 4½	28	Good.
Emily ...	6	5½	217	847	77 7 4½	Not reported.	Not reported.	...	113 8 6	13 0 8½	21	do
Ennismore ...	1	11	34	74	13 0 8½	5 10 6	5 10 6	...	18 10 6	None reported.	4	do
Penelon ...	1	12	26	35	5 10 6	38 19 8	38 19 8	Not reported.	38 19 8	17 8 7½	3	do
Asphodel ...	9	8	267	343	24 18 9½	...	...	...	...	39 2 2½	23	do
Eldon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 16 4½	...	do
Belmont ...	...	...	...	...	4 16 4½	Not collected.	Not collected.	...	...	4 16 4½	...	do
	65	...	2409	5027	£564 10 8	535 0 5½	415 15 9	179 2 9	594 18 6	385 3 3½	232	No report from these Townships, and the money in County Superintendent's hands.
HOME DISTRICT—												
Toronto City ...	12	5	1194	4212	467 9 4½	467 9 4	291 5 0	212 4 7	503 9 7	189 18 1	89	"Well conducted."
Toronto ...	24	11	1099	1874	215 16 2½	237 0 3	226 2 8	374 10 8½	600 13 4½	1 13 8	17	"Middling."
Toronto Gore ...	7	9½	199	439	28 6 9½	32 6 5	92 14 1½	45 17 6½	138 11 8	30 14 3½	47	"Very good," "middling."
Brook ...	11	8½	415	732	69 14 4	72 3 2	64 9 9½	42 15 4	107 5 1½	5 4 7	89	"Good," "middling."
Whitby ...	23	12	1470	2441	244 3 0	272 11 4	485 9 1	384 10 4½	869 19 5½	8 12 11	24	"Good."
Georgina ...	4	6½	119	220	22 10 7½	24 15 0	64 4 9	22 7 6½	86 12 3½	7 16 4½	93	"Good," "middling," "poor."
Pickering ...	22	10	893	1708	170 0 9½	185 17 0	339 6 3½	364 11 10	703 18 1½	16 10 7½	10	do
Scott ...	2	9½	27	66	11 4 6	5 14 9	17 16 2½	14 3 0	31 19 2½	6 19 4½	31	"Tolerable."
Whitechurch ...	19	8	595	1092	120 3 2½	154 11 0	235 13 10½	156 14 3½	392 8 2½	26 17 10½	8	do
Thorah ...	5	4	101	242	28 3 11½	27 6 4	43 13 9	None reported.	43 13 9	37 11 3	35	Not stated.
East Gwillimbury ...	12	9	433	681	80 1 2½	79 16 0	220 19 11	115 13 3	336 13 2	29 3 1	30	"Very middling."
North Gwillimbury ...	6	8	194	305	28 6 9½	26 18 7	27 4 8½	27 1 4 6	77 5 1	1 2 0	62	do
Chiniquacousey ...	17	8½	849	1829	168 1 1½	178 2 8	157 14 2½	271 4 6	428 18 8½	...	7	Not stated.
Mara & Rama ...	3	4½	67	178	14 3 5	14 0 4	28 0 10	None reported.	28 0 10	9 4 6	38	"Good."
Etobicoke ...	9	10	441	834	97 1 3½	99 12 6	208 17 9	204 15 1	413 12 10	97 1 3	33	"Pretty good."
Albion... ..	10	10½	433	1084	100 12 1½	107 15 4	209 8 7	None reported.	209 8 7	...	60	"Middling."
King ...	19	9½	642	1187	109 7 10½	126 3 8	107 1 3	270 3 2	377 4 5	20 2 1½	673	
Carried forward ...	205	...	9171	19063	£1979 7 2½	2112 3 8	2820 2 10	2529 11 7½	5389 14 5½	488 2 0½		

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in the hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
		Months.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
HOME DISTRICT (Continued.)												
<i>Brought forward</i>												
Vancouver	205	...	9171	19068	1979 7 2½	2112 3 8	2829 2 10	2529 11 7½	5339 14 5½	488 2 0½	678	Good.
Scarborough	20	11	734	1657	162 16 3	162 14 6	161 10 9	229 18 3	391 9 0	1 3 6	72	do
Reich	10	11	518	1023	114 12 8½	126 11 4	363 15 0½	166 14 8½	530 9 8½	...	86	do
York	26	7½	302	559	42 10 2½	43 2 4	117 6 9½	89 9 3	216 16 0½	4 7 7½	24	do
Calcutta	12	10½	1060	2147	231 5 1	246 17 8	706 5 5	377 1 4½	1083 6 9½	49 13 7	98	do
Markham	32	8½	548	891	89 16 9	86 6 3	161 9 10½	48 0 11	209 10 9½	14 12 6½	47	do
Uxbridge	4	8	1015	1938	255 18 2½	259 8 10	455 9 3	305 12 7½	761 1 10½	263 16 1	81	do
St. Vincent...	1	3	16	36	27 16 7	34 4 9	20 18 9	18 15 0	34 13 9	6 17 10½	...	do
Artemisia & Collingwood...	...	...	...	...	9 12 8½	No other report from this Township.	District reports, £115 18 2, Five of these in his hands.	...	...	...	...	...
Osprey & Uphrasia	...	...	...	...	9 12 8½	The Superintendent for this Township, lies in his hands.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zero	...	...	...	...	9 12 8½	Township of "Zero."	...	...	...	...	...	...
	318	...	18200	27504	£2952 9 4	3071 9 4	4806 18 8½	3760 3 9½	8367 2 6	828 15 2½	1031	...
SIMCOE DISTRICT--												
Gwilliamsbury West	16	10½	616	1131	110 2 0½	118 11 8	110 2 0	169 1 5	279 3 5	None reported.	29	"Superior."
Medonte	5	7½	69	189	28 1 1½	30 6 5½	8 5 0	None reported.	8 5 8	...	11	"Teachers very inferior."
Tecumseh	14	10½	479	794	120 6 0½	129 4 9	195 0 0	83 5 0½	278 5 0½	25 6 1	33	"Generally well conducted."
Mono	10	8½	289	586	56 16 5½	61 12 11½	46 2 2½	37 17 6	88 19 8½	10 14 4½	20	"Tolerable."
Ajijala	6	11	149	431	29 15 1½	33 7 1½	19 16 3½	43 1 3	62 17 6½	9 18 7½	10	"Ill taught and neglected."
Innisfil...	7	9½	209	441	34 11 6	38 8 2½	69 3 0	48 10 4	117 13 4	None reported.	39	"Schools fairly managed."
Essa	5	5½	86	236	19 16 9½	21 14 9½	19 19 6	11 17 3	31 16 9	...	23	"Some very inferior."
Vespra...	3	8	37	130	23 4 9½	25 5 7½	15 0 0	12 16 6	27 16 6	3 0 0	8	"Well conducted."
Oro	7	5½	184	496	47 9 4½	51 16 11½	29 5 2	32 14 4½	61 19 6½	18 4 2	13	"Generally very inferior."
Mulmur	4	5½	85	97	10 18 2½	12 8 0½	23 0 1½	None reported.	23 0 1½	None reported.	9	"Only tolerable."
Tivy	3	9	55	111	13 14 10½	15 7 6	21 5 4½	13 8 9	34 14 1½	13 6 4½	5	"Very well taught."
Samidale	1	9	36	61	5 13 4½	6 18 9½	15 14 6½	None reported.	15 14 6½	13 10 10½	2	Not stated.
Flos	3	4½	27	80	12 9 4½	14 0 3½	12 9 4½	0 14 0½	0 14 0½	None reported.	7	"In incipient state."
Orillia...	1	12	35	103	9 15 6½	11 4 6½	Township Superintendent removed, no one appointed in his place.	14 4 7	26 18 11½	...	8	"Very efficient master."
Nottawasaga	No report.	...	...	...	9 12 8½	11 1 8½	"School Houses in progress."	...	...	...	...	...
Tosoronto	...	...	...	...	9 18 4½	11 7 3½	"No Superintendent."	...	...	...	...	...
Tay	...	...	...	...	9 12 8½	Note.	"No Inhabitants."	...	...	...	...	...
Matchedash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	...	2340	4886	£261 11 2	603 18 5½	585 3 3½	467 11 0½	1052 14 3½	94 10 5½	217	...

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
GORE DISTRICT—												
Hamilton Town	6	11½	683	1305	£ 112 1 8	£ 160 1 8	£ 112 1 5	£ 194 19 0	£ 307 0 5	None reported.	28	"Very well," "disorderly," "badly."
Ancaster	17	9½	707	1140	£ 124 16 9	£ 124 16 9	£ 165 7 1	£ 419 10 7½	£ 584 17 8½	98 2 1½	41	"Generally well conducted."
Barton	9	9½	243	485	£ 52 14 3	£ 52 14 3	£ 59 9 0	£ 91 5 5	£ 146 14 5	57 11 9	35	"Tolerable."
Saltfleet	10	9½	388	800	£ 93 18 11½	£ 93 18 11½	£ 162 3 9	£ 309 11 6	£ 471 15 3	24 4 2	29	"Generally well conducted."
Beverly	17	8½	617	1098	£ 125 2 5½	£ 125 2 5½	£ 203 8 0½	£ 166 4 2½	£ 369 12 3	39 8 10½	38	"Well conducted."
Braunford	22	9½	1039	2144	£ 175 2 10	£ 337 0 0	£ 163 12 1	£ 322 11 4½	£ 486 3 5½	11 10 9	42	"Generally good."
Dumfries	30	10½	1623	2338	£ 275 3 7½	£ 275 3 7½	£ 268 18 6	£ 692 17 8½	£ 961 16 2½	281 12 1½	71	do
Esquesing	15	10	692	1365	£ 142 11 0	£ 142 11 0	£ 255 17 0½	£ 251 12 2	£ 507 9 2½	29 4 11	33	"Very well," "not effective."
Binbrook	4	12	222	401	£ 36 2 8	£ 36 2 8	£ 72 5 4	£ 115 10 0	£ 187 15 4	None.	16	"Well," "tolerable," "badly."
Flamborough East	7	8½	485	892	£ 56 10 9½	£ 56 10 9½	£ 110 1 5	£ 95 9 11	£ 203 11 4	18 11 3	16	"Tolerably well," "badly."
Flamborough West	10	9½	529	1016	£ 89 2 7	£ 89 2 7	£ 12 10 0	£ 167 11 9½	£ 180 1 9½	78 5 7	22	"Very well," "well," "badly."
Nelson	15	9½	531	1074	£ 129 18 9½	£ 129 18 9½	£ 506 3 5	£ 218 9 7½	£ 724 13 0½	12 4 1½	47	"Fair standing."
Glanford	6	9½	256	417	£ 45 1 2½	£ 45 1 2½	£ 74 2 5	£ 28 18 11	£ 103 1 4	16 0 0	14	"Well," "formal," "not bad."
Nassagaweya	7	9½	217	507	£ 58 10 5½	£ 58 10 5½	£ 36 15 0	£ 25 9 11	£ 122 4 3	20 5 8½	21	"Below mediocrity."
Big Creek	4	8½	140	356	£ 37 13 10½	£ 37 13 10½	£ 38 19 8	£ 60 12 11	£ 99 12 7	6 13 10½	9	"Well," "badly," "very badly."
Puslinch	7	9½	254	864	£ 63 3 11½	£ 63 3 11½	£ 48 6 0	£ 29 18 0	£ 78 4 0	14 18 0	25	"All of low standing."
Trafalgar	23	9	958	1631	£ 193 19 9	£ 193 19 9	£ 342 9 11	£ 299 12 11½	£ 642 2 10½	20 7 8	44	"Generally good."
	209	...	9350	17426	£1811 15 7	£2021 12 8½	£2688 10 1	£3490 5 4½	£6178 15 5½	729 0 10½	531	
NIAGARA DISTRICT—												
Stamford	12	7½	518	824	£ 98 12 8½	£ 111 0 0	£ 203 6 9½	£ 136 8 7½	£ 339 15 5	6 15 9	27	"Very good," "good," "middling."
Wiloughby	8	5½	213	395	£ 42 8 6½	£ 45 0 0	£ 69 17 3½	£ 23 0 10	£ 92 18 1½	14 19 9½	22	"Fair," "middling," "poor."
Crowland	9	7	320	543	£ 40 2 2½	£ 50 0 0	£ 56 13 11½	£ 65 8 8	£ 122 2 7½	28 8 2½	20	"Very bad," "poor," "good."
Humberstone	10	5½	277	558	£ 57 0 6½	£ 68 0 0	£ 108 16 9	£ 8 8 9	£ 117 5 6	101 7 8½	12	"Very good," "middling."
Bertie	15	10	563	859	£ 106 0 0½	£ 120 0 0	£ 170 13 9	£ 88 10 4	£ 259 4 1	96 2 0½	25	"Poor," "good," "middling."
Wainfleet	11	7	928	369	£ 52 5 0½	£ 60 0 0	£ 77 17 4½	£ 60 7 10	£ 138 5 2½	70 5 0	16	"Good," "middling."
Sherbrooke	11	9	28	61	£ 8 9 2	£ 12 0 0	None reported.	£ 5 0 0	£ 5 0 0	19 16 6	2	"Very good."
Moulton	3	6½	124	295	£ 32 14 10½	£ 38 0 0	£ 53 15 0½	£ 36 10 0	£ 90 5 0½	51 16 5	5	Not stated.
Dunn	3	6	64	146	£ 14 9 2½	£ 18 0 0	£ 19 14 1	£ 6 13 1	£ 26 7 2	12 15 1½	8	"Badly."
Carborough	3	6	126	221	£ 26 1 1½	£ 30 0 0	£ 19 13 9½	£ 20 18 11½	£ 40 12 9	44 9 10	6	"Middling."
Rainham	5	6½	164	312	£ 33 11 2½	£ 38 0 0	£ 103 3 9½	£ 7 17 0	£ 111 0 9½	69 10 2½	3	do
Walpole	9	5½	197	462	£ 48 19 6½	£ 55 0 0	£ 86 6 5	£ 15 10 0	£ 101 16 5	66 12 8	14	"Good," "poor."
Cayuga	8	4½	156	398	£ 36 0 4	£ 40 0 0	£ 30 1 7	£ 26 1 1	£ 56 2 8	45 18 9	15	do
Caistor	8	4½	208	271	£ 30 8 5½	£ 34 0 0	£ 46 8 6½	£ 17 6 6½	£ 65 15 1	17 14 1½	13	"Very good," "middling"
Grimshy	15	7	394	676	£ 82 8 0½	£ 90 0 0	£ 128 19 0	£ 158 5 10½	£ 287 4 10½	43 8 9	32	"Very good," "ordinary."
Gainsborough	15	6	387	612	£ 66 14 3	£ 75 0 0	£ 139 6 10	£ 105 9 3	£ 244 16 1	6 2 11	34	"Good," "ordinary."
Carried forward	136	...	4909	7002	£776 5 3½	£884 0 0	£1316 15 0	£781 16 10	£2098 11 10	696 3 9½	257	

Appendix (P.)

18th May.

Appendix (P.)

18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in the hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
		Months.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
NIAGARA DISTRICT (Continued)												
<i>Brightr forward</i>	136	...	4969	7002	776 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	884 0 0	1316 15 0	781 16 10	2098 11 10	696 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	257	"Good," "middling."
Clinton	14	8	482	756	87 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 0 0	307 12 7	149 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	456 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 8 0	35	"Very good," "ordinary."
Grantham	17	6	670	1604	134 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 0 0	147 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	291 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	"Good," "ordinary."
Louth	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	285	508	58 5 2	64 0 0	81 11 5	95 18 4	177 9 9	40 13 7	25	"Very good," "ordinary."
Niagara	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	862	1498	184 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 0 0	362 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 15 2	510 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 1 3	25	"Very good," "ordinary," "bad."
Thorold	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	856	1118	90 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 0	131 10 8	259 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	391 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	"Good," "ordinary," "bad."
Felham	17	6	407	646	73 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 0 0	44 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 8 2	28	"Good," "ordinary," "poor."
Seneca	18	6	263	455	36 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0 0	80 13 8	178 2 4	258 16 0	3 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	"Very good," "middling."
Oneida	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	189	18 0 0	35 0 0	45 1 4	41 15 0	86 16 4	1 15 0	10	"Middling."
	235	...	8907	13776	£1459 1 9	1648 0 0	2516 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1871 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4988 10 10	1094 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	452	
TALBOT DISTRICT—												
Townsend	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	837	1074	127 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 0 0	263 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	445 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	"Very few good schools."
Windham	16	8	500	635	69 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 0	154 18 3	95 15 5	250 13 8	0 7 2	29	
Houghton	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	198	19 1 1	20 0 0	36 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 4	6	
Walsingham	7	6	317	484	57 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 0	103 0 9	31 7 2	134 7 11	9 11 3	12	
Woodhouse	18	9	484	865	97 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 0	211 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	230 10 5	441 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
Charlotteville	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	465	701	88 2 9	100 0 0	183 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 9 6	323 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	
Middleton	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	142	297	26 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 0 0	50 0 5	29 3 9	79 4 2	None reported.	10	
	78	...	2825	4245	£185 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	580 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1003 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	727 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1730 10 8	52 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	
WELLINGTON DISTRICT—												
Queigh	8	9	504	1015	153 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 0 0	152 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	287 15 9	None reported.	30	"Good."
Waterloo	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1185	1701	185 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 0 0	558 14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	739 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	"Good," "not good," "poor."
Wilnot	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	359	989	80 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 0 0	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	80 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	"Good," "some German."
Woolwich & Queensbush	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	353	697	53 2 9	70 0 0	144 0 8	76 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 6 7	18	"Good," "not good."
Eramosa	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	314	446	40 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 0 0	136 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 0 2	232 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 7	11	"Good."
Nichol	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	295	448	43 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 0 0	43 6 9	72 14 6	116 1 3	None reported.	20	"Very good," "good."
Erin	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	318	709	35 11 4	70 0 0	49 14 7	48 0 6	97 15 1	20 7 9	18	"Good," "not good."
Garafaxa & Amaranth	6	5	144	263	20 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	39 16 4	10 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	None reported.	14	"Good," "middling."
Roton												
Luther												
Melancthon												
	77	...	3472	6268	£612 19 11	826 0 0	1125 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	618 16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1744 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 13 1	186	

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
		Months.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
BROCK DISTRICT—												
Nissouri	17	7	468	713	67 17 6	2 2	118 13 8	None reported.	118 13 8	17 1 4	24	"Good."
Burford	19	7½	549	940	101 9 1½	2 2	166 18 2½	289 0 11	455 19 1½	37 3 1½	39	do
Dereham	9	7½	285	474	43 1 6½	2 2	76 9 1½	37 10 0	119 19 11	9 13 11	15	"Fair."
Oakland	7	9½	174	318	26 1 5½	2 2	52 2 11	69 18 9	122 1 8	2 0 7½	18	"Good."
Norwich	18	6	701	988	119 11 10½	2 2	225 15 8½	96 11 6½	322 7 3½	113 18 2½	21	"Fair."
Blenheim	14	5½	392	683	62 15 5½	2 2	70 8 6½	57 10 1	127 18 7½	56 6 2½	19	do
Zorra	15	8	597	1150	119 9 0½	2 2	169 2 6	70 15 0	239 17 6	73 16 6½	22	"Good."
Oxford East	9	6	252	580	51 17 3	2 2	29 11 5½	45 10 0½	75 1 6	22 5 9½	11	do
Oxford West	6	9½	151	460	63 12 5½	2 2	127 3 9	22 4 11	149 8 8	0 1 6½	18	do
Oxford North	4	10	83	183	19 19 7	2 2	22 3 9	None reported.	22 3 9	20 5 8	5	"Middling."
Blandford & Woodstock	4	10½	77	262	30 6 5½	2 2	40 16 7	60 17 6	101 14 1	14 9 10½	10	"Good."
	121	...	3729	6751	£706 1 10½	706 1 10½	1099 6 2½	749 18 9½	1849 4 11½	867 2 11	202	
LONDON DISTRICT—												
London Town	4	6	425	1014	79 18 4½	108 5 0	182 18 4	15 2 11	198 1 3	None reported.	12	
London	22	6½	853	1711	169 17 11½	180 16 0	339 15 11½	248 17 6½	588 13 5½	...	25	
Yarmouth	22	4½	744	1413	173 14 6	190 10 10½	347 9 0	177 8 3	524 17 3	...	27	
Dorchester	11	7	746	510	49 14 8½	53 10 10	73 7 4	None reported.	73 7 4	27 9 4	20	
Southwold	17	7½	721	1193	136 17 7½	144 18 2½	239 3 1½	172 15 7	411 18 8½	29 11 9½	35	Superintendent's hands.
Mosa	4	8½	119	221	61 7 1½	65 17 0½	63 10 6½	67 4 8½	130 15 3½	47 6 7½	5	
Ekfrid	5	8	195	449	51 8 9	55 13 0½	Not reported.	8 5 0	8 5 0	97 1 3	5	
Carradoc	5	9	126	352	48 6 4½	50 4 9	46 15 11½	53 9 11½	100 5 10½	89 13 5½	5	
Dunwich	4	7½	133	296	32 6 1½	34 7 4½	62 10 9½	23 19 9½	86 10 7	...	3	
Westminster	13	8	588	1188	138 8 1½	159 11 7½	176 14 8½	64 0 2½	240 14 10½	109 5 4½	30	
Malahide	16	8½	680	1057	105 11 4	116 6 2½	92 16 1½	107 17 11½	200 14 11½	24 0 5	25	
Lobo	11	8½	436	643	67 17 6	74 4 0½	125 5 0½	86 12 8½	211 17 8½	5 0 3½	20	
Adelaide	5	8½	152	472	46 18 0½	51 8 10½	18 17 6	62 5 6	81 3 0	26 7 1	...	
Delaware	5	5	148	281	12 8 3	22 3 1½	26 17 10½	55 10 9½	85 8 8	5 0 8½	1	
Bayham	16	7	610	885	118 7 2½	120 15 4½	186 19 0½	193 15 5½	380 14 5½	23 17 3½	...	
Aldborough	5	6	106	272	30 9 3½	32 2 1½	32 15 2	51 17 5	84 12 7	17 16 0	...	
	165	...	6182	11896	£1325 6 5½	1456 14 7½	2018 17 3½	1389 3 9½	3408 1 1	543 4 8	218	

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
HURON DISTRICT—		Months.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Goderich ...	6	10½	340	622	75 16 2½	20 0 10	95 9 7	48 14 0	144 3 7	None reported.	39	"Good."
Colborne ...	1	9	44	122	13 12 0½	59 3 9	13 12 0½	4 11 8	18 3 8½	...	6	do
M'Gillivray ...	2	7	39	58	5 4 10½	85 3 7	5 4 8	24 10 0	29 14 0	...	10	"Tolerable," "good."
Biddulph ...	3	9	101	197	18 19 9	37 11 10	18 19 9	8 15 0	27 14 9	...	8	do
Williams ...	3	6½	109	258	24 15 11½	132 1 6½	20 19 11½	35 18 10	56 18 9½	...	6	"Tolerable."
Stanley ...	1	6	11	36	8 10 0½	41 1 5½	8 0 0	None reported.	8 0 0	...	3	"Good."
Tuckersmith ...	4	4½	79	137	15 3 2½	47 12 2½	12 0 0½	5 0 2	17 0 2½	...	11	"Tolerable," "good."
Ellice ...	2	12	25	52	6 10 4½	64 16 0	6 10 4½	None reported.	6 10 4½	...	4	"Tolerable."
Stephen ...	1	12	32	80	4 2 2½	46 2 4½	5 14 9	24 0 0	29 14 9	...	2	"Very good."
Osborne & Hay ...	1	12	31	67	4 7 4½	87 3 6½	5 14 9	7 1 10½	12 16 7½	...	4	"Badly."
South Easthope ...	1	6	6	25	12 3 8½	20 19 4	12 3 8½	None reported.	12 3 8½	...	4	"Good."
North Easthope ...	...	No report.	No report.	...	23 16 1½	20 19 4	...	...	...	...	...	"Badly."
Downie ...	3	9	81	143	17 11 5	782 10 3½	17 11 5	11 17 6	29 8 11	...	7	"Very good."
Ashfield ...	1	8	17	68	5 10 6½	500 0 0	5 10 6½	None reported.	5 10 6½	...	7	"Tolerable."
M'Killip ...	1	9	63	98	9 4 2½	782 10 3½	9 4 2½	22 17 0	32 1 2½	...	4	"Very good."
Blanchard ...	...	...	...	...	4 7 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fullarton ...	...	...	...	...	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hibbert ...	...	...	...	...	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hullet ...	...	...	...	...	3 2 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logan ...	...	...	...	...	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	...	978	2149	£257 3 8½	500 0 0	236 15 9½	193 6 0½	430 1 10½	30 5 2½	114½	
WESTERN DISTRICT—												
Anderdon ...	2	7	52	66	16 17 3	20 0 10	16 17 3	18 12 2	35 9 5	16 17 3	7	The Superintendent states, that, as far as he could judge from one visit, the Schools all appeared pretty well conducted.
Colchester ...	3	8	108	477	53 5 7	59 3 9	62 16 10½	5 16 0	68 12 10½	41 4 3½	7	
Malden ...	7	7½	228	519	77 10 2½	85 3 7	119 4 3	109 14 5	228 18 8	32 15 9	10	
Marsa ...	4	10½	128	248	33 8 2	37 11 10	48 6 8½	45 17 1	94 3 9½	17 18 9½	8	
Sandwich ...	7	10	308	1069	121 3 0½	132 1 6½	167 9 4	61 13 4	229 2 8	75 5 1½	13	
Chatham ...	6	4	99	212	30 3 7½	34 7 10½	50 5 0	14 15 0	65 0 0	15 5 6	6	
Dawn ...	6	8½	128	288	36 8 4½	41 1 5½	65 4 9½	12 10 0	77 14 9½	7 11 11	13	
Dover, East & West ...	4	9	95	229	42 10 2½	47 12 2½	37 10 0	None reported.	37 10 0	None reported.	5	
Harwich ...	10	6½	371	643	58 10 5½	64 16 0	114 10 3½	155 7 9½	289 18 0½	2 12 4	17	
Orford ...	4	7½	141	349	41 1 10½	46 2 4½	47 6 9½	26 10 0	73 10 1½	33 10 1½	5	
Howard ...	10	7½	369	710	79 7 0½	87 3 6½	138 18 4½	115 14 2½	254 12 7½	19 15 7½	21	
Raleigh ...	7	6½	183	550	80 15 4½	88 13 4½	96 5 10½	88 6 7	184 12 5½	52 3 5	11	
Romey ...	4	7½	75	110	14 11 11	17 12 7	26 4 8½	18 15 3½	45 0 8	5 0 8	5	
Sarnia ...	2	7½	59	171	17 14 3	20 19 4	37 12 0½	7 4 6	44 16 6½	23 18 10	4	
<i>Carried over</i>	76	...	2344	5641	£703 2 4½	782 10 3½	1028 11 5½	680 15 6½	1709 8 8	343 19 8½	132	

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Average time open.	Number of Children taught, from 5 to 16.	Number of Children resident, from 5 to 16.	Amount apportioned to the Township from Legislative Grant.	Amount of assessment levied by Municipal Council.	Amount paid Teachers from "School Fund."	Amount raised by Rate Bill.	Total amount paid Teachers.	Amount reported in the hands of Township Superintendents.	Number of times Schools visited by County and Township Superintendents.	General condition of Schools.
		Months.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
WESTERN DISTRICT (Continued)												
Brought over	76	...	2344	5641	703 2 44	782 10 34	1028 11 54	680 15 63	1709 8 8	343 19 84	132	The Superintendent states, that, as far as he could judge from one visit, the Schools all appeared pretty well conducted.
Sombra	7	7 1/2	192	263	35 16 9 1/2	46 8 5 1/2	65 4 6 1/2	101 15 8 1/2	170 0 3	None reported.	17	
Tilbury East	2	12	81	176	12 6 10 3/4	15 7 8 1/2	28 19 4 1/2	11 6 0	40 5 4 1/2	7 9 8 1/2	6	
Tilbury West	3	2 1/2	44	143	10 6 10 3/4	13 1 7 3/4	20 13 8 1/2	7 6 6	28 0 2 1/2	...	3	
Zone	3	6 1/2	114	380	53 11 3 1/2	59 9 5 1/2	78 19 8 1/2	21 4 1 1/2	100 3 9 1/2	28 2 9	10	
Camden	3	7 1/2	75	119	18 19 9 1/2	22 6 3 1/2	23 1 10 1/2	28 2 3	51 3 3 1/2	11 7 0 1/2	8	
Gosfield	7	...	129	419	55 13 9 1/2	61 14 10 1/2	94 1 8 1/2	68 1 10	162 2 8 1/2	None reported.	...	
Maidstone	3	...	32	100	27 12 7 1/2	31 12 5 1/2	30 13 2 1/2	None reported.	30 13 2 1/2	...	...
Rochester	...	...	...	50	18 5 7 1/2	21 12 13 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick & Bosanquet	...	...	...	250	37 8 2 1/2	42 2 9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Brooke	...	...	...	25	3 19 4 1/2	6 8 9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Enniskillen & Moore	...	...	...	230	34 8 8 1/2	38 17 4 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Plympton	...	...	...	140	19 11 1 1/2	22 19 1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
	107	...	3103	7966	£1030 17 4 1/2	1158 6 3 1/2	1370 5 6 1/2	921 11 11 1/2	2291 17 6	390 19 2	176	
To Districts.												
Eastern	169	9 1/2	5873	12023	1287 4 1 1/2	1365 5 0 1/2	1583 19 3	1487 3 9 1/2	3071 3 0 1/2	380 17 5	442	
Ottawa	40	9 1/2	1567	2026	326 6 8 1/2	365 7 10 1/2	533 1 8 1/2	242 6 11 1/2	775 8 8	60 16 8	82	
Dalhousie	71	...	3434	4931	628 11 7 1/2	1864 10 0	2493 1 7 1/2	{ included under load of "Assessment."	2493 1 7 1/2	None.	...	
Bathurst	112	9	3728	7750	907 8 11 1/2	997 8 11 1/2	1472 4 3	1096 11 1	2568 15 4	275 17 6 1/2	269	
Johnstown	215	7 1/2	7471	12396	1302 15 10 1/2	1511 18 5	2283 8 4	1226 17 4	3710 5 8	234 18 9	410	
Midland	167	8 1/2	5481	12087	1373 18 6	1426 12 6	1836 10 6	888 11 1	1336 10 6	91 15 10 1/2	472	
Prince Edward	107	8 1/2	3667	5341	601 10 4 1/2	777 4 0	694 7 11 1/2	832 14 7 1/2	1527 2 7	336 9 6 1/2	262	
Victoria	83	7 1/2	3013	6121	587 4 1 1/2	410 1 5	209 4 8 1/2	None reported.	209 4 8 1/2	235 7 9	161	
Newcastle	156	8 1/2	5727	12483	1217 6 11 1/2	1227 14 4 1/2	1795 11 6 1/2	2191 9 1 1/2	3987 0 7 1/2	228 15 11 1/2	428	
Colborne	65	7 1/2	2409	5027	564 10 8	535 0 5 1/2	415 15 9	179 2 9	594 18 6	335 3 3 1/2	232	
Home	318	8 1/2	13500	27564	2952 9 4	3071 9 4	4806 18 8 1/2	3760 3 9 1/2	8567 2 6	328 15 2 1/2	1031	
Simcoe	85	8 1/2	2340	4886	561 11 2	603 18 5 1/2	585 3 3 1/2	467 11 0 1/2	1052 14 3 1/2	94 10 5 1/2	217	
Gore	209	9 1/2	9350	17426	1811 15 7	2021 12 8 1/2	2688 10 1	3490 5 4 1/2	6178 15 5 1/2	729 0 10 1/2	531	
Niagara	235	7	8907	13776	1459 1 9	1648 0 8 1/2	2516 15 5 1/2	1871 15 4 1/2	4988 10 10	1094 12 1 1/2	452	
Talbot	78	8 1/2	2825	4245	485 14 11 1/2	580 0 8 1/2	1003 0 5 1/2	727 10 9 1/2	1730 10 8	52 3 4 1/2	151	
Wellington	77	7 1/2	3472	6268	612 19 11	826 0 0	1125 5 1 1/2	618 16 7 1/2	1744 1 9 1/2	145 18 1	186	
Brook	121	7 1/2	3720	6751	706 1 10 1/2	706 1 10 1/2	1099 6 2 1/2	749 18 9 1/2	1849 4 11 1/2	367 2 11	202	
London	165	7 1/2	6182	11896	1325 6 5 1/2	1456 14 7 1/2	2018 17 3 1/2	1389 3 9 1/2	3408 1 1	543 4 8	213	
Huron	30	8 1/2	978	2149	257 3 8 1/2	500 0 4	286 15 9 1/2	193 6 0 1/2	430 1 10 1/2	30 5 2 1/2	114	
Western	107	7 1/2	3103	7966	1030 17 4 1/2	1158 6 3 1/2	1370 5 6 1/2	921 11 11 1/2	2291 17 6	390 19 2	176	
	2610	...	96756	184062	£20000 0 0	22965 7 0 1/2	30268 3 7 1/2	22331 19 7 1/2	51714 12 2 1/2	6476 9 10 1/2	6031	

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

DOCUMENTS.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Sandwich, 14th March, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you my Report of the Western District Schools for 1844, composed as well as I am able, from the Township Superintendent's Reports, some of which appear to me extremely inaccurate. As a specimen, I beg leave to enclose you the annual one from the Superintendent of Rochester: I examined myself all the Teachers who had Schools open when I went round the District, some of them were very deficient; but I did not think it advisable to annul their certificates the first year; others were equally competent, having been well educated. I do believe that it would have a very beneficial effect, if these latter were to obtain a better remuneration from the Government than the former.

A great disadvantage arises from the variety of Books employed in the same branches of Instruction in one and the same School. In one I observed no less than four different Grammars, and four different Geographies and Arithmetics.

When I journeyed through the District, some of the Schools were discontinued, and others have been subsequently opened. The District is so extensive that it was impossible to inspect these latter a second time, which is the reason that some of the Schools are reported unvisited by me. The circuit of the District occupied more than two months of my time. During that period I had to travel many hundred miles with my own horse, for which and my trouble I was allowed nothing. My bare expenses, and those only, were paid; under such circumstances it could hardly be expected that I should return and examine Schools begun after the completion of my first tour.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) CHARLES ELIOT,
Superintendent of Common Schools for the Western District.

To Rev. ALEXANDER MACNAB,
Assistant Superintendent of Education.

LONDON DISTRICT.

London, 15th May, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose my School Report for the District of London. It has not been sent in at so early a period as I could have wished, but I found it difficult to get in the reports; and indeed it was only yesterday that I received the last one from a Township Superintendent. You will perceive that I have offered no opinion as to the general state of any individual School, for, with few exceptions, I found them very much alike. There is at St. Thomas a very well conducted School, numerously attended, well taught, with excellent discipline. There is another good School at Vienna. The rest are generally such as are to be found through the country.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

The chief improvements to be effected at present appear to me to be a uniformity in the mode of teaching and a uniform kind of Books. It seldom happens that a Teacher remains long in a place, and there is a constant round of change in this respect going on, not only in the several Districts, but throughout the Province, and a good deal of time is lost, because they don't all teach alike. Then in individual Schools at least one third of the Teacher's time is lost for want of proper books and by reason of this variety.

To obviate these, at my recommendation, the District Council has established a Model School at which Teachers are taught gratis, and I have recommended a set of books which have, in some instances, been introduced. I beg to enclose for your perusal, copies of circulars which I addressed severally to Township Superintendents, Trustees and Teachers; these embody some of my views, and from them, and what I have here alluded to, you may possibly derive some information as to the actual state of things in this District, in the regard to Schools. Should any thing further be required I shall be happy to furnish it, altho' to-day I shall resign the office of Superintendent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JNO. WILSON,
Superintendent, London District.

To the Rev. Mr. MACNAB,
Acting Chief Superintendent, Cobourg.

TALBOT DISTRICT.

Simcoe, T. D., March 25th, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor of forwarding you the Annual Report of Common Schools in the Talbot District for the year 1844.

I regret to inform you that it is not so complete in some of its items as I could have wished, this has arisen from negligence, or perhaps ignorance, on the part of Trustees of Schools as to what was really required of them. It shall be corrected in future. As it was near the eleventh hour when my list of Reports from Township Superintendents was complete, I judged it best to send you as correct a Report as the Returns would admit, rather than subject you to inconvenience by delay. I trust however that the omissions are not very material; but should they prove so, I will do my utmost to supply them on receiving a line from you.

I have been able to inspect all the Schools in the District. Some few, as you will perceive from the Report, remain unvisited. This has arisen chiefly from the fact that they were open only a part of the year, and my ignorance as to the time when. But the localities have been visited, and I have endeavored to acquaint myself as to their existence and operations.

I am happy to inform you that the state of Education, in my opinion, is improving in this District, though far, very far from that position with which the enlightened patriot ought to be satisfied. There are two formidable obstacles to its progress—the non-appreciation of its advantages, and the paucity of well qualified Teachers. To remedy the latter, our District Council, at its last Session, resolved to raise

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

£80 per annum, for the establishment of a Model School, in accordance with the School Act, clause 57. The School Bill is generally approved in this District, and is, I believe, considered more efficient in its practical operations than any of its predecessors, though still capable of considerable improvements in some of its provisions. It is especially important that the clause affecting *Aliens* should be expunged or modified, or our list of qualified Teachers, small as it is, will be considerably reduced on the first of January, 1846.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) W. CLARKE,
County Superintendent C. S.
District of Talbot.

To the Chief Superintendent of
Education for Canada West.

DISTRICT OF BROCK.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools,
for the year 1844.

In preparing my Report of the Common Schools in this District, I have found considerable difficulty in adjusting different parts of the reports of some of the Township Superintendents; and they, also, were sometimes at a loss how to arrange their materials, in consequence of the irregular and sometimes obscure manner in which certain reports of the Trustees were given in. After all the pains I have taken, (and they have not been slight) I have not been able to bring the whole into such a form as I desired. Some allowance will be made, I trust, for the want of experience and tact on the part of the Trustees, in their first year of service, and in carrying out a new plan: and a portion of it, I have no doubt, will be extended to me. In future, when we know each other better, and the different parties become more familiar with the system, I have reason to believe the returns will be more regular and complete. I have been obliged to send some of them back to be revised; and now, upon the whole, I hope the Report will be satisfactory as to all the principal and essential details.

In the course of the year I inspected every School in the District that was in operation at the time I visited their respective localities. In the Schools I found, as might be expected, a great diversity both in the number of pupils and the degree of progress they had made in their learning; some of the Schools having very recently commenced, and others having been long in operation. Among the Teachers also, a great variety of talent and attainment were observable, some being competent to direct with reputation the studies of the higher Schools, and others suited to Schools in a lower stage of advancement; but nearly all of them apparently well qualified for the stations they were occupying. To the latter class of Instructors I generally addressed some motives to urge them to the cultivation of their talents, and the increase of their qualifications to meet the demands for superior teaching which would be gradually made upon them.

I learned, also, that several of the Schools which were not in operation when I called to inspect them, had either been closed for the remainder of the year, or adjourned till some changes should be made in the employments of the farmers, which would allow them to spare their children to attend the Schools. In

other places, Schools which were in contemplation, or for which buildings were in a state of progress, were expected to be opened before I could repeat my visits. It may be conjectured, therefore, with great probability, that the number of Schools in the whole District will be at least doubled by the time another visitation can be made. And here I may be permitted to remark, that it seems a hardship for those Districts in which great efforts have been made to establish Schools, to be excluded from any share of the Government grant this year, merely because they are not able with the utmost exertion to open their Schools time enough to make a report for last year. I would submit the question, whether it would not be proper to take this matter into consideration before the next apportionment of public money. Two cases of this kind are mentioned in the report from North Oxford, and some also will be found in the reports from other Townships.

The Schools in general I found in good order, as far as regards arrangement and the behaviour of the children: one of the principal discouragements was the great diversity of books in use even in the same School. In some instances I found as many as four or five different spelling books in one School, which not only tended to perplex the Teacher, but, by unnecessarily dividing his labours, to interfere with the regularity of his instructions, and with the progress of his pupils. There is also a great want of a proper series of books, in suitable gradation to meet the necessities of the pupils as they advance. To remedy these defects would not be difficult, should the Government issue orders for that purpose.

My attention has often been turned to the formation of a Model School for the District, which appears to me highly desirable; and I would have submitted a plan of one to the consideration of the Council, but I deemed it inexpedient to do so till the return of the Assistant Superintendent from Europe, as it would be impossible, previously, to determine whether my suggestions would harmonize with the general plan of instructions that the Government might adopt.

I flatter myself, from the accounts I have received, that my visits have, in many places, been productive of good; and, from the whole, I am encouraged to hope, that the next inspection will shew us very considerable improvement in most of the Schools that have been visited, and a promising commencement made in those that have since been opened. The interest already excited and hitherto kept alive, together with the concern which parents generally have manifested for the instruction of their children, have convinced me, that if the system continued in activity, and properly supported, the country at large will obtain an unspeakable benefit in the growing intelligence and virtue of the rising generation. In some respects the plans now in operation may probably be amended, and time and experience will suggest improvements; but to repress the feelings now called forth, or to refrain from doing everything possible to cherish and gratify them, would seriously affect the interests of the community.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NEWTON BOSWORTH,
County Superintendent of Education,
District of Brock.

Woodford, 3rd April, 1845.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

HOME DISTRICT.

Toronto, 1st January, 1845.

The foregoing statistical Report of Common Schools in the County of York, in the Home District, established by the Act 7th Victoria, cap. 29th, has been chiefly made from the materials furnished in the Reports of the several Township Superintendents. The Report is not so perfect in some respects as the County Superintendent could have wished, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. In some cases the money assessed in Townships for School purposes, had not come into the hands of the Superintendent in time to enable its disbursement to appear in the Report. This necessarily renders it less complete than it would have been, had it given in every case a full statement of the whole amount of monies available for educational purposes within the year. The cause of this arises from the difficulty found in collecting the money within the proper time; but we hope that this will be remedied in future.

The foregoing Tables will shew that the part of the Common School Fund derived from the Provincial Grant has been duly expended and accounted for in conformity with the provisions of the Act, in all the Townships in this District. It will also be observed upon examination of the Report, that some Township Superintendents, in their account of monies expended for educational purposes during the year, have confined themselves exclusively to the sums obtained to meet the current expenses of that year, whilst others have given an aggregate account of all the monies received and expended during the year, comprising the Provincial Grant for 1843, which was not received till 1844. This has only been done in one or two instances. In order to render the Report as clear and intelligible as possible, such explanations have been appended to each Table as were considered necessary.

In the tabular form in which this Report appears, the County Superintendent has departed slightly from the form prescribed by the Chief Superintendent of Education, by omitting the columns for certificates annulled by the Township and County Superintendents, and giving in their place a column shewing the number of children present when the School was visited by the County Superintendent. These columns were omitted because no certificates have, as yet, been annulled in the County, unless one by the Township Superintendent of Caledon, who reports that the certificate of Mark A. Bentley was annulled for intemperance. The number of certificates granted by the County Superintendent have not been noted in the Report opposite the School Districts in any Township, because he could not determine where all those who received them were located. The County Superintendent granted forty certificates of qualification to Teachers during the year, some general, some special.

The foregoing Report shews, that in the County of York in the Home District, there are 278 School Districts, and 88 parts of Districts forming Union Schools. By dividing the parts of Districts by two, we find the whole amount of School Districts in the County to be 322. Of these School Districts the Report shews that 290 have had Schools in operation during some part of the year. The Report shews that the number of children in the County between the ages of 5 and 16, including the City of Toronto, is 27,564, and that of these, as nearly

as can be calculated, 13,500 have been in attendance at School during a portion of the year: thus shewing that about the one-half of the children in the District have been enjoying the advantages of education. This is rather under than beyond the number that have been attending School; for the Trustees, in making their Reports to the Township Superintendents, have given, in many instances, indeed in most instances, the average attendance at School, instead of the number of children that may have attended during some portion of the year, and participated in the benefits of education. Another reason of the number given being under the actual number, is that there are several School Districts from which there have been no Report.

In establishing the Common Schools throughout the District, under the present law, some difficulty had to be encountered. This difficulty fell chiefly upon the Township Superintendents; and arose from the impossibility of laying off the School Districts so as to give satisfaction to all who were interested in the Schools. Every individual naturally wished the School located as convenient to himself as possible, and the inhabitants of the several School Districts wished, of course, to obtain all possible advantages. Laboring under the disadvantage of a thin population, it was naturally found impossible to make such arrangements with respect to the laying off the Districts as would give satisfaction to all. The general good had often to be consulted at the expense of the dissatisfaction of a few. From this cause arose chiefly, the complaints that were heard from some individuals against the School Bill at the period of its introduction. Because they could not get accommodated exactly as they wished, they found fault with the whole system. The dissatisfaction which arose from this cause, however, has now nearly, if not altogether, subsided. The endeavour, on the part of Township Superintendents, to afford every accommodation and satisfaction to the people, led, in some Townships, to an unavoidable evil, which, however, can only be of a temporary nature,—that of making the School Districts, too small. This evil will soon cure itself, for such Districts, finding themselves unable to support a Teacher, will be obliged to merge into neighbouring Districts. Another cause of difficulty was the omission in the School Bill of any provision for raising the means of building and repairing School Houses, and also for liquidating the debts incurred by the late "School Commissioners" in putting up houses about the period that the law under which they acted was superseded by the present Bill, which left them without the means of collecting the assessment laid on for this purpose. This difficulty will be removed by the passing of the Act empowering the District Councils to assess for such objects. After the practical experience which the County Superintendent has had in visiting Schools in Upper Canada, and the means which this has afforded him of becoming acquainted with the operation of the Common School Bill, he must express his conviction, that the groundwork of a good and efficient system of elementary education has been laid; but he feels that much has yet to be done to render our Schools, generally speaking, what they ought to be. He is of opinion, that the Bill under which the Schools are established, is good in principle; and that the machinery for working the system is calculated to work harmoniously and well, and to give energy to all engaged in educating the young. But some things are yet wanted to render our Common Schools productive of all the advantages which they should confer. We do not want legislation upon the subject, at least legislation of such a character as would interfere essentially with

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

the leading features of the present system. Legislation of a vacillating character is at all times bad: it is bad in itself, and bad in its effects upon society, by producing that restlessness and love of change among the people inimical to the successful operation of all laws however good in themselves. No idea is more mistaken and erroneous than the idea, that by legislation, we can do what can only be done by the industry, wisdom, and energy of those engaged in carrying out its provisions. We want stability in our institutions, when these are of such a character as to suit the condition of the country, harmonize with the feelings and sentiments of the great mass of the people, and promote the public good; not that perpetual system of change which destroys all confidence in existing laws, operates against their being successfully carried out, and prevents them from yielding that amount of good which they may be in their nature calculated to bestow.

In order to carry out the present system of Common School education efficiently, we want, in the first place, a good set of Common School books well adapted to the gradual progress of the children, and of such a character as to inspire them with interest in their studies, and improve their minds. We want also in the Schools a better supply of all School requisites. The County Superintendent feels that the best exertions and energies of the School Teacher are too often paralyzed from the almost entire want of books well suited for the education of youth, and from the want of other necessary School requisites. Those who know the advantages, in the management of a School, resulting from a proper classification of the pupils, and from the possession of books well adapted to the purposes of instruction, and to the different stages of improvement in the learner, will have no difficulty in understanding the disadvantages under which we are at present labouring in this country, where few School books, such as would be approved of by a judicious and experienced Teacher, are easily accessible to the children, and where there is a great scarcity, as is too often the case in our Schools, of those which might be obtained. There is a Book Depository connected with the national system of education established in Ireland, containing an admirable series of Common School Books, selected and published under the superintendence of the Board of Commissioners; and also School requisites of all sorts, as maps, papers, slates, &c., which are forwarded to the different Schools throughout the country upon the application of the Trustees, who receive them by paying a small amount of their value. In this way books are rendered cheap to the people, and the Schools are all well supplied. It would be worthy of consideration, whether some means could not be adopted in this country to afford an ample supply of cheap and proper books, and of other School requisites; for our Common Schools cannot become so efficient as they should be, until something of this sort is done. We want, in the second place, in order to render our School system efficient, some means of educating Teachers, and preparing them for the proper discharge of their duties. The training which Masters require is of two sorts: they require to be better instructed even in those elementary branches which are wanted in Common Schools; and they require to be better acquainted with the most approved and successful methods of communicating instruction, and conducting their Schools. An opinion seemed to prevail in many quarters and does now prevail to a certain extent, that the first if not the only thing necessary to secure the services of well qualified and efficient Teachers is to increase their salaries so as to afford an ample remuneration for their labours. Now whilst it is certainly desirable, that the

salaries should be competent, because men of sufficiently literary attainments will not devote their time and labours to the education of youth if they can employ themselves more profitably in some other line of business, yet we cannot hope for a sufficient supply of properly qualified Teachers,—of persons who practically understand their business,—no matter what inducements may be held out by way of salary until there be some arrangements made for training men to the profession of teaching. An increase of salary might render more persons anxious to engage in the work, but it cannot bestow the qualifications necessary for discharging it. Those at present engaged in School Teaching in Canada are chiefly persons from the old country who never contemplated engaging in it until they came here, who consequently had made but little preparation for the work, and only resorted to it as a means of making a livelihood when other objects failed to meet their wishes. There are however many Teachers in this District whose qualifications are very respectable and who conduct their Schools well; but upon the whole the standard of qualification among them is much lower than those who have the superintendence of the Schools could wish. From these observations it will be perceived that the County Superintendent is of opinion that our system of Common Schools Education must be defective until a well conducted Normal School for the training of Teachers be established, which will raise the qualifications of Teachers and enable them to become better acquainted with the proper mode of conducting their Schools. Perhaps the deficiency to which our attention has been directed could be remedied by establishing in each District a Model School upon a good scale and having it under the management of a superior Teacher or Teachers if necessary. The School Bill makes provision for this, but it has not as yet been carried into effect in any District as far as I know.

It is pleasing and encouraging to find that notwithstanding the disadvantages under which Teachers labor as regards the means of obtaining instruction, there is a strong desire for improvement growing up among them. This desire is undoubtedly excited to a considerable extent by the influence which the different Superintendents exercise upon them. They are led to feel the necessity which exists for higher attainments upon their part, and many of them in this District have applied themselves with considerable effect within the last year to the improvement of themselves in those branches of learning which Common School Teachers require. Several remarkable instances of what may be done by diligence and determination in the work of self-improvement have come within my own observation in the discharge of my duties as County Superintendent. There can be no doubt whatever but that, in a short time, under the operation of the present system, much improvement will have taken place among Teachers, both as regards their literary qualifications, and as regards their zeal and diligence in conducting their Schools; that the Schools will assume a different character, and the children will be better taught.

The system of periodical examinations of Schools by the different Superintendents, for which the Act provides, has a salutary influence in stimulating Teachers to apply themselves with diligence and care to the discharge of their duties, so that their pupils may appear as respectable as possible in point of attainment. Another of the good effects of the present system is the prevention of those of intemperate habits, or immoral characters from exercising the functions of School Teachers—an office which, from the incalculable influence which it exercises over the youthful

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

mind, should only be filled by those who are exemplary in conduct.

Another thing much wanted for the promotion of education amongst us, is the establishment of District Libraries. There should be, if possible, Circulating Libraries containing some interesting and instructive works, attached to each School, for the benefit of those children who can read, and of the young people generally in the neighbourhood. These would afford them not only the means of obtaining knowledge, but awaken that desire and taste for it without which it is in vain to hope for any extensive attainments. Children may learn to read and write, and to cast up accounts, but if they stop there and do not furnish themselves by reading and reflection, they will necessarily remain ignorant during their lives; and in order to avoid this, books of an interesting and instructive character should be placed within their reach. Reading is the best means of improving the mind, and the most interesting way to those who have a taste for it, of spending whatever portion of time can be spared from other labors. The advantages of it are so great, whether regarded as a means of obtaining knowledge, of forming the character, of promoting our enjoyment, or of preventing us from seeking pleasure in less laudable and innocent pursuits, that it cannot be too highly encouraged by all who are interested in the advancement and well-being of the rising generation. The short time which children in this country are allowed to spend at School can only enable them to obtain the mere elements of education, and it is of the highest importance that books should be placed within their reach, of a character calculated to awaken a love for knowledge, and lead them to promote their own improvement in after life. The absolute amount of knowledge which the most diligent and successful student obtains at School or College, is but of little moment compared with the advantages resulting from that course of mental discipline through which he has passed, by which a taste for still higher attainments has been formed; and with that amount of information which those who have enjoyed the advantages of a good early education, obtain for themselves by reading, reflection and observation in after years. We shall not have done all for the education of the people that ought to be done, no matter how successful the School Master may be in the discharge of his important duties, until we have the means of self-improvement placed within their reach by the establishment of District Libraries. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which we are at present laboring for the want of books, school requisites, and the means of improving our Teachers, yet the County Superintendent is clearly of opinion that the system of Common School Education provided by the present Act is upon the whole well calculated to promote the objects which it has in view, and that by good management upon the part of those who have to carry its provisions into effect, it will prove highly advantageous to the educational interests of the people. He believes that those who are best capable of judging, and whose judgments are unwarped by prejudice, are quite satisfied that it is a measure calculated to suit the circumstances of the country; indeed when we consider that it is almost a transcript of the educational system which works so satisfactorily and so beneficially, in the neighboring State of New York—a system perfected by the experience of the last fifty years,—and when we consider the analogous condition of the population of the two countries, we can scarcely have a doubt of its successful operation here. The complainants against the present system in this District are few compared with the number who approve of it, and are pleased

with the advantages it confers. That it would please all could not be expected. No system that ever was devised by human wisdom could do this. The mind of man is so differently constituted—so different are human feelings, associations, prejudices, motives and interests, that we need not hope to frame any law, or establish any system of Common School Education, that would produce a harmony of sentiment among the people, upon this subject, which does not exist upon any other. There are some persons in the community who object to the present system of Education because it is not more exclusively under the control of the religious denomination to which they belong, and who would prefer either to have no School Law at all, and allow the people to educate their children as they best could without any assistance, or to have a system established, which would allow the different denominations the exclusive management of their own Schools. The number who think in this way is few compared with those who take a wider and more liberal view. With respect to the first view, the absurdity of it is so manifest, that it can scarcely claim any serious attention. This Province has had quite enough experience to convince all who value its true interests, that without some legislative enactment—some established system of education, the people must be poorly educated. With respect to the second view, that of throwing the education of the people into the hands of the leaders of the different denominations, the County Superintendent is of opinion, that no system established upon such a basis could be efficient, or productive of those good effects upon society which should be aimed at in every national system of Common School Education. Besides being in itself a system not desirable, for many reasons which the nature of this document prevents me from adducing, it would be found wholly impractical in this country. Schools might be kept in operation upon such a system, at least by the more numerous denominations, in Towns and Cities where the population is large; but in the country where the population is thin and scattered, composed of individuals of different creeds, and origins, it would be found wholly and absolutely impossible. It requires the united efforts of the whole population in our School Districts to enable them to maintain a Teacher and keep their School open; and how could this be done if the people were divided among themselves in such a way as the system we have under consideration proposes!

The County Superintendent has observed an objection advanced by one or two individuals against that part of the Common School Bill which provides for an assessment of the Townships, Towns and Cities to an equal amount with the Parliamentary grant. Those best acquainted with the working of the system are of opinion that without this provision the Schools would languish and become inoperative for want of sufficient support. Several of the Township Superintendents have expressed the opinion that instead of the assessment being abolished it would be better for the interests of education, better for securing a large attendance of children at School, if this were so augmented as to enable us to dispense with the Rate Bill or School Fees altogether: for it is only too manifest that so much indifference prevails in the minds of some parents with regard to the education of their children, so little are they able to appreciate its value, that keep them at home lest they should incur even the small expense to which their attendance now subjects them; to how much greater an extent would this be done if the Rate Bill were increased to an amount adequate to meet the support of the Teachers, without the assistance of any assessment! It would therefore be worthy of serious consideration whether the mere bestowal of the Provincial grant in

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

aid of Schools, and allowing all the remainder of their support to depend upon voluntary contribution, would contribute to promote the interests of education, or whether it would not seriously operate against those interests before any alteration would be effected in the law in this respect.

The present School Bill has now been in operation one year. By it the blessings of education have been brought within the reach of all the children in this part of the Province. Schools have been established in places where none had previously existed. The children of the backwoods have now advantages which they did not formerly possess.

The foregoing Report to which these observations have been appended shews what has been done in this District. A good beginning has been made, and we have abundant reason to cherish the hope that our present School system will so work, aided by the introduction of those improvements which the advancing condition of the country may require, as to promote successfully the great end for which it was framed, and prove a blessing to the rising generation and to the country.

(Signed,) HAMILTON HUNTER,
*County Sup. C. S.,
Home District.*

To Revd. ALEX. MACNAB,
Acting Supt. Education.

HURON DISTRICT.

The Municipal Council for the District of Huron at the meeting in February, 1844, put in a tax on Wild Land to the extent of one penny per acre, of which they apportioned for Common School purposes $\frac{1}{4}$ th, or £500, payable in October, but in consequence of some irregularity in the wording of the By-Law, the Canada Company and others refused to pay the tax, consequently no District money was forthcoming for School purposes from that source last year. In November, 1844, there was no quorum, consequently no business done by the Council. In February, 1845, the District Superintendent of Common Schools brought the matter before the consideration of the Council, when they issued a Debenture which they placed in his hands to cover the Provincial School grant to the District, which Debenture has not yet been turned into money, but is about being negotiated by the Bank of Upper Canada.

Very little appears by this report to have been raised by Rate Bills or otherwise, but the Teachers have been remunerated by the Parents by Produce, Labor, &c. &c., as agreed on between themselves and the Trustees, who have felt a difficulty in reducing it to money.

(Signed,) JOHN BEGNALL,
*District Superintendent of Common Schools,
District of Huron.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Thorald, Niagara District.
March 17th, 1845.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual Report in the form prescribed, and also a copy of a Table which I had prepared from notes made in the course of my visits, containing some items of information not found in the Report, and which I intended for the information of the Municipal Council for this District.

I have satisfaction in saying that the Schools throughout the District have been found in a state fully equal to my expectations—and considering that most School Districts have been more or less affected by the process of remodelling the divisions of the different Townships the past year, the number of Schools found in operation is respectable, and reflects credit upon the Superintendents and Trustees. It will be seen that there is a great increase in the population, from 5 to 16, over that shewn by the Census of 1842, especially in those Townships lying along the Welland Canal, owing in a great degree to the influence of Irish labourers who have found employment upon the Public Works. The Townships of Seneca and Oneida are composed of the tract known in Mr. Murray's apportionment as the *Indian Reservation*, and respecting which, further information will be found in my letters to Mr. Murray, of the 12th June and 9th August last.

The sum paid to Teachers by Superintendents seems large, and is explained by the circumstance of a considerable amount (about £1000) of the unexpended School monies of 1842 and 1843, having been paid out by the District Treasurer under a By-Law of the Council, to be expended mostly at the discretion of the Superintendents, some of whom paid, and accounted for it separately, and others have not distinguished between these funds and the ordinary School Funds of the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) JACOB KEEFER,
*Superintendent of Common Schools,
Niagara District.*

To Rev. A. MACNAB,
Acting Supt. of Education.

GORE DISTRICT.

Hamilton, April 5th, 1845.

REV. SIR,

I herewith forward the annual Report of the Common Schools in Gore District for the year ending 31st December, 1844. I am sorry to say it is far from being either so complete or so accurate as it ought to be; this may be attributed principally to the inexperience of the School Trustees, who provide the materials from which the more extended reports are made up. I have endeavoured to make the best of what was put into my hands, and I presume the Township Superintendents did so too.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

You will observe, that in giving my opinion of the manner in which the Schools are conducted, I have, in several of the Townships, been more general in my notices than the plan in the formula prescribes. I was under the necessity of taking this course for the present, as few of the Teachers could tell me the number of their Districts. I could not find more than three maps in the District Office with the School Districts marked, and since the difficulty was felt, I had not the means of procuring accurate information otherwise. Along with the Report you will receive my vouchers for the distribution of the Government grant for 1844.

It may be advisable, I should think, to let it be known, whether, in giving the number of the children taught, the Trustees should give the average number of attendants, or all who appear on the list in the course of the year. Many, I am aware, enter the lists, and attend perhaps only a few days, or, at most, a few weeks; these surely cannot be considered as educated. If any thing more is required than the Report contains, I shall use every exertion to obtain it.

I have the honor to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed,) P. THORNTON.
*County Superintendent of Common
Schools for Gore District.*

To the Rev. A. MACNAB,
Acting Sup't. of Education,

P. S.—It may be observed, there is a slight discrepancy in the heading of the formula, for the Report of the Township Superintendents, and that of County Superintendent. As none of the Township Reports made any distinction of what was paid by Rate Bills to qualified and unqualified Teachers, I was under the necessity of adopting my Report of the total sum paid, to the information given in the Township Reports.

(Signed) P. T.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Preston, 25th March, 1845.

REV. SIR,

I have the honor to send, enclosed, the annual Report of the Common Schools in the Wellington District, for the year 1844.

I have to remark, in explanation of this Report, that the tax for the support of the Schools is not payable by the Collectors to the Township Superintendents, until the 1st March. In none of the Township Reports, therefore, is there any mention of the School tax for 1844. On the margin of the Reports I have entered 1843 and 1844 opposite to the Townships; the Reports embrace the Government allowances for 1843 and 1844, as well as the tax money for 1843, from which all these sums were paid in 1844. On the margin where 1844 is marked opposite to the Townships, their Reports are confined to 1844, and contain the expenditure of the Government allowance, and the amount raised by Rate Bills only, for the year 1844.

In the towns and villages of this District there are good Teachers, qualified to give instruction in all branches of education required to be taught in common Schools. In the country parts the teachers are in general less qualified, although there are several

exceptions, and in many cases certificates of qualification to teach have been granted for particular Schools only where children attending are very young.

The Government allowance in this District amounts to 2s. 10d. cy. to each scholar. In Canada East it appears, from the Scholars Report, 1843, that the Government allowance there amounts to 15s. cy. to each Scholar yearly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed,) ALEX. ALLAN.
Superintendent Wellington District.

To the Rev. MR. MACNAB,
*Assistant School Superintendent,
Cobourg, Canada West.*

DISTRICT OF SIMCOE.

Barrie, 5th May, 1845.

SIR,

In addition to the accompanying formula, with the brief observations annexed, I have the honor to report, that the great majority of Schools in this District have been opened this year. In consequence, education is in an incipient state in all the Townships, except West Gwillimbury and Tecumseh. The Reports from the Township Superintendents are mostly very defective, and consequently the form which I send herewith. This arises from several causes, among which I may enumerate a few. In the first place, the Trustees are generally illiterate persons, and incompetent altogether to manage the Schools and draw up a Report, and therefore the Superintendents of Townships find a difficulty in sending in proper Reports. Also the Superintendents themselves are in many instances inefficient from a like cause, and those who are competent take little pains, owing to their not receiving any remuneration for their time and labour.

There is no Superintendent as yet for the Township of Nottawasaga, owing to the difficulty of getting any one to act, from the above cause, and therefore no Report, though there are three Schools in that Township, the Masters of which have not been paid the Government fund, which lies in my hands. The Township of Tay having refused hitherto to elect a Councillor, the Council would not appoint a Superintendent. The Township of Matchedash having no inhabitants, the proportion coming to it may be distributed among the other Townships. The accompanying form is also deficient in not including a great portion of the School Tax remaining yet uncollected, owing to the poverty of the people, and waiting for this was another cause of this Report not being sent in at the proper time. I beg to suggest an alteration in that clause of the Act which refers to the time the Schools must be kept open to entitle them to the School funds, as I conceive that Education for only three months in the year, is almost useless, and that the limit ought to be six months at least. I perceive that the limited time in Canada East is nine months, by the late Act. I have also to remark, that the selection of School Books being placed in the power of the Trustees, has been an impediment to my superintendence, as Books published in the United States, owing to their cheapness, have been adopted, which are for many reasons totally unsuited for the British Constitution. I assert that nine tenths of the Trustees are incompetent to the responsibility involved.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

A number of School houses are in an unfinished state, owing to the difficulty of collecting the tax imposed for that purpose, not being made compulsory by an Act of the Legislature.

Notwithstanding numerous improvements, education in this county, though progressive, is still in a lamentably low state. In fine, the School Bill not being in full operation, and not having had as yet a fair trial, I hesitate to offer any further opinion at present.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed,) S. B. ARDAGH, A. M.
*Superintendent of Education,
District of Simcoe.*

To the Sup't. of Education,
&c. &c.
Canada West.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Grafton, 11th April, 1845.

REVEREND SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual Report of Common Schools in the Newcastle District, for the year 1844. This Report is made out from the different Reports received from the Township and Town Superintendents; one or two of them are not so complete or satisfactory as they might have been, yet nevertheless I consider them upon the whole to be tolerably correct, and in most instances very satisfactory, when all things are taken into consideration. It appears that the Superintendents of the Townships of Hamilton, Hope, and Manvers, at the time they made out their Reports, had not received any of the School Fund raised in their respective Townships for the year 1844. This is certainly a serious evil, and I shall deem it my duty to state the matter to the District Council when they assemble next month.

In addition to the Report required to be laid before you, I have appended a general abstract of it, which may perhaps be of some use in referring to it; I also beg to annex herewith, a Schedule of the apportionment of the Common School Fund for 1844, to the Newcastle District. On referring to it you will perceive that the number of children from 5 to 16 years of age, as reported to me is 12483 instead of 8591, the number of children to which last year's apportionment was made. Thus an overplus population of 3892 appears to require being provided for in apportioning the Common School Fund for the present year.

And I hope, that under these circumstances, you will be pleased to do what you can, in obtaining and apportioning a large sum of money to the Newcastle District for the present year, as you will readily perceive from my Report, that some of the Townships have scarcely reserved one third of what they should have had, according to the number of children that are reported from 5 to 16. I may, in the meantime, only just refer to the Townships of Alwrick, Manvers, Cartwright, Percy and Darlington, as particularly claiming your notice in this respect; I am quite well aware, that the former apportionments made to the Newcastle District, were according to the Census given in by the Assessors a few years ago; but since that time, and until now, I believe that no other docu-

ment, that could be depended upon, has been furnished to the Government. I therefore, most respectfully beg that you will give the matter due consideration, and represent it in such a manner to the Government as you may deem expedient and necessary, so that the Newcastle District may get all the money from the School Fund for the present year, that it is justly entitled to.

I shall, at some future period, take the liberty to address you more at length, upon the subject of Common Schools, when I will state to you my views regarding the present School Act, and Education generally; any errors or omissions which may have inadvertently been allowed to appear in the present communication, will be corrected or supplied in my next.

I have the honor to be,
Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,
(Signed,) JOHN STEELE,
*County Sup't. Common Schools,
Newcastle District.*

The Rev. A. MACNAB,
Asst. Sup't. of Education.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Belleville, March 24th, 1845.

REVEREND SIR,

I herein enclose my first annual Report as Superintendent of Common Schools for the District of Victoria. Having devoted a good deal of time and attention to the state of the Schools in my District, and having carefully considered the working of the School Bill, I am of opinion that it is more complicate, cumbrous and expensive in its machinations than there is any necessity for. It appears to me, that if one individual, thoroughly capable and responsible, were employed in each County or District, instead of a number of Township Superintendents, the necessary business would be more cheaply and efficiently performed. In this small District alone, a saving could be effected of at least £40 per annum, and a uniformly good system of education more easily established. The visiting of the Schools by different persons, varying very much probably in their ideas of systems of teaching, and of the proficiency of the scholars, cannot be very beneficial, especially when all are not capable of forming a correct opinion, and when there is no fixed model or system by which all are to be guided. There cannot be a doubt, that if the whole attention of one capable person were devoted to the inspection and management of the Schools, more good would be effected than by the present system—a deeper interest would be felt—a deeper responsibility would be enforced, and a better opinion of the progress, &c. and of the children could be formed. During my visits I found that one of the greatest disadvantages we labour under is the want of School Books; every where I have found the English Reader as the standard Reading Book; this not being suited to the comprehension of the children, and not containing to them interesting matter, they too often acquire the habit of reading without reflecting. To make good readers it is above all things necessary that we make children lovers of reading, by placing in their hands such books as will contain matter entirely within their comprehension, and such as will cause a lively interest. For this purpose I respectfully recommend to Dr. Ryerson's notice the Irish National Elementary School Book, and sincerely

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

trust that he may be able to effect their republication here, or importation, so that our youth may have them at a cheap rate. A portion of the Education Fund would indeed be most advantageously applied in procuring a supply of these Books. The frequent use of American Grammars, (such as Rowsell Smith's) American Arithmetics, and Geographies, &c. is much to be deplored; and one of the most important services that could be conferred upon our rising generation, would be the supplying them with good and interesting books of the best descriptions. It would be the first step towards correcting the dull, monotonous and senseless method of reading now much too prevalent, and would be the means of bringing into action those powers of reflection, in which the youth of the country are by no means deficient, but which unhappily are not by any means as much exercised as they should be; it would also be useful in many other respects. I have extracted a synopsis of the number of children from 5 to 16, resident in each Township, and in the Town of Belleville, and endorsed it on my report—as a guide to your appropriation—hoping you will excuse any defects which there may be, on the ground that the Bill is not yet thoroughly understood.

I have the honor to be,
Reverend Sir,
Yours with respect,
(Signed,) WILLIAM HUTTON,
Superintendent of Common Schools,
District of Victoria.

To the Rev. ALEX. MACNAB,
Asst. Supt. of Education.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

Bloomfield, April 9th, 1845.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to transmit the annual Report of Common Schools in the District of Prince Edward. I am sensible of its many deficiencies, but such is the want of information generally, both among Trustees and others, relative to School matters, that the Township Superintendents have been unable to complete their Reports, in that manner in which it is to be hoped they will be able to furnish them next year.

In accordance with the request contained in the note under the twenty-third formula in the Book of Forms, I beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety of extending the time necessary for a School to be kept open, to entitle the division to a share of the School Fund. If the time were extended to 6 months, the inhabitants of the Division then would be entitled to the whole amount of the District tax, and a share of the Government grant in proportion to the time the School had been kept open; it would, I think, have a good effect; it would also, I think, benefit the cause of Common Schools and Education if the Teachers (or Schools) were divided into 3 classes, each receiving an amount of Government money in proportion to his (or its) standing. If the County Superintendent had authority to make regulations, select Books, &c. it would tend to produce more uniformity in the Schools of the District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) THOMAS DONELLY,
District Superintendent P. E. Dist.

Rev. A. MACNAB,
Acting Supt. of Common Schools,
Canada West.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Ernest Town, April 2nd, 1845.

SIR,

I herewith forward you the annual Report of Common Schools in the Midland District. I have not got a particular statement of the amount of salary paid to each Teacher, as the money raised by taxation is not yet paid over by the collectors. At an average they receive from forty-eight to sixty pounds per annum. I have not distinguished the time the Schools have been open under qualified Teachers, as one half of the Teachers were not qualified, nor could qualified ones be obtained. I therefore impressed upon each Teacher the necessity of improving his leisure time in study, and many of them have made rapid progress. On my first examination of the Schools I found them in a very backward state, but by encouraging examinations, and suggesting what improvements I thought necessary, they are now in general doing well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) JOHN STRACHAN,
County Superintendent Common Schools,
Midland District.

Rev. A. MACNAB,
Asst. Supt. Common Schools,
Canada West.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

The preceding Reports embrace all the Townships of the Ottawa District, and, meagre as many of them were, I was anxious that they should all appear. I had to write repeatedly to the Township Superintendents before I could get possession of them, and they in their turn were prevented from making them out, by the dilatoriness of the Collectors. Indeed several of the Reports I only received a few hours since, and have hardly time to transcribe them. I dare not longer delay however to transmit this, as I am much too late now; and although I have some suggestions to offer respecting the successful working of the School Bill, I must defer sending them until a more convenient opportunity.

Given under my hand at Longueuil, 1844,

(Signed,) COLIN GREGOR,
District Supt. of Education
For Ottawa District.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

Maryhill, 1st January, 1845.

SIR,

In reporting concerning the Schools in the Bathurst District, it is proper to premise, that these were visited at a season least favorable for ascertaining their real condition. In the time of harvest the pupils of more advanced years, and consequently of greater attainments, are generally employed in field operations; while in the fall the roads prevented many from giving regular attendance. These causes, doubtless, operated injuriously to the appearance of not a few Schools. The reason for making such unseasonable visitations, was, that no business was done by the late Superintendent, and that though nominated to office, his successor, owing to discrepancy of opinion on this subject in the District Council, was not authorized to act until last August; and for some weeks after the appointment had been legally confirmed, he was of necessity chiefly occupied in preparing the documents

Appendix
(P.)
18th May.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

required for paying the Government allowance of the preceding year.

But though the examinations took place in these circumstances, the character of the different Schools, in so far as relates to system, was generally abundantly perceptible. In those localities where the inhabitants were more independent, and could afford greater salary, there was evidence of more competency in the master, and progress in the scholar. On the contrary, where the settlers and the remuneration were of a different description, corresponding attainments were usually exhibited. Taking therefore all things into account, the Schools in this District are as efficient as could be expected. No reasonable and intelligent person can suppose that temporary appointments and slender recompense will secure the services of great talent, learning, and tact in teaching.

It ought at the same time to be observed, that even where in comparison ability was displayed in conducting the business of the Schools, there were impediments in the way of improvement, which could not be surmounted by the Teachers; one of these was the want of proper School Apparatus. In many instances the Books were quite unsuitable to the capacity of the learner; besides, as few of the scholars had the same kind of Books, nothing in the way of classification could be effected. On this account the master's labour was exceedingly increased, while the pupil's progress was greatly retarded.

Such then being the educational circumstances of this District, it is evident that while, considering the peculiar requirements of the Canadian School Act, unqualified approbation must be withheld from the best Schools, it would be unjust to pass a sentence of condemnation on those which may, without taking all things into view, be deemed the worst. From various causes, for some of which no blame can be attributed to the master, because they are beyond his control, the condition of the Schools admit not of the laconic report "Good," nor of its monosyllabic opponent "Bad." The best Schools are susceptible of great improvement, and others of varied merit are as good as the means of the settlement will afford. Many of those in secluded situations are wisely acting on the principle, that it is better to give their children what mental cultivation can be procured, than to suffer them to grow up in total ignorance. This being the position of School affairs, it is obvious that every practical method should in the least possible delay be brought into action, to place the Schools in question on a more efficient footing. And there seems to be nothing more calculated to do this, than to bring the whole machinery of the School Act into full operation. Were this done, I have reason to think the most sanguine expectations of its framers would soon be realized. It would afford deserving men an opportunity of acquiring, at little expense, those qualifications which would fit them for examination, and the successful discharge of duty. This would, at no distant period, be beneficially felt throughout the whole community.

At the same time this would gradually overcome the prejudices which have been manifested against the School Act. Before it has had a trial, it has too often

been unhesitatingly condemned. All the evils necessarily attending an entire change of system have been thoughtlessly ascribed to the said Act, while as yet opportunity has not been given to ascertain either its merits or demerits.

As regards alteration in the School Act, it seems necessary that steps should be taken for locating School houses in such a manner as to prevent their removal by the varying whims of the parties more immediately concerned. If this were accomplished, it would prevent much needless expense, and office-bearers would be relieved in some instances, from no small degree of vexatious altercation. And as an inducement to give regular attendance, it would be well to render it imperative on all having the charge of youth, residing within a reasonable distance of the School house, to assist in making up the rate Bills. Since some are taxed, whose only advantage can arise from general intelligence in the community, it is but justice that those whose immediate good has been consulted, should be made to feel that their educational advantages ought to be improved: this would likely be productive of the most salutary effects. The selfish principle would frequently operate where the moral principle is altogether ineffective.

There seems also to be room for improvement as respects the payment of office bearers, under the Canadian School Act. It would appear that in some instances Township Superintendents had been necessitated to pay from the Teachers' Fund the expense they had incurred in the discharge of duty; and the sum of fifty pounds currency, as remuneration for travelling expenses, payment of postages, purchase of stationery, and service performed, independent of the great responsibility, is obviously an inadequate annual allowance to the Superintendent of Common Schools for the District of Bathurst.

It is to be understood that no observation which has been offered is applicable to the School in District No. 1, North Elmsley. Though participating in the Government grant, and on that account under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent, it was conducted on a scale far superior to what the School Act contemplated. John M'Pherson, A. M., the head master, in consequence of having distinguished himself in the University Cuniculum, was introduced to educational establishments, where he had an opportunity of obtaining an experimental acquaintance with the most approved European systems of tuition; and the appearance made by his pupils evinced that his advantages have not been lost: this gentleman is evidently fitted from his experience in teaching, and attainments in classical, scientific, philosophical and general literature, for discharging professional duty with credit to himself and benefit to others, in a Seminary of a higher grade than any that exists in this District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALEXANDER MANN,

County Sup't. of Common Schools,

District of Bathurst.

The Rev. Alexander MACNAB,
Asst. Sup. Common Schools,
Canada West.

Appendix
(P.)

18th May.

R E P O R T

ON A SYSTEM OF

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

BY EGERTON RYERSON.

Letter from the Assistant Superintendent of Education (Canada West,) to the Provincial Secretary.
EDUCATION OFFICE, WEST,
Cobourg, March 27th, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency, a Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada,—the result of my observations in Europe, and the commencement of the task assigned me by the late revered Governor General.

Having some time since communicated all the remarks and suggestions I had to offer relative to the Common School Act, I have made no reference to it in the following Report; nor have I given any historical or analytical view of the systems of Public Instruction which obtain in any of the countries that I have recently visited. I have only referred to them in as far as appeared to be necessary to illustrate the conclusions at which I have arrived, in respect to a system of Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada.

I cannot expect that an implicit and unqualified assent will be given to every remark which I have made, or to every opinion I have expressed; but I trust the general principles of my Report will meet the approbation of His Excellency, and that the several subjects discussed will be deemed worthy of the consideration of the public.

In availing myself as far as possible of the experience of other countries, and the testimony of their most enlightened Educationists, I have not lost sight of the peculiarities of our own country, and have only imitated distinguished examples of other nations. Prussia herself, before adopting any important measure or change in her system of Public Instruction, has been wont to send School Commissioners into other countries to collect all possible information on the subjects of deliberation. France, England, and other European Governments have done the same. Three enlightened Educationists from the United States have lately made similar tours in Europe, with a view of improving their own systems of Public Instruction. One of them spent upwards of two years in Europe, in making educational inquiries,—aided by a Foreign Secretary. I have employed scarcely half that time in the prosecution of my inquiries; and without having imposed one farthing's expense upon the public. Though the spirit of censure has been in some instances indulged on account of my absence from Canada, and my investigating, with practical views, the Educational Institutions of Governments differently constituted from our own, I may appeal to the accompanying Report as to the use which I have made of my observations; and I doubt not but that His Excellency, and the people of Upper Canada generally, will appreciate the propriety of such inquiries, and respond to the spirit of the remarks which that distinguished philosopher and statesman, M. Cousin, made on a similar occasion, after his return from investigating the systems of Public Instruction in several countries of Germany:

“The experience of Germany, (says M. Cousin,) particularly of Prussia, ought not to be lost upon us. National rivalries or antipathies would here be completely out of place. The true greatness of a people does not consist in borrowing nothing from others, but in borrowing from all whatever is good, and in perfecting whatever it appropriates. I am as great an enemy as any man to artificial imitations; but it is mere pusillanimity to reject a thing for no other reason than that it has been thought good by others. With the promptitude and justness of the French understanding, and the indestructible unity of our national character, we may assimilate all that is good in other countries without fear of ceasing to be ourselves. Besides, civilized Europe now forms but one great family. We constantly imitate England in all that concerns outward life, the mechanical arts, and physical refinements; why, then, should we blush to borrow something from kind, honest, pious, learned Germany, in what regards inward life and the nurture of the soul?”

But I have not confined my observations and references to Germany alone; the accompanying Report is my witness, that I have restricted myself to no one country or form of Government, but that I have “borrowed from all whatever” appeared to me to be “good,” and have endeavoured to “perfect,” by adapting it to our condition, “whatever I have appropriated.”

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

EGERTON RYERSON.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

C O N T E N T S.

P A R T F I R S T.

P R I N C I P L E S O F T H E S Y S T E M A N D S U B J E C T S T O B E T A U G H T.

Instructions of Lord Metcalfe.—Means employed to give them effect.—Progress of Educational Systems in other Countries.

1st. What meant by Education—should be provided for the *whole* people—testimonies to its importance as a remedy against pauperism, and a benefit in all respects to mechanical and agricultural laborers.

2nd. Should be practical.

3rd. Should be founded upon *Religion* and *Morality*, (not Sectarianism)—American testimonies to the evils of omitting religious and moral instruction in Schools—testimonies and examples in favor of it—the *Holy Scriptures* the basis of it—French law and testimonies—how taught in Prussian Schools as testified by two Americans—may be taught in mixed Schools—examples of the French Government—Irish National Board—Prussian law, and Programmes of Religious instruction in Prussian Schools—duty of the Canadian Government on this subject.

4th. Should develop all the *intellectual* and *physical* powers.

5th. Should provide for the proper teaching of the following subjects :—

(1.) *Biblical History* and *Morality*.

(2.) *Reading* and *Spelling*—bad methods of teaching the Alphabet—how it should be taught—Prussian examples of teaching it by an American—reading should be taught before spelling—three cardinal qualities of good reading, and how taught in the German and British Schools—defective and improved methods of teaching spelling.

(3.) *Writing*—defects in the common modes of teaching it—method recommended by the French and English Governments—influence of drawing upon writing.

(4.) *Arithmetic*—defectively taught—how taught in the British and Prussian Schools—*Book Keeping*—usefulness of the knowledge and practice of keeping accounts to Farmers and Mechanics.

—The foregoing the fundamental objects of Common School Teaching.

(5.) *Grammar*—remarks and examples on the best modes of teaching it.

(6.) *Geography*—absurdly taught in many instances—examples of the natural and true method of teaching it.

(7.) *Linear Drawing*—its various uses in common life—the learning of it facilitates proficiency in other studies—how taught in the Scotch, English, and Prussian Schools.

(8.) *Vocal Music*—the practice of it viewed by experienced Teachers as promoting the progress of the pupils in other studies—importance of it—method of teaching it recommended by the French and English Governments—American testimonies—examples of the moral influence of it in Germany and Switzerland.

(9.) *History*—some of its uses—to what extent and how it should be taught in the Elementary Schools.

(10.) *Natural History*—universally taught in European Schools—uses of it—how taught.

(11.) *Elements of Natural Philosophy*—taught in the German and English National Elementary Schools—the great utility of some knowledge of it in the three grand departments of human industry.

(12.) *Agriculture*—to what extent it should be taught to agricultural pupils.

(13.) *Human Physiology* and *Mental Philosophy*—elementary and practical lessons on them have been and may be easily and usefully taught.

(14.) *Civil Government* and *Political Economy*—the elementary principles of our Constitution, and some of its practical applications should be taught.

Explanatory Remarks on the preceding view of a course of Public Elementary Instruction, and the manner in which it should be taught—Irish National School Books embrace it—an objection as to its comprehensiveness answered.

P A R T S E C O N D.

M A C H I N E R Y O F T H E S Y S T E M.

1st. *Schools*—gradation of Schools required.

2nd. *Teachers*—Normal School training.

3rd. *Text-Books*—evils of a great variety of—how to be remedied.

4th. *Control* and *Inspection*—great importance of it—to what objects it should be directed—remarks on the Prussian Law, which requires the education of every child in the land.

5th. *Individual Efforts*—absolute necessity for them—how employed in Europe—visiting the Schools—conferences of Teachers—Libraries—Conclusion.

REPORT.

To The Right Honorable The EARL OF CATHCART, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The letter of the Secretary of the Province, which informed me of my appointment to my present office, contains the following words :

“ His Excellency has no doubt that you will give your best exertions to the duties of your new office, and that you will lose no time in devoting yourself to devising such measures as may be necessary to provide proper School Books ; to establish the most efficient system of Instruction ; to elevate the character of both Teachers and Schools ; and to encourage every plan and effort to educate and improve the youthful mind of the country ; and His Excellency feels assured that your endeavours in matters so important to the welfare of the rising youth of Western Canada, will be alike satisfactory to the public, and creditable to yourself.”

Before undertaking to assume a charge so responsible, and to carry into effect instructions so comprehensive, I felt that the most extended examination of already established systems of Education was desirable, if not indispensably necessary.

Accordingly, I applied, and obtained leave, without any expense to the Province, to visit the principal countries of Europe in which the most approved systems of Public Instruction have been established.

Having devoted upwards of a year to this preparatory part of my task, during which time I have pursued my inquiries in the dominions of nearly twenty different Governments, I now submit to Your Excellency the general conclusions at which I have arrived.

The leading and fundamental part of my assigned task was, “ to devise such measures as may be necessary to establish the most efficient system of Instruction.” I will, therefore, submit to the consideration of Your Excellency, first, what I have been led to conclude “ the most efficient system of Instruction,” and secondly, the machinery necessary for its establishment, so as to “ elevate the character of both the Teachers and Schools, and to encourage every plan and effort to educate and improve the youthful mind of the country.”

In adopting measures so decided for the advancement of the education of the people, the Administration of Canada is but following the example of the most enlightened Governments, and, like them, laying the foundation for the strongest claims to the esteem of the country and gratitude of posterity. On the part of both the free and despotic Governments of Europe, no subject has latterly occupied more attention than that of Public Instruction. The whole subject has undergone the most thorough investigation ; and systems both public and private, which had been maturing for ages, extending from the lowest Elementary Schools up to the Colleges and Universities, have been carefully digested and brought into efficient operation.

The improvement and wide extension of the systems of Elementary Instruction form the most prominent, as well as the most interesting feature of this extraordinary development in the policy of both the European and American Governments.

Adequate provisions for Elementary Instruction exist not only in Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Bavaria, Saxony, Austria, and the minor States of Germany, but even in Russia a similar system has been commenced ; the whole of that vast empire has been divided into Provinces, with a University in each ; the Provinces again divided into Districts, each of which is provided with a Classical Gymnasium ;—each Gymnasial District divided again into School Districts, and in each an Elementary School ; so that, as a recent traveller observes, “ from Poland to Siberia, and from the White Sea to the regions beyond Caucasus, including the Provinces recently wrested from Persia, there are the beginning of a complete system of Common School Instruction for the whole people, to be carried into full execution as fast as it is possible to provide the requisite number of qualified Teachers.”

The investigations on this subject which have for several years past been instituted by our own Imperial Government, have been of the most extensive and practical character, and have already resulted in the adoption of measures unprecedentedly energetic and comprehensive, to supply the intellectual wants of the aborning classes.

The northern States of the neighbouring Republic have also made laudable efforts to improve their systems of Elementary Education ; to promote which object, no less than three of their most distinguished citizens have, during the last nine years, made extensive tours in Europe.

But the vast amount of legislation which has been expended in these States, the numerous modifications and amendments of the School Laws,—the complaints that are still made by the most competent judges and administrators of them, of the defects in their operations,—no less than the nature and importance of the subject itself, admonish, and seem to require on the part of the Government of Canada, the most careful consideration of the whole subject ; so that the wants, interests and circumstances of the country may be consulted as far as possible, and that the progress of education may not be retarded by uncertainty, doubt, and frequent change.

The instructions which have been given me, and the facilities of acquiring information with which I have been favored, as well as other circumstances to which I need not here particularly allude, evince that the Canadian Government is second to no other in its desire and determination to promote in every possible way the education of the people.

In obedience then to my instructions, I proceed to the explanation of that system of Education which I

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

conceive to be required by the circumstances of the country. In doing so, I shall strengthen and illustrate my own views by references to the best authorities, both European and American, in order that the Government and the people of Upper Canada may be satisfied—against objections which may be urged from any quarter—that the sentiments which I may advance, and the recommendations I may venture to submit, are not rash novelties or crude speculations, but the result of the largest experience, and the deepest investigations on the part of the best judges resident in both hemispheres, and under different forms of Civil Government.

By Education, I mean not the mere acquisition of certain arts, or of certain branches of knowledge, but that instruction and discipline which qualify and dispose the subjects of it for their appropriate duties and employments of life, as Christians, as persons of business, and also as members of the civil community in which they live.

The basis of an educational structure adapted to this end should be as broad as the population of the country; and its loftiest elevation should equal the highest demands of the learned professions, adapting its gradation of schools to the wants of the several classes of the community, and to their respective employments or professions, the one rising above the other—the one conducting to the other; yet each complete in itself for the degree of education it imparts; a character of uniformity as to fundamental principles pervading the whole: the whole based upon the principles of Christianity, and uniting the combined influence and support of the Government and the people.

The branches of knowledge which it is essential that all should understand, should be provided for all, and taught to all; should be brought within the reach of the most needy, and forced upon the attention of the most careless. The knowledge required for the scientific pursuit of mechanics, agriculture and commerce, must needs be provided to an extent corresponding with the demand, and the exigencies of the country; while to a still more unlimited extent are needed facilities for acquiring the higher education of the learned professions.

Now, to a professional education, and to the education of the more wealthy classes, no objection has been made, nor even indifference manifested. On the contrary, for these classes of society, less needing the assistance of the Government, and having less claims upon its benevolent consideration than the laboring and producing classes of the population, have liberal provisions been made, and able Professors employed: whilst Schools of Industry have been altogether overlooked, and primary Instruction has scarcely been reduced to a system; and the education of the bulk of the population has been left to the annual liberality of Parliament. Nay, even objections have been made to the education of the labouring classes of the people; and it may be advisable to shew, at the outset, that the establishment of a thorough system of primary and Industrial Education, commensurate with the population of the country, as contemplated by the Government, and as is here proposed, is justified by considerations of economy as well as of patriotism and humanity.

First, such a system of general Education amongst the people is the most effectual preventative of pauperism, and its natural companions, misery and crime.

To a young and growing country, and the retreat of so many poor from other countries, this consideration is of the greatest importance. The gangrene of pauperism in either cities or states is almost incurable. It may be said in some sort to be hereditary as well

as infections,—both to perpetuate and propagate itself,—to weaken the body politic at its very heart,—and to multiply wretchedness and vice.

Now, the Statistical Reports of pauperism and crime in different countries, furnish indubitable proof that ignorance is the fruitful source of idleness, intemperance and improvidence, and these the foster-parent of pauperism and crime.

The history of every country in Europe may be appealed to in proof and illustration of the fact,—apart from the operation of extraneous local and temporary circumstances,—that pauperism and crime prevail in proportion to the absence of education amongst the labouring classes, and that in proportion to the existence and prevalence of education amongst those classes, is the absence of pauperism and its legitimate offspring.

To adduce even a summary of the statistical details which I have collected on this subject, would exceed my prescribed limits; and I will only present the conclusions at which competent witnesses have arrived after careful and personal inquiry.

F. Hill, Esquire, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons in Scotland, at the conclusion of a statistical work on National Education in Great Britain, Prussia, Spain and America, states the following amongst other inferences, as the result of his investigations:

“So powerful is education as a means of national improvement, that with comparatively few exceptions, the different countries of the world if arranged according to the state of education in them, will be found to be arranged also according to wealth, morals and general happiness; and not only does this rule hold good as respects a country taken as a whole, but it will generally apply to the different parts of the same country.

“Thus in England, education is in the best state in the northern Agricultural District, and in the worst state in the southern Agricultural District, and in the Agricultural parts of the Midland District; while in the great Towns, and other manufacturing places, education is in an intermediate state; and at the same time, the condition of the people and the extent of crime and violence among them follow in like order.”*

J. C. Blackden, Esquire, of Ford Castle, Northumberland, England, in concluding his evidence before the Poor Law Commissioners, expresses himself thus: “In taking a short review of my answers to the Commissioners' Queries, the advantageous position of our laboring population, when compared with the position of those in the more southern districts of the country, must be manifest.

“It is impossible to live among them without being struck by their superior intelligence, and their superior morality.

“I am fully justified in this assertion by the Parliamentary Returns of criminal commitments in the several Counties of England, which prove Northumberland to be very much more free from crime than any other County.

“A principal cause of this I have no doubt arises from the education they receive at the Schools scattered over the country.”†

* National Education; its present state and prospects, by Frederick Hill, vol. ii, pp. 104 and 165.

† Report of Poor Law Commissioners. Appendix.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

The Reverend W. S. Gilly, Vicar of Norham Parish, Northumberland, states the following facts in evidence before the same Commissioners :

" I scarcely know an instance in this Parish in which the children of an agricultural laborer have not been sent to School, for the most part at their own expense. I believe the parents set a greater value on that education, the expenses of which they defray themselves; they watch their children's progress more narrowly. From prudence and education results the prosperity of this District; and it is not here as in some places, that the absolute plenty of the land, and the relative poverty of the people who live in it keep pace one with the other! A high standard of character has raised the standard of comfort here; and for many years useful education combined with Christian Education, has been diffusing its blessings."*

The same causes have produced the same effects in other countries. Prussia is a conspicuous example. The following is the statement of Thomas Wyse, Esquire, Member of the British Parliament, and author of an elaborate work on Education Reform, who has made extensive tours of personal inspection on the Continent. Personal observation enables me to attest to the correctness of that part of Mr. Wyse's statements which relate to the recently acquired Prussian Provinces on the Rhine.

Mr. Wyse says—"What is the real social result of all this?—How has it affected the population for good or for ill?—How is it likely to affect them in future?—The narratives given by Pestalozzi, De Fellenberg, Oberlin and the Père Girard, of singular revolution, mental and moral, and I may also add, physical, effected by the application of their system of teaching on a hitherto ignorant and vicious population, though admitted to be isolated experiments, ought not the less to be considered evidences of the intrinsic force of the instrument itself, and of its power to produce similar results, wherever and whenever fairly tried, without reference to country or numbers; that is, whenever applied with the same earnestness, honesty and skill in other instances as in theirs. And of this portion of Prussia—of the Rhenish Provinces—it may surely be averred, that it has now been for some time under the influence of this system, and that during that period, whether resulting from such influence or not, its progress in intelligence, industry, and morality, in the chief elements of virtue and happiness, has been steadily and strikingly progressive. In few parts of the civilized world is there more marked exemption from crimes and violence."

A judicious American writer observes, that "nearly nine-tenths of all the pauperism actually existing in any country, may be traced directly to moral causes; such as improvidence, idleness, intemperance, and a want of moderate energy and enterprize. Now it is hardly necessary to add that education, if it be imparted to all the rising generation, and be pervaded, also, by the right spirit, will remove these fruitful sources of indigence. It will make the young provident, industrious, temperate and frugal, and with such virtues, aided by intelligence, they can hardly fail in after life to gain a comfortable support for themselves and families. Could the paupers of our own State be collected into one group, it would be found, I doubt not, that three out of every four, if not five out of every six, owe their present humiliating position to some defect or omission in their early training."†

* Report of Poor Law Commissioners. *Appendix.*

† School and Schoolmaster. By Alonzo Potter, D. D., of New York. Eleven thousand copies of this work have been circulated gratuitously in the State of New York, by the Honorable James Wadsworth, and three thousand in the State of Massachusetts, at the expense of Mr. Brimmer, late Mayor of Boston.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

What has been stated in respect to agricultural laborers, and of the laboring classes generally, is equally and specially true of manufacturing laborers. From the mass of testimony which might be adduced on this point, one or two statements only will be selected. The first is from the evidence before the Poor Law Commissioners, by Mr. A. G. Escher, of Zurich, Switzerland, an experienced Engineer, who has been accustomed to employ hundreds of workmen. In reply to the question, as to the effects of a deficiency of education on success in mechanical employments, Mr. Escher says: "These effects are most strikingly exhibited in the Italians, who, though with the advantage of greater natural capacity than the English, Swiss, Dutch or Germans, are still of the lowest class of workmen. Though they comprehend clearly and quickly any simple proposition made or explanation given to them, and are enabled quickly to execute any kind of work when they have seen it performed once, yet their minds, as I imagine from want of development by training or School Education, seem to have no kind of logic, no power of systematic arrangement, no capacity for collecting any series of observations, and making sound deductions from the whole of them. This want of capacity of mental arrangement is shewn in their manual operations. An Italian will execute a simple operation with great dexterity; but when a number of them is put together, all is confusion. For instance: within a short time after the introduction of cotton spinning into Naples in 1830, a native spinner would produce as much as the best English workman; and yet up to this time, not one of the Neapolitan operators is advanced far enough to take the superintendence of a single room, the Superintendents being all Northerners, who, though less gifted by nature, have had a higher degree of order and arrangement imparted to their minds by a superior education."

In reply to the question, whether Education would not tend to render them discontented and disorderly, and thus impair their value as operatives, Mr. Escher states: "My own experience and my conversation with eminent mechanics in different parts of Europe, lead me to an entirely different conclusion. In the present state of manufactures, where so much is done by machinery and tools, and so little done by mere brute labor, (and that little diminishing,) mental superiority, system, order, punctuality and good conduct,—qualities all developed and promoted by education—are becoming of the highest consequence. There are now, I consider, few enlightened manufacturers, who will dissent from the opinion, that the workshops, peopled with the greatest number of well informed workmen, will turn out the greatest quantity of the best work, in the best manner." "The better educated workmen are distinguished, we find, by superior moral habits in every respect."

"From the accounts which pass through my hands, I invariably find that the best educated of our work people manage to live in the most respectable manner, at the least expense, or make their money go the farthest in obtaining comforts."

"This applies equally to the work people of all nations, that have come under my observations; the Saxons, the Dutch, and the Swiss, being however decidedly the most saving without stinting themselves in their comforts, or failing in general respectability. With regard to the English I may say, that the educated workmen are the only ones who save money out of their very large wages."

"By Education I may say, that I, throughout mean, not merely instruction in the art of reading, writing and arithmetic, but better general mental develop-

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

"ment; the acquisition of better tastes, of mental amusements, and enjoyments, which are cheaper while they are more refined."*

The same Report contains the evidence of many English manufacturers to the same effect, as also the *Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the training of Pauper Children, 1841.*

The same causes produce the same effects among the laboring population of the manufacturing towns of the United States.

In 1841, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education made a laborious inquiry into the comparative productiveness of the labor of the educated and uneducated manufacturing operatives in that State. The substance of the answers of the manufacturers, and business men to whom he applied, is as follows: "The result of the investigation is the most astonishing superiority in productive power on the part of the educated over the uneducated laborer. The hand is found to be another hand when guided by an intelligent mind. Processes are performed not only more rapidly, but better, when faculties which have been cultivated in early life furnish their assistance. Individuals who, without the aid of knowledge, would have been condemned to perpetual inferiority of condition and subjected to all the evils of want and poverty, rise to competence and independence by the uplifting power of education. In great establishments, and among large bodies of laboring men, where all services are rated according to their pecuniary value, there is it found as an almost invariable fact, other things being equal, that those who have been blessed with a good Common School Education, rise to a higher and higher point in the kinds of labor performed, and also in the rate of wages paid, while the ignorant sink like dregs to the bottom."†

From the preceding facts, may be inferred the importance of a sound Common School Education, among even the lowest class of agriculturalists, and mechanics, in respect both to employers and the employed.

The general diffusion of such an education even in the poorest country is the precursor and companion of the general diffusion of industry and virtue, comfort and happiness. Of this Switzerland—naturally the least productive, and the most difficult of cultivation of any country of central Europe—is an indubitable example.

In several of the Cantons of Switzerland I have lately had the opportunity of witnessing the substantial correctness of what is thus stated by a recent traveller: "The intermixture of classes is wonderfully divested of the offensive familiarities which would infallibly arise from it in less educated countries. Deferential respect is paid, rather perhaps, to age, and moral station, than to mere affluence; but I have seldom witnessed any departure from a tone and manner of affectionate courtesy on the part of the poorer towards the higher classes.

"This may, however, be mainly attributable to the habitual and kindly consideration shewn to the working classes by their superiors.

"Whether this results from a higher sense of doing to others as we would be done by, whether from natural kind-heartedness, or whether from the know-

* Report of Poor Law Commissioners.
† Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Education Society for 1841.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

ledge of the power possessed by each man, I know not; but be it from love, or be it from fear, certain it is, that a kindly feeling is evinced by employers to the employed in Northern Switzerland, of which few other countries afford an example. Switzerland is clearly indebted to the highly educated, or, to speak more correctly, to the extensively educated mind of her people, for her singular prosperity, and advancement.

"Brilliant talents, or any eminent powers of intellect, are very rarely found among the Swiss; but for sound good sense, and general proficiency in the common branches of education, I do not think that there is a people equal to them.

"A family in one of the villages I visited in the Canton of Zurich, was pointed out to me as unusually disreputable, and I was cautioned not to take any thing I saw there as a sample of the rest. One of the heaviest charges made against the conduct of the master was, that he had been repeatedly warned by the *gemeindemann* to send two of his children to school who were turned of eight years of age; that he had proved so refractory, that at length, the Stadholder had been informed of his conduct, and it was only when he found he was about to be fined that he complied with the law."

One may well ask then, with Bishop Berkely, "whether a wise State hath any interest nearer heart than the education of youth." Independent of the answer furnished by the foregoing facts, the safety of a constitutional State may, in the words of M. Girardin, late Educational Inspector of the French Government to Austria: "The instruction of the people endangers Absolute Governments; their ignorance on the contrary imperils Representative Governments, for the Parliamentary debates, while they reveal to the mass the extent of their rights, do not wait until they can exercise them with discernment; and when a people knows its rights there is but one way to govern them, to educate them." A sentiment which is still more strongly enforced by the present enlightened Archbishop of Dublin: "If the lower orders are to be the property, the slaves of their governors, and to be governed not for their own advantage, but entirely for the benefit of their rulers, then, no doubt, the more they are degraded towards the condition of brutes, the more likely they are to submit to this tyranny. But if they are to be governed as rational beings, the more rational they are made the better subjects they will be of such a Government."*

The first feature then of our Provincial system of Public Instruction, should be *universality*; and that in respect to the poorest classes of society.

It is the poor indeed that need the assistance of the Government, and they are proper objects of its special solicitude and care; the rich can take care of themselves.

The elementary education of the whole people must therefore be an essential element in the Legislative and Administrative policy of an enlightened and beneficent Government.

Nor is it less important to the efficiency of such a system, that it should be *practical*, than that it should be universal.

The mere acquisition or even the general diffusion of knowledge, without the requisite qualities to apply that knowledge in the best manner, does not merit the

* Archbishop Whately. Sermon for the benefit of Halesworth and Cloudalkin National School, p. 15.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

name of education. Much knowledge may be imparted, and acquired without any addition whatever to the capacity for the business of life. There are not wanting numerous examples of persons having excelled even in the higher departments of knowledge, who are utterly incompetent to the most simple, as well as the most important affairs of every day life. History presents us with even University systems of Education (so called) entirely destitute of all practical character; and there are elementary systems which tend as much to prejudice and pervert, not to say corrupt, the popular mind, as to improve and elevate it.

The very end of our being is practical, and every step, and every branch of our moral, intellectual, and physical culture should harmonize with the design of our existence. The age in which we live is likewise eminently practical; and the condition and interests, the pursuits and duties of our new country, under our free Government, are invested with an almost exclusively practical character.

Scarcely an individual among us is exempt from the necessity of "living by the sweat of his face." Every man should therefore be educated to practice.

The changes and developements which have been made in the arts, modes of labor, methods of business, systems of commerce, Administrations of the Government, and indeed every department of civilization, involve the necessity and importance of a corresponding character in our whole system of public instruction. The same amount of skill and knowledge which would have enabled an artizan or a tradesman, or merchant, or even a professional man to have excelled in former years, would be by no means adequate to success in the present stage of mental developement and of keen and skilful competition.

The state of society then, no less than the wants of our country, requires that every youth of the land should be trained to industry and practice,—whether that training be extensive or limited.

Now, Education thus practical, includes religion, and morality; secondly, the developement to a certain extent, of all our faculties; thirdly, an acquaintance with several branches of elementary knowledge.

Under these heads will be embraced a summary view of what I deem it necessary to say on this subject. Nor shall I be very particular in treating them separately.

By religion and morality I do not mean sectarianism in any form, but the general system of truth and morals taught in the Holy Scriptures. Sectarianism is not morality. To be zealous for a sect and to be conscientious in morals are widely different. To inculcate the peculiarities of a sect, and to teach the fundamental principles of religion and morality, are equally different. Indeed Schools might be named, in which there is the most rigorous inculcation of an exclusive sectarianism, where there is a deplorable absence of the fruits of both religion and morality. As there may be a very careful teaching of some of the ornamental branches of learning, while the essential and practical departments of it are very carelessly, if at all taught; so it notoriously occurs that scrupulous and ostentatious maintenance and teaching of the "mint, anise, and cummin" of a vain and grasping sectarianism, is accompanied with an equally notorious disregard of the "weightier matters of the law" of religion and morality.

Such teaching may, as it has done, raise up an army of pugilists, and persecutors, but it is not the way to

create a community of Christians. To teach a child the dogmas, and spirit of a sect, before he is taught the essential principles of religion and morality, is to invert the pyramid,—to reverse the order of nature,—to feed with the bones of controversy instead of with the nourishing milk of truth and charity.

In these remarks I mean no objection to Schools in connexion with a particular religious community,—wholly controlled by such community, and where its worship is observed, and its creed taught. Nor would I intimate that such establishments may not in many instances be more efficient and more desirable than any other differently constituted; nor that the exertions to establish and maintain them, are not most praiseworthy, and ought not to be countenanced and supported.

I refer not to the constitution and control of Schools or Seminaries, but to the kind of teaching—a teaching which can be better understood than defined,—a teaching which unchristianizes four-fifths if not nine-tenths of Christendom,—a teaching which substitutes the form for the reality,—the symbol for the substance,—the dogma for the doctrine,—the passion for sect, for the love of God, and our neighbours;—a teaching which, as history can attest, is productive of ecclesiastical corruptions, superstition and infidelity, social disputes and civil contentions, and is inimical alike to good government and public tranquillity.

I can aver, from personal experience and practice, as well as from a very extended inquiry on this subject, that a much more comprehensive course of biblical and religious instruction can be given, than there is likely to be opportunity for in Elementary Schools, without any restraint on the one side, or any tincture of sectarianism on the other,—a course embracing the entire *History of the Bible*, its *Institutions*, *cardinal doctrines* and *morals*, together with the *evidences* of its *authenticity*. In the sequel, this statement will be illustrated and confirmed by facts.

The misapplication and abuse of religious instruction in Schools have induced many to adopt a contrary error, and to object to it altogether as an element of popular Education. In France, religion formed no part of elementary Education for many years, and in some parts of the United States the example of France has been followed.

Time is required fully to develop the consequences of a purely *godless* system of public Instruction. It requires a generation for the seed to germinate,—a second or third for the fruit to ripen.

However, the consequences have been too soon manifest both in France and America.

The French Government has for many years employed its most strenuous exertions to make religious instruction an essential part of elementary Education; and experienced men, and the most distinguished educational writers in the United States, speak in strong terms of the deplorable consequences resulting from the absence of religious instruction in their Schools, and earnestly insist upon its absolute necessity.

The Honorable Samuel Young, the present Superintendent of Education in the State of New York, thus portrays the character of the popular mind in that country, in the utter absence of all religion in their system of Public Instruction. The length of the extract will be amply justified by the importance of the subject, and the high authority from which it emanates:

"Nothing is more common than for public journalists to extol in unmeasured terms the intelligence

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ of the community. On all occasions, according to them, *Vox populi est vox Dei*. We are pronounced to be a highly cultivated, intellectual, and civilized people. When we, the people, called for the exclusion of small bills, we were right; when we called for the repeal of the exclusion, we were equally right. We are divided into political parties nearly equal, but we are both right. We disagree respecting the fundamental principles of Government; we quarrel about the laws of a circulating medium; we are bank, and anti-bank, tariff and anti-tariff; for a national bankrupt law and against a national bankrupt law, for including corporations and for excluding corporations, for unlimited internal improvement, judicious internal improvement, and for no internal improvement. We have creeds, sects, denominations, and faiths of all varieties, each insisting that it is right, and that all the others are wrong. We have cold water societies, but many more that habitually deal in hot water. We are anti-masonic and masonic, pro-slavery and anti-slavery; and are spiced and seasoned with abolitionism, immediatism, gradualism, mysticism, materialism, agrarianism, sensualism, egotism, scepticism, idealism, transcendentalism, Van Burenism, Harrisonism, Mormonism, and animal-magnetism. Every public and private topic has its furious partizans, struggling with antagonists equally positive and unyielding, and yet we are told that we are a well informed, a highly civilized people. If we look to our Legislative halls, to the lawgivers of the land, to the men who have been selected for the greatest wisdom and experience, we shall see the same disagreement and collision on every subject. He who would play the politician must shut his eyes to all this and talk incessantly of the intelligence of the people.—Instead of attempting to lead the community in the right way, he must go with them in the wrong.

“ It is true he may preach sound doctrine in reference to the education of youth. He may state the vast influence it has upon the whole life of man. He may freely point out the imperfections in the moral, intellectual, and physical instruction of the children of the present day. He may urge the absolute necessity of good teachers, of the multiplication of libraries, and every other means for the diffusion of useful knowledge. He may expatiate upon the superstitious fears, the tormenting fancies, the erroneous notions, the wrong prepossessions, and the laxity of morals which most children are allowed to imbibe for want of early and correct instruction, and which in the majority of cases last through life. He may, with truth and freedom, declare that the mental impress at twenty gives, the coloring to the remainder of life; and that most young men of our country, of that age, have not half the correct information and sound principles which might with proper care have been instilled into their minds before they were ten years old. But here the politician must stop his censures, and close his advice.

“ At twenty-one, the ignorant, uneducated and wayward youth is entitled to the right of suffrage, and mingles with a community composed of materials like himself. He bursts the shell which had enveloped him; he emerges from the chrysalis state of darkness and ignorance, and at once becomes a component part of a highly intelligent, enlightened, and civilized community!

“ If we honestly desire to know society as it is, we must subject it to a rigorous analysis. We must divest ourselves of all partiality, and not lay the flattering unction of vanity to our souls. The clear perception of our deficiencies, of the feeble advances already made in knowledge and civilization, is the

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ best stimulus to united, energetic and useful exertion. Bitter truth is much more wholesome, than sweet delusion. The gross flattery which is weekly and daily poured out in Legislative speeches, and by a time-serving press has a most pernicious influence upon the public mind and morals.

“ The greater the ignorance of the mass, the more readily the flattery is swallowed. He who is the most circumscribed in knowledge, perceives not a single cloud in his mental horizon.

“ Attila and his Huns doubtless believed themselves to be the most civilized people on earth; and if they had possessed our Editorial corps, they would have proved it to be so.

“ Weak and vain females in the days of their youth have been charged by the other sex with an extraordinary fondness for flattery, but, judging by the constant specimens which are lavishly administered and voraciously swallowed, the male appetite for hyperboles of praise, is altogether superior. The vain-glorious boastings of the American press excite the risibility of all intelligent foreigners.

“ According to the learned and philosophic De Tocqueville, this is the country of all others where public opinion is the most dictatorial and despotic. Like a spoiled child it has been indulged, flattered and caressed by interested sycophants until its capriciousness and tyranny are boundless. When Americans boast of their cultivated minds and human feelings, foreigners point them to the existence of Negro slavery. When they claim the civic merit of unqualified submission to the rules of social order, they are referred to the frequent exhibitions of duels and Lynch law. When they insist upon the prevalence among us of strict integrity, sound morals, and extensive piety, they are shown an American newspaper which probably contains the annunciation of half a dozen thefts, robberies, embezzlements, horrid murders, and appalling suicides.

“ Burns, the eminent Scotch poet, seems to have believed that good would result,

“ If Providence the gift would give us,
“ To see ourselves, as others see us.”

“ If we had this gift, much of our overweening vanity would doubtless be repressed, and many would seriously ponder on the means of reformation, and improvement. But that any great improvement can be made upon the moral propensities of the adults of the present day is not to be expected. The raw material of humanity, after being even partially neglected for twenty years, generally bids defiance to every manufacturing process.

“ The moral education, that is the proper discipline of the dispositions and affections of the mind, by which a reverence for the Supreme Being, a love of justice, of benevolence, and of truth are expanded, strengthened, and directed, and the conscience enlightened and invigorated, must have its basis deeply and surely laid in childhood.

“ Truth, in the most important parts of moral science, is most easily taught, and makes the most indelible impressions in early life, before the infusion of the poison of bad example; before false notions and pernicious opinions have taken root; before the understanding is blunted and distorted by habit, or the mind clouded by prejudice.” *

* Lecture on Civilization.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

The Superintendent of Schools for Albany County, —the metropolitan County, including the Capital, of the State of New-York, speaks still more definitely if not forcibly, on the consequence of non-christian Schools.

He says: "We are suffering from the evils of imperfect, and neglected education. Want, vice and crime in their myriad forms bear witness against our Educational Institutions, and demand inquiry whether they can prevent or remedy the evils which are sapping the foundations of society."

"That the Schools have not accomplished the object of their creation, if that object were to nurture a virtuous and intelligent people, unfortunately requires no proof.

"Their moral influence has undoubtedly ameliorated our social condition; but it has failed to give that energy to virtue which is essential to virtue and happiness. It has been an accidental effect, rather than a prominent and distinct object of School Education; and while by its agency intellect has generally been developed, the moral sense has been neglected, and the common mind though quick and schemeful, wants honesty and independence. The popular virtues are the prudential virtues, which spring from selfishness, and lead on to wealth and reputation, but not to well-being and happiness. Were their source moral feeling, and their object duty, they would not only distinguish the individual but bless society.

"Man has lost faith in man; for successful knavery under the garb of shrewdness, unblushingly walks the streets, and claims the sanction of society.

"It is said that the moral condition of a people may be conjectured from the vices and virtues that prevail, and the feelings with which they are regarded. What must be the state of public sentiment where frauds, robberies, and even murders excite little more than vague surprise, but lead to no earnest investigation of the general cause or possible remedy. And the most alarming consideration is, not that crime is so common as hardly to be a noticeable event in the history of the day, but that from this state of public feeling must be engendered a still greater and more fearful harvest of social and public evils. If there is any truth in those familiar maxims, which in every form, and in every tongue describe the child as the 'father to the man,' then much of this moral degradation, and social danger must be charged on the neglected, or perverted culture of the Schools. Indeed, it is not unusual to refer in general terms the vices and misery of society to this source, but it excites little more attention than the statement of the philosophical fact, that the fall of a pebble affects the motion of the earth; and many would as soon anticipate the disturbance of physical order from the one cause as of moral order from the other. Dissolute company, gambling, intemperance, neglect of the Sabbath, are the popular, because the apparent, and sometimes the proximate causes of moral degradation; but to attribute to each or all these, is but putting the elephant on the tortoise. For why was the gaming table resorted to, the Sabbath profaned, or dissolute company loved? Because the early impressions, the embryo tastes, the incipient habits were perverted by that false system of Education which severs knowledge from its relations to duty. And this false Education is found in many of those Schools which are the favorite theme of national eulogy, the proud answer of the patriot and philanthropist to all who doubt the permanence of free institutions or the advancement of human happiness.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

"Were we not misled by the great and increasing number of these primary Institutions, and did we inquire more carefully into their actual condition, the tone of confidence would be more discriminating, and less assured." *

Such statements are as conclusive, and as free from suspicion as they are painful and full of admonition.

The practical indifference which has existed in respect to the Christian character of our own system of popular Education is truly lamentable. The omission of Christianity in respect both to Schools, and the character and qualifications of Teachers, has prevailed to an extent fearful to contemplate. The country is too young yet to witness the full effects of such an omission,—such an abuse of that which should be the primary element of Education, without which there can be no Christian Education; and without a Christian Education, there will not long be a Christian Country.

An American writer, whose standard of religious orthodoxy has been considered as questionable as his talents were exalted, has nevertheless said on this subject: "The exaltation of talent, as it is called, above virtue and religion, is the curse of this age. Education is now chiefly a stimulus to learning, and thus men acquire power without the principles which alone make it a good. Talent is worshipped; but, if divorced from rectitude, it will prove more of a demon than a god." †

Another American writer states, that "unbounded pains are now taken to enlighten a child in the first principles of science and letters, and also in regard to the business of life. In the meantime, the culture of the heart and conscience is often sadly neglected; and the child grows up a shrewd, intelligent, and influential man, perhaps, but yet a slave to his lower propensities. Talents and knowledge are rarely blessings either to the possessor or to the world, unless they are placed under the control of the higher sentiments and principles of our nature.

"Better that men should remain in ignorance, than that they should eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, only to be made more subtle and powerful adversaries of God and humanity" ‡

On a subject so vitally important, forming as it does the very basis of the future character and social state of this country—a subject too respecting which there exists much error, and a great want of information,—I feel it necessary to dwell at some length, and to adduce the testimony of the most competent authorities, who, without distinction of sect or country, or form of Government, assert the absolute necessity of making Christianity the basis and the cement of the structure of public Education.

I propose to show also how the principles of Christianity have been, and may be carried into effect, without any compromise of principle in any party concerned, or any essential deficiency in any subject taught.

Mr. De Fellenberg says, "I call that Education which embraces the culture of the whole man,—with all his faculties,—subjecting his senses, his understanding, and his passions to reason, to conscience and to the evangelical laws of the Christian Revelation." Mr. De Fellenberg, a patrician by birth, a statesman and a Christian philanthropist, has, during a quarter

* Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of New York.—Jan. 1844, pp. 127, 128.

† Dr. Channing.

‡ School and School Master. By Dr. Potter, late Professor of Union College.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

of a century, practically illustrated his own definition of education in a series of classical, agricultural and poor Schools, which were originally established at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, and which have been maintained solely at the expense of the founder. This establishment is perhaps the most celebrated in Europe. It contains pupils not only from different parts of Switzerland and Germany, but from England, and from Hungary, from France and America,—of different forms of religious faith, yet thoroughly educated in Mr. De Fellenberg's sense of the word, as I have had the opportunity of satisfying myself, by personal inspection and enquiry.

The sentiments of English Protestant writers, and of all classes of British Protestants, are too well known to be adduced in this place; and the fact that the principal objection which has been made on the part of the authorities and members of the Roman Catholic Church to certain Colleges proposed to be established in Ireland, relates to an alleged deficiency in the provision for Christian Instruction, evinces the prevailing sentiment of that section of our fellow subjects. A few references will be sufficient. Thomas Wyse, Esquire, a Roman Catholic Member of the British Parliament, in his work on *Education Reform*, already referred to, thus expresses himself on this point: "What is true of individuals, is still truer of societies. A reading and writing community may be a very vicious community, if morality (not merely its theory but its practice) be not as much a portion of education as reading and writing. Knowledge is only a branch of Education, but it has too often been taken for the whole." "When I speak of moral Education," (continues Mr. Wyse) "I imply religion; and when I speak of religion I speak of Christianity. It is morality, it is conscience *par excellence*. Even in the most worldly sense it could easily be shown that no other morality truly binds, no other education so effectually secures even the coarse and material interests of society. The economist himself would find his gain in such a system. Even if it did not exist he should invent it. It works his most sanguine speculations of good into far surer and more rapid conclusions, than any system he could attempt to set up in its place. No system of philosophy has better consulted the mechanism of society, or jointed it together with a closer adaptation of all its parts, than Christianity. No Legislator who is truly wise,—no Christian—will for a moment think—for the interests of society and religion,—which are indeed only one,—of separating Christianity from moral education."*

Mr. Wyse observes again, "In teaching religion and morality, we naturally look for the best code of both. Where is it to be found? Where, but in the Holy Scriptures? Where, but in that speaking and vivifying code, teaching by deed, and sealing its doctrines by death, are we to find that law of truth, of justice, of love, which has been the thirst and hunger of the human heart in every vicissitude of its history. From the mother to the dignitary, this ought to be the Book of Books; it should be laid by the cradle and the death-bed; it should be the companion and the counsellor, and the consoler, the Urim and Thummim, the light and the perfection of all earthly existence."†

The authorities of the French Government have most distinctly recognized the Holy Scriptures as the basis and source of moral instruction in the Schools and Colleges of France. In respect to the secondary Schools or Colleges, the law requires that "in the two elementary classes, the pupils are to be taught du-

*Education Reform. By Thomas Wyse, M. P. pp. 59, 62, 63.

†Ibid, p. 258.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

"ring the first year, the History of the Old Testament; and the second year, the History of the New Testament. This lesson given by the elementary Masters, is to be taught during one hour every day, and to conclude the study of the evening.* The same code makes moral and religious instruction an essential part of education in the primary Schools.† The language of the late Minister of Public Instruction in France is very decided and strong on this point.

Mrs. Austin's translation of his Report on Public Instruction in Prussia is well known; the untranslated part of his Report on Education in other German States is not less interesting. In his account of the Schools in the City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, M. Cousin says, "instead of the first lesson book, the more advanced children have as books of reading and study, Luther's translation of the Bible, the Catechism, and Biblical History. The Bible is not entire, as you might imagine, except the New Testament. These three books constitute here the foundation of Public Instruction; and every rational man will rejoice at it, because religion is the only morality for the mass of mankind.

"The great religious memorials of a people are their school books; and I have always viewed it as a misfortune for France, that in the sixteenth century or beginning of the seventeenth, when the French language was simple, flexible and popular, some great writer, Amiot, for example, did not translate the Holy Scriptures. This would have been an excellent book to put into the hands of the young: whilst De Sacy's translation, otherwise meritorious, wants energy and animation. That of Luther, vigorous and lively, and circulated throughout Germany, has greatly contributed to develop the moral and religious spirit and education of the people. The Holy Scriptures, with the History of the Bible which explains them, and the Catechism which embodies a summary of them, ought to be the Library of childhood and of the Primary Schools."‡

The manner in which this branch of Education is taught in the Prussian Schools is worthy of special notice. I cannot describe better it than in the words of two American writers, Professor Stowe and the Hon. Horace Mann. The former visited Europe in 1836-7. The General Assembly of the State of Ohio requested him during the progress of his tour "to collect such

* Dans les deux Classes Élémentaires on fait apprendre aux élèves la première année, l'histoire de l'Ancien Testament; la seconde année, l'histoire du Nouveau. Cette leçon, donnée par les Maîtres Élémentaires a lieu tous les jours pendant une heure, et termine l'étude du soir. Code universitaire, pp. 571.

† L'instruction primaire élémentaire comprend nécessairement l'instruction morale et religieuse. Ibid p 265.

‡ Au lieu de ce Lesebrich, les enfans un peu plus âgés ont pour livres de lecture et d'étude la Bible,—traduction de Luther, le Catechisme et l'histoire Biblique. La Bible n'est pas entière comme vous supposez bien, excepté le Nouveau Testament. Ces trois livres composent ici le fond de l'instruction populaire; et tout homme sage s'en réjouira, car il n'y a de morale pour les trois quarts des hommes que dans la religion.

Les grands monuments religieux des peuples sont leurs vrais livres de lecture; et j'ai toujours regardé comme une calamité pour la France, qu'au seizième siècle ou au commencement du dix-septième, quand la langue française était encore naïve, flexible et populaire, quelque grand écrivain, Amiot par exemple, n'ait pas traduit les Saintes Écritures. Ce serait un excellent livre à mettre entre les mains de la jeunesse, tandis que la traduction de Sacy, d'ailleurs pleine de mérite, est diffuse et sans couleur. Celle de Luther, mâle et naïve, répandue d'un bout à l'autre de l'Allemagne, y a beaucoup fait pour le développement de l'esprit moral et religieux, et l'éducation du peuple.

Les Saintes Écritures, avec l'histoire Biblique qui les explique, et le Catechisme qui les résume, doivent faire la bibliothèque de l'enfance et des Ecoles Primaires.

Rapport sur l'état de l'Instruction Publique dans quelques pays de l'Allemagne, et particulièrement en Prusse. Par M. V. Cousin, &c. pp. 23.

It may be observed that De Sacy's translation is now printed by the French University Press, and cheaply and extensively sold throughout France.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

" facts and information as he may deem useful to the State in relation to the various systems of public instruction and education which have been adopted in the several countries through which he may pass, and make report thereof with such practical observations as he may think proper, to the next General Assembly." Professor Stowe's Report was printed by the Legislature of Ohio, afterwards by those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, in English, and in German; it has also been reprinted in several other States. Mr. Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts, obtained the permission of the Government of that State to make a similar tour in Europe in 1843.

Professor Stowe, after having referred to the results of his enquiries relative to the teaching of drawing and music, makes the following important statement on the subject of moral and biblical instruction: "In regard to the necessity of moral instruction, and the beneficial influence of the Bible in Schools, the testimony was no less explicit and uniform. I inquired of all classes of Teachers, and of men of every grade of religious faith, instructors in Common Schools, High Schools, and Schools of Art, of Professors in Colleges, Universities, and professional Seminaries, in Cities and in the country, in places where there was a uniformity, and in places where there was a diversity of creeds, of believers and unbelievers, of Catholics and Protestants; and I never found but one reply: and that was, that to *leave the moral faculty uninstructed, was to leave the most important part of the human mind undeveloped*, and to strip education of almost everything that can make it valuable; and that the Bible, independently of the interest attending it as containing the most ancient and influential writings ever recorded by human hands, and comprising the religious system of almost the whole of the civilized world, is in itself the best book that can be put into the hands of children to interest, to exercise, and to unfold their intellectual and moral powers. Every Teacher whom I consulted repelled with indignation the idea that moral instruction is not proper for Schools; and spurned with contempt the allegation, that the Bible cannot be introduced into Common Schools without encouraging a sectarian bias in the matter of teaching; an indignation and contempt which I believe will be fully participated in by every highminded teacher in Christendom." *

Mr. Mann observes: "Nothing receives more attention in the Prussian Schools than the Bible. It is taken up early and studied systematically. The great events recorded in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; the character and lives of those wonderful men who from age to age were brought upon the stage of action, and through whose agency the future history and destiny of the race were to be so much modified; and especially, those sublime views of duty and morality which are brought to light in the Gospel;—these are topics of daily and earnest inculcation in every School.

"To these in some Schools, is added the History of the Christian Religion, in connexion with contemporary Civil History. So far as the Bible lessons are concerned, I can ratify the strong statements made by Professor Stowe, in regard to the absence of sectarian instruction or endeavors at proselytism.

"The Teacher being amply possessed of the knowledge of the whole chain of events, and of all biographical incidents; and bringing to the exercise a heart glowing with love to man, and with devotion

* Report, &c., &c. pp. 22 and 23.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

"to his duty, as a former of the character of children, has no necessity or occasion to fall back upon the formulas of a creed. It is when a Teacher has no knowledge of the wonderful works of God, and of the benevolence of the design in which they were created; when he has no power of explaining and applying the beautiful incidents in the lives of the prophets and apostles, and especially the perfect example which is given to men in the life of Jesus Christ; it is then, that, in attempting to give religious instruction, he is, at it were, constrained to recur again and again to the few words or sentences of his form of faith, whatever that faith may be; and therefore when giving the second lesson, it will be little more than the repetition of the first, and the two hundredth lesson, at the end of the year, will differ from that at the beginning only in accumulated wearisomeness and monotony." (*)

My own examination, not only of Prussian but of German Schools generally, and conversations with Directors, Inspectors, and Teachers, throughout Germany, Holland and France, enable me to corroborate the statements of Professor Stowe and Mr. Mann. The instruction is substantially the same under both Roman Catholic and Protestant Governments,—the same whether the Teachers be Roman Catholics or Protestants. The French Government itself avows its position not to be the headship of a sect, but that of a supporter of Christianity, irrespective of sect. In a work on Education which obtained the prize extraordinary from the French Academy in 1840, it is said, "France has not proclaimed a State Religion. To have done so, would have been an absurdity under a form of Government the component parts of which are the direct representatives of public opinion. But it has guaranteed protection and countenance to all forms of Christian worship; and therefore in such a relation to the various religious Communions, the Government takes its stand simply upon the Truth.

"It has avowed before the world, that the French Nation professes the Christian Faith, without any exclusion of Church or Sect." "France after having in the Constitutional Charter declared itself Christian, and after having stated as an important fact, that the Catholic Religion is professed by a majority of the French people, cannot consistently forget the first principle of its Charter in organizing a system of public Education.

"In founding establishments which concern the moral education of the young, it cannot disregard the moral principles which it professes itself; but it forgets not the supreme importance which it attaches to liberty of conscience.

"The members of all Christian Communions will therefore find in its establishments of Public Education that cordial reception which is assured to them in the Charter." "We rejoice to see that in the eyes of the State all Christian Sects are sisters, and that they are objects of equal solicitude in the administration of the great family of the nation." "In regard to those who desire to educate their children in the systematic contempt of every thing sacred, the State would leave that impious work to themselves; but never for the sake of pleasing them, could it become unfaithful to its own moral principles." (†)

(*) Mr. Mann's Seventh Annual Report, &c. pages 144, 145.

† "Elle (la France) n'a pas proclamé une religion de l'Etat, ce qui eût été mensonge, sous une forme de Gouvernement où les grands corps de l'Etat sont les représentants directs de l'opinion publique; mais elle a assuré protection et secours à tous les cultes chrétiens, et ainsi, sous ce rapport, elle s'est tenue dans le vrai. Elle a constaté aux yeux du monde que les croyances chrétiennes, sans

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Similar testimonies in respect both to the same and other countries might be indefinitely multiplied; but these already adduced are sufficient to show, that religious and moral instruction should be made an essential part of public education, and that such instruction can be, and has been, communicated extensively and thoroughly, for all purposes of Christian morality, without any bias of sectarianism, and without any interference whatever with the peculiarities of different Churches or Sects. Such are the sentiments of enlightened writers, Roman Catholic and Protestant, as well Republican as Monarchical; and such are the views and practice of both Protestant and Roman Catholic nations.

Here is neither laxity nor compromise of religious principle; here is the establishment and administration of a system on the part of Government which is founded upon the fundamental principles of Christian truth and morality, but which interferes not with the dogmas and predilections of diversified sectarianism; and here is a co-operation of members of different religious persuasions in matters which they hold and value in common,—in which they have a common interest—and in which co-operation is in most instances ever essential to existence,—the same as Legislators or Merchants, Agriculturists or Soldiers co-operate in measures and enterprises of common agreement and necessity. The points of agreement between the two great and most widely separated divisions of Christendom,—Protestants and Roman Catholics,—are thus forcibly enumerated by the Bishop of Worcester, England, in a late Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese.

“Conscientiously do I believe that in no part of Christendom is our religion observed in greater purity than in this country; but believing this, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that we form but a small minority of the Church of Christ; nor can I venture to say that Christianity as professed by the great majority, is so full of error as to make it a sin in a Protestant State to contribute towards the education of its Ministers. Let us see what are the doctrines we hold in common with our Roman Catholic brethren. We both believe in God the Father, the Author and Maker of all things; we both believe that man fell from his primeval state into sin; we both believe that to redeem mankind from this fallen state, it pleased this Almighty Being to send his only begotten Son into the world to become a sacrifice for our sin; that through His atonement we might be considered as justified before God; we might believe that the Son of God who was sent into the world as a propitiation for our sins, is co-equal and co-eternal with the Father; that having performed this office of love and mercy he ascended into heaven, and that he

“exception d’Eglise ou de Secte, sont celles de la Nation Française.”
“La France, après s’être déclarée chrétienne dans la Charte, après avoir constaté, comme un fait considérable, que la religion Catholique est professée par la majorité des Français, ne peut pas, sous peine d’inconséquence, oublier ce point de départ, quand il s’agit pour elle d’organiser l’Education publique.”
“Lorsqu’elle fonde des établissements qui intéressent l’éducation morale de la jeunesse, elle ne peut pas les placer en dehors du principe moral qu’elle affirme elle-même; mais elle n’oubliera pas non plus qu’elle est tolérante et qu’elle aime par-dessus tout la liberté de conscience; toutes les Communions Chrétiennes trouveront donc, dans ses établissements d’éducation publique, l’accueil hospitalier qu’elle leur a promis dans la Charte. Nous aimons à voir, qu’à ses yeux toutes les Sectes Chrétiennes sont sœurs, et qu’elle leur accorde la même sollicitude dans l’administration de la grande famille.”—“Quant aux hommes qui veulent élever leurs enfans dans le mépris systématique de tout ce qui est saint, l’Etat pourrait leur laisser la charge de cette œuvre impie; mais jamais pour leur complaire, il ne fut permis de manquer à ses croyances morales.”

De l’Education Populaire et des Ecoles Normales Primaires, considérées dans leurs Rapports avec la Philosophie du Christianisme. Par M. P. Dumont. Ouvrage auquel l’Académie des Sciences morales et politiques a décerné un prix extraordinaire en 1840, pages 40, 41, 42, 43.

“will come at the last day to judge the quick and the dead; we both believe that this Redeemer, to assist us in the way of salvation, sends the Holy Spirit to those that diligently seek him; and that the Holy Spirit with the Father and the Son is one God, blessed for ever; we both believe that the Church was originally founded by this Saviour, and that in her the doctrines of the Gospel have been handed down by a regular succession of ordained Ministers, Priests and Deacons; and we both believe that two Sacraments are binding on Christians.”

The proceedings of the National Board of Education in Ireland present an illustration of the extent, to which there may be a cordial co-operation between even Roman Catholics and Protestants, in a country as proverbial for the warmth and tenacity of the religious differences, as for the generous hospitality of its inhabitants. Several systems of public instruction had been tried; and each in succession proved unsuccessful, as a national system, and was abandoned by the Government. In 1828, “a Committee of the House of Commons to which were referred the various Reports of the Commissioners of Education, recommended a system to be adopted, which should afford if possible, a combined literary and separate religious education, and should be capable of being so far adapted to the views of the religious persuasions which prevail in Ireland, as to render it, in truth, a system of National Education for the poorer classes of the Community.”*

With a view of accomplishing this noble object, the Government, in 1831, constituted a Board, consisting of distinguished members of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome.

The Board agreed upon and drew up some general maxims of religion and morals which were to be taught in every School, agreed to “encourage the Pastors of different denominations to give religious instruction to the children of their respective flocks out of School-hours,” &c.; and in addition to provide that one day in a week should be set apart for that purpose.†

The Board have also published a series of Biblical Histories, complete on the New Testament, and on the Old to the death of Moses. It is understood that the whole series in the Old Testament will soon be completed.

These histories are more literal and more comprehensive than Watt’s Scripture History, or any of the many similar publications which have been most used

* Letter of Lord Stanley, Secretary of Ireland, to the Duke of Leinster, Oct. 1831.

† The following is one of these “General Lessons,” which are hung up in every National School, and required to be taught and explained to all the children. It relates to social duties. Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, “to live peaceably with all men,”—(Romans, c. 12, v. 18,)—even with those of a different persuasion.

Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his Disciples to “love one another.” He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers. Many men hold erroneous doctrines; but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to seek for the truth, and hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his Religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his Disciples to fight for him. If any persons treat us unkindly we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his Apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.

Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit.

We ought to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, “when he was reviled, reviled not again,” (1 Pet. c. 2, v. 23,) by behaving kindly and gently to every one.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)
6th April.

in Schools. These histories are likewise prepared according to the Irish National Board's improved methods of teaching—useful as reading books, and as admirable introductions to the study of the Holy Scriptures,—being for the most part in the very words of the Scriptures, and containing the chronological dates of the principal epochs and events of Sacred History.

The Board has also published an excellent and appropriate little book on the Truth of Christianity. I dare say the series of this kind of books will be completed by one or more publications on our duties to God, to the State, to our fellow men, &c.

On a certain day of the week, Ministers of the different persuasions *catechise* the children of their respective forms of faith.

Thus are the children in the Irish National Schools not only taught the elements of a secular education, but they are instructed in the fundamental principles of Christian truth and morals; and facilities are afforded for their being taught the Catechism and Confessions of the religious persuasions to which they severally belong.

I am inclined to believe that there are few elementary Schools in Great Britain—those in Scotland excepted,—in which so much religious knowledge is imparted as in the 3,150 Schools, containing 395,550 children, which have been established by the Board of National Education in Ireland. This great and good work must, in the course of a few years, produce a marked change in the intellectual and social condition of Ireland. Yet the Board does not profess to give a thorough religious education.

In Prussia, while provision is made, and Teachers are thoroughly trained, to give an extended course, or rather several courses of Biblical instruction, covering a period of eight years, (from six to fourteen) in regard to even primary Schools, and children of the poorest classes, and embracing in succession an elementary view of the *biography, history, cardinal doctrines, and morals*, and in some instances *evidences* of the *authenticity* of the Bible; provision is also made for teaching the Catechisms of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. The Catechism however is not generally, if ever taught until after the pupil has received Biblical instruction for five or six years. It is usually taught the year, or the year before the pupil completes his elementary education; and during the few months which are allotted to the teaching and learning of the Catechism, the pupils receive separate religious instruction from the Pastor or Clergyman of the Church to which they belong.

When there are separate Schools,—as is the case in those parts of Prussia where the whole population is either Catholic or Protestant, or where each class is very numerous,—the whole course of religious instruction is in harmony with the Church for whose members the School is established.

This is likewise the case where the great body of the population is of one religious community with only a few dissenting from it. But even these Schools, established for particular classes of society, aided by the Government and subject to its inspection, are not permitted to violate the tolerant and catholic principles and spirit of the National School system. "The Masters and Inspectors (says the law) must avoid with the greatest care, every kind of constraint or annoyance towards the children on the subject of their particular form of worship. No school may be made abusively subservient to any views of proselytism; and the children of a different form of worship from that of the

Appendix
(P.)
6th April.

"School shall not be compelled against the will of their parents, or against their own, to attend the religious instruction and exercises.

"Private Masters of the same worship will be charged with their religious instruction; and whenever it would be impossible to have as many Masters as there are forms of worship, the parents ought to watch with so much the more care, to fulfil those duties themselves, if they do not desire their children to attend the religious lessons of the school."

The fundamental principle of public education in Prussia, and that which constitutes the key-stone of the mighty arch on which has been erected for an entire population so proud, and as yet so unrivalled a superstructure of moral intellect, is thus expressed in the general law of Prussia: "The chief mission of every school is to train the youth in such a manner as to produce in them, with the knowledge of man's relations to God, the strength and desire to regulate his life according to the principles and spirit of Christianity.

"Early shall the School form the children to piety, and for that purpose will it seek to second and perfect the instructions of the family. Thus in all cases shall the labors of the day be commenced, and concluded by a short prayer and pious reflections, which the Master must be able so to conduct, that this moral exercise shall never degenerate into an affair of habit.

"Furthermore the Master shall see (in the case of Boarding-schools) that the children attend punctually at the services of the Church on Sabbaths and Holydays.

"There shall be intermingled with the solemnities of the School, songs of a religious character. Finally, the period of the communion should be as well for Pupils as for Masters, an occasion of strengthening the bonds which ought to unite them, and to open their souls to the most generous and elevated sentiments of religion."*

* The following is the course of religious instruction pursued in the Dorothean City School in Berlin:

Class 6th. (Lowest Class) Stories from the Old Testament.

Class 5th. Stories from the New Testament.

Class 4th. Bible History.

Class 3rd. Reading and explanation of select portions from the Scriptures. (Doctrinal and Practical.)

Class 2nd. The Evidences of Christianity.

There is at present no First Class in the School. Each class includes a period of from one to two years. The Stories taught the Elementary Classes (including children from six to eight years of age) are, the most remarkable Scripture Biographies,—narrated chiefly by the Teacher, with various practical remarks and illustrations of the Geographical and Natural History of the Bible. The pupils thus familiarized with the Geography and incidents of the Bible, are prepared in the following year (4th Class) to study and appreciate its general history and beautiful simplicity of language. The general history of the Bible taught in the third year (or 4th class) is an appropriate introduction to the study of those select portions of the Scriptures (in the fourth year) in which are stated and explained the principal institutions, doctrines, and morals of the Bible—the study of the Evidences of Christianity forming a natural and proper conclusion of the whole course. About four hours per week are devoted to religious instruction during the whole period of six years. This School is common to both Roman Catholic and Protestant children.

The Protestant Seminary School of Berlin,—a burgher or middle School attached to the Teacher's Seminary, and in which the candidates for teaching practice,—has the following course of religious instruction. In Roman Catholic Schools of the same class, subjects corresponding to the Church of Rome, take the place of those subjects in the following programme which relate to the Church of the Reformation.

Class 6th. (Lowest Class) Four hours per week. Narration by the Teacher of Stories from the Old Testament, nearly in the words of the Bible, and repeated by the pupils. Easy verses learned by heart.

Class 5th. Four hours per week. Stories from the Gospels taught in the same way. Church Songs and Bible verses learned.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

No one can ponder upon the import of such a law—a law carried out with all the thoroughness of the German character,—without feeling how far below such a standard we sink in our accustomed estimate of the character and attributes, the objects and duties of Schools and Schoolmasters. Indeed—judging from passages already quoted,—how entirely must we acknowledge the superiority of the moral standard of School-Teachers and School-teaching which obtains in what some have been wont to term lax and sceptical France! Yet France, like Prussia, places religion and morals at the very foundation of her system of public education.

The American authors heretofore quoted, present in lively colors the consequences of a total abandonment of Christianity in many of the United States public Schools. Surely we cannot fail to profit by such examples and warnings. A Government that practically renounces Christianity in providing for the education of its youthful population, cannot be Christian.

The creed of our Government, as representing a Christian people of various forms of religious worship, is Christianity, in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the term. The practice of the Government should correspond with its creed. With the circumstances of sectarianism it has nothing to do; they form no article of its creed; they involve no one commandment of the Moral Law, either of the Old or New Testament; it is under no obligations to provide for the teaching of them, whatever importance individuals may attach to them; its affording different parties facilities for teaching them is the utmost that can be required or expected of it. The members of the various sects are alike its subjects; they contribute alike to its defence and support; they are alike entitled to its protection and countenance.

The inhabitants of the Province at large, professing Christianity, and being freely represented in the Government by Members of a Responsible Council—Christianity, therefore, upon the most popular principles of Government, should be the basis of a Provincial system of Education. But that general principle admits of considerable variety in its application. Such is the case in the countries already referred to; such may and should be the case in Canada.

The foregoing observations and illustrations apply for the most part to a population consisting of both

Class 4th. Three hours per week. The Old Testament in a more connected form. The moral of the history is impressed upon the minds of the children. The Ten Commandments, and Church Songs learned.

Class 3rd. Two hours per week. Life and Doctrines of Christ. Four weeks set apart for learning the Geography of Palestine. Church History.

Class 2nd. Two hours per week. The Protestant Catechism committed to memory and explained. Church Songs and verses committed.

Class 1st. Two hours per week. Compendium of the History of the Christian Church, especially after the Apostolic age. History of the Reformation. Review of the Bible. Committing to memory Psalms and Hymns.

Dr. Diesterweg,—the Director of the Seminary, is one of the most celebrated Teachers in Germany.

I witnessed exercises in both of the Schools above mentioned. The teaching is for the most part by lecture, mingled with questions. The pupil is prompted to exertion; his curiosity is excited; he is taught to observe carefully, and to express himself clearly and readily in his own language. The teacher is of course able to teach without a book, and to elicit the knowledge of the pupil by proper questions. Thus the memory of the pupil is not overburdened; and it is at the same time enriched, and the perceptive, reflective and reasoning powers are constantly exercised. It may be observed that, neither in Protestant nor mixed Schools, and of course not in the Roman Catholic Schools, did I see the Bible degraded and abused to the purposes of a common reading book. It was given to man, not to teach him how to read, but to teach him the character, and government, and will of God, the duty of man and the way of salvation.

To these sacred and important purposes should it be applied in the Schools.

Protestants and Roman Catholics. The law provides against interfering with the religious scruples of each class in respect both to religious books and the means of establishing separate Schools.

In School Districts where the whole population is either Protestant or Roman Catholic, and where consequently the Schools come under the character of *Separate*, there the principle of religious instruction can be carried out into as minute detail as may accord with the views and wishes of either class of the population; though I am persuaded all that is essential to the moral interests of youth may be taught in what are termed mixed Schools.

The great importance of this subject, and the erroneous or imperfect views which prevail respecting it, and the desire of explaining fully what I conceive to be the most essential element of a judicious system of Public Instruction, are my apology for dwelling upon it at so great length. Religious differences and divisions should rather be healed than inflamed; and the points of agreement and the means of mutual co-operation on the part of different religious persuasions, should doubtless be studied and promoted by a wise and beneficent Government, while it sacrifices neither to religious bigotry nor infidelity the cardinal and catholic principles of the Christian religion.

With the proper cultivation of the moral feelings, and the formation of moral habits, is intimately connected the corresponding *development of all the other faculties both intellectual and physical*.

The great object of an efficient system of instruction should be, not the communication of so much knowledge, but the development of the faculties.

Much knowledge may be acquired without any increase of mental power; nay, with even an absolute diminution of it. Though it be admitted that “knowledge is power,” it is not the knowledge which professes to be imparted and acquired at a rail-road speed; a knowledge which penetrates little below the surface, either of the mind or of the nature of things—the acquisition of which involves the exercise of no other faculty than that of the memory, and that not upon the principles of philosophical association, but by the mere jingle of words;—a mere word knowledge learned by rote, which has no existence in the mind apart from the words in which it is acquired, and which vanishes as they are forgotten,—which often spreads over a large surface, but has neither depth nor fertility,—which grows up as it were in a night and disappears in a day,—which adds nothing to the vigour of the mind, and very little that is valuable to its treasures.

This is the system of imparting, and acquiring knowledge which notoriously obtains in many of the Academies, Schools and other Educational Institutions in the neighbouring States, though it is lamented and deprecated by all the American authors who have examined the educational Institutions of other countries, and many others who are competent witnesses of its defects and evils, and who have the virtue and patriotism to expose them. The author of the excellent work heretofore quoted,—School and Schoolmaster—remarks: “The grand error is, that that is called knowledge, which is mere rote-learning and word-mongery. The child is said to be educated, because it can repeat the text of this one’s grammar, and of that one’s geography and history; because a certain number of facts, often without connexion or dependence, have for the time being been deposited in its memory, though they have never been wrought at all into the understanding, nor have awakened in truth one effort of the higher faculties.”

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“The soil of the mind is left by such culture really as untouched and as little likely therefore to yield back valuable fruit, as if these same facts had been committed to memory in an unknown tongue. It is, as if the husbandman were to go forth and sow his seed by the way side, or on the surface of a field which has been trodden down by the hoofs of innumerable horses, and then when the cry of harvest-home is heard about him, expect to reap as abundant returns as the most provident and industrious of his neighbours. He forgets that the same irreversible law holds in mental as in material husbandry; ‘*whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.*’”*

The superficial and pernicious system of teaching and learning thus exposed and deprecated, forms the basis on which a large portion of the American Elementary School Books are composed,—professing to be so constructed as to require very little intellectual labor on the part of either Teacher or Pupil. In the old Cities, and oldest educational Institutions in the United States, this anti-intellectual method of teaching, and the books which appertain to it are very properly condemned.

Many of the most wealthy youth of that country, have gone to Europe, either for their education or to finish it; and there is a gradual return there to the more solid and practical systems of Instruction.

Yet in their second-rate Colleges and Village Academies, and most of their country Schools, this “word-mongery” system prevails; and many of the books which are essential to its operations; and many of the delusive opinions on which it is founded, have been introduced into this Province, and have excited a pernicious influence in some parts of it. It is with a view of drawing attention to the evil, and its appropriate remedy, that I make these remarks. The Secretary of the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts, after a visit to Europe, contrasts this sparkling and worthless system with that which obtains in Prussia. He speaks with reference to the method of teaching some of the higher branches; but his remarks are equally applicable to the method of teaching Grammar, Geography, History, &c.

The principle and animus of the method are the same in all departments of instruction.

Mr. Mann says: “With us it too often happens that if a higher branch,—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Zoology, Botany—is to be taught, both Teacher and Class must have text-books. At the beginning of these text-books, all the technical names, and definitions are set down. These, before the pupil has any practical idea of their meaning, must be committed to memory.”

“The book is then studied chapter by chapter. At the bottom of each page or at the end of the sections, are questions printed at full length. At the recitations the Teacher holds on to these leading strings.

“He introduces no collateral knowledge. He exhibits no relation between what is contained in the book, and other kindred subjects, or the actual business of men and the affairs of life. At length the day of examination comes. The pupils rehearse from memory with a suspicious fluency; on being asked for some useful application of their knowledge—some practical connexion between that knowledge and the concerns of life,—they are silent or give some ridiculous answer, which at once disparages science, and gratifies the ill-humour of some ignorant satirist. But the

* School and Schoolmaster. By Dr. Potter, Union College, pp. 32, 33.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“Prussian Teacher has no book; he needs none, he teaches from a full mind. He cumbers and darkens the subject with no technical phraseology. He observes what proficiency the child has made, and then adapts his instructions both in quality and amount to the necessity of the case. He answers all questions; he solves all doubts. It is one of his objects at every recitation so to present ideas, that they shall start doubts and provoke questions. He connects the subjects of each lesson with all kindred and collateral ones, and shows its relations to the every-day duties and business of life; and should the most ignorant man ask him of what use such knowledge can be, he will prove to him in a word, that some of his own pleasures or means of subsistence are dependent upon it; or have been created or improve by it.

“In the meantime the children are delighted. Their perceptive powers are exercised; their reflective faculties are developed; their moral sentiments are cultivated. All the attributes of the mind within, find answering qualities in the world without. Instead of any longer regarding the earth as a huge mass of dead matter,—without variety and without life,—its beautiful and boundless diversities of substance,—its latent vitality and energies gradually dawn forth, until at length they illuminate the whole soul, challenging its admiration for their utility, and its homage for the bounty of their Creator.”*

Thus the harmonious and proper development of all the faculties of the mind is involved in the very method of teaching, as well as in the books used, and even irrespective, to a great extent, of the subjects taught. This system of instruction requires of course more thorough culture on the part of the Teacher. He must be able to walk in order to dispense with his “leading strings” in relation to the most simple exercise. It is not difficult to perceive, that although passing over comparatively few books, and indeed with a very subordinate use of books at all, except the voluminous one of the Teacher’s mind, a child under such a system of instruction will, in the course of a few years, acquire particularly and thoroughly a large amount of useful and various knowledge, with a corresponding exercise and improvement of the higher intellectual faculties; and thus become fitted for the active duties of life. The mental symmetry is preserved and developed; and the whole intellectual man grows up into masculine maturity and vigour. It cannot be too strongly impressed, that Education consists not in travelling over so much intellectual ground, or the committing to memory so many books, but in the development and cultivation of all our mental, moral, and physical powers. The learned Erasmus has long since said: “At the first it is no great matter how *much* you learn, but how *well* you learn it.” The philosophic and accomplished Dugald Stewart observes, that “to instruct youth in the languages and in the sciences is comparatively of little importance, if we are inattentive to the habits they acquire, and are not careful in giving to all their different faculties, and all their different principles of action, a proper degree of employment. The most essential objects of Education are the two following: first, to cultivate all the various principles of our natures, both speculative and active, in such a manner as to bring them to the greatest perfection of which they are susceptible; and, secondly, by watching over the impressions and associations which the mind receives in early life, to secure it against the influence of prevailing errors, and, as far as possible engage its prepossessions on the side of truth.”

“It has been disputed (says Dr. Potter) whether it be the primary object of Education to discipline and

* Honorable Horace Mann’s Seventh Annual Report. (Education in Europe,) pp. 142, 143.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ develope the powers of the soul, or to communicate knowledge. Were these two objects distinct and independent, it is not to be questioned, that the first is unspeakably more important than the second.

“ But, in truth they are inseparable. That training which best disciplines and unfolds the faculties will, at the same time, impart the greatest amount of real and effective knowledge; while, on the other hand, that which imparts thoroughly and for permanent use and possession, the greatest amount of knowledge, will best develope, strengthen and refine the powers. In proportion, however, as intellectual vigour and activity are more important than mere rote-learning, in the same proportion ought we to attach more value to an Education which, though it only teaches a child to read, has, in doing so, taught him also to think, than we should to one which, though it may have bestowed on him the husks and shells of half a dozen sciences, has never taught him to use with pleasure and effect his reflective faculties.

“ He who can *think*, and *loves to think* will become, if he has a few good books, a wise man. He who knows not how to think, or who hates the toil of doing it, will remain imbecile, though his mind be crowded with the contents of a library.

“ This is at present perhaps the greatest fault in intellectual education. The new power with which the discoveries of the last three centuries have clothed civilized man, renders knowledge an object of unbounded respect and desire; while it is forgotten that that knowledge can be matured and appropriated only by the vigorous exercise and application of all our intellectual faculties.

“ If the mind of a child when learning, remains nearly passive, merely receiving knowledge as a vessel receives water which is poured into it, little good can be expected to accrue. It is as if food were introduced into the stomach which there is no room to digest or assimilate, and which will therefore be rejected from the system, or like a useless and oppressive load upon its energies.”

On the developement of the *physical* powers, I need say but a few words. A system of instruction making no provision for those exercises which contribute to health and vigour of body, and to agreeableness of manners, must necessarily be imperfect. The active pursuits of most of those pupils who attend the public Schools, require the exercise necessary to bodily health; but the gymnastics, regularly taught as a recreation, and with a view to the future pursuits of the pupil, and to which so much importance is attached in the best British and in the Schools of Germany and France, are advantageous in various respects,—promote not only physical health and vigour, but social cheerfulness, active, easy, and graceful movements. They strengthen and give the pupil a perfect command over all the members of his body. Like the art of writing, they proceed from the simplest movement, to the most complex and difficult exercises,—giving birth to, and imparting a bodily activity and skill scarcely credible to those who have not witnessed them.

To the culture and command of all the faculties of the mind, a corresponding exercise and control of all the members of the body is next in importance. It was young men thus trained that composed the vanguard of Blucher's army; and much of the activity, enthusiasm and energy which distinguished them, was attributed to their gymnastic training at school. A training which gives superiority in one department of active life, must be beneficial in another.

It is well known as has been observed by physiologists that “ the muscles of any part of the body when worked by exercise, draw additional nourishment from the blood, and by the repetition of the stimulus, if it be not exercise, increase in size, strength and freedom of action. The regular action of the muscles promotes and preserves the uniform circulation of the blood, which is the prime condition of health. The strength of the body or of a limb depends upon the strength of the muscular system, or of the muscles of the limb; and as the constitutional muscular endowment of most people is tolerably good, the diversities of muscular power, observable amongst men, is chiefly attributable to exercise.” The youth of Canada are designed for active, and most of them for laborious occupations; exercises which strengthen not one class of muscles, or the muscles of certain members only, but which develope the whole physical system, cannot fail to be beneficial.

The application of these remarks to common day Schools must be very limited. They are designed to apply chiefly to boarding and training, to Industrial and Grammar Schools,—to those Schools to the masters of which the prolonged and thorough educational instruction of youth is entrusted.

To physical Education great importance has been attached by the best educators in all ages and countries. Plato gave as many as a thousand precepts respecting it; it formed a prominent feature in the best parts of the education of the Greeks and Romans; it has been largely insisted upon by the most distinguished educational writers in Europe, from Charon and Montaigne, down to numerous living authors in France and Germany, England and America; it occupies a conspicuous place in the codes of School Regulations in France and Switzerland, and in many places in Germany; the celebrated Pestalozzi and De Fellenberg incorporated it as an *essential* part of their systems of instruction, and even as necessary to their success; and experienced American writers and physiologists attribute the want of physical developement and strength, and even health, in a disproportionately large number of educated Americans to the absence of proper provisions and encouragements in respect to appropriate physical exercises in the Schools, Academies and Colleges of the United States.

Having thus stated that an efficient system of Public Instruction should not only be commensurate with the wants of the poorest classes of society, but practical in its character, Christian in its foundation, principles and spirit, and involving a proper developement of the intellectual and physical faculties of its subjects,—I come now to consider the *several branches of knowledge* which should be taught in the Schools, and for the efficient teaching of which public provision should be made.

The subject of *Christian Instruction* has been sufficiently explained and discussed; I will only add here, that in the opinion of the most competent judges—experienced Teachers of different countries that I have visited, and able authors—the introduction of Biblical Instruction into Schools, so far from interfering with other studies, actually facilitates them, as has been shown by references to numerous facts. Besides, it is worthy of remark, that apart from the principles and morals—preceptive and biographical—of the Bible, it is the oldest, the most authentic of Ancient *Histories*. Moses is not only by many ages the “ Father of History,” or as Bossuet in his *Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle* eloquently says, “ *le plus ancien des historiens, le plus sublime des philosophes, le plus sage des législateurs,*” but the grand periods of the

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Mosaic History form the great chronological epochs of Universal History; the standard indeed of general Chronology, one of the "two eyes of History."

Any one the least acquainted with Ancient History knows, that as there are no chronological data so authentic and authoritative as those of Moses, so there are none so easily remembered—none which associate in the mind events so remarkable, and important,—none which are fraught with so much practical instruction. The Bible History reaches back to an antiquity two thousand years more remote than the fabulous periods of other histories. It is authentic and certain from the commencement; it contains the only genuine account of the origin and early history, as well as of the creation and primitive history of man.

As the best introduction to general history, as well as the only Divine depository of truth and morals, the Bible is pre-eminent.

The *London Encyclopedia* justly observes: "The most pure and most fruitful source of Ancient History is doubtless to be found in the Bible. Let us here for a moment cease to regard it as a Divine, and presume to treat it only as a common history. Now when we consider the writers of the books of the Old Testament, sometimes as authors, sometimes as ocular witnesses, and sometimes as respectable historians, whether we reflect on the simplicity of the narration, and the air of truth that is there constantly visible, or whether we consider the care that the people, the governments, and the learned men of all ages have taken to preserve the text, or have regard to the happy conformity of the Chronology of the Scriptures with that of Profane History, as well as with that of Josephus and other Jewish writers; and lastly, when we consider that the books of the Holy Scripture alone furnish us with an accurate history of the world, from the Creation, through the line of Patriarchs, Judges, Kings, and Princes of the Hebrews; and that we may, by its aid, form an almost entire series of events down to the birth of Christ, or the time of Augustus, which comprehends a space of about four thousand years, some small interruptions excepted, which are easily supplied by profane history; when all these reflections are justly made, we must allow that the Scriptures form a series of books which merit the first rank among all the sources of Ancient History."*

In the course of Christian Biblical Instruction, therefore, on which I have insisted, not only is the foundation of true morality laid, but the essential elements and the most entertaining and leading facts of chronology and history, are acquired.

In the lowest elementary Schools, *Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic* should, of course, be taught. They constitute the staple instruction of our Common Schools. In many instances, the elements of English Grammar, and Elementary Geography are taught, and in a few, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry and the elements of History.

Among the subjects to be taught in the Common Schools, *Reading and Spelling* are doubtless the first in importance, and usually the first in order. Sentences are composed of words, words of syllables, and syllables of letters. The letters of the alphabet then are, according to common opinion and practice, to be taught first,—a task which is usually performed by pointing the letters out in succession, at each lesson, until they are learned. Nothing can be more tedious to the Teacher, and nothing more irksome and stupifying to the

* Article, Chronology.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

little pupil, than this unnatural process. The young prisoner is confined to his seat several hours in a day; he must be silent; he sees nothing to excite his curiosity; he hears and is required to do nothing to awaken mental activity; the only variation in the dull monotony of the school hours, is to be called up three or four times a day to repeat the names of twenty-six letters, of the use or application of every one of which he is entirely ignorant.

The operation becomes purely mechanical, and is often protracted for many months, before the unhappy victim of it gets thoroughly from A to Z. A second edition of the same process is produced in teaching the child to spell syllables of two or three letters,—syllables which convey to the mind of the learner not a single idea, in which the sounds of the letters have no relation to those which have been applied to them in the alphabet, and no relation to those which are applied to the same syllables and spelt in the same way when forming parts of words. For example, the first two letters of the alphabet have both a different sound when they are repeated alone, from that which they have when forming the syllable *ab*; and what resemblance is there between the sound of the syllable *ble* taught in the three-letter lessons, and the same syllable in the word *noble* or *able*,—as taught in the two-syllable lessons.

The second and third steps of the child's learning contradict each the preceding.

Is this rational? Can it be according to nature? Is it not calculated to deaden rather than quicken the intellectual faculties?

Is not such rational drudgery calculated to disgust the subject of it with the very thoughts of learning? And is it not probable that it has done so to a fearful extent; and that it would do so to a much greater extent, was not the natural tendency of it counteracted by the child's fears, or emulation or love of approbation.

Now suppose that instead of going through the mechanical routine of repeating the alphabet some hundreds of times, the child is furnished with a slate and pencil, (as is the case with every infant pupil in Germany) and imitates the forms of the letters (two or three at a time) either from the printing of them on a sheet, or on the black-board, or slate by the master, how different are both his progress, and his feelings.

He learns the letters by forming them as nature and experience dictate to older students when learning the alphabet of a new language,—the love of imitation peculiar to his age is gratified, and his imitative faculty is improved. His first efforts at learning are associated with pleasurable feelings; each lesson possesses the charm of novelty; learning is a pleasure, and the task an amusement; and the young beginner thus cheerfully learns more in three or four days, than he would sorrowfully drudge over in as many months according to the common repeating system.

Or, suppose that a mode of instruction be adopted which now obtains more extensively than any other in the estimation of learned and experienced educationists. It is maintained that "a better way of learning to read, much and successfully practised of late, is to let children learn *words first*, and afterwards the letters of the alphabet of which they are made up. This is *nature's method*."

"A child learns to know his mother's face before he knows the several features of which it is composed. Common significant words should be selected, and re-

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ peated in different arrangements, until the child can distinguish them perfectly, and put them together to make sense. He should at the same time be taught to pronounce the words distinctly. He has thus the satisfaction of reading,—of seeing the use of his learning from the beginning. To make them still more familiar, he should be set to look for the words in a page where they are to be found, and to copy them on his slate. When he has become familiar with a good number of words, and is sensible of the usefulness and pleasantness of reading, he may be set to learn the letters. This he will do with interest when he knows that by means of them he will soon be able to learn by himself and without help. He should not yet, if ever, be set to learn words which he cannot understand, but only such as will occupy at the same time his mind and his eyes. If a child be never allowed to read what he cannot understand, he will never form those good habits of reading, called school-reading, now so universal. I have known several children, taught to read by their mothers on the principle of never reading what they did not understand, who always, from the beginning, read naturally and beautifully; for good reading seems to be the natural habit, and bad the acquired.*

It may be remarked that the “First Book of Lessons” published by the National Board of Education in Ireland, is constructed upon the principle above stated. The Secretary of the Board of Education for the State of Massachusetts, makes the following statement, which I have reason to believe is perfectly correct. “When I first began to visit the Prussian Schools, I uniformly inquired of the Teachers, whether, in teaching children to read, they began with the names of the letters as given in the Alphabet. Being delighted with the prompt negative which I invariably received, I persevered in making the inquiry, until I began to perceive a look and a tone on their part not very flattering to my intelligence, in considering a point so clear and so well settled as this, to be any longer a subject for discussion or doubt. The uniform statement was, that the Alphabet as such had ceased to be taught as an exercise preliminary to reading, for the last fifteen or twenty years, by every Teacher in the Kingdom. The practice of beginning with the names of the letters is founded upon the idea, that it facilitates the combination of them into words. On the other hand, I believe that if two children of equal quickness and capacity are taken, one of whom can name every letter in the Alphabet, at sight, and the other does not know them from Chinese characters, the latter can be most easily taught to read,—in other words, that the learning letters first is an absolute hindrance.” †

In reply to the objection, that as the elements of a Science or Art should be taught first, so ought the elements of words, before words themselves; it is maintained, that the *names* of the letters, are *not* the *elements* in the *sounds* of words, except in a comparatively small number of instances; that, for example, the six vowels have but six *names*, yet no less than thirty-three different sounds; that the variety of sounds of consonants into words is nearly as great in proportion to their number, according to the simplest account of them; but if critically analyzed, would probably amount to some hundreds. “Now,” (says the acute observer just quoted,) “how can twenty-six sounds be the elements of hundreds of sounds as elementary as themselves? Generally speaking, too, before a child begins to learn letters, he is already acquainted with the majority of elementary sounds in the lan-

* The Schoolmaster, by Geo. B. Emerson, Boston, Mass., p. p. 420, 422, 423.

† Seventh Annual Report, &c., p. 122.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ guage, and is in the daily habit of using them in conversation.

“ Learning his letters, therefore, gives him no new sound; it even restricts his attention to a small number of those which he already knows. So far then, the learning of his letters contracts his practice; and were it not for keeping up his former habits of speaking at home, and in the play-ground, the Teacher, during the six months or year in which he confines him to the twenty-six sounds of the Alphabet, would pretty nearly deprive him of the faculty of speech.” *

Hence, according to this reasoning, in pronouncing in words a letter which having but one name, and yet,—as most of the letters of the Alphabet have,—has from two to six sounds, the young learner would be wrong from two to six times, to being right once. In a method of teaching which involves so many anomalies and contradictions, and occasions so much confusion to the learner in the very first steps of his progress, there must be some defect. The order of nature is more harmonious and less difficult.

It is questionable whether there is any stage of learning at which more can be done, and perhaps is often *unhappily* done—to determine the future character of the pupil, than that of which I am now speaking. In illustration of this remark, and to show the qualifications which are required to *teach properly* the first elements of learning, I will introduce the following account of a Prussian School exercise on the Alphabet. I had the pleasure of witnessing several exercises in German Schools similar to that which is here described, and one at Leipsic on the same object and word, and of the same character with that which is thus narrated by Mr. Mann; whose testimony will be hereby added to my own.

“ In the case I am about to describe, I entered a class-room of about sixty children of about six years of age. The children were just taking their seats, all smiling and expectation. They had been at School but a few weeks, but long enough to have contracted a love for it. The Teacher took his station before them, and after making a playful remark which excited a little titter around the room, and effectually arrested attention, he gave a signal for silence. After waiting a moment, during which every countenance was composed and every noise hushed, he made a prayer consisting of a single sentence, asking that as they had come together to learn, they might be good and diligent. He then spoke to them of the beautiful day, asked what they knew about the seasons, referred to the different kinds of fruit-trees then in bearing, and questioned them upon the uses of trees, in constructing houses, furniture, &c. The manner of the Teacher was dignified though playful, and the occasional jets of laughter which he caused the children occasionally to throw out (but without ever producing the slightest symptom of disorder,) were more favorable to a receptive state of mind than jets of tears.” “Here I must make a preliminary remark, in regard to the equipments of scholars and the furniture of the School-room. Every child had a slate and pencil, and a little reading book of letters, words, and short sentences. Indeed, I never saw a Prussian School above an Infant School, in which *any child was unprovided with a slate and pencil*. By the Teacher’s desk and in front of the School hung a *black-board*.

“ The Teacher first drew a *house* upon the black-board; and here the value of drawing,—a power

* Seventh Annual Report, &c., pp 121, 122.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ universally possessed by Prussian Teachers,—became
 “ manifest. By the side of the drawing, and under it,
 “ he wrote the word *house*, in the German script hand,
 “ and printed it in German letter. With a long
 “ pointing rod,—the end being painted white to make it
 “ more visible,—he ran over the *letters*,—the children
 “ with their slates before them and their pencils in their
 “ hands, looking at the pointing rod, and tracing the
 “ forms of the letters in the air. In all our good Schools,
 “ children are first taught to imitate the forms of letters
 “ on the slate before they write them on a paper; here
 “ they were first imitated on the *air*, then on the *slates*,
 “ and subsequently, in older classes, on *paper*. The
 “ next process was to *copy* the *word house*, both in
 “ *script* and in print, on their slates. Then followed
 “ the formation of the *sounds* of the letters of which the
 “ word was composed, and the spelling of the word.
 “ The names of the letters were not given as with us,
 “ but only their powers, or the sounds which those letters
 “ have in combination. Sometimes the last in a word
 “ was taken and sounded—after that the penultimate,
 “ —and so on until the word was completed. The
 “ responses of the children were sometimes individual,
 “ and sometimes simultaneous, according to a signal
 “ given by the Master.

“ In every such School, also, there are printed sheets,
 “ containing the letters, diphthongs, and whole words.
 “ The children are taught to sound a diphthong, and
 “ then asked in what words the sound occurs. On
 “ some of these cards there are words enough to make
 “ several short sentences; and when the pupils are a
 “ little advanced, the Teacher points to several isolated
 “ words in succession, which when taken together,
 “ make a familiar sentence, and thus he gives them an
 “ agreeable surprise, and a pleasant initiation into
 “ reading.

“ After the word ‘house,’ was thus completely im-
 “ pressed upon the minds of the children, the Teacher
 “ drew his pointing rod over the *lines which formed*
 “ *the house*; and the children imitated him, *first* in
 “ the *air*, while they were looking at his motions,—
 “ then on their *slates*. In their *drawings*, there was
 “ of course a great variety as to taste and accuracy;
 “ but each seemed pleased with his own, for their first
 “ attempts had never *been* so criticised as to produce
 “ discouragement. Several of them were then called
 “ to the *black-board*, to draw a house with chalk.
 “ After this the Teacher entered into a conversation
 “ about houses. The first question was, what kind of a
 “ house was that on the black-board. Then the names
 “ of other kinds of houses were given. The materials
 “ of which houses are built were mentioned,—stone,
 “ brick, wood; the different kinds of wood; nails, how
 “ they were made; lime, whence it came, &c., &c.
 “ When the Teacher touched upon points which the
 “ children were supposed to be acquainted, he asked
 “ questions; when he passed to subjects beyond their
 “ sphere, he gave information, intermingling the whole
 “ with lively remarks and pleasant anecdotes.

“ And here one important particular should not be
 “ omitted. In this as well as in all other Schools, a
 “ *complete answer was always required*. For in-
 “ stance, if the Teacher asks ‘what are houses made
 “ of?’ he does not accept the answer, ‘of wood’ or
 “ ‘of stone;’ but he requires a full, complete answer;
 “ as ‘a house is made of wood.’ The answer must
 “ always contain an intelligible proposition, without
 “ reference to the words of the question to complete
 “ it. And here also the greatest care is taken that the
 “ answer shall always be *grammatically correct*, have
 “ the right terminations of the articles, adjectives, and
 “ nouns, and the grammatical transpositions according
 “ to the idioms and structure of the language.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ This secures from the beginning precision in the ex-
 “ pression of ideas; and if, as many philosophers suppose,
 “ the intellect could never carry forward its processes
 “ of argument, or investigation to any great extent
 “ without using language as its instrument, then these
 “ children, in their primary lessons, are not only led
 “ to exercise the intellect, but the instrument is put
 “ into their hands by which its operations are faci-
 “ litated.

“ When the hour expired, I do not believe there
 “ was a child in the room who knew or thought his
 “ playtime had come.

“ No observing person can be at a loss to under-
 “ stand how *such* a Teacher can arrest and retain the
 “ attention of his Scholars.

“ Now it is obvious that in the single exercise above-
 “ described, there were the elements of reading, spel-
 “ ling, writing, grammar and drawing, interspersed
 “ with anecdotes, and not a little general information;
 “ and yet there was no excessive variety, nor were
 “ any incongruous subjects forcibly brought together.
 “ There was nothing to violate the rule of ‘one thing
 “ at a time.’

“ Compare the above method with that of calling up
 “ a class of Abecedarians, or, which is more common,
 “ a *single child*, and while the Teacher holds a card
 “ or book before him, and with a pointer in his hand,
 “ says *a*, and the child echoes *a*; then *b*, and the child
 “ echoes *b*; and so on, until the vertical row of life-
 “ less and ill favoured characters is completed; and
 “ then remanding him to his seat, to sit still and to look
 “ at vacancy. If the child is bright, the time which
 “ passes during this lesson, is the only part of the day
 “ when he does not think. Not a single faculty of the
 “ mind is occupied except that of imitating sounds;
 “ and even the number of these imitations amounts only
 “ to twenty-six. A parrot or an idiot could do the
 “ same thing. And so of the organs and members of the
 “ body. They are condemned to inactivity; for the
 “ child who stands most like a post, is most approved;
 “ nay, he is rebuked if he does not stand like a post. A
 “ head that does not turn to the right or left, an eye that
 “ lies moveless in its socket, hands hanging motionless
 “ at the side, and feet immovable as those of a statue,
 “ are the points of excellence, while the child is echo-
 “ ing the senseless table of *a, b, c*. As a general rule,
 “ six months are spent before the twenty-six letters are
 “ mastered; though the same child would learn the
 “ names of twenty-six playmates or twenty-six play-
 “ things in one or two days.

“ All children are pleased with the idea of a house,
 “ a hat, a top, a ball, a bird, an egg, a flower, &c.,
 “ and when their minds are led to see new relations or
 “ qualities in these objects, or when their former
 “ notions respecting them are brought out more vividly,
 “ or are more distinctly defined, their delight is even
 “ keener than that of an adult would be in obtaining a
 “ new fact in science, or in having the mist of some
 “ old doubt dispelled by a new discovery.

“ Lessons on familiar objects, given by a competent
 “ Teacher, never fail to command attention, and thus
 “ a habit of mind is induced of inestimable value in re-
 “ gard to all future study.

“ Again, the method I have described necessarily
 “ leads to conversation; and conversation with an
 “ intelligent Teacher secures several important objects.
 “ It communicates information. It brightens ideas only
 “ before dimly apprehended. It addresses itself to the
 “ various faculties of the mind, so that no one of them

Appendix
(P.)
6th April.

“ever tires or is cloyed. It teaches the child to use language,—to frame sentences,—to select words which convey his whole meaning,—to avoid those which convey either more or less than he intends to express; in fine, it teaches him to seek for thoughts upon a subject, and then to find appropriate language in which to clothe them. A child trained in this way will never make those absurd and ludicrous mistakes in which uneducated men of some sense not unfrequently fall, viz:—that of mis-matching their words and ideas,—of hanging as it were, the garments of a giant upon the body of a pigmy, or of forcing a pigmy’s dress upon the huge limbs of a giant. Appropriate diction should clothe just ideas, as a tasteful and substantial garb fits a graceful and vigorous form.

“The above described exercise occupies the eye and the hand, as well as the mind. The eye is employed in tracing visible differences between different forms; and the hand in copying whatever is presented with as little difference as possible. And who ever saw a child that was not pleased with pictures and with an attempt to imitate them? Thus the two general objects so strenuously insisted on by writers, in regard to the later periods of education, and the maturer process of thought, are attained, viz, the power of recognizing analogies and dissimilarities.”*

The above vivid description of an Abecedarian, and first reading exercise, applies substantially to all German and Swiss, and many French Schools; and to the Model Schools in connexion with the Dublin Normal School of the Irish National Board, and to the best Schools in Scotland and in England. The Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society observes, that “at the Borough Road School, (the great establishment, Normal and Model of the Society,) the principle of dispensing with *Alphabetic teaching* has long been adopted; the Alphabet Class has merged into that of children of two letters; and all unmeaning combinations have been utterly excluded.”

I have thus adverted to this subject, not with a view of advocating any particular theory; but to show how much importance is involved in this first step of elementary teaching, and how much *must* be done,—and has been done,—to convert this infant “bridge of sighs” into a charming passage, conducting from the prison of ignorance into the palace of general knowledge and wisdom, and how much may be done at this little noticed period of instruction, to introduce and develop the chief elements of intellectual excellence.

Our senses are so many inlets of knowledge; the more of them used in conveying instruction to the mind the better; the more of them addressed the deeper and more permanent the impression produced.

Of all the senses, that of seeing is the best organ of communication with the mind, especially in childhood. It has been said that “the eye remembers. It is more attentive than the ear. Its object are not confused. It takes in a single and perfect image of what is placed before it, and transfers the picture to the mind. Hence, all illustrations in our teaching which can possibly be addressed to this organ should be so applied.”

From the foregoing observations it might naturally be inferred, that *reading* ought to be taught before *spelling*; but the reverse is generally the case; and the unnatural and injurious practice of occupying

Appendix
(P.)
6th April.

months in teaching the young pupil to spell in order to read, is a second hindrance thrown in the way of his improvement, and his love of learning. The learned Packhurst well observes: “Reading should invariably precede spelling. I do not mean that a child should be kept a long time learning to read, before he commences spelling; but that he should never be set to spell a word, until he has first become able readily to read it. The reason is, that reading is much easier than spelling, and that a person cannot spell by thinking how a word *sounds*, but he must recollect how it *looks*. The eye, therefore, as well as the ear, must become familiar with a word before it can readily be spelled. One thing that renders reading easier than spelling is, that perception is more vivid than conception. Hence it is easier to distinguish two familiar words, as *cat* and *rat*, or *eat* and *tea*, when the eye is fixed upon them in reading, than it is to recollect the difference in their orthography, when they are absent from the eye.”

Such is the prevalent opinion of the most distinguished Teachers both European and American. Their common language is: “Time must not be wasted on spelling yet, as it is important, as early as practicable, to let a child learn to read fluently that he may be able to occupy himself with reading, and be prepared for all the other parts of his education.”

To *teach reading* properly, attention to three things is requisite,—the mechanical, the intellectual, the theoretical exercise.

The first consisting of articulation, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses, tones, is taught by example rather than by rule—at least before teaching the rules. Reading as well as singing, is, in the first instance, a mechanical exercise; and like other mechanical exercises, acquired by imitation.

Hence a good reader is as necessary to teach reading, as a good musician is to teach music, or a good draughtsman to teach drawing. To each of these arts belong rules, and rules which are to be taught and learned; but skill in them is acquired more by imitation than by rule.

So in the earlier exercises of reading, *example* must be the principal teacher; and if the example be not good, early bad habits in the pupil must be the immediate and necessary consequence; and that consequence is often irremediable through life—whatever may be the subsequent attainments and talents of the unhappy victim of it. The author of “The Teacher taught,” insists that “the Common School Teacher *must read*, and require the pupils to imitate his tones, emphasis, cadence, &c. Unless such an example be daily held up before the children, it cannot reasonably be expected that they will read mechanically well. Those Teachers, who hear a class read three or four times in a day, and direct one or another to read faster or slower, or to regard their pauses, but set before them no example for their imitation, do not teach with any effect. It would be as well to omit reading entirely, for they would be sure to acquire no bad habits.”

Hence for the proper training of pupils in even the mechanical art of reading, a skilful artist in the person of the Teacher is indispensable; and although an art may be mechanically acquired and practised without a knowledge of the principles of it—such for example as the use of the pulley, the inclined plane, or the wedge, or the speaking correctly without having been taught the principles of mechanics or of language,—yet no art can be properly taught, unless the Teacher understands both the principles and practice of it.

* Seventh Annual Report, &c., 1844, pp. 117, 120.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

But reading ought not to be regarded as a mere mechanical exercise. It is to be feared it is often nothing more, and that the length of its duration though extending to years, is only a continued repetition of the purely mechanical process. The *intellectual* part of teaching is the most important, though the most neglected. It consists in teaching children to understand what they read—and the meaning of the words used, the facts narrated, the principles involved, the lessons inculcated. This embraces the derivation, composition and import of the words, the author, the occasion, the connexion of the narrative, poem, speech, &c.,—the places, arts and customs referred to; in a word, the developement of what has been shown is taught in Prussian Schools while teaching the Alphabet itself.

This is the essence of what was some years since described as the *intellectual* system of the celebrated Sessional School of Edinburgh, the account of which by Mr. Wood, has pre-eminently contributed to introduce a new era in the elementary school teaching system throughout the United Kingdom. It has long since obtained in the German Schools. It makes the reading-book the text-book of general knowledge. Under this intellectual process, the pupil acquires a knowledge of language, and of men and things; a desire to read is awakened and increased, as his skill in reading is improved by the practice.

The knowledge of what is read is essential to good reading, and to the cultivation of a taste for it. The indifference and even aversion of many persons to reading is no doubt attributable, in a great measure, if not altogether, to the unintellectual manner in which there were taught to read, especially if they never learned to read fluently. The entire series of their attempts at learning to read is associated with so many painful and so few pleasant recollections, that they engage in it with reluctance, and only from necessity.

Mr. Edgeworth has remarked, that "learning to read is the most difficult of human attainments." That which is difficult in itself is rendered doubly so, if not impossible, by the absence of the essential requisites for teaching it. "The great essential point is," (says Mr. Wise) "*understanding perfectly what you read.* But this is the last thing thought of. Our Teachers require the reading first, and promise the meaning afterwards."

The Archbishop of Dublin in his admirable "*Elements of Rhetoric*," maintains, that the clear understanding of what is read is essential even to *perspicuity* in reading. The reading lessons then should be thoroughly taught and understood, and be made the vehicle of general information. "The well prepared Teacher (remarks the author of the Boston School-Master) may make them the occasion of much useful instruction by talking to his pupils upon subjects suggested by the reading-lesson, and by interesting them, may lead them to desire to read for themselves upon the subjects, and induce them to pay more attention to the lessons. It would be well if the Teacher would daily look forward to the reading exercises of his classes, and ask himself what useful fact, or interesting narrative or anecdote he can call up to arrest their attention, or to supply them with materials for common thought.

"Our common-reading books contain selections from orations. How much additional interest will the Teacher give, by telling something of the occasion on which one of them was delivered, and the effect it produced. Some of the selections are from histories. By a few introductory words, he may shew what

"was the state of things to which the passage refers, and by putting them into the current of history, prevent it from being to them a mere isolated fact. Satan's Address to the Sun loses half its sublimity to one who has not read the previous portions of the Paradise Lost; and how much more moving does the beautiful passage beginning "Hail! holy light!" become to the child who knows that they were uttered by one who had worn out his eyes and his health in noble exertions for liberty and truth."

The highest order of this exercise is *Rhetorical*. But by rhetorical reading I do not mean pompous spouting, but *natural reading*—such as speaks the language of nature. It involves a participation of the spirit, and a reflection of the feelings of the author. It is absorbed in the subject; it forgets manner; and therefore speaks according to nature.

Dr. Whately forcibly remarks, "A reader is sure to pay too much attention to his voice, not only if he pays any at all, but if does not strenuously labour to withdraw his attention from it altogether."

This is not a common attainment.

"It requires" (observes the elegant author of the *Fireside Friend*), "not only knowledge of language, of the derivation and signification of words, but an acquaintance with the passions of the human heart, and with the different tones in which these should be expressed. It requires also, a quick perception, to seize upon the meaning of a passage, so that, for a moment, the author's spirit shall seem to be transferred to the breast of the reader. All this is necessary in order to read well; is it therefore wonderful that there are so few good readers? How common so few good readers? How common is it to hear a pathetic passage read with the coldness of indifference, a lively description without animation, or an argumentative discourse without either force or emphasis. Rules may do something; examples may do much; but after all, good reading must be the effect of feeling, taste and information."

In a former part of my remarks on this subject, I have given an account of the Prussian system of teaching a commencing reading-class. I will quote from the same author an account of a more advanced reading exercise in a Prussian elementary School.

Mr. Mann says: "Having given an account of the reading lesson of a primary class just after they had commenced going to School, I will follow it with a brief account of a lesson given to a more advanced class. The subject was a short piece of poetry describing a hunter's life in Missouri. It was first read—the reading being accompanied with appropriate criticisms as to pronunciation, tone, &c. It was then taken up verse by verse, and the pupils were required to give equivalent expressions in prose. The teacher then entered into an explanation of every part of it, in a sort of oral lecture, accompanied with occasional questions. This was done with the greatest minuteness. Where there was a geographical reference, he entered at large into geography; where a reference to a foreign custom, he compared it with their customs at home; and thus he explained every part, and illustrated the illustrations themselves, until after an entire hour spent upon six four-line verses, he left them to write the sentiment and the story in prose to be produced in school next morning. All this was done without the slightest break or hesitation, and evidently proceeded from a mind full of the subject and having a ready command of all its resources."

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

These brief remarks and statements are sufficient to show not only the order and importance of this primary department of Common School instruction,—the various knowledge which it may be made the instrument of communicating,—the qualifications requisite to teach it properly; but also the imperative necessity, and the great advantage of establishing a Seminary for the training of Teachers.

Spelling is another essential department of the elementary School; and the common modes of teaching it are as liable to remark as those of teaching to read. The child is wholly confined to the *Spelling-book* for many months before he is taught to read; and the spelling-book is made his companion as long as he is at school.

The order of nature has been shewn to be otherwise; and the matured opinions of the most experienced educationists are decidedly against this use of the spelling book, and the common method of learning to spell. The mode of spelling orally columns of words, and in succession by members of classes is not sanctioned by the practice of the best European and American Schools; and is condemned by the most approved Teachers. Mr. Simpson, a distinguished Scotch Teacher, strongly insists that “the pupils ought not to be tasked and “annoyed with the absurdity of that laborious and “generally abortive exercise, learning to spell.”

The method advocated is, that spelling should accompany reading from the commencement, and be taken from the reading lessons, and that the Teacher should as a part of the same exercises teach the sounds and powers of the letters.

The author of the *Schoolmaster*,—a work sanctioned by the Boston Board of Education—observes: “In every stage we should avoid as the bane of good habits of thought, the common use of nonsense columns of a spelling-book. Nothing more pernicious could be contrived. The use of them prevents thinking, without teaching them to spell. Still there are numerous anomalies in English which must be learned from a spelling-book. After the child has learned to read well and fluently, a spelling-book should be placed in his hands, and his attention particularly directed to the difficult combinations. *

“The simple words will have become familiar, and time need not be wasted on them. The whole attention should be given to the difficulties. What these are every Teacher must judge for himself.

“It will depend upon the skill with which pupils have been taught to use their slates in learning to read and write.

“When a lesson has been assigned, a few minutes may be appropriated for reading it over carefully. Examination in it should be conducted in various ways. One is putting out words successively to different individuals.

* A Book of the kind here referred to has been published (price 7d.) by Professor Sullivan, Master of the Normal School of the National Board of Education in Ireland. This book is intitled, “*The Spelling book Superseded; or a new and easy method of teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation, and Etymology of all the difficult words in the English language, with exercises on verbal distinctions.* by Robert Sullivan, Esq., A. M. T. C. D. Fifth edition enlarged.”—Professor Sullivan, after quoting several authorities, concludes the introductory observations of this little work with the following words: “That spelling may be learned effectually without Spelling-books, must be evident from what we have said and quoted. And that a person may learn to spell without ever having had a Spelling-book in his hands, is equally certain; for in teaching Latin, French or any other foreign language, there are no Spelling-books used; nor is the want of such a book ever felt. Nor do we ever hear that persons who learn any of these languages find any difficulty in writing or spelling the words.”

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“When this is practised, care should be taken never to begin twice in succession with the same individual, and to keep all on the look-out by calling on those who are in different parts of the class, leaving it always uncertain who shall be called next. This mode, however practised, costs much time. An agreeable mode of varying it will be to let the whole class spell simultaneously, in measured time. This is good for the voice, and, if care be taken to detect those who spell wrong, and such as depend on the rest, may be often very useful.

“A *much better* way is for each child to have a *slate* before him, and write each word as it is put out. When all the words are written, the slates may be passed up, one of them to be examined by the Teacher, and the others by the class, no one examining his own slate.

“A *still better* way is to give out sentences to be written containing the difficult words, or rather, to give out the words, and require the pupil to make sentences including them. They thus become fixed in the memory so as never to be erased. The objection that will be made to this is, the time which it takes.

“When, however, it is considered that by this exercise, not only is *spelling* taught, but *writing* and *composition*, and all of them in the way in which they ought to be taught, that is, in the way in which they will be used, the objection loses its weight.

“As *spelling* is usually taught, it is of no practical use; and every observer must have met with many instances of persons who have been drilled in spelling nonsense columns for years, who mis-spelt the most common words as soon as they were set to write them; whereas a person taught in the way here recommended, may not, in a given time, go over so much ground, but he will be prepared to apply every thing he has learned to practice, and he will have gained the invaluable habits of always associating every word with a thought, or an idea, or a thing.”

In “Wood’s Account of the Edinburgh Sessional School” the following is stated as the method of teaching spelling in that Institution: “In the Sessional School, the children are now taught to spell from their ordinary reading lessons, employing for this purpose both the short and the long words as they occur. Under the former practice in the School, of selecting merely what are longer and apparently more difficult words, we very frequently found the pupils unable to spell the shorter and more common ones, which we still find by no means uncommon in those who come to us from some other Schools.

“By making the pupil, too, spell the lesson, just as he would unite it, he is less liable to fall in future life into the common error of substituting the word *their* for *there*, and others of a similar kind.”

The defectiveness and the absurdity of the common mode of teaching spelling is thus pointed out in *Abbot’s Teacher*,—a work which has been revised and reprinted in London, by Dr. Mayo, late Fellow of St. John’s College, Cambridge. I quote from the London Edition. “One Teacher (says Abbot) for instance has a spelling lesson to hear, he begins at the head of the line, and putting one word to each boy, he goes regularly down, each successive pupil calculating the chances whether a word, which he can accidentally spell, will or will not come to him. If he spells it, the teacher cannot tell whether he is prepared or not. That word is only one among fifty, constituting the lesson. If he misses it, the teacher

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“cannot decide that he was unprepared. It might
“have been a single accidental error.

“Another teacher, hearing the same lesson requests
“the boys to bring their slates, and as he dictates the
“words, one after another, requires all to write
“them. After they are all written, he calls upon
“them to spell aloud as they have written them,
“simultaneously; pausing a moment after each, to give
“those who are wrong, an opportunity to indicate it
“by some mark opposite the worst mis-spelt. They
“all count the number of errors and report them.

“He passes down the class, glancing his eye at the
“work of each one, to see that all is right, noticing par-
“ticularly those slates, which, from the character of the
“boys, need more careful inspection. A Teacher who
“had never tried this experiment, would be surprised
“at the rapidity with which such work will be done
“by a class, after a little practice.

“Now, how different are these two methods in their
“actual results! In the latter case, the whole class
“are thoroughly examined. In the former, not a
“single member of it is. Let me not be understood to
“recommend exactly this method of teaching spelling,
“as the best that can be adopted in all cases. I only
“bring it forward as an illustration of the idea, that a
“little machinery, a little ingenuity in contriving
“ways of acting on the *whole*, rather than on indivi-
“duals, will very much promote the Teacher's designs.”

Whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to
the comparative merits of the books best adapted to
teach spelling, it is agreed that *writing* the words,
either on a slate or black-board, by dictation from the
Teacher, has, in every respect, the advantage over the
common practice; and the above statements and illus-
trations are sufficient to show the irreparable losses, both
as to time and opportunity, which are inflicted upon the
pupils in most of our Schools in the ordinary mode of
teaching *spelling* as well as *reading*.

Writing is another essential part of common school
instruction; and the manner in which it is usually
taught, as illustrated in its results, is sufficiently evin-
cive of the possibility, and need of improvement in
teaching this most desirable and important accomplish-
ment. The negligence—even where there is no want
of competency in the teacher—often indulged in, in
this department, has inflicted irreparable wrongs and
injuries on many youths in this Province; and on this
point the writer has reason to speak from melancholy
experience. Writing being a species of drawing, is a
purely imitative art. The attention as well as the skill
of the Teacher is therefore absolutely necessary to its ac-
quirement. It is true, that many persons having a feeble
faculty and little taste for imitation, are as unable to learn
to write as to draw well. Hence elegance in writing
has come to be considered as no part of a learned educa-
tion. But all can learn to write legibly and decently;
and skill in it is indispensable to success in almost every
department of life. The following description of the
process of teaching and learning to write in the Com-
mon Schools of the State of New York, quoted from
the *District School*, by J. O. Taylor, may be adopted
in reference to many Common Schools in Canada, and
is perhaps the best method of directing attention to its
defects,—shewing at the same time, that blame rests
with all parties, from the builders of the School-houses
to the unfortunate pupils themselves. No work on
Common Schools has received more praise from the
highest quarters than Mr. Taylor's.

He says: “It is to be regretted that our District
“Schools furnish so small a number of good writers.
“But a very few out of the great number who are

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“now practising this Art in our District Schools will
“be able to execute a free, bold, and legible hand.
“The greater part, including almost the whole, will
“number their School days and still write with a stiff,
“measured, ragged, scrawling, blotting hand; scarcely
“legible to the writers themselves, and almost im-
“possible for any one else to make out what is intend-
“ed. The youth are conscious of their deficiencies
“with the pen, and we seldom find them willing to
“use it. The little, imperfect as it is, that they have
“learned, is thus soon forgotten; and many, very
“many of the labouring classes by the time they have
“numbered thirty or thirty-five years, are unable to
“write in any manner whatever.

“Others may write with some ease and finish while
“in the School, and the copy before them, but as soon
“as the rule and the plummet, the School-desk and
“the round copy-plate is taken away, they have lost
“the art, and find that they are unable to write a
“straight line or a legible one.

“It is to be lamented that so much time is wasted in
“learning, what they never do learn, or what, at best,
“they feel ashamed or unable to make any use of; or,
“with others, what is so soon forgotten.

“There is, generally speaking, a sufficient quantity
“of time appropriated to writing, sufficient care,
“ (though fruitless) to provide materials, (and a great
“quantity of them are used,) to make all of the scholars
“good writers. There is some fault on the part of
“the Teacher, or parent, or among the pupils them-
“selves; and we will (from personal observation)
“describe the process of learning to write in our Dis-
“trict Schools. The causes of so much imperfection
“may thus be developed.

“The child is (in most cases, for it is true that there
“are some exceptions to what I am about to say, I
“wish there were more) provided with a single sheet
“of foolscap paper, doubled into four leaves, a quill,
“and an inkstand, which probably has nothing in it
“but thick, muddy settlings, or dry, hard cotton, and
“thus duly equipped, sent to School. The thin small
“quantity of paper, is laid upon the hard desk, made full
“of holes, ridges and furrows by the former occupants
“pen-knife. The writing desk in many instances so
“high that the chin of the writer cannot, without a tem-
“porary elongation of body be projected over the upper
“surface; this being done and the feet swinging six or
“eight inches from the floor, and half of the weight of
“the body hanging by the chin, the child with a horizon-
“tal view examines its copy of straight marks. It is
“then directed to take the pen, which is immediately
“spoiled by being thrust into the dry or muddy ink-
“stand, and begin to write. The pen is so held,
“that the feathered end, instead of being pointed
“towards the shoulder, is pointed in the opposite
“direction, directly in front; the fingers doubled in
“and squeezing the pen like a vice, the thumb thrown
“out straight and stiff, the forefinger enclosing the
“pen near the second joint, and the inked end of the
“pen passing over the first joint of the second finger in
“a perpendicular line to that made by the finger. In
“this tiresome, uneasy, unsteady attitude of body, and
“the hand holding the pen with a twisted, cramping
“gripe, the child completes its first lesson in the art of
“writing.

“After such a beginning, the more the child writes
“the more confirmed will it become in its bad habits.
“It cannot improve; it is only forming habits which
“must be wholly discarded, if the child ever learns
“anything. But in this wretched manner the pupil is
“permitted to use the pen day after day, for two, or
“four, or six years. The Teacher shows the scholar

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“how to hold the pen perhaps, by placing it in his own hand correctly, but does not see that the pupil takes and keeps the pen in the same position when writing.”

“If the pen should be held correctly for a moment, while the Teacher is observing, the old habit will immediately change it, when the Teacher has turned his back

“Such practice and such instructions afford an explanation of so much waste of time and materials, of such slow improvement, and of so much bad penmanship.

“Another pupil who commences writing at a more advanced age, finds the desk too low, and from being obliged to bend somewhat, soon lies down upon the desk and paper. I have seldom entered a District School during the writing hour, without finding all who were using the pen or nearly all, resting their heads and shoulders on the desk, looking horizontally at their work, and the writing-book thrown half-round, making its lines parallel with the axis of the eye. In this sleepy, hidden position, it is impossible to examine and criticise what we are doing; and yet Teachers from carelessness, or from having their attention directed to some other part of the School during the writing season, almost universally allow it.

“Teachers seldom prepare their pens previous to their being called for, and are thus employed in mending them while they should be directing the scholars who are writing. They do not always specify and describe the frequently occurring faults in such a manner as to assist the child in avoiding them, and in improving the next time where he has previously failed. The criticisms are too general, too indefinite to profit the pupil, and he continues after this useless instruction to write in the same careless way that he did before. Teachers likewise do not preserve the writing-books which have been filled, and thus they are not able to compare the one just finished with others written a few months before. If they should do this, the pupil would often be convinced of that which the Teacher is unable to make him believe, viz: that he makes no improvement. Teachers frequently set such copies as are very improper for the particular attainments or habits of the pupil: not discriminating or knowing what is required.”

If the method of teaching the alphabet and reading, which has been heretofore described, be adopted, the pupil will, from the very commencement of his going to School, have occasion to write. It is universally agreed that the child should early begin to write, and therefore he should be taught as early as practicable the written characters. This task is soon accomplished where the slate and black-board are used, and where the method heretofore recommended is employed in teaching the alphabet.

The use of the slate is strongly and almost unanimously recommended.

Mr. Simpson observes, “Writing must be zealously practised according to the briefest and best system yet adopted, and the pupil habituated gradually to write down words on his slate.”

I know of no system so simple and so admirably adapted to our Common Schools as that which has been recently adopted in England under the sanction of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. It is founded on “Mulhauser’s method of teaching Writing.” To describe this method in detail would

be irrelevant to my present purpose; but to give some account of it may be appropriate and useful. The following account is abridged from the Preface of the Manual to which I have referred.

M. Mulhauser is a resident of Geneva, in Switzerland. In 1827, he was appointed to inspect the Writing Classes under the superintendence of the Genevese Commission of Primary Schools. In the discharge of his duty, he observed that the Teachers of Writing were guided in their lessons by no rules, but those of their own discretion, or caprice; and that the children were required merely to aim at an exact imitation of the specimens by an operation purely mechanical. At the end of the year he presented a Report to the Commission, and was thereupon directed to prepare an improved plan for instruction in the art of writing.

M. Mulhauser had in view the process by which nature develops the intellect; at first the senses merely of the infant are active; they are employed in collecting facts; then the mind gradually puts forth its powers; it compares, combines, and at length analyzes the facts collected.

He therefore analyzes the complex forms of the letters, and reduced them to their simplest elementary parts; which he decided to be no more than four!

The pupil is first taught these four elementary parts of letters in the natural order of their simplicity: after which he is taught to combine them into letters, and then the letters into words.

The child recognizes each separate simple form, as well as the name of it in the most difficult combinations; and if he err, he is immediately able to correct his error. The method enables the child to determine with ease, the height, breadth, and inclination of every part of every letter. To give him this power by abstract rules would obviously be difficult; they would not easily be understood by the child, and would not be remembered without much effort; but by this method he is led by practical expedients to the result required; and then such rules as are involved in the process can be taught, and are easily remembered after having them thus preceded by the practical demonstrations. The style of writing is at once easy of execution and very legible. It results from the observance of a few simple rules; and its chief merits are, 1st. The exact and well defined nature of all its parts. 2ndly. The harmonious proportions existing between them. 3rdly. Its consequent beauty and legibility. 4thly. The absence of ornaments. Simple forms are placed before the pupil, and he soon finds that any departure from them leads to inconvenience.

Mulhauser’s method, though apparently satisfactory in theory, was not sanctioned by the Commission of Geneva, without submitting it to the test of practice; when it was unanimously adopted.

The Commission in their subsequent Reports, speaks strongly of the advantages which the Schools of the Canton had derived from the use of this method, and give some extraordinary examples of its success. It was soon introduced into the famous Normal School at Lausanne, and was from thence transplanted into all the Village Schools of the Canton de Vaud. Persons saw with surprise the rude children in those Village Schools learn to write in a few months. In the Infant School at Geneva, children five years old were found readily to comprehend and apply its principles, and one of the best known Inspectors, surprised at the ease with which they seemed to understand the system,

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

studied it himself for the purpose of applying it to the instruction of his own son.

The Parisian Society of Elementary Education appointed Commissioners in 1834, to investigate and report on the method. Their report fully confirmed what had been said in its favor. Subsequently the French Minister of Public Instruction directed two Inspectors of the Academy to make themselves acquainted with the method of Mulhauser, and report to him the result of their inquiries. Their report was so favorable that the author was immediately invited to make a trial of his system in the great National Normal School at Versailles, as also in one of the Primary Schools connected with that establishment. After eleven days instruction, a public trial of its effects was made, in the presence of the Director and Professors. The children of the Primary School who could write tolerably well in the common way, were found fully to have comprehended the most difficult parts of the method.

One boy in particular, eight years old, excited some surprise by dictating to the class the elements of the difficult word *invariablement*, to be formed mentally, without the aid of slate or paper, when the whole class pronounced the word simultaneously. The Director of the Normal School reported on the experiment as follows :

“ The Art of Writing presents two distinct parts : first, the theoretical part, which consists in a rational analysis of the forms of written characters : and, secondly, the practical, which gives the means of acquiring with rapidity, the habit of forming the characters readily.

“ Generally, attention has been almost entirely confined to the second part, under the impression that it is useless to reason with children, and that they are to be treated as machines, whose office is to move and not to reflect. The author of this new method is guided by an entirely different principle. Nothing is more simple or easy to comprehend than his analysis of writing. The method generally adopted presents a useless multiplication of elementary characters.

“ One method that has been introduced into several schools, has *seventeen* such characters. The author reduces them to *four*, and from these four elements, which are learnt with the utmost ease, are produced all the letters of the Alphabet. The advantage of this simplicity appears unquestionable.

“ The child, accustomed to draw the elements of the letters with an exactness required by the rule impressed on his memory, cannot write badly if he has paid attention to the instruction.

“ The Teacher does not dictate a letter which can leave the pupil in doubt as to the precise thing that is required of him, but pronounces in succession each element of the letter, which the writer follows, without thinking of the letter itself. The enigmas both amuse the children and accustom them to reflect. I am peculiarly pleased with this part of the system, which calls into action the intelligence of the pupil by an allurement resembling that of a game.

“ The sixty children whom I placed under the tuition of the author, perfectly comprehended all his rules and precepts in less than twelve lessons. It is true that they could previously write tolerably, but the intention of M. Mulhauser, who could remain only a short time at the School, was not so much to prove the progress that could be made in a

“ given period, as to enable us to understand and appreciate the method he employed.

“ Finally, I have to report that the trial we have made has had the most successful result, and the method of M. Mulhauser appears to me every way calculated to ensure and hasten the progress of children, while his discipline and arrangement of the classes show, in my opinion, a remarkable knowledge of the qualities and faults of infancy. Our Schools cannot but profit by the entire adoption of the principles recommended by so experienced and able a Teacher.”

This method of teaching writing, after very careful inquiry, has been sanctioned by the Education Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

It has been adopted in various countries on the Continent; and the introduction of it into our Canadian Schools will, I am persuaded, be productive of the most beneficial results.

In the German Schools, drawing is taught simultaneously with writing; as is also the case in the Schools of the Christian Brethren and other excellent Schools in France. In all these Schools the writing of the pupils was superior to any writing of pupils of similar ages that I had ever witnessed. Some specimens of writing from several of these Schools I brought with me; and they have excited the admiration and astonishment of every person to whom they have been shewn. I concur most fully in the following statements of the Secretary of the Board of Education at Boston, and the great importance of the subjects to which they refer, will be an ample apology for their introduction in this place : “ Such excellent hand-writing as I saw in the Prussian Schools, I never saw before. I can hardly express myself too strongly on this point. In Great Britain, France, or our own country, I have never seen any Schools worthy of being compared with theirs in this respect. I have before said that I found all children provided with a slate and pencil. They write or print letters, and begin with the elements of drawing, either immediately, or soon after they enter School. This furnishes the greater part of the explanation of their excellent hand-writing. A part of it, I think, should be referred to the peculiarity of the German Script, which seems to me to be easier than our own. But after all due allowance is made for this advantage, a high degree of superiority over the Schools of other countries remains to be accounted for. This superiority cannot be attributed in any degree to a better manner of holding the pen, for I never saw so great a proportion of cases in any Schools where the pen was so awkwardly held. This excellence must be referred in a great degree to the universal practice of learning to draw, contemporaneously with learning to write. I believe a child will learn both to draw and to write sooner and with more ease, than he will learn writing alone; and for this reason, the figures or objects contemplated and copied in learning to draw, are larger, more marked, more distinctive one from another, and more sharply defined with projection, angle or curve, than the letters copied in writing. In drawing there is more variety, in writing more sameness. Now the objects contemplated in drawing, *from their nature*, attract attention more readily, impress the mind more deeply, and of course will be more accurately copied than those in writing. And when the eye has been trained to observe, to distinguish, and to imitate, in the first exercise, it applies its habits with great advantage to the second.

“ Another reason, is that the child is taught to draw things with which he is familiar, which have some

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“significance, and give him pleasing ideas. But a child who is made to fill page after page with rows of straight marks, that look so blank and cheerless though done ever so well, has, and can have no pleasing associations with his work. The practice of beginning with making inexpressive marks, or with writing unintelligible words, bears some resemblance, in its lifelessness, to that of learning the Alphabet. Each exhales torpor and stupidity to deaden the vivacity of the worker.

“Again, I have found it an almost universal opinion with teachers of the art of writing, that children should commence with large hand rather than with fine. The reason for this, I suppose to be, that where the letters themselves are larger, their differences, and peculiarities are proportionally large; hence they can be more easily discriminated, and discrimination must necessarily precede exact copying. So to speak, the child becomes acquainted with the physiognomy of the large letters more easily than with that of the small. Besides, the formation of the larger gives more freedom of motion to the hand. Now, in these respects, there is more difference between the objects used in drawing and the letters of a large hand, than between the latter and a fine hand; and therefore the argument in favor of a large hand, applies with still more force in favour of drawing.

“In the course of my tour, I passed from the countries where almost every pupil in every School could draw with ease, and most of them with no inconsiderable degree of beauty and expression, to those where less and less attention was paid to the subject; and, at last, to Schools where drawing was not practised at all; and after many trials, I came to the conclusion that, with no other guide than a mere inspection of the copy-books of the pupils, I could tell whether drawing were taught in the School or not; so uniformly superior was the hand-writing in those Schools where drawing was taught in connexion with it. On seeing this, I was reminded of that saying of Pestalozzi,—somewhat too strong,—that ‘without drawing there can be no writing.’

“But suppose it were otherwise, and that learning to draw retarded the acquisition of good penmanship, how richly would the learner be compensated for the sacrifice. Drawing, of itself, is an expressive and beautiful language. A few strokes of the pen and pencil will often represent to the eye what no amount of words, however well chosen, can communicate. For the master architect, for the engraver, the engineer, the pattern designer, the draughtsman, moulder, machine-builder, or head mechanic of any kind, all acknowledge that this art is essential and indispensable. But there is no department of business or condition of life, where the accomplishment would not be of utility. Every man should be able to plot a field, to sketch a road or river, to draw the outlines of a simple machine, a piece of household furniture or a farming utensil, and to delineate the internal arrangement or construction of a house.”

The importance of *Arithmetic* to the common interests of life can scarcely be over-rated. As a means of mental discipline also, being the lowest and simplest branch of mathematics, Educators have attached the highest importance to the study of it. It was a saying of Charles XII. of Sweden, that he who was ignorant of the arithmetical art, was but half a man; and Lord Bacon has said “if a man’s wit be wandering let him study mathematics.” Viewed either as an instrument of mental discipline or of practical utility, Teachers of the greatest experience agree that it should be commenced early—as early as reading and writing.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Nay, it is held to be less difficult for a child to learn to count than to learn to read, while it contributes more than reading to strengthen and discipline the mind. But the manner in which it is too often taught, renders the study of it an insupportable task, and not unfrequently an object of bitter aversion, without imparting any useful knowledge.

There are doubtless many exceptions; but the remarks of the Author of the *District School*, are scarcely less applicable to Canada than to the State of New York: “From this science very little is obtained in our District Schools, which is of any practical use. There is much compulsive, uncertain, and laborious study of arithmetic; but it is often in vain, from the manner in which it is taught, since the scholar gets very little in return for his labour that is valuable or practical. Those who have received nothing more than a common school education, obtain their practical knowledge of the science of numbers, not from their instructions or study in the School, but from their own invention and the rewards of experience. There is in the country but a small part of arithmetic in use which came from the Schools; necessity has taught the people what they ought to have learned at School when young, and when they were wasting so much time and money to no purpose.” “The pupil learns nothing thoroughly; what he does not understand he feels little or no interest in; he sits with his slate before him most of the day, groping, guessing, doing nothing. Perhaps scarcely any two pupils are studying the same rule, or using the same book, instead of being formed in as few classes as possible.”

The Teacher has not time to hear each pupil separately, and to explain and illustrate to each the nature of the rule or operation, even if he be competent and disposed to do so. The consequence is that many who have, as the phrase is, “gone through the Arithmetic,” are unable to perform the simplest calculations in the transactions of business; or they do so with hesitation and uncertainty.

“In Teaching Arithmetic,” observes the Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, in his much valued work on the *Principles of Teaching*, “nothing must be considered as done, which is not thoroughly comprehended; a meaning and reason, must be attached to every step of the process. Begin therefore, first of all, by referring the pupil to sensible objects, and teach him to compute what he can see, before you perplex him with abstract conceptions. A mere infant may in this way be taught to add, subtract, multiply and divide, to a considerable extent. Apparatus for this purpose, of various kinds, is already in use; but what need have you of apparatus? Everything around you and about you may be made subservient to this end. It will not do, however, to stop here. The mind must before long be accustomed to abstractions, and therefore the sooner you can teach a child to convert this tangible arithmetic into abstractions the better.”

The practice of the best Schools in other countries suggests that children should first study *Intellectual* arithmetic. Its influence in awakening the curiosity of pupils, in exciting their mental energies, and training them to devise means for performing more intricate exercises on the slate, can scarcely be conceived by those who have not witnessed the results. In the Model Schools attached to the Dublin Normal School of the Irish National Board, I witnessed arithmetical operations performed by small boys and girls with the rapidity of thought, in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, fractions, proportion, interest, discount, &c. I witnessed exercises equally surprising in Scotland, France and Germany. I will

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

select two examples,—the one from Mr. Wood's account of the Edinburgh Sessional School; the other from Mr. Mann's Report on Prussian Schools.

Mr. Wood says: "It was in arithmetic we first succeeded in kindling that ardour, which has since diffused itself through every other department of the Institution. Arithmetic, which had hitherto been one of their dullest occupations, now became to the scholars a source of the highest interest and amusement. They, by degrees obtained a rapidity of movement in this Art, which we should have previously accounted quite incredible, and along with that celerity a proportional accuracy in calculation. But this was not all. They obtained at the same time, what in our opinion is infinitely more valuable than any arithmetical attainment,—that general energy and activity of mind which we find of so much service in the introduction of all our subsequent improvements, and which we doubt not has in a great measure formed the character of many of them for life." "Those who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the performance of our children in mental arithmetic, may form some estimate of it, when they are told, that on more than one occasion, when three or four of our best arithmeticians were employed to answer one question in every page of the 'Ready Reckoner,' and selected from every variety of column in that page, (that is to say, the first question being 13 yards at a furling, the second 54, at a half-penny, the third 95, at three-farthings, and so on to the last, being perhaps 10,000 at 19s. 6d.,) the whole questions, being 147 in number, were answered *seriatim* within 20 minutes, including the time taken by ourselves in announcing the questions. Each boy was, of course, according to custom, allowed to take the method he found most easy for himself. We afterwards put the mental arithmetic in a more systematic train, commencing simultaneously with the State-arithmetic; which improvement has been found of the greatest advantage, and has clearly evinced that, though in the acquisition of this, as of every thing else, there is a variety of aptitude in children, all may arrive at it to an extent which could not naturally be foreseen, and has been found highly beneficial."

Mr. Mann says,—referring to the Prussian Schools,—"I shall never forget the impression which the recitation of a higher class of girls produced upon my mind. It lasted an hour. Neither Teacher nor pupil had book or slate. Questions and answers were extemporaneous. They consisted of problems in vulgar fractions, simple and compound; in the rule of three, practice, interest, discount, &c., &c. A few of the first were simple, but they soon increased in complication and difficulty, and in the amount of the sums managed, until I could hardly credit the report of my own senses—so difficult were the questions, and so prompt and accurate were the replies.—A great many of the exercises consisted in reducing the coins of one State into those of another. In Germany there are almost as many different currencies as there are States; and the expression of the value of one coin in other denominations, is a very common exercise."

"It struck me that the main differences between their mode of teaching arithmetic and ours, consist in their beginning earlier, continuing the practice in the elements much longer, requiring a more thorough analysis of all questions, and in not separating the process, or rules so much as we do from each other. The pupils proceed less by rule, more by an understanding of the subject. It often happens to our children, that while engaged in one rule, they forget a preceding. Hence many of our best Teachers

"have frequent reviews. But there, as I stated above, the youngest classes of children were taught addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, promiscuously, in the same lesson. And so it was in the later stages. The mind was constantly carried along, and the practice enlarged in more than one direction. It is the difference which results from teaching in the one case from a book, and in the other from the head. In the latter case the Teacher sees what each pupil most needs; and if he finds one halting or failing in a particular class of questions, plies him with questions of that kind until his deficiencies are supplied."

"In Algebra, Trigonometry, Surveying, Geometry, &c., I invariably saw the Teacher standing before the black-board, drawing the diagrams, and explaining all the relations between their several parts, while the pupils, in their seats, having a pen and a small manuscript-book, copied the figures and took down brief heads of the solution; and at the next recitation they were required to go to the black-board, draw the figures, and solve the problems themselves. How different this mode of learning a lesson from that of holding the text-book in the left hand, while the forefinger of the right carefully follows the printed demonstration, under penalty, should the place be lost, of being obliged to recommence the solution."

I cannot omit observing in this place, that the great practical end of studying arithmetic in the Common Schools, is the knowledge of *accounts*, and that this end should be had in view not only in the mode of teaching, but in the application of it. The knowledge of accounts is scarcely less necessary for the mechanic, and the farmer, than for the tradesman or merchant. Every person, male or female, should be taught to keep personal accounts, and an account of the expenses of a family; the future farmer should be taught to keep accounts of a garden, particular field or crop, as well as of his whole operations; the intended mechanic should be taught to keep an account of the expenses and income of his shop or trade; and the contemplated merchant or trader should be taught book-keeping by double entry. Personal accounts may be taught to a whole School on the black-board. This neglected branch of Common School instruction is of the greatest importance to an agricultural population, as it is of course essential to a commercial community.

On visiting the celebrated Agricultural School of the philanthropist De Fellenberg,—a few miles from Berne, in Switzerland,—I found that every pupil was required to keep an account of his work, receipts, and expenses,—balancing and posting it at the end of each week,—the Superintendent keeping a similar account of the affairs of the whole establishment, the expenses of cultivation, and even the products of each field. A part of every Saturday was devoted to teaching book-keeping, and to an examination of all the accounts and the manner of keeping them.

The head of that famous establishment expressed his conviction, that he considered the habit of keeping accounts, punctually, minutely and correctly, to be the primary element of a farmer's prosperity,—conducive alike to economy and industry, prudence and correctness in his plans, labours and dealings. He assured me, that to no part of the instruction of his agricultural pupils did he attach more importance than to that of teaching them a thorough system of keeping *farming accounts*; and he even stated, that he should hope for little success from every thing else which he might teach, if they should neglect to keep regular accounts. He could show from the books, not only what related to every inmate of the establishment, and its general

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)
6th April.

transactions, but the expense and profit of every kind of grain grown, and stock raised on the farm, and that in the minutest detail. I doubt not but such a system of book-keeping would be a source of profit, as well as of instruction and pleasure to every farmer who might adopt it. Among the School-books published by the Irish National Board, there is a convenient elementary treatise on Book-keeping, with a section specially devoted to *Farming accounts*.

Such are the observations which I have thought proper to submit on the three cardinal subjects of Common School instruction,—Reading (including Spelling,) Writing and Arithmetic.

Without entering into minute details or attempting to lay down rules as to methods of teaching them, I have dwelt longer on these subjects on account of their surpassing importance,—constituting as they do, in a great degree, the roots of the tree of knowledge and the primary elements of intellectual power,—involving so deeply the interests and character of every child in the land. The great object of our Common Schools is to teach the whole population how to read, to write, and to calculate,—to make a good reader, writer and calculator of every boy and girl in Canada; and the other studies in the elementary Schools are important, as they teach how to employ these arts upon proper principles and in the most useful manner. Reading, Writing, and calculation are *practical arts*,—not so much knowledge as *skill* by which the practical resources of the mind, and the means of acquiring knowledge are indefinitely multiplied.

But the preceding observations,—brief and general as they necessarily are,—sufficiently show how much even of general useful knowledge may be imparted in the judicious and intelligent teaching of these three fundamental arts of social life. To teach these thoroughly is the chief object of the Common Schools, and should be the ambition and effort of every Teacher. Better to teach a few things well than to skim superficially over all the sciences. A popular writer quaintly remarks, that “teaching a pupil to read, before he enters upon the active business of life, is like giving a new settler an axe, as he goes to seek his new home in the forest. Teaching him a lesson in history is, on the other hand, only cutting down a tree or two for him. A knowledge of natural history is like a few bushels of grain, gratuitously placed in his barn, but the art of ready reckoning is the plough, which will remain by him for years, and help to draw out from the soil an annual treasure.”

There are, however, other subjects required to be taught in the Common Schools, and only second in importance to the three above mentioned.

Among the most conspicuous of these are Grammar and Geography,—the one acquainting us with the language we speak, the other exhibiting to us the world we inhabit. In many of our Common Schools they are not taught at all; in others very imperfectly; in very few well.

The practical grammar of our language should be taught in every School, every day, and to every pupil, both by the example and corrections of the Teacher. Language existed before Grammar. Language is not founded on rules of grammar, but the rules are founded on the usages of language. Many persons both speak and write correctly who have never studied a grammar, except that of living examples and of good authors. The rules of grammar will never make correct speakers or writers, without the *practice* of writing and speaking correctly. It is thus practically taught in all good Schools; it is thus taught in

all the elementary Schools of Germany. A recent traveller says: “The Prussian Teachers, by their constant habit of conversing with their pupils; by requiring a complete answer to be given to every question; by never allowing a mistake in termination, or in the collocation of words or clauses, to pass uncorrected, nor the sentence, as corrected to pass unrepeatd; by requiring the poetry of the reading lessons to be changed into oral or written prose, and the prose to be paraphrased or expressed in different words; and by exacting a general account or summary of the reading lessons, are,—as we may almost literally say,—constantly teaching grammar, or as they more comprehensively call it—the German language. It is easy to see that composition is included under this head,—the writing of regular ‘essays’ or ‘themes’ being only a later exercise.”

But grammar is taught theoretically as well as practically in the Prussian Schools. Another late traveller in Prussia thus describes the manner of teaching the different parts of speech: “Grammar is taught directly and scientifically, yet by no means in a dry and technical manner. On the contrary, technical terms are carefully avoided, till the child has become familiar with the nature and use of the things designated by them, and he is able to use them as the names of ideas which have a definite existence in his mind, and not as awful sounds, dimly shadowing forth some mysteries of science into which he has no power to penetrate.

“The first object is to illustrate the different parts of speech, such as the noun, the verb, the adjective, the adverb; and this is done by engaging the pupil in conversation, and leading him to form sentences in which the particular part of speech to be learned shall be the most important word, and directing his attention to the nature and use of the word, in the place where he uses it. For example, let us suppose the nature and use of the adverb are to be taught. The Teacher writes upon the black-board the words, ‘here, there, near,’ &c. He then says, ‘Children, we are all together in this room, by which of the words on the black-board can you express this?’—Children. ‘We are all *here*.’ Teacher. ‘Now look out of the window and see the Church; what can you say of the Church with the second word on the black-board?’—Children. ‘The Church is *there*.’ Teacher. ‘The distance between us and the Church is not great; how will you express this by a word on the black-board?’—Children. ‘The Church is *near*.’ The fact that these words express the same sort of relations is then explained, and, accordingly, that they belong to the same class, or are the same part of speech.

“The variations of these words are next explained. Teacher. ‘Children, you say the Church is near, but there is a shop between us and the Church; what will you say of the shop?’—Children. ‘The shop is *nearer*.’ Teacher. ‘But there is a fence between us and the shop. Now when you think of the distance between us, the shop, and the fence, what will you say of the fence?’—Children. ‘The fence is *nearest*.’ So of other adverbs. ‘The lark sings *well*. Compare the singing of the lark with that of the canary bird. Compare the singing of the nightingale with that of the canary bird.’ After all the different sorts of adverbs and their variations have in this way been illustrated, and the pupils understand that all words of this kind are called *adverbs*, the definition of the adverb is given as it stands in the grammar, and the book is put into their hands to study the chapter on this topic. In this way the pupil understands what he is doing at every step of his progress, and his memory is never burdened with mere names, to which he can attach no definite meaning.”

Appendix
(P.)
6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

The grammar of no language is perhaps shorter or more simple than that of the English language. Scarcely any branch of knowledge is more easily acquired; yet none is rendered more tedious and difficult by the manner in which it is too generally taught. I have seen children nine years of age, after only a few months instruction, able, without hesitation, to analyze difficult sentences, and to correct those that were ungrammatical—giving the reason in every instance; and I have seen others approaching to manhood who had studied grammar for years, and yet could not analyse a single sentence, or parse it correctly. In some cases I have seen persons who could fluently recite the *definitions* and *rules* in the *words of the grammar*, but who were ignorant of the *principles* of the language. The difference in these cases was not in the capacity of the pupils, but in the manner of teaching. The one pursued the simple order of nature; the other adhered to the letter of the book. The one taught the nature of things, deducing the definitions and rules as the result of the import and relations of the words employed; the other taught the definitions and rules as the laws by which words are governed. The one taught the principles and even subtleties of the language through the medium of the understanding; the other burdened the memory, but never reached the understanding.

In the one case the pupil was delighted and instructed at every step, as one of a new discovery; in the other case, the progress is one of accumulated weariness and disgust.

In no department of elementary instruction has a greater change for the better taken place in the best Schools in Great Britain, and Ireland, than in the method of teaching English Grammar.

It has become a rational and intellectual exercise; and experience has shewn that the acquisition,—at least in its fundamental principles and general rules,—is as easy and interesting as it is important and useful. Though serious complaint is still made in the principal School publications in the United States of the prevalence of the dry, *memoriter* and useless system of teaching grammar, yet there also there are some pleasing indications of improvement. Few will question the correctness of the following remarks on this important subject: “In Germany (says Mr. Mann of Boston) I heard very little of the ding-dong and recitative of gender, number and case, of government and agreement, which make up so great a portion of grammatical exercises in our Schools; and which the pupils are often required to repeat until they really lose all sense of the original use of the terms they use. Of what service is it for children to reiterate and reassert fifty times in a single recitation, the gender and number of nouns, about which they never made a mistake even before a grammar book was put into their hands? If the object of grammar is to teach children to speak and write their native language with propriety, then they should be practised upon expressing their own ideas with elegance, distinctness and force. For this purpose, their common every-day phrasology is to be attended to. As their speech becomes more copious, they should be led to recognize those slight shades of distinction which exist between words almost synonymous; to discriminate between the literal and the figurative, and to frame sentences in which the main idea shall be brought out conspicuously and prominently, while all the subordinate ones, mere matters of circumstance or qualification, shall occupy humbler or more retired positions. Grammar should be taught in such a way as to lead out into rhetoric as it regards the form of expression, and into logic as it regards the sequence and coherency of the thoughts.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“If this is so, then no person is competent to teach grammar, who is not familiar at least with the leading principles of rhetoric and logic.”

It is not, however, to be expected that Teachers of our elementary Schools will be philologists; or that they will have occasion or opportunity to enter into those subtleties in the science of language which have perplexed philosophers themselves. Like most other sciences, the elements of grammar and the practical uses of it, are easily comprehended; but the philosophy and refinements of it belong to the higher departments of learning and to matured intellects.

But in respect to common School Teachers, and to their teaching, I must observe, in the appropriate language of the *Fireside Friend*: “In order to be a grammarian, it is not sufficient that you can parse sentences, in that kind of parrot-like manner, which is acquired by those who study without much thought; you must be able to perceive the meaning of an author, the connection between the words of a sentence, however distant, and to supply words, in elliptical cases. Some of the English poets are peculiar, for the great use of ellipses; some, especially, in the expression of sudden passion, leaving not one word merely but several to be supplied by the reader. While employed in this study, you are giving exercise to your intellectual powers, invigorating them for new labors, and at the same time are gaining knowledge; which will be called into use with every sentence you speak or write. It is very important that those who are preparing themselves for Teachers, should obtain a thorough knowledge of English Grammar.

“In correcting inaccuracies, in spoken and written language, a Teacher should not only be able to point out defects, but the rules which are violated.”

I will conclude my remarks on this subject with Mr. Wood's account of the mode of teaching the elements of grammar in the Edinburgh Sessional School:

“While we saw the importance of introducing a knowledge of grammar to a certain extent into our School, we perceived at the same time the necessity of securing the attention of the pupils here, as in every other department of their education, far more to its principles, and their mode of application, than to tease them with any servile repetition of its rules. At first we conceived that it would be sufficient for our purpose, to make them acquainted merely with some of its leading principles, and that this might effectually be done by an inductive method, that is to say, by illustration from the passages which they happened to read. If this method should succeed, the Institution would be saved the expense of furnishing the pupils with grammars; which they, on the other hand, would be relieved from the irksomeness of prescribed and dry tasks, and have full time left them at home for the gratification of that taste for useful reading, which had now manifested itself among them. It had the advantage also of being in accordance with all the rest of our system. The experiment accordingly was tried, and succeeded so far beyond our expectation, that we, in a very short time, made the children in this manner acquainted not only with the fundamental principles, (which was all we originally intended) but with all the principles and even subtleties of the grammar of our language; so that Teachers, by no means friendly to the rest of our system, have been heard most candidly to acknowledge, that in acquaintance with grammar, they have never seen our pupils surpassed by any children of their years.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

"As soon as we had ascertained by experience the practicability of the method, we began to put it in a more systematic form. At first the grammar, like most of our other improvements at their introduction, was confined exclusively to the highest class. Afterwards, the method was rendered more progressive, and extended by degrees so low as the eighth class. In the commencement, nothing more is done than explaining the nature of a noun, and calling upon the pupil to pick out all the nouns, which occur in any passage he has been reading. He is next taught to distinguish their genders and numbers; but cases are reserved, till he has learnt the verb and preposition, and can thus be rendered acquainted with their object and use. If the technical names of *singular* and *plural*, &c., at first puzzle him, he is still made acquainted with the grammatical distinction, by varying the form of the question. Then in place of asking the *number* of the word *boys*, we may ask why it is boys, and not boy; and, on being told that it is because there are more than one, we may then, till the word becomes familiar, tell him that this is called *plural*. As soon as he can distinguish nouns tolerably well, the pupil is next instructed in the nature of *articles*, and called upon to illustrate what he has been taught, by its application to the passage before him. He is next in a similar manner taught, by means of examining the nature of *adjectives*, their application and their modes of comparison. Then, in like manner *pronouns*, and afterwards *verbs*; leading him gradually by examples to understand their differences in point of *mood*, *time*, *number* and *person*. Then *prepositions*; after which the distinctions of *cases* in nouns are explained. Then *adverbs*, with the distinction between them and adjectives. Then *conjunctions*, and lastly *interjections*."

"The grammar which we teach our pupils, is (as nearly as we can venture to make it) the pure grammar of their own vernacular tongue, without reference to the peculiarities of other languages, with which our own books of grammar are for the most part unnecessarily interlarded and perplexed."

"*Geography*," said the great Burke, "though an earthly subject, is a heavenly study." Yet it is only within the last few years that it has been introduced to any considerable extent into the elementary Schools, or been made other than a fruitless drudgery to the pupils.

The face of nature has been concealed from them; and without even a map, they have been sent to the cheerless catalogue of hard names to learn the features of the globe.

As if this were not enough, the order of nature has been inverted. Instead of proceeding from the easy to the difficult, from the known to the unknown; pupils have been, at the outset, introduced to the elements of astronomy,—the mathematics of geography,—as a preliminary step to learning the place of their abode. Some of the Geographies which are still used in many Schools, are constructed upon this principle.*

*Some American writers of elementary School Geographies have gone to the opposite extreme. The author of the *Teacher Taught* says, "Most of the text books now used make this study too easy. It seems as if the authors of them did not intend to exercise any faculty of the child's mind save the memory. The object of teaching the child is not merely to impart knowledge; education does not consist in distending and cramming the memory, but in developing every faculty and especially reason, whose 'comparing balance' is designed by the Creator to hold the most prominent place. Geographies have become scarcely anything else but a volume of questions, to be asked by the teacher and answered by the scholar. When these can be answered fluently, the study of geography is finished. In order to enable the scholar to skim over the earth's surface with great rapidity without perplexing the Teacher, the initials to the answer to each question are given. If the plan of such a book is undeviatingly followed, the memory of the child is exercised, but reason, the noblest faculty of the soul, remains untouched." What is thus taught and learned, is

But in this, as well as the other departments of elementary instruction, nature has been allowed to suggest the method of teaching and learning; and that which was before difficult for men, is now an amusement for children; and what was formerly the laborious study of years, is now the recreation of a few months.

The earliest inhabitants of the world—and the earliest geographers—did not learn the physical history of the globe by first investigating the laws of the universe,—then surveying the vast continents and oceans which cover the earth's surface,—finally the physical aspect of their own country. They advanced by a process directly the reverse. Their attention was directed first to the hills and valleys, mountains and plains, lakes and rivers, productions and climate of their native place and country,—then to those of other lands, and to the phenomena on which the theory of the solar system is founded. This natural and inductive method of studying geography is now generally admitted to be the true one; it has obtained in all the best schools in Europe, and has been adopted in many schools in the United States,—though complaints are still made by their best School writers, of the prevalence there of the old system, or trifling modifications of it.

In all the Normal and Model Schools that I visited in Europe, the *Map* and the *Globe* are, in the first instance, the only Geography; the pupil commences his geographical tour from the very School-house in which he is learning,—makes a map of every country and ocean over which he travels, learns much of their natural and something of their civil history as he proceeds, and is made acquainted with the principles upon which their relative extent, distances, &c., may be determined, and their peculiar phenomena accounted for,—and is at length enabled to contemplate the laws of the Universe itself. He is thus by a process of induction, led on without either burdening the memory, or fatiguing the attention, from the simplest objects of every day observation to the most interesting and instructive facts in the history of the physical, intellectual and moral world.

In illustration and confirmation of these remarks, I might not only quote many authorities, but detail examinations which I have had the pleasure of witnessing in several countries of Europe. But lest the most moderate description that I could give should be suspected of extravagance, I will avail myself again of the following statements by the Secretary of the Boston Board of Education. "The practice seemed to be (says Mr. Mann,) of beginning with objects perfectly familiar to the child,—the School-house with the grounds around it, the home with its yards or gardens, (which each child is taught to draw,) and the street leading from the one to the other.

"First of all, the children were initiated into the ideas of space, without which we can know no more of Geography than we can of history without ideas of time. Mr. Carl Ritter, of Berlin, probably the greatest geographer now living, expressed a decided opinion to me, that this was the true mode of beginning.

"Children, too, commence this study very early,—soon after entering School,—but no notions are given

also soon forgotten. Within a few months after going through such a text book in this manner, a pupil will know very little more about geography than if he had never studied it.

Travelling is doubtless the most thorough method of studying geography, but as this cannot be adopted—at least to any great extent,—the next best method is that which most nearly resembles travelling,—namely, drawing maps of the countries studied,—distinguishing their natural and political divisions, marking the courses of their rivers, sketching their mountains, determining their chief cities and towns,—delineating with greater minuteness our own and other countries with which we are most intimately connected, and which are of the greatest historical importance.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ them which they are not perfectly able to comprehend, reproduce and express.

“ I found Geography taught almost wholly from large maps suspended against the walls, and by delineations on the black-board. And here, the skill of pupils and teachers in drawing did admirable service. The teacher traced the outlines of a country on the suspended map, or drew one upon the black-board, accompanying the exhibition with an oral lecture; and, at the next recitation, the pupils were expected to repeat what they had seen and heard. And, in regard to the natural divisions of the earth, or the political boundaries of countries, a pupil was not considered as having given any proof that he had a correct image in his mind, until he could go to the black-board, and reproduce it from the ends of his fingers. I witnessed no lesson unaccompanied by these tests.

“ I will describe, as exactly as I am able, a lesson, which I heard given to a class a little advanced beyond the elements,—remarking that though I heard many lessons given on the same plan, none of them were signalized by the rapidity and effect of the one I am to describe.

“ The Teacher stood by the black-board, with the chalk in his hand. After casting his eye over the class to see that all were ready, he struck at the middle of the board. With a rapidity of hand which my eye could hardly follow, he made a series of those short divergent lines or shadings, employed by map engravers to represent a chain of mountains. He had scarcely turned an angle, or shot off a spur, when the scholars began to cry out, Carpathian Mountains, Hungary; Black Forest Mountains, Wurtemberg, Giants' Mountains (Riesen Geberge), Silesia; Metallic Mountains, (Erz-Giberge), Pine Mountains, (Sichtel Giberge);—Central Mountains, (Mittel Giberge), Bohemia, &c., &c.

“ In less than half a minute, the ridge of that grand central elevation which separates the waters that flow North-West into the German Ocean, from those that flow North into the Baltic, and South-East into the Black Sea, was presented to view,—executed almost as beautifully as an engraving. A dozen crinkling strokes, made in the twinkling of an eye, represented the head waters of the great rivers which flow in different directions from that mountainous range; while the children almost as eager and excited as though they had actually seen the torrents dashing down the mountain sides, cried out Danube, Elbe, Vistula, Oder, &c.

“ The next moment I heard a succession of small strokes or taps, so rapid as to be almost indistinguishable, and hardly had my eye time to discern a large number of dots made along the margins of rivers, when the shout of Sintz, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, &c., struck my ear. At this point in the exercise, the spot which had been occupied on the black-board was nearly a circle, of which the starting point or place where the Teacher first began, was the centre; but now a few additional strokes around the circumference of the incipient continent, extended the mountain ranges outwards towards the plains,—the children responding the names of the countries in which they respectively lay. With a few more strokes the rivers flowed onwards towards their several terminations, and by another succession of dots, new cities sprang up along their banks.

“ By this time the children had become as much excited as though they had been present at a world making. They rose in their seats, they flung out both hands, their eyes kindled, and their voices became al-

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ most vociferous as they cried out the names of the different places, which under the magic of the Teacher's crayon rose into view. Within ten minutes from the commencement of the lesson, there stood upon the black-board a beautiful map of Germany, with its mountains, principal rivers and cities, the coast of the German Ocean, of the Baltic and Black Seas; and all so accurately proportioned that I think slight errors only would have been found had it been subjected to the test of a scale of miles. A part of this time was taken up in correcting a few mistakes of the pupils; for the Teacher's mind seemed to be in his ear as well as in his hand, and notwithstanding the astonishing celerity of his movements, he detected erroneous answers, and turned round to correct them.

“ Compare the effect of such a lesson as this both to the amount of knowledge communicated, and the vividness and of course permanence of the ideas obtained, with a lesson where the scholars look out a few names of places on a lifeless Atlas, but never send their imaginations abroad over the earth; and where the Teacher sits listlessly down before them to interrogate them from a book, in which all the questions are printed at full length, to supersede on his part all necessity of knowledge.

“ Thoroughly and beautifully as I saw some department of Geography taught in the Common Schools of Prussia, traced out into their connexions with commerce, manufactures, and history, I found but few of this class of Schools, in which *Universal* Geography could with any propriety, be considered as a part of the course. The Geography of their own country was minutely investigated. That of the western hemisphere was very little understood. But this should be said, that as far as they professed to teach, they taught thoroughly and well.”

There are several other subjects which come legitimately within the range of Common School Education,—which have as yet been introduced into very few if any of our Common Schools,—but which, I conceive, ought to be taught in all the Model Schools, and to as great an extent as possible, in at least every Village Common School. Nor do I despair of seeing them occupying an important place in many of the country Schools.

The first of these is, *Linear Drawing*. What has been incidentally said on this subject, when speaking of writing and geography, shows its importance, and the facility with which it may be taught and learned. It is a delightful amusement for children; it contributes to good writing; it is essential to the proper study of Geography; it is an introduction to Geometry; it quickens the important faculty of observation; it teaches the eye to judge correctly of the dimensions of magnitude, and the mind to appreciate the beauty of form,—an element of cultivated taste; it gives skill to the hand, strengthens the memory, improves invention; enables one at once to understand all drawings of tools, utensils, furniture, machinery, plans, sections, views of buildings, and the power of representing them, as well as ability to execute all the drawings of the Surveyor, and Engineer. All this may be done by lines, or linear drawing.

Beyond this Common Schools cannot be expected in general to advance.

But from outlines of perspective, many pupils will doubtless be disposed and enabled to advance to lights and shades, and colours.*

* Mr. Wise, in his *Education Reform*, remarks that “at Fribourg in Switzerland, the course of drawing forms three distinct series. The first is called the *Mathematico-Mechanical*. It

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Mr. Stowe, in his account of the training system established in *Glasgow Training Seminary*, observes that "Linear Drawing and Sketching is done on slates and on paper, and may occupy half an hour twice or thrice a week, in an ordinary English School. Drawing simple lines, and outlines of the forms of objects, natural and artificial, especially of buildings and articles of furniture, exercises the eye, improves the taste, and gives correctness of observation, which may, in future life, greatly aid the mechanic in his particular trade or calling. Several boys have been apprenticed to calico-printers, in consequence of their sketching powers having been developed in the Model School of the Senior Department of this Institution."

The following important facts are stated by Professor Stowe, in his Report on Prussian Schools, to the State of Ohio Legislature, and will supersede the necessity of any further remarks from me on this subject:—

"The universal success and very beneficial results, with which the arts of drawing and designing, vocal and instrumental music, have been introduced into the Schools, was another fact peculiarly interesting to me. I asked all the Teachers with whom I conversed, whether they did not sometimes find children who were incapable of learning to draw or sing. I have had but one reply; and that was, that they found the same diversity of natural talent in regard to those, as in regard to reading, writing, and the other branches of education; *but they had never seen a child who was capable of learning to read and write, who could not be taught to sing well, and draw neatly, and that too without taking any time which would at all interfere with, indeed which would not actually promote his progress in other studies.*

"The first exercises are in drawing lines, and the most simple mathematical figures, such as the square, the cube, the triangle, the parallelogram; generally from wooden models, placed at some little distance on the shelf before the class. From this they proceed to architectural figures, such as doors, windows, columns, and facades. Then the figures of animals, such as a horse, a cow, an elephant,—first from other pictures, then from nature. A plant, a rose, or some flower is placed upon the shelf, and the class make a picture of it. From this they proceed to landscape painting, historical paintings, and the higher branches of the art, according to their time and capacity. All learn enough of drawing to use it in the common business of life, such as plotting a field, laying out a canal, or drawing a plan of a building; and many attain to a high degree of excellence."

"consists of lessons of right lines, curves, planes, then copies of the cube, cone, sphere, &c., &c., finally of instruments of general use, machines, orders of Architecture. 2nd. The *Vegetable*. It comprises the most simple and interesting plants, either indigenous or exotic, beginning with the parts most easy to copy, and gradually advancing to the more complicated. 3rd. The *Zoological*. It presents the animals in a series analogous to the preceding. At the bottom of the scale is the caterpillar, at the head, man; these three are subsequently combined, the caterpillar or butterfly with the flower, man, with Architecture, &c. Accompanied with a text, they are read and assistants in the study of Geography, Natural History, &c. &c. They pursue these three courses both after models or copies, and after nature."

* It may be worth while to add the following programme of the course of drawing taught in the *British and Foreign School Society's Borough Road School*, where great numbers of the children of the laboring classes are instructed.

1st. Geometrical drawing with instruments, intended to teach the boys the construction of such problems as are most required among carpenters, masons and hatters' assistants, in general.

2nd. Linear drawing, executed by hand alone. Here two objects are specially noted at, (1) the training of the eye; and (2) the training of the hand. The first is accomplished by questions from the monitor, as to the length of lines, the size of figures, and by requiring the boys to divide lines into halves, thirds and quarters.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Music is another department of instruction which, I think, ought to find a place in every common School. My own inquiries in Europe have confirmed in my own mind, the correctness of the foregoing statement by Professor Stowe, that the ability to learn to sing is universal, and that teaching singing in the School facilitates rather than impedes the pupils in their other studies.

In answer to my inquiries, the same facts were stated to me by the Teachers of Normal and Model Schools in London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow; and in the greater part of the Elementary Schools throughout the Kingdom, vocal music forms a part of the daily exercises.

Mr. Stowe, referring to the Glasgow Seminary,—remarks, that, "As the training or natural system has been applied to every branch of education taught in the Normal Seminary, it might be supposed that *music* would not be overlooked. We believe this Institution was the first to introduce singing, as a distinct branch of popular education, which is now becoming all but universal throughout the country. Three great objects were in view: 1st. To train the child to worship God in the family. 2nd. In the public sanctuary; and 3rdly, by furnishing the young with interesting moral songs, to displace in their social amusements many of at least a questionable character. These great objects have been fully attained by the children attending the Model Schools. Without vocal music, the initiatory or infant department would be a failure; and both in it and in the other departments it proves a powerful instrument of moral culture. It is a fact that nearly every child learns to sing. No one, we believe, is entirely destitute of the natural power, and the frequent exercise of it in the initiatory department,—the variety and the social and pleasurable feelings it engenders, certainly call up in almost all a taste for music. Music tends to refine and humanize the pupils, whether in the infant or juvenile department, and we are surprised that this powerful instrument for good (as well as for evil) has been permitted so long to be unused in the public Schools."

The Committee of the Privy Council on Education in London directed, several years ago, their serious attention to this subject; they became deeply impressed with its importance as a branch of elementary education, and at length determined to introduce it into the Schools for the laboring classes. The want of a suitable method of instruction was felt as a serious impediment. Their Lordships state in their Minute (1840) on this subject, "as a preliminary to the preparation of such a method, their Lordships had directed their Secretary to collect or procure from the various parts of Europe where music has been cultivated in the elementary Schools, the books in most general use in Normal Schools, and in the Schools of the *Communes*, and of the Towns. The manuals of local music were accordingly collected in Switzerland, Holland, the German States, Prussia, Austria and France.

"The second is of course secured by the practice of the boy in drawing any assigned copy. The monitor is furnished with a pair of compasses and a graduated ruler, and corrects the attempts of the boys with perfect accuracy.

3rd. Botanical, animal, map, and general drawing from copies and specimens.

4th. Drawing from objects with the illustration of the main principles of perspective.

5th. Architectural and plan drawing, including the various parts of a common building, such as stair-cases, closets, &c., as well as the different styles and orders of architecture.

No. 1 is practised with slate and pencil, and the others, in the first instance, on the black-board with chalk, and afterwards on paper with pencil and crayon. In connexion with these, and especially with Nos. 2 and 4, mensuration, and some of the simpler elements of mathematics are taught, and when known submitted to a practical application."

Appendix
(P.)
6th April

“ These works were carefully examined in order
“ that their characteristic differences might be ascertain-
“ ed, as well as the general tendency of the methods
“ adopted in these countries.

“ The common characteristic of the works is, that
“ they are generally formed in the synthetic order, and
“ proceed from the simplest elements, with more or less
“ skill, to those which are more difficult and complex.
“ The synthetic method appeared to be developed with
“ the greatest skill in the work published by M. Wilhem,
“ under the sanction of the Minister of Public Instruc-
“ tion at Paris.

“ The accounts which their Lordships received of the
“ success of this method at Paris, induced them to direct
“ their Secretary to procure for them the assistance of
“ Mr. Hullah, who was known to have given much
“ attention to the subject, and to have been already
“ engaged in making trials of the method. They were
“ directed to proceed to Paris to examine in detail the
“ expedients resorted to in the practical application of
“ this method to elementary Schools, and also to com-
“ municate with the Minister of Public Instruction, and
“ with M. Wilhem; previously to the preparation of this
“ method for the use of elementary Schools in England.
“ The method of M. Wilhem has been practised
“ many years in Paris, and has been introduced into the
“ Normal and Elementary Schools of France under
“ the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction.
“ Every lesson is adapted to the capacity of children,
“ and so arranged as to enable a monitor of ordinary
“ skill, with the aid of previous instruction, to conduct
“ a class through the whole course.

“ The Committee of Council on Education have
“ charged Mr. Hullah with the duty of preparing for
“ the use of Elementary Schools and for publication
“ under the authority of their Lordships, a course of
“ instruction in vocal music, founded upon and embrac-
“ ing all the practical points of the method of Wilhem.
“ This method is at once simple and scientific,—it con-
“ tains no new or startling theories; makes no attempt
“ at the very questionable advantage of new musical
“ characters; and rests its only claims to novelty upon a
“ careful analysis of the theory and practice of vocal
“ music, from which the arrangements of the lessons
“ result, and which ascend from lessons of the simplest
“ character, on matters adapted to the comprehension of
“ a child, through a series of steps, until those subjects
“ which it might otherwise be difficult to understand,
“ are introduced in a natural and logical order, so as to
“ appear as simple and easy as the earliest steps of the
“ method. These are the characteristics of all the pro-
“ cesses in Elementary Education which deserve the
“ name of method. This is the characteristic to which
“ the method of Wilhem lays claim, as well as to a few
“ very simple and ingenious mechanical contrivances.

“ Methods are, however, of little use unless put in
“ operation by skilful and zealous teachers; and little
“ progress can be made in the diffusion of a knowledge
“ of music in Elementary Schools, until the School-
“ masters and Schoolmistresses themselves possess at
“ least knowledge sufficient not only to second the
“ efforts of occasional instructors, where their assistance
“ can be obtained, but also to supply the want of that
“ assistance wherever it is not accessible.”

Such are the sentiments and proceedings of the
Education Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council
on this subject.

The system of Wilhem, so tested and approved, is
now used by common consent in all the Normal and
Elementary Schools throughout Great Britain and
Ireland.

Appendix
(P.)
6th April.

The leading educationists in the United States,
following in this as well as in other respects, the
example of the most enlightened nations of Europe,
in their patriotic endeavours to improve their sys-
tems of public education, have strongly advocated
the introduction of vocal music as a branch of Com-
mon School instruction, and music is now regularly
taught in a large proportion of their Schools in the
New York and New England States. The Rev.
Dr. Potter, of New York, in the Prize Essay already
quoted,—*School and Schoolmaster*—observes, that,
“ All men have been endowed with susceptibility to
“ the influence of music. The child is no sooner
“ born than the nurse begins to sooth it to repose
“ by music. Through life music is employed to
“ animate the depressed, to inspire the timid with
“ courage, to lend new wings to devotion, and to
“ give utterance to joy and sorrow. The number
“ of schools among us, in which music is made one of
“ the branches of elementary instruction, is already
“ great, and is constantly increasing, and I have heard
“ of no case in which with proper training, every
“ child has not been found capable of learning.”

Vocal music as a branch of Common School Edu-
cation, is thus alluded to in a late Report of the
School Committee of the City of Boston: “ If vo-
“ cal music were generally adopted as a branch of
“ instruction in the eighty thousand Common Schools
“ in this country, it might be reasonably expected, that
“ in at least two generations, we should be changed
“ into a musical people. The great point to be con-
“ sidered in reference to the introduction of vocal
“ music into popular elementary instruction, is, that
“ thereby you set in motion a *mighty power which*
“ *silently but surely in the end, will humanize,*
“ *refine and elevate a whole community.* Music is
“ one of the fine arts; it, therefore deals with abstract
“ beauty, and so lifts man to the source of all beauty,—
“ from finite to infinite, and from the world of mat-
“ ter to the world of spirits, and to God. Whence
“ came those traditions of revered antiquity—seditions
“ quelled, cures wrought, fleets and armies governed
“ by the force of song,—whence that responding of
“ rocks, woods, and trees, to the harp of Orpheus,—
“ whence a City's walls uprising beneath the wonder
“ working touches of Apollo's Lyre? These, it is
“ true, are fables; yet they shadow forth beneath the
“ veil of allegory, a profound truth. They beautifully
“ proclaim the mysterious union, between music as an
“ instrument of man's civilization, and the soul of man.
“ Prophets, and wise men, large-minded lawgivers
“ of olden time, understood and acted on this truth.
“ The ancient oracles were uttered in song. The
“ laws of the Twelve Tables were put to music, and got
“ by heart at School. Minstrel and sage are in some
“ languages convertible terms. Music is allied to the
“ highest sentiments of man's moral nature: love of
“ God, love of country, love of friends. Wo to the
“ nation in which these sentiments are allowed to go
“ to decay! What tongue can tell the unutterable
“ energies that reside in those three engines—Church-
“ music,—national airs,—and fireside melodies!”

As to the beneficial results already realized from the
introduction of vocal music into Common Schools, the
most ample testimony might be adduced. Two or
three statements will suffice. Her Majesty's Privy
Council Committee on Education state: “ In this
“ country of late years, the importance of teaching
“ vocal music in Elementary Schools is generally
“ acknowledged. The important and useful influence
“ of vocal music on the manners and habits of indivi-
“ duals, and on the character of communities, few will
“ be prepared to dispute. It is however satisfactory to
“ know that the degrading habits of intoxication
“ which at one time characterized the poorer classes of

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

"Germany, are most remarkably diminished (as every traveller in Germany can testify) since the art of singing has become almost as common in that country as the power of speech,—a humanizing result attributable to the excellent Elementary Schools of so many States in Germany."

A recent American traveller in Switzerland, states the following interesting facts:—"We have listened to the peasant children's songs, as they went out to their morning occupations, and saw their hearts enkindled to the highest tones of music and poetry, by the rising sun, or the familiar objects of nature, each of which was made to echo some truth, or point to some duty, by an appropriate song. We have heard them sing the 'harvest hymn' as they went forth before day-light to gather the grain. We have seen them assemble in groups at night, chanting a hymn of praise for the glories of the heavens, or joining in some patriotic chorus, or some social melody, instead of the frivolous and corrupting conversation which so often renders such meetings the scene of evil. In addition to this, we visited communities where the youth had been trained from their childhood to exercise in vocal music, of such a character as to elevate instead of debasing the mind, and have found that it served in the same manner to cheer their social assemblies, in place of the noise of folly, or the poisoned cup of intoxication. We have seen the young men of such community assembled to the number of several hundreds, from a circuit of twenty miles; and, in place of spending a day of festivity in rioting and drunkenness, pass the whole time, with the exception of that employed in a frugal repast and social meeting, in concerts of social, moral and religious hymns, and to devote the proceeds of the exhibition to some object of benevolence.

"We could not but look at the contrast presented on similar occasions in our own country, with a blush of shame. We have visited a village whose whole moral aspect was changed in a few years by the introduction of music of this character, even among adults, and where the aged were compelled to express their astonishment at seeing the young abandon their corrupting and riotous amusements, for this delightful and improving exercise."

History is another branch of knowledge which should be taught in every Common School.

History is in close alliance with Geography, and often forms a branch of it, under the head of Civil and Statistical Geography. An acquaintance with the surface of the globe is the preface to the study of the human nature, manners and institutions which have figured upon it. The empire of Geography is place; that of History is time—the one fixing the scene, the other delineating the events which have marked the progress of mankind. He that knows history adds the experience of former ages to his own. He lives the life of the world. Especially he learns the origin and character of his country's laws and institutions, the sources of its prosperity, and therefore the means and duties required for the advancement of its interests.

Lord Bacon has therefore well said: "Histories make men wise." But it is to be feared that the remark of the Author of the *New York District School* is too applicable to Canada; "There is scarcely a primary School where history is taught, and but few of the higher Schools make it an important study." The importance of it, however, is universally acknowledged; and it now forms a branch of instruction in the Elementary Schools of the most enlightened countries.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Comparatively little of history can be expected to be taught in a Common School. The principal object should be to show how it ought to be studied, and to excite a taste and interest for the study of it. Compend, or Catechisms of history with printed questions, are not adapted for this purpose. They are little more than dry digests of general events, which do not interest the pupil, and which he cannot appreciate; and learning the answers to the questions is a mere work of memory without any exercise of discrimination, judgment, taste or language,—forgotten almost as soon as learned. The synthetic method of teaching is as applicable to history as to every other branch of elementary instruction. Individuals preceded nations. The picture of the former is more easily comprehended than that of the latter, and is better adapted to awaken the curiosity, and interest the feelings of the child. Biography should therefore form the principal topic of elementary history; and the great periods into which it is naturally and formally divided,—and which must be distinctly marked,—should be associated with the names of some distinguished individual or individuals. The life of an individual often forms the leading feature of the age in which he lived, and will form the best nucleus around which to collect in the youthful mind the events of an age or the history of a period. Both sacred and profane history abound in examples.

Though text-books are used in connexion with the study of history, the best instructors teach it without them. Their examples illustrate the following remarks of an experienced Teacher:

"History is best taught without a text-book, the Teacher himself making the whole preparation. The pupils should be furnished with maps, or a large map should be suspended before them by the side of the black-board. If the pupils have no suitable maps, and that of the Teacher be on too small a scale for exhibition to a class, he should draw on the black board a magnified outline of the seat of the event.

"Care should be first taken to give an idea of the remoteness of the event to be described, by tracing a line on the black-board, to represent two or more years, and shewing how long it would be necessary to draw it, to represent the period which has elapsed since the event occurred.

"The date may be given on the black-board, and the place may be pointed out upon the map or mentioned, and the pupil allowed to find it for himself. The Teacher may then read, or, what is better, narrate in familiar language, and in the manner of conversation, the event, or series of events, which he intends to make the subject of the lesson. If his pupils are beginners, he should not speak long before asking questions, as to what he has been telling. If these are made frequent, the pupil will be encouraged to give his attention to the end. The questions, who? and where? and what? should be asked. When the Teacher's narrative is finished, he should ask if some one will not undertake to tell the whole story in his own language. Those who have the best talent for narrative will be ready to do this, and after some little practice nearly the whole class. Or the Teacher may say, 'I wish you all to write upon your slates or paper, and bring to me to-morrow, what you can remember of the story I have just told you.' Questions should be asked as to the moral right or wrong of the characters of the actors of the events.

"Let not the Teacher be discouraged at the slow progress he seems to make. In the usual mode of teaching history, two or three hours are often spent by the pupil out of School, and half an hour or an hour at the

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“recitation in School, upon a single lesson of six or eight pages; and, after all, very little is learned except mere facts, and these perhaps indistinct and barren; while in this way, in half an hour, two or three pages at first, and afterwards five or six or even ten, will be learned; and at the same time the attention will be improved, the moral taste elevated, the power of narration exercised, and the connexion between history, and chronology and geography will be shown.”

Natural History is now as generally taught in European elementary Schools as Geography. Indeed it is taught to some extent in connexion with geography, as well as with drawing. It imparts a knowledge of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and in many elementary Schools forms a most entertaining and useful series of instructions, under the title of *Object Lessons*; in the teaching of which pictures of flowers, trees, birds, quadrupeds, fishes, reptiles, &c., are used. The objects of *Natural History* are classified, and are taught in a manner perfectly comprehensible by the youngest pupil. The child is then made acquainted with the elements of *Botany*, and *Zoology*,—studies as delightful as they are instructive to children and young people.

To know the productions of the garden, the field and the forest,—to be made acquainted with the characteristics and habits of the different species of animals, creates and gratifies curiosity, improves the taste, and prepares the mind and heart to contemplate, admire and adore the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator.

In many Schools that I have visited, this fascinating and useful study is extended—aided by illustrations,—to the leading principles and phenomena of *Vegetable* and *Animal Physiology* on the one hand, and of *Mineralogy* and *Geology* on the other. In some instances I have seen tolerable collections of specimens, procured and presented by the pupils themselves, in different branches of *Natural History*, forming an interesting cabinet.

Upper Canada is not barren in materials for such collections; and in connexion with each School there might be not only a School Library, but a School Museum.

The acquisition of such knowledge is of great practical utility, and the collecting of such specimens would often afford salutary and agreeable recreation.

It is worthy of remark, that in the Schools where the elements of *Natural History* are taught, one part of the exercise consists in sketchings or outline drawings of the objects studied.

The elements of *Natural Philosophy* have long formed a branch of instruction in the elementary Schools in Germany; and they are now being introduced into the National elementary Schools in England.

It was remarked by Lord Bacon, “that there was more true philosophy in the work-shops than in the Schools,”—the former being practical, and the latter speculative; but even the elementary Schools are now acquiring their true character of gymnasia of instruction and discipline for the arena of practical life.

Man from the beginning to the end of his earthly existence, has to do with the Laws of Nature, the investigation of which is the province of *Natural Philosophy*.

It is, however, only the simpler and more common application of physical science to the purposes of every day life that can be expected to be taught in elemen-

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

tary Schools,—such as the principles of *Mechanics*, and the leading phenomena of *Chemistry* and *Astronomy*. The last mentioned is indeed included in the study of *Geography*, and has long had a place in the Common School.

Descriptive Astronomy is as easily comprehended as *descriptive Geography*, and is not less interesting, while it more strongly impresses the imagination and expands the mind.

The properties of bodies,—which which are only ascertained by experiments,—are no more difficult of comprehension than their colours. The words usually employed to express them are less common, and therefore more difficult; but chemical properties themselves, are the simples of which every thing around us is composed.

The exemplification of the more obvious of them to the youthful mind is like the discovery of new worlds, and the presentation of even a few of their infinitely varied combinations, exhibits phenomena still more wonderful.

And when it is considered that chemical processes are involved in the preparation of every meal, and the baking of every loaf of bread, and in every branch of manufactures as well as in the changes of the world within, beneath, and above us, some knowledge of them must be both interesting and highly important; and they should be understood by those with whose pursuits and employments in life they inseparably connected. To no classes of the community is this knowledge of so much practical importance as to the agriculturalists, the manufacturers, and the mechanics. It should therefore be brought within their reach.

The same remarks apply with equal and perhaps more obvious force, to another branch of physical science—*Mechanics*,—including the laws of motion, the mechanical powers, and the mechanical properties of fluids.

Nor is the science of vision or optics, less interesting or simple in its laws and phenomena; and the instruments to which it has given birth, and the many purposes to which it is applied, are of the greatest practical utility.

In a system of practical education, then, these departments of natural philosophy ought not to be overlooked.

Their value upon the three great branches of industry,—agriculture, commerce, and the mechanic arts, cannot be over-rated.

They make known the sources of wealth, and the best means of attaining it; they point out surrounding dangers, and suggest the remedies against them. “The whole circle of the arts (to use the words of a practical writer,) furnishes illustrations of these remarks. We might begin with the preventatives against lightning, by which the shafts of heaven are averted from our dwellings; the safety lamp which enables the miner to penetrate the bowels of the earth in safety, and bring up its treasures; the compass, the life-boat, and the light-house, that guide the toil-worn sailor in safety to the destined port; the steam-engine that propels the car across the land, the steam-boat along the river or the lake, or that bears the proud ship across the ocean; and descend to the various natural and artificial powers, to the moving of machinery through all the mechanic arts, down to the manufacture of a pin—one of the most beautiful of

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ them all—and shew the economy and simplicity by which the greatest as well as the least results are attained, as the legitimate effort of the study of the natural sciences. In fine—by the skilful application of natural powers to the mechanic arts, we are enabled to diffuse over the whole earth the productions of every part ; to fill every corner of the habitable globe, with miracles of art and labor, in exchange for its peculiar productions.

“ ‘To give the pole the produce of the sun;’ to concentrate around us in our dwellings all that luxury or necessity can desire, in the apparel, the utensils, the commodities which the skill of the present or past generations have wrought, or which any climate produces.”

But apart from these directly practical objects, as a means of mental discipline and developement, which is the foundation of success in life, this elementary study of nature is of great practical importance. “ The objects of nature (says another writer) are pre adapted to the developement of the intellect, as the tempers, dispositions and manners of a family are to develope the moral powers. The objects of Natural History, the descriptions of beasts, birds, fishes, insects, trees, flowers, and unorganized substances, should form the subjects of the earliest intellectual lessons. A knowledge of these facts lays the foundation for the knowledge of principles or sciences which respectively grow out of them. We are physically connected with the earth, air, water, light. We are dependant for health and comfort upon a knowledge of their properties and uses, and many of the vastest structures of the intellect are reared upon these foundations. Lineally related to them is the whole family of the useful arts. These classes of subjects are not only best calculated to foster the early growth of the perceptive, inventive and reasoning powers, but the language appropriate to them excludes vagueness and ambiguity, and compels every mistake to betray itself.”

“ The constant habit of observing natural objects, begun in youth, will prepare the mind for observation on every other subject. The pupil will carry this habit with him into every department of knowledge, and in the common business of life.

“ Life is so short, and so many objects press upon our attention, that any considerable progress cannot be made without this habit. They who have become distinguished in any department, have cultivated it in an eminent degree. They have derived their knowledge from every source. The most trivial occurrence has been carefully noted, and hence they have been constant learners. It is this habit which distinguishes the Philosopher and the Statesman from common minds. They gather their wonderful discrimination, not from books alone, but from close observations of the actual physical, mental and moral changes which are going on around them,—tracing the sources of human action and the operations of civil government.

“ But the natural sciences are peculiarly fitted to cherish this habit during the whole course of education ; whilst the constant practice of contemplating metaphysical subjects often destroys that balance of the reflective faculties, which is a necessary prerequisite to success in any department, and of which learned men are so often ignorant.”

Agriculture—the most important department of human industry—has not as yet been introduced in any form whatever as a branch of elementary education in our Schools.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

The Legislature has given some pecuniary assistance, and Societies have been formed with a view to encourage experiments and promote improvements in Canadian Agriculture ; but experiments without a knowledge of principles will be of little benefit ; and improvements in the practice of agriculture must be very limited until the science of it is studied.

There is reason to believe that the remarks of a Boston writer are too applicable to Canada : “ How many farmers in Massachusetts know anything of the nature of their soils, so as to be able to apply the proper mode of tillage ? Scarcely one, perhaps a few, but the great majority know absolutely nothing scientifically about the subject. Astounding as the fact is, they do not know the names and properties of a single ingredient of the soil from which they gain all their wealth. The title which Boyle has given to one of his Essays, applies with great force to this subject, ‘ Of man’s great ignorance of the natural things.’ This I regard as the most glaring defect in our system of popular instruction, and one which demands, from the magnitude of the interests involved, the immediate and earnest attention of all the friends of education.”

The agricultural pupil should be made acquainted with the different kinds of soils, and their characteristic qualities ; the modes of qualifying and improving each ; different kinds of manure and other improving substances ; the effects of different soils on different crops ; rotation of crops, and the best methods of producing and securing them ; agricultural implements and the machines which have been invented to save labor ; different kinds of stock, the various modes of feeding them, with the economical advantages of each ; the method of keeping full and accurate accounts, so that he may be able to ascertain precisely not only his gross profits and losses, but the profit and loss in each detail of the system, and from each field of his farm. Of course specimens, models, pictures or drawings, should be used in teaching these elements of Agriculture.

“ Lavoisier, the celebrated Chemist, (says the Bibliothèque du Chemiste) is a remarkable example of the advantages which may be derived from the application of science to Agriculture, even without a minute knowledge of the art of farming. By following an enlightened system, he is said to have doubled in nine years the produce in grain of his lands, whilst he quintupled the number of his flocks.”

Human Physiology is a branch of Natural History, and, with the assistance of a few pictures, can be taught to children as easily as to their seniors. Some knowledge of the structure of a being so fearfully and wonderfully made as man is not only becoming in itself, but is now admitted to be an appropriate subject of elementary instruction and of great practical use, as a preventative of injurious practices and exposures, and a means of health and comfort. *The constitution of the mind*, as well as the structure of the body, is also considered by many educationists as coming within the limits of elementary instruction. As the mind is the subject on which the Teacher operates, he ought undoubtedly to be acquainted with its powers and the means of developing them, as much as a mechanic should know not only the tools he uses, but the materials on which he employs them.

In childhood the child is disposed to look without on sensible objects, and is scarcely capable of looking within and analyzing its own operations. Early, however, may the child be made acquainted with the different characters and destinations of the material and immaterial parts of his nature—of the superior value

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

of the one in comparison of the other—of the extent of his intellectual powers, and his obligations to improve and rightly employ them. And a judicious and qualified Teacher will not find it difficult ere long to present to the pupil, in a simple and practical manner, a map of his mental and moral constitution, as well as of his physical structure—his faculties of perceiving, judging, reasoning and remembering—some of the phenomena of their exercises and the methods of their cultivation; the quality of moral actions, and the proper regulation of the desires and passions. The Archbishop of Dublin has written an admirable elementary work on the *Art of Reasoning*, which has been published by the Irish National Board, and is now used in the Irish Schools.

Civil Government is a branch of moral science. Every pupil should know something of the Government, and Institutions, and Laws under which he lives, and with which his rights and interests are so closely connected. Provision should be made to teach in our Common Schools an outline of the principles and constitution of our Government; the nature of our institutions; the duties which they require; the manner of fulfilling them; some notions of our Civil, and especially Criminal Code.

Political Economy is the science of national wealth, or "the means by which the industry of man may be rendered most productive of those necessities, comforts and enjoyments, which constitute wealth." It is therefore connected with the duties and wants of social life, and involves our relations to most of the objects of our desires and pursuits. Its elementary and fundamental principles—like those of most other sciences—are simple, and its generalizations extensive; though its depths and its details have exhausted the most profound intellects. To treat formally of production, exchange, distribution, and consumption, would exceed the province of the Common Schools and the capacity of their pupils. But the simple elements of what is comprehended under the terms, value, capital, division of labor, exchange, wages, rents, taxes, &c., may be taught with ease and advantage in every School.

These are the topics which I think should be embraced in a system of Common School instruction, and for the teaching of which provision should be made. The instruction should be universal—accessible to every child in the land.

The Christian Religion should be the basis, and all pervading principle of it. It should include Reading, Writing, Drawing, Arithmetic, the English language, Music, Geography, Elements of General History, of Natural History, of Physiology, and Mental Philosophy; of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, Civil Government, and Political Economy.

The mother tongue alone is taught. Every topic is *practical*—connected with the objects, duties, relations and interests of common life. The object of education is to prepare men for their duties, and the preparation and disciplining of the mind for the performance of them.

What the child needs in the world he should doubtless be taught in the School.

On this subject we should judge, not by what has been, or is, but by what ought to be and what must be, if we are not to be distanced by other countries in the race of civilization.

On several of the foregoing topics I have dwelt at some length. I have done so in respect to Reading,

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and History, with a view of correcting erroneous and pernicious modes of teaching them; and in respect to Drawing and Music, in order to show the utility and importance of introducing them universally into the Common Schools as soon as possible. The prominence which has been given to the subject of Religion requires no further explanation.

The summary statement of the other subjects referred to, has appeared to me sufficient, without any augmentation, to evince their vast importance, and secure to them proper attention in a system of public instruction. It is not supposed that they will all be taught formally, and separately, in every or in any elementary School; but that the simple and essential elements of them should be taught substantially—being distinctly and practically understood by the Teacher.

In the County Model Schools these subjects may be expected to be taught more formally and extensively than in the Elementary Schools; while in the higher Seminaries they should of course receive a liberal development, in connexion with other departments of a liberal education.

The only objection which I can conceive may be made to the preceding view of a system of Common School Instruction, is, that it is too extensive and therefore chimerical. To this objection I answer:

1st. All the subjects enumerated are connected with the pursuits and well-being of the community, and should therefore be made accessible to them in the Common Schools. If the higher classes are to be provided by public endowments, with the means of a University Education; the common people,—the bone and sinew of the country, the source of its wealth and strength—should be provided by the State with the means of a Common School Education.

2ndly. The apparatus and machinery necessary to teach all the subjects mentioned, are surprizingly simple and inexpensive; and by means of properly qualified Teachers, and judicious modes of teaching, every one of those subjects may be taught in little more time than is now wasted in imperfectly learning in many instances next to nothing at all.

3rdly. All the subjects above enumerated, have been and are taught in the Elementary Schools of other countries in the mountains and valleys of Switzerland, in the interior and not fertile and wealthy countries of Germany—in many parts of France—and in many of the Schools of Great Britain and Ireland, and in a considerable number of Schools in the Eastern and Middle States of America.

What has been done, and is doing in other countries in respect to Elementary Instruction may and ought to be done in Canada.* Intellect is not wanting, means are not

* Professor Stowe—after describing the subjects taught in the Elementary Schools of Prussia, and recommending a similar course of instruction to the consideration of the Ohio State Legislature, thus answers the objection to its comprehensiveness:—"But perhaps some will be ready to say, the scheme is indeed an excellent one, provided only it were practicable; but the idea of introducing so extensive and complete a course of study into our Common Schools is entirely visionary, and can never be realized." I answer, it is no theory which I have been exhibiting, but a matter of fact, a copy of actual practice. The above system is no visionary scheme, emanating from the closet of a recluse, but a sketch of the course of instruction now actually pursued by thousands of Schoolmasters, in the best District Schools that have ever been organized. It can be done; for it has been done,—it is now done, and it ought to be done. If it can be done in Europe, I believe it can be done in the United States; if it can be done in Prussia, I know it can be done in Ohio. The people have but to say the word, and provide the means, and the thing is accomplished; for the word of the people here is even more powerful than the word of the King there, and the means of the people here are

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

wanting; the wants of the people at large are commensurate with the subjects enumerated; they ought to be supplied. They are nearly all anticipated in the series of School-books published under the direction of the National Board of Education in Ireland.

I will therefore sum up and conclude this part of my Report in the appropriate and nervous language of the London Westminster Review:—

“The education required for the people is that which will give them the full command of every faculty, both of mind and of body; which will call into play their powers of observation, and reflection; which will make thinking and reasonable beings of the mere creatures of impulse, prejudice and passion; that which in a *moral* sense will give them objects of pursuits and habits of conduct favorable to their own happiness, and to that of the community of which they will form a part; which, by multiplying the means of rational and intellectual enjoyment, will diminish the temptations of vice and sensuality; which, in the social relations of life, and as connected with objects of Legislation, will teach them the identity of the individual with the general interest; that which, in the physical sciences,—especially those of chemistry and mechanics,—will make them masters of the secrets of nature, and give them powers which even now tend to elevate the moderns to a higher rank than that of the demi-gods of antiquity.

“All this, and more, should be embraced in that scheme of education which would be worthy of statesmen to give, or of a great nation to receive; and the time is near at hand when the attainment of an object thus comprehensive in its character, and leading to results, the practical benefits of which it is impossible for even the imagination to exaggerate, will not be considered a Utopian scheme.”

PART SECOND.

Having explained the nature of the Education which I think should be given in an efficient system of Common School Instruction, the extent to which it ought to be diffused, and the principles upon which it should be founded; I now proceed to consider the *machinery* necessary to establish and perpetuate such a system.

This will be most conveniently presented under the several heads of Schools, Teachers, Text-Books, Control and Inspection, and Individual efforts.

1st. Schools: Of these there should be a gradation; and to supply them with proper Teachers, Normal School training is requisite.

As to the gradation of Schools, the outline is partially drawn in the Statutes which provide for the establishment of Elementary, Model, Grammar Schools, and Colleges. A Normal School is required, as well as the adaptation of the Schools already established for specific and appropriate purposes.

To illustrate what I would respectfully submit on this point, I will briefly advert to the gradation of Schools existing in France and Prussia.

“altogether more abundant for such an object than the means of the Sovereign there. Shall this object, then, so desirable in itself, so entirely practicable, so easily within our reach, fail of accomplishment? For the honor and welfare of our State, for the safety of our whole nation, I trust it will not fail; but that we shall soon witness, in this commonwealth, the introduction of a system of Common School instruction, fully adequate to all the wants of our population.”

I shall not burden this Report with any account of them, but merely allude to them so far as may be useful to my present purpose. In both these great Countries, Public Instruction is substantially divided into three departments,—Primary, Secondary, Superior.

Primary Instruction includes the Elementary and Normal Schools.

Secondary Instruction in Prussia includes the Real and Trade Schools, and the Gymnasias; in France it includes the Communal, and Royal Colleges, Industrial and Polytechnic Schools, and Normal Seminaries to prepare Teachers for the Colleges.

Superior Instruction includes the Universities in Prussia, and the Academies in France, together with a Normal School for the training of Professors, and to which none but those who have taken a degree in Letters or Science are admitted.

The Courses of Instruction in each of these classes of Institutions is prescribed by law, as also the qualifications for the admission of pupils or students. There is therefore a systematic and complete division of labor. Each School has its own province; there are no two classes of Schools supported by the Government teaching one and the same thing, or the same class of pupils. This is economy both in regard to labor and pecuniary expenditure.

In France Primary Schools are of two classes,—Primary Elementary and Primary Superior. The former comprehends moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, elements of the mother tongue, arithmetic, and the legal system of weights and measures; the latter comprehends, in addition to a continuation of the subjects taught in the former, the elements of geometry and its common applications, particularly to linear drawing and land measurement, elements of the physical sciences and natural history applicable to the uses of life, singing, the elements of geography and history, and especially of the geography and history of France.

This two-fold division of primary instruction in Prussia is included under the heads of Primary and Middle Burgher Schools,—the term burgher signifying a citizen who pays taxes. The same subjects are taught in the Primary Schools of Prussia which are taught in those of France, but more extensively and thoroughly.

In the elementary Schools of both countries small cabinets of mineralogy and natural history are common; and black-boards, maps, globes, models and engravings are universally used, though not in all cases of course to the same extent.

In Prussia, however, the system is so complete, practically as well as theoretically, and all the Teachers being trained up to the same standard and after the same methods, the country village Primary Schools are little if at all inferior to those of the cities. In France the system is comparatively new, having received its principal developments since 1830.

In the Secondary Department of Public Instruction in Prussia we have the Higher Burgher Schools, the Real and Trade Schools, and the Gymnasias.

The Higher Burgher Schools teach the elements of the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, preparatory to the introduction of the pupils in the Gymnasias, where they are prepared for the University,—which is not merely literary as in England and America, but *professional*,—where every student enters one of the Faculties, and studies his profession.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

In the Higher Burgher Schools, the shop-keepers, &c., in large cities usually finish their education,—adding an acquaintance with French, sometimes English, and some knowledge of the mathematics, to that of the common branches of education.

Here also pupils prepare for the Trade Schools. The Higher Burgher Schools are therefore, the connecting link between the Primary and Secondary Schools in Prussia. It will be seen also, that the Higher Burgher Schools include three classes of pupils—those who go from thence into the shop, counting-house, &c.,—those who proceed to the gymnasia with a view of entering the University,—and those who go from thence into the Real or Trade Schools, with the view of becoming architects, engineers, manufacturers, or of preparing themselves for the different branches of Commerce.

Real Schools received their peculiar designation, from professing to teach *realities* instead of words—the practical sciences instead of dead languages. The Trade Schools are the highest class of Real Schools established in the principal Cities of Prussia, and analogous to the great Polytechnic Schools of Vienna and Paris, though on a less magnificent scale.

The Industrial and Polytechnic Schools of France are the counterpart of the Real and Trade Schools of Prussia.

A detailed account of these invaluable institutions and their influence upon the social and public interests of society, as connected with all kinds of manufactures, buildings, roads, railways, and other internal improvements, would be extremely interesting, but does not fall within the prescribed limits of this Report.

The introduction of courses for Civil Engineers, into the University of Durham, and into the King's and University Colleges of the London University, and also into the Dublin University, is a commencement of the same description of Schools by Government in Great Britain and Ireland.

To the Superior, or University Institutions of Prussia and France, I need not further allude; I pass unnoticed various ecclesiastical, private and partially public establishments, as well as Schools of the Fine Arts, Sciences, &c.

It is thus that in those countries an appropriate education for the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes of the community is provided, as well as for the laboring and professional classes.

In many of the Schools lessons and exercises are given in agriculture; and this important branch of instruction is receiving increased attention, especially in France and England.

The Agricultural Institute, and Model Farm, connected with the Dublin National Normal School is an admirable establishment; and when I visited it in November last, the master (a scientific and practical farmer,) was preparing a book on the subject of agriculture for the use of Schools, to be published under the direction of the National Board, as one of their excellent series of School Books.

Now, in the application of the foregoing remarks to this Province, in illustration of what I mean by the gradation of Schools, and the importance of it, I would observe that our Common Schools should answer to the Primary Schools of France and Prussia; that our District Model Schools should be made our country's Industrial, or Real or Trade Schools; that our District Grammar Schools should be made to occupy the

position and fulfil the functions of the French Communal and Royal Colleges, and the Prussian Higher Burgher Schools and Gymnasia: a Provincial University or Universities completing the series. In the course of a few years, the population of the principal, if not all the Districts might each be sufficiently large to sustain and require three Model or Real Schools, instead of one; when another division of labour could be advantageously introduced—providing one School for the instruction of intended mechanics—a second for agricultural pupils—a third for those who might be preparing to become manufacturers, and merchants.

Under this view the same principles and spirit would pervade the entire system, from the Primary Schools up to the University; the basis of education in the Elementary Schools would be the same for the whole community—at least so far as public or governmental provisions and regulations are concerned—not interfering with private Schools or taking them into the account; but as soon as the pupils would advance to the limits of the instruction provided for all, then those whose parents or guardians could no longer dispense with their services, would enter life with a sound elementary education; those whose parents might be able and disposed would proceed, some to the Real School to prepare for the business of a farmer, an architect, an engineer, a manufacturer, or mechanic, and others to the Grammar School to prepare for the University, and the Professions

In the carrying out and completion of such a system, the courses of instruction in each class of Schools would be prescribed, as also the qualifications for admission into each of them, above the Primary Schools; each School would occupy its appropriate place, and each Teacher would have his appropriate work; and no one man in one and the same School, and on one and the same day, would be found making the absurd and abortive attempts of teaching the a, b, c's, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, (in all their gradations,) together with latin, greek, and mathematics.

I think it is true in the business of teaching, as well as in every other department of human industry, that where there is a suitable division of labor, each laborer is more likely to become more thoroughly master of his work, and imbued with the spirit of it, than where his time and attention and energies are divided among a nameless variety of objects; and as the example of England may be appealed to in proof of the almost miracles which may be performed in regard both to the amount and qualities of manufactures, by a skilful division and application of labour, so may the examples of other countries of Europe be adduced in illustration of what may be achieved as to both the cheapness, the thoroughness, the various practical character, and the general diffusion of education, by a proper classification of Schools and Teachers, their appropriate training and selection by competition, together with an efficient system of inspection over every class of Schools,—the latter being the chief instrument of the wonderful improvement and success in the Holland system of Public Instruction.

The full developement of such a system of Schools, is not the work of a day; but I hope the day is not distant when its essential features will be seen in our own system of public instruction, and when its unnumbered advantages will begin to be enjoyed by the Canadian people. The Schools with which this Report has immediately to do, being viewed as parts of a general system, I have considered this brief epitome and illustration of it necessary, in order to place in a proper light the mutual dependence and relations of all its parts in the gradation of public Schools.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

2nd. *Teachers.* There cannot be good Schools without good Teachers; nor can there be, as a general rule, good Teachers, any more than good Mechanics, or Lawyers, or Physicians, unless persons are trained for the profession. M. Guizot, the present Prime Minister of France, said, on introducing the Law of Primary Instruction to the Chamber of Deputies in 1833: "All the provisions hitherto described *would be of none effect*, if we took no pains to procure for the public School thus constituted an able Master, and worthy of the high vocation of instructing the people. It cannot be too often repeated, that it is *the Master that makes the School.*"

"What a well-assorted union of qualities is required to constitute a good Master! A good Master ought to be a man who knows much more than he is called upon to teach, that he may teach with intelligence and with taste; who is to live in an humble sphere, and yet have a noble and elevated spirit; that he may preserve that dignity of mind and of deportment, without which he will never obtain the respect and confidence of families; who possesses a rare mixture of gentleness and firmness; for, inferior though he be, in station, to many individuals in the *Communes*, he ought to be the obsequious servant of none; a man not ignorant of his rights, but thinking much more of his duties; shewing to all a good example and serving to all as a counsellor; not given to change his condition, but satisfied with his situation, because it gives him the power of doing good; and who has made up his mind to live and to die in the service of primary instruction, which to him is the service of God and his fellow creatures. To rear up Masters approaching to such a model is a difficult task, and yet *we must succeed in it, or we have done nothing for elementary instruction.* A bad Schoolmaster, like a bad Priest, is a scourge to a *Commune*; and though we are often obliged to be contented with inferior ones, *we must do our best to improve the average quality.*"

The French Government has nobly carried out these benevolent and statesmanlike suggestions, and France is rapidly approaching Prussia in the character and number of her Normal Schools, and the completeness and efficiency of her whole system of Public Instruction.

It is now universally admitted that *Seminaries* for the training of Teachers are absolutely necessary to an efficient system of public instruction,—nay, as an integral part, as the vital principle of it; this sentiment is maintained by the Periodical Publications in England, from the great Quarterlies to the Daily Papers, by Educational Writers, and Societies with one consent—is forcibly and voluminously embodied in Reports of the Privy Council Committee on Education, and is efficiently acted upon by Her Majesty's Government in each of the three Kingdoms.

The same sentiment is now generally admitted in the United States; and several of them have already established Normal Schools. The excellence of the German Schools is chiefly ascribed by German Educationists to their system of training Teachers. The science of School-teaching forms a part of their University course,—an essential part of the education of every Clergyman—as well as the work of more than eighty Normal Schools in Prussia alone.

M. Cousin, in his Report on Public Instruction in Prussia, has given an interesting and elaborate account of the principal Normal Schools in that country, justly observing, in accordance with his distinguished colleague, M. Guizot, that, "the best plans of instruction cannot be executed except by the instrumentality of good Teachers; and the State has done nothing for

popular education, if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared."

Three years after visiting Prussia, M. Cousin made a tour in Holland with a view of investigating the educational system of that country. The result of his further inquiries on this subject is contained in the following words: "I attach the greatest importance to Normal Primary Schools, and I consider that *all future success in the education of the people depends upon them.* In perfecting her (Holland) system of Primary Schools, Normal Schools were introduced for the better training of Masters. All the School Inspectors with whom I met in the course of my journey, assured me that they had brought about an entire change in the condition of the Schoolmaster, and that they had given the young Teachers a feeling of dignity in their profession, and had thereby introduced an improved tone and style of manners."^{*}

I deem it superfluous to add any laborious arguments on the necessity of a Normal School in this Province. The Legislature has virtually recognized it in several enactments; and the importance of it is generally felt and acknowledged.

What I have stated in the former part of this Report, on the proper subjects and modes of teaching, is sufficient to evince the need and importance of the regular training of Teachers. Some of the advantages which I anticipate from the training of Teachers are the following:

1st. The elevation of School-teaching into a profession. Those who are educated for it in other countries regard it as their vocation,—become attached to it as do men to other professions,—and pursue it during life. In no country where Teachers have been regularly trained, has there been any complaint that they have shown an inclination to leave the profession of School-teaching for other employments. In all countries where School Teachers are regularly trained, the profession of teaching holds a high rank in public estimation, so that ignorant and worthless persons could no more find employment as Schoolmasters, than they could as Professors, or Physicians, or Lawyers. Thus the infant and youthful mind of a country, by the law of public opinion itself, is rescued from the nameless evils arising from the ignorance and pernicious examples of incompetent and immoral Teachers.

* Dr. Bache, of Philadelphia, U. S., in his able Report on Education in Europe, makes the following impressive remarks:

"When education is to be rapidly advanced, Seminaries for Teachers offer the means of securing this result. An eminent Teacher is selected as Director of the Seminary; and by the aid of competent assistants, and while benefitting the community by the instruction given in the Schools attached to the Seminary, trains, yearly, from thirty to forty youths in the enlightened practice of his methods; these, in their turn, become Teachers of Schools, which they are fit at once to conduct, without the failures and mistakes usual with novices; for though beginners in name, they have acquired in the course of the two or three years spent at the Seminary, an experience equivalent to many years of unguided efforts. This result has been fully realized in the success of the attempts to spread the methods of Pestalozzi and others through Prussia. The plan has been adopted, and is yielding its appropriate fruits in Holland, Switzerland, France, and Saxony, while in Austria, where the method of preparing Teachers by their attendance on the Primary Schools is still adhered to, the Schools are stationary, and behind those of Northern and Middle Germany.

"These Seminaries produce a strong *esprit de corps* among Teachers, which tends powerfully to interest them in their profession, to attach them to it, to elevate it in their eyes, and to stimulate them to improve constantly upon the attainments, with which they may have commenced its exercise. By their aid a standard of examination in the theory and practice of instruction is furnished, which may be fairly exacted of candidates who have chosen a different way to obtain access to the profession."

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Such characters, and men who have failed in other employments, will have no encouragement to look to School-teaching as a last resort, to "get a living some-how"—as the last means of wronging their fellow-men. The all important and noble vocation of School-teaching will be honored; and School-teachers will respect themselves, and be respected as other professional men.*

2nd. The pecuniary interests of Teachers will be greatly advanced. The value of systematic School-teaching above that of the untaught and the accidental Teacher, will become apparent, and the demand for it will proportionally increase. It is true in School-teaching as in every other means of knowledge, or in any article of merchandize, that it will command the price of its estimated value. Increase its value by rendering it more attractive and useful, and the offered remuneration for it will advance in a corresponding ratio.

It is true there is much popular ignorance and error existing on this subject, and many parents look more to the salary, than to the character and qualifications of the Schoolmaster. But these are exceptions rather than the general rule—and the exceptions will diminish as intelligence advances.

In a long proportion of neighbourhoods there is a sufficient number of intelligent persons to secure a proper selection, who know that the labors of a good Teacher are twice the value of those of a poor one.

Wherever Normal Schools have been established, it has been found thus far that the demand for regularly trained Teachers has exceeded the supply which the Normal Schools have been able to provide. It is so in the United States; it is so up to the present time in France; it is most pressingly and painfully so in England, Ireland and Scotland. I was told by the Head Masters of the great Normal Schools in London, in Dublin, in Glasgow, and in Edinburgh, that such was the demand for the pupils of the Normal Schools as Teachers, that in many instances they found it impossible to retain them in the Normal School during the prescribed course—even when it was limited to a year. I doubt not but the demand in this Province for regularly trained Teachers would exceed the ability of any one Normal School to supply it.

As soon as examples of the advantages of trained Teachers could be given, I believe the ratio of demand would increase faster than that of supply, and that additional Normal Schools would soon be required in each of the most populous Districts.

* The following admirable remarks on this subject are contained in the Circular Letter which M. Guizot addressed to the Primary Teachers of France, in transmitting to each of them a copy of the School Law of 1833 :

"Do not undervalue the importance of your Mission. Although the career of a Primary Teacher is without *éclat*—although his cares are confined to, and his days spent in, the narrow circle of a country parish, his labors interest society at large, and his profession participates in the importance and dignity of a great public duty. It is not for the sake of a parish only, nor for mere local interests, that the law wills that every native of France, shall acquire the knowledge necessary to social and civilized life, without which human intelligence sinks into stupidity, and often into brutality. It is for the sake of the State also, and for the interests of the public at large. It is because liberty can never be certain and complete, unless among a people sufficiently enlightened to listen on every emergency to the voice of reason.

"Universal education is henceforth one of the guarantees of liberty, order, and social stability. As every principle in our Government is founded on justice and reason, to diffuse education among the people, to develop their understandings, and enlighten their minds, is to strengthen our Constitutional Monarchy and secure its stability. Be penetrated then, with the importance of your Mission; let its utility be ever present to your mind in the discharge of the difficult duties which it imposes upon you."

Teachers properly trained would receive a better remuneration, and find more permanent places of residence, than they can now, for the most part, command.

3rd. There will be a great saving of time on the part of the pupils, and of expense on the part of the parent or guardian.

The testimony of experience and observation on this subject is, that a trained Teacher will, as a general rule, by the superior organization and classification of his School, and by his better method and greater ability for teaching, impart at least twice as much instruction in any given time, as an untrained one. Suppose now that the salary of the former should exceed that of the latter in the same proportion, there would still remain a clear saving of half the time of the pupil, with the additional advantage of good habits, and accurate views of what he had learned. Hence, in the same period during which pupils usually attend Common Schools, they would acquire at the lowest allowed estimate, twice the amount of knowledge and that correctly and thoroughly, which they are now imperfectly taught.

The time thus saved, and the additional knowledge and improved modes of study and habits of explanation thus acquired, are indefinitely enhanced in value from their prospective advantages, irrespective of present benefits.

The Hon. Samuel Young, Superintendent of Common Schools in the State of New York, brought this subject formally under the notice of the Legislature of that State in his Reports of 1843 and 1844. In the latter he remarks :

"That a Teacher of proper capacity and acquirements, thoroughly educated in a Normal School, can communicate more learning to his pupils in six months, than is usually communicated under the old system of teaching in double that period, is fully believed. If it were affirmed that a mechanic who had been carefully instructed in the theoretical and practical departments of his trade, could do twice as much work, and do it twice as well, as one who should assume that without previous discipline he was possessed of the trade by instinct, the affirmation could hardly fail to be credited. And is it not equally apparent that the Educator, whose functions embrace in an eminent degree both art and science; who is required to study and to understand the different dispositions and propensities of the children committed to his care; to whose culture is confided the embryo blossoms of the mind; who is carefully to watch their daily growth, and to aid and accelerate their expansion, so that they may yield rich fruit in beauty and abundance; in short, who, in the incipient stage of its existence, is to attune the delicate and complicated chords of the human soul into the moral and intellectual harmonies of social life; is it not equally apparent that such a mission cannot be worthily performed without careful preparation."

The Legislature of the State of New York has granted the sum of nine thousand dollars to establish a State Normal School at Albany, and ten thousand dollars per annum to support it,—judging according to the recommendation of the Superintendent, that a portion of the School Fund could not be so advantageously appropriated as for the establishment and support of such an Institution.*

* To the objection, "We have had good Teachers without Normal Seminaries, and may have good Teachers still," Professor Stowe, of Ohio, from whose Report on Education in Germany sev-

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

The characteristics of School-teaching as furnished by the examples of Teachers properly trained—which several instances have been given in the former part of this Report—are sufficient to evince the vast superiority of such a class of instructors, over those who pursue School-teaching without any previous preparation.

In the following summary and important statements on this subject, by the able Secretary of the Boston Board of Education, I fully concur, with two slight exceptions. In one instance I did see a boy in tears (in Berlin) when removed to a lower class on account of negligence in his School preparations. I did see one or two old men sitting *occasionally* in School. With these exceptions my own similar inquiries and experience of nearly three months in Southern and Western, as well as Northern and Middle Germany, and I might add a longer period of like investigations in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and France—enable me not only to subscribe to the statements of the Hon. Mr. Mann, but would enable me, were it necessary, to illustrate them by various details of visits to individual Schools.

“ On reviewing a period of six weeks, the greater part of which I spent in visiting Schools in the North and Middle of Prussia and Saxony, (except of course the time occupied in going from place to place,) entering the Schools to hear the first recitation in the morning, and remaining until the last was completed at night, I call to mind three things about which I cannot be mistaken. In some of my opinions and inferences I may have erred, but of the following facts there can be no doubt :

“ 1st. During all this time, I never saw a Teacher, hearing a lesson of any kind, (excepting a reading or spelling lesson) with a book in his hand.

“ 2nd. I never saw a teacher sitting while hearing a recitation.

“ 3rd. Though I saw hundreds of Schools, and thousands—I think I may say, within bounds, tens of thousands of pupils,—I never saw one child undergoing punishment, or arraigned for misconduct. I

eral statements have been quoted, makes the following characteristic and graphic reply : “ This is the old stereotyped objection against every attempt at improvement in every age. When the bold experiment was first made of nailing iron upon a horse's hoof, the objection was probably urged that horse-shoes were entirely unnecessary.—We have had excellent horses without them, and shall probably continue to have them. The Greeks and Romans never used iron horse-shoes; and did they not have the best of horses, which could travel thousands of miles, and bear on their backs the conquerors of the world? So when chimneys and windows were first introduced, the same objection would still hold good.—We have had very comfortable houses without these expensive additions. Our fathers never had them, and why should we? And at this day if we were to attempt, in certain parts of the Scottish Highlands, to introduce the practice of wearing pantaloons, we should probably be met with the same objection.—We have had very good men without pantaloons, and no doubt we shall continue to have them. In fact, we seldom know the inconveniences of an old thing until we have taken a new and a better one in its stead. It is scarcely a year since the New York and European Sailing Packets were supposed to be the *plus ultra* of a comfortable and speedy passage across the Atlantic; but now, in comparison with the newly established Steam Packets, they are justly regarded as a slow, uncertain and tedious mode of conveyance. The human race is progressive, and it often happens that the greatest conveniences of one generation, are reckoned among the clumsiest waste lumber of the next. Compare the best printing press at which Dr. Franklin ever worked, with those splendid machines which now throw off their thousand sheets an hour; and who will put these down by repeating, that Dr. Franklin was a very good printer, and made very good books, and became quite rich without them?”

“ I know that we have good Teachers already; and I honor the men who have made themselves good Teachers, with so little encouragement, and so little opportunity of study. But I also know, that such Teachers are very few, almost none, in comparison with the public wants; and that a supply never can be expected without the increased facilities which a good Teachers' Seminary would furnish.”

“ never saw one child in tears from having been punished, or from fear of being punished.

“ During the above period, I witnessed exercises in Geography, ancient and modern, in the German language,—from the explanation of the simplest words up to *belles-lettres* disquisitions, with rules for speaking and writing;—in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying and Trigonometry; in Book-keeping, in Civil History, ancient and modern; in Natural Philosophy; in Botany and Zoology; in Mineralogy, where there were hundreds of specimens; in the endless variety of the exercises in thinking, knowledge of nature of the world, and of society; in Bible history and Bible knowledge; and, as I before said, in no one of these cases did I see a Teacher with a book in his hand. His book,—his books,—his library, was in his head. Promptly, without pause, without hesitation, from the rich resources of his own mind, he brought forth whatever the occasion demanded.

“ I have said that I saw no Teacher *sitting* in his School. Aged or young, all stood. Nor did they stand apart and aloof in sullen dignity. They mingled with their pupils, passing rapidly from one side of the class to the other, animating, encouraging, sympathizing, breathing life into less active natures, assuring the timid, distributing encouragement and endearment to all.

“ These incitements and endearments of the Teacher, this personal ubiquity as it were among all the pupils in the class, prevailed much more as the pupils were younger. Before the older classes the Teacher's manner became calm and didactic. The habit of attention being once formed, nothing was left for subsequent years or Teachers, but the easy task of maintaining it. Was there ever such a comment as this on the practice of having cheap Teachers because the School is young, or incompetent ones because it is backward!

“ In Prussia and in Saxony as well as in Scotland, the power of commanding and retaining the attention of a class is held to be a *sine qua non* in a Teacher's qualifications. If he has not talent, skill, vivacity, or resources of anecdote and wit sufficient to arouse and retain the attention of his pupils during the accustomed period of recitation, he is deemed to have mistaken his calling, and receives a significant hint to change his vocation.

“ The third circumstance I mentioned above was, the beautiful relation of harmony and affection which subsisted between Teacher and pupils. I cannot say, that the extraordinary circumstance I have mentioned was not the result of chance or accident. Of the probability of that, others must judge. I can only say that, during all the time mentioned, I never saw a blow struck, I never heard a sharp rebuke given, I never saw a child in tears, nor arraigned at the Teacher's bar for any alleged misconduct. On the contrary, the relation seemed to be one of duty first, and then affection, on the part of the Teacher,—of affection first, and then duty on the part of the scholar. The Teacher's manner was better than parental, for it had a parent's tenderness and vigilance, without the foolish doat-ings or indulgences, to which parental affection is prone. I heard no child ridiculed, sneered at, or scolded, for making a mistake. On the contrary, whenever a mistake was made, or there was a want of promptness in giving a reply, the expression of the Teacher was that of grief and disappointment, as though there had been a failure not merely to answer the question of a master, but to com-

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

ply with the expectations of a friend. No child was disconcerted, disabled, or bereft of his senses, through fear. Nay, generally at the end of the answers, the Teacher's practice is to encourage him, with the exclamation, "good," "right," "wholly right," &c., or to check him, with his slowly and painfully articulated "no;" and this is done with a tone of voice, that marks every degree of *plus* and *minus* in the scale of approbation and regret. When a difficult question has been put to a young child, which tasks all his energies, the Teacher approaches him with a mingled look of concern and encouragement; he stands before him, the light and shade of hope and fear alternately crossing his countenance; and if the little wrestler with difficulty triumphs, the Teacher felicitates him upon his success; perhaps seizes, and shakes him by the hand in token of congratulation; and, when the difficulty has been really formidable, and the effort triumphant, I have seen the Teacher catch up the child in his arms, and embrace him, as though he were not able to contain his joy. At another time I have seen a Teacher actually clap his hands with delight at a bright reply; and all this has been done so naturally and so unaffectedly as to excite no other feeling in the residue of the children than a desire, by the same means, to win the same caresses. What person worthy of being called by the name, or of sustaining the sacred relation of a parent, would not give any thing, bear any thing, sacrifice any thing, to have his children, during eight or ten years of the period of their childhood, surrounded by circumstances, and breathed upon by sweet and humanizing influences like these.

Still, in almost every German School into which I entered, I inquired whether corporal punishment were allowed or used, and I was uniformly answered in the affirmative. But it was further said, that, though all Teachers had liberty to use it, yet cases of its occurrence were very rare, and these cases were confined almost wholly to young scholars. Until the Teacher had time to establish the relation of affection between himself and the new comer into his School, until he had time to create that attachment which children always feel towards any one, who, day after day, supplies them with novel and pleasing ideas, it was occasionally necessary to restrain and punish them. But after a short time a love of the Teacher and a love of knowledge become a substitute,—how admirable a one! for punishment. When I asked my common question of Dr. Vogel* of Leipsic, he answered, 'that it was still used in the Schools of which he had the superintendence. But,' added he, "thank God, it is used less and less, and when we Teachers become fully competent to our work, it will cease altogether."

"To the above I may add, that I found all the Teachers whom I visited, alive to the subject of improvement. They had libraries of the standard works

*It may not be improper for me to add here, that to Dr. Vogel, mentioned by Mr. Mann, I am more deeply indebted than to any other individual in Germany. He is the author of improved school maps, and several works on Education. He is the Superintendent of Schools in the City of Leipsic,—the book-shop of all Germany, the central mart of Europe, and the seat of the richest and most celebrated University in all Germany. The system of Schools under his superintendence is the most complete, for a city of any that I have seen, and would furnish materials for an interesting volume. Not only did Dr. Vogel accompany me to the several classes of Schools under his care, and explain the peculiar features and modes of instruction adopted in each, and his improved School maps (a copy of which he kindly presented to me) and Geography, but gave me letters of introduction to Directors of Schools and School Authors in various parts of Northern and Western Germany and Switzerland; letters which I found in several instances exceedingly serviceable. What added to the value of Dr. Vogel's personal attentions was, that he is an excellent English scholar, and speaks English as fluently as he does his native tongue; and is perfectly familiar with both English and American Institutions.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

on Education,—works of which there are such great numbers in the German language. Every new book of any promise was eagerly sought after; and I uniformly found the educational periodicals of the day upon the tables of the Teachers.

"The extensive range and high grade of instruction which so many of the German youth are enjoying, and these noble qualifications on the part of the instructors, are the natural and legitimate result of their Seminaries for Teachers. Without the latter, the former never could have been, any more than an effect without its cause."

3rd. *Text-Books.*—The variety of text-books in the Schools, and the objectionable character of many of them, is a subject of serious and general complaints.

All classification of the pupils is thereby prevented; the exertions of the best Teacher are in a great measure paralyzed; the time of the scholars is almost wasted; and improper sentiments are often inculcated. This is a subject of loud complaint in the neighbouring States. In a late Report it is mentioned, that the returns, although incomplete, shewed that no less than two hundred and four different kinds of School-books were used in the Schools of the State of Connecticut alone. Dr. Potter, of New York, says: "No evil connected with the present condition of our Schools calls more loudly for immediate correction than this. It is a subject of earnest and continued complaint on the part of both Teachers and parents, and seems to prevail throughout the whole country." "It is a subject of hearty congratulation, that the people are beginning to awake to a proper sense of this evil, and that they are demanding a reform. On this account, as well as on several others, the present seems a most auspicious time, for devising some plan, which may prove reasonably permanent, and which will gradually displace the almost endless variety of School-books, by as much uniformity as can be expected in our country."

Any interference on the part of the Government in a subject of this kind was formerly thought to be incompatible with individual right and liberty; but experience has taught the fallacy of this and many hundred theories, and efforts are now making to correct the evils which such speculations have produced.

The following extract from a County Report, published in the State Superintendent's Annual Report of 1844, will shew how the selection of School-books is now managed in the State of New York:

"The selection of books for the Common School libraries, is given to the Trustees of School Districts; but the State Superintendent, and by the provisions of the Act of 1843, the County Superintendents, have power to decide against books remaining in the libraries which are deemed improper.

"Although it is notorious that the State Superintendent has often exercised this power, and although in the case of this County at least, it is one, the necessary exercise of which has never been shrunk from; I never yet heard the propriety of its being so vested, in a single instance, called in question. The good sense of our people has not failed to shew them that to prevent frequent abuses, a supervisory jurisdiction of this kind must exist somewhere; and they have seemed content to leave it in the hands of a class of officers, chosen especially to administer the laws generally in relation to our Common Schools.

"Trustees who purchase books for Districts, are frequently men who, notwithstanding the good sense

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

“ and public spirit which may belong to them as men,
 “ and as School Officers, possess no extended acquaint-
 “ tance with books; in by far the greater portion of
 “ instances, as might be expected, the books which
 “ they purchase, have not been previously read by
 “ them.

“ The Regents of the University in appropriating
 “ funds for the purchase of Academic Libraries, require
 “ the Trustees of these Institutions to select the books
 “ from a catalogue, which is furnished by the Regents,
 “ or if others are desired, a list of them must first be
 “ submitted to, and approved of by the Regents. The
 “ function of these officers is analagous to that of the
 “ State Superintendent, and no reason is perceived
 “ why the same right to control the purchase of books,
 “ should not be vested in one head of the Department,
 “ that there is in the other. Substantially there is no
 “ wide disparity in the right now vested in each; but
 “ there is this distinguishing feature—one manifests its
 “ power before such purchase, the other subsequently.
 “ It is not difficult to decide that prevention is always
 “ better than cure.”

In France the Council of the University recom-
 mend books of merit for the use of Schools, and on
 educational subjects generally, and often bestow hand-
 some prizes, or honorary distinctions upon the authors
 of them.

In Prussia the text-books used in Schools, are re-
 commended by the School Board in each Province,
 (of which there are ten in Prussia,) and sanctioned
 by the Minister of Public Instruction.

In England the Privy Council Committee are re-
 commending a series of School-books for elementary
 Schools.

In Ireland the National Board of Education have
 published at very reduced prices, a series of School-
 books, which are not only used in their Schools,
 but in numerous Schools in England and Scotland,
 and in some of the British Colonies—books which
 have been prepared by experienced Teachers, and
 with the greatest care—which are imbued throughout
 with the purest principles, and embrace the whole
 range of topics which have been recommended in the
 former part of this Report, as proper subjects of
 Common School instruction. They also contain a
 great variety of information which is as interesting
 and useful for the common reader, as it is appropriate
 for the Common School.

The responsible, and delicate and difficult task of
 selecting and recommending books for Schools can, I
 think, be more judiciously and satisfactorily performed
 by a Provincial Board or Council, than by any indi-
 vidual Superintendent. A mere recommendatory
 authority in such a body would, I am inclined to be-
 lieve, be quite sufficient to secure the introduction and
 use of the proper books in School.

4th. *Control and Inspection.*—If “ it is the Mas-
 “ ter which makes the School,” it is the Government
 that makes the system. What the Master is to the
 one, the Government must be to the other—the di-
 rector, the animating spirit of it.

As proper rules and a judicious course of instruction,
 prescribed for a School, would be of little use without
 a competent and diligent Master to execute the one
 and impart the other; so the enactment of a Common
 School Law, however complete in its provisions, and
 the sanctioning of a course of instruction, however
 practical and comprehensive, will contribute little for
 the education of the people, without the parental,

vigilant and energetic oversight of the Government.
 If it is the duty of the Government to legislate on
 the subject of public instruction, it must be its duty
 to see its laws executed. To pass a public law, and
 then abandon, or, what is equivalent, neglect the ex-
 ecution of it, is a solecism in Government. Yet this
 is the very absurdity which some Governments have
 long practised; and this is the primary cause why
 education has not advanced under such Governments.
 After having enacted a law or laws on the subject of
 Schools, they have left them,—as a cast off orphan,—to
 the neglect or the care, as it might happen, of individu-
 als, or neighbourhoods, or towns,—among whom the
 law has remained a dead letter, or lingered a feeble
 existence, according as the principal persons in each
 locality might be disposed to act or not act, in a mat-
 ter so vitally important to the entire interests and
 highest prosperity of the State.

If Government exists for the prosperity of the
 public family, then every thing relating to educational
 instruction demands its *practical* care as well as le-
 gislative interference. Yet not a few persons have
 spoken and written as if the Government had nothing
 to do in a department which more than any other
 involves the heart and strength, and happiness of the
 people, not to say the existence of a free Constitution
 and system of laws, than merely to pass a statute
 and make certain appropriations,—leaving the applica-
 tion or misapplication of public monies, and every
 thing practical and essential in the the administration
 of the law, to various localities, as so many isolated
 or independent Democracies.

Under such circumstances, there can be no system
 of Public Instruction; there may be *one* law, but the
systems, or rather *practices*, may be as various as the
 smallest Municipal divisions. To be a State system
 of Public Instruction, there must be a State control
 as well as a State law.

The conviction of the important truth and duty
 involved in these remarks, has led to one of the most
 important improvements which have, during the pre-
 sent century, taken place in the science of Govern-
 ment,—the appointment of officers, as well as the en-
 actment of laws for the education of the whole people.
 Hence there is not a State in Europe, from despotic
 Russia down to the smallest Canton of republican
 Switzerland, which has not its Council, or Board, or
 Minister, or Superintendent, or Prefect of Public
 Instruction,—exercising an active and provident over-
 sight co-extensive with the provisions of the law and
 the community concerned. The most advanced of
 the neighbouring States have found it necessary to
 adopt this, as well as other educational improvements
 of European civilization. And it is now generally
 admitted, that the education of the people is more
 dependent upon the *administration*, than upon the
 provisions of the laws relating to Public Instruction.

In some of the New England States, as well as in
 several countries of Europe, every town, or parish, or
 municipality of a certain population, is compelled to
 provide a School; but such is not the case, nor per-
 haps is such a provision required in this Province.
 So far as I have been able to ascertain from the
 examples of enlightened Governments, and so far as
 I can judge from the nature of the case, I think the
 oversight of the Government should be directed
 chiefly to the following objects:

(1). To see that the Legislative grants are faith-
 fully and judiciously expended according to the in-
 tentions of the Legislature; that the conditions on
 which the appropriations have been made, are in all
 cases duly fulfilled.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

(2). To see that the general principles of the law, as well as the objects of its appropriations, are, in no instance, contravened.

(3). To prepare the regulations which relate to the general character and management of the Schools, and the qualifications and character of the Teachers, —leaving the employment of them to the people, and a large discretion as to modes of teaching.

(4). To provide, or recommend books, the catalogue of which may enable Trustees or Committees to select suitable ones for the use of their Schools.

(5). To prepare and recommend suitable plans of School-houses, and their furniture and appendages, as one of the most important subsidiary means of good schools—a subject upon which it is intended on a future occasion, to present a Special Report.

(6). To employ every constitutional means to excite a spirit of intellectual activity and inquiry, and to satisfy it as far as possible by aiding in the establishment and selection of libraries, and other means of diffusing useful knowledge.

(7). Finally, and especially, to see that an efficient system of inspection is exercised over all the Schools. This involves the examination and licensing of Teachers,—visiting the Schools,—discovering errors, and suggesting remedies, as to the organization, classification, and methods of teaching in the Schools,—giving counsel and instruction as to their management,—carefully examining the pupils,—animating Teachers, trustees and parents, by conversations, addresses &c., whenever practicable, imparting vigor by every available means to the whole system. What the Government is to the system, and what the Teacher is to the School, the local Inspector or Superintendent should be within the limits of his District.

There is no class of officers in the whole machinery of elementary instruction on whom so much depends for its efficient and successful working, as upon the local Superintendents or Inspectors. The proper selection of this class of agents is a matter of the greatest importance; they should make themselves theoretically and practically acquainted with every branch taught in the Schools, and the best modes of teaching, as well as with the whole subject of School organization and management.

Where there is incompetency or negligence here, there is weakness in the very part where strength is most required. I think this part of the system of Public Instruction is by no means appreciated in this Province in proportion to its importance.

The laws, and Normal and Elementary Schools of Germany and France, would be of comparatively little avail, were it not for their system of inspection over every School and over every department of instruction; nor would the Privy Council Committee in England, or the National Board in Ireland, succeed as they do, were it not for the corps of able and vigilant Inspectors, whom they employ to see carried into effect in every School aided by public grants, the principles of the system, and the lessons given in the Normal Schools.

Holland is inferior to Prussia in its system of Normal Schools; but is probably superior to every other country in the world, in its system of inspection.

With some of these Inspectors it was my good fortune to meet in Holland; they accompanied me to

various Schools under their charge; their entrance into the Schools was welcomed by the glowing countenances of both Teachers and pupils, who seemed to regard and receive them as friends from whom they expected both instruction and encouragement; nor were their expectations disappointed so far as I had an opportunity of judging; the examinations and remarks in each instance showed the Inspector to be intimately acquainted with every department of his instruction given, and imparted animation and delight to the whole School. The importance attached to this class of officers, may be inferred from the remark of the venerable Vanden Eude (late Chief Commissioner of Primary Instruction, in Holland, and to a great extent the founder of the System) to M. Cousin, in 1836, "Be careful in the choice of your Inspectors; they are men who ought to be sought for with a lantern in the hand."

In the commencement of a system of Public Instruction, the office of local Superintendents or Inspectors is, if possible, more important, than after such system has been brought into full operation; and little hope of success can be entertained in this Province, wherever local Superintendents prove lax or careless in their examinations into the qualifications and character of Candidates for teaching*—their visitations of Schools—their attention to books and defective modes of teaching—their exertions to carry every part of the law into effect, and to excite increased interest in the public mind in behalf of the education of the young.

This last is the more important as no Constitutional Government can establish and render effective a system of Public Instruction without the co-operation of the people themselves.

There must be this co-operation, not only in the enactment of laws, but in the application of them to every individual School. The establishment and maintenance of a School system is not like the digging of a Canal, or the building of a Railroad, where the work may be performed by strangers and foreigners. The subjects of popular education are the younger, and the immediate and necessary agents of it are the elder inhabitants of the country; and if the latter are indifferent and unfaithful to their duty, the former will grow up in ignorance, notwithstanding the provisions of the best laws, and the best exertions of the Government.

One of the first steps then in a public work of this kind—a work which involves the interests of every family, and the future destinies of the country;—is to excite parents and guardians to a sense of their moral and social obligations not only in respect to the establishment of Schools, but as to the character and efficiency of those Schools, and the due education of their children for the present and the future—for themselves, and their country.

These remarks suggest a collateral subject to which I desire to draw attention—not with a view of recommending its adoption, but in order to impress upon all concerned the principle which it involves. I

* "The most imperfect arrangement for providing Teachers is that which requires an examination into merely the knowledge of the Candidate in the branches to be taught. This is specially imperfect in the case of elementary instruction, where the knowledge required is small in amount, and where the art of teaching finds its most difficult exercise. The erroneous notion, that an individual can teach whatever he knows, is now generally abandoned; and in those countries which still adhere to the old method, of depending solely upon examinations for securing competent Teachers, examination is made, not only of the acquirements of the Candidate, but of his ability to give instruction."—Bache's Report on Education in Europe, p. 325.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

allude to the compulsory attendance of children at School, as required by the laws of Prussia and several other States of Europe.

The prevalent impression is, that such a law is arbitrary—despotic—inconsistent with the rights of parents and the liberties of the subject. But what is the principle on which this law is founded? The principle is this, that every child in the land has a right to such an education as will fit him to be an honest and useful member of community,—that if the parent or guardian *cannot* provide him with such an education, the *State is bound* to do so,—and that if the parent *will* not do so, the *State will* protect the *child* from such a parent's cupidity and inhumanity, and the State will protect the community at large against any parents (if the term can be applied to such a character) sending forth into it, an uneducated savage, an idle vagabond, or an unprincipled thief.

The parent or guardian is not isolated from all around him,—without social relations or obligations. He owes duties to his child,—he owes duties to society. In neglecting to educate, he wrongs his child,—dooms him to ignorance, if not to vice,—to a condition little above that which is occupied by horses and oxen;—he also wrongs society, by robbing it of an intelligent and useful member, and by inflicting upon it an ignorant or vicious barbarian.

To commit this two-fold wrong is a crime of the blackest character, whether cognizable by human laws or not; to protect childhood and manhood and society from such wrongs, is the object of the Prussian law, which requires the attendance of every child from the age of six to fourteen years, at some School—public or private as the parent may prefer; and if the parent is not able to pay for the education of his child the State provides for it. The law therefore protects the weak and the defenceless, against the strong and the selfish; it is founded on the purest morality and the noblest patriotism; and although I do not advocate the incorporation of it into a Statute in this country, I believe it to be the duty of every parent to act in accordance with its spirit. With what a noble race would Canada be peopled forty years hence, if every child from this time henceforth should receive eight years instruction in the practical arts and duties of life on Christian principles!

But it is erroneous to suppose that the Prussian law on this subject is an appendage of despotism. It exists in the democratic Cantons of Republican Switzerland, in a more elevated degree than it does in Prussia. A. G. Escher, Esqr., manufacturer at Zurich, whose testimony has been quoted in a former part of this Report, gives the following evidence on this point, before the Privy Council Committee on Education.

In answer to the question, "In the Free Cantons of Switzerland, is the education national and compulsory?" Mr. Escher says: "In the Protestant Cantons it is entirely so. No child can be employed in any *manufactory* until he has passed through the Primary Schools; and he is further under the obligation of attending the Secondary Schools until his sixteenth or seventeenth year. And under all circumstances, and for every employment, it is obligatory on parents to send their children to the Public Schools until they are absolved from the obligation by an examination as to the efficiency of the education."

In the Cantons the opinion of the people is, in the largest sense, the law of the land; yet so enlightened

and so strong is that opinion, that it enacts laws, enforced by the severest penalties, securing to every child such an education as is suitable to his intended employment in life. The same elevated public opinion exists and operates in the free States of Germany, as well as in despotic Prussia. On this point I will quote the testimony of an intelligent American—late President of the Senate of the State of Massachusetts, and at present Secretary of the Board of Education at Boston—a man who has done much to advance the interests of education in his native State, and to whom I have had frequent occasion to refer. Mr. Mann says: "A very erroneous idea prevails with us, that this enforcement of school attendance is the prerogative of despotism alone. I believe it is generally supposed here, that such compulsion is not merely incompatible with, but impossible in, a free and elective government. This is a great error. With the exception of Austria, (including Bohemia,) and Prussia, almost all the other States of Germany have now constitutional Governments. Many of them have an Upper and Lower House of Assembly, like our Senate, and House of Representatives. Whoever will attend the Parliament of Saxony, for instance, will witness as great freedom of debate as in any country in the world; and no law can be passed but by a majority of the Representatives chosen by the people themselves. In the first School I visited, in Saxony, a lesson 'On Government,' in which all the great privileges secured to the Saxon people by their Constitution were enumerated; and both Teacher and pupils contrasted their present free condition with that of some other countries, as well as with that of their own ancestors, in a spirit of congratulation and triumph. The elective franchise in this and in several of the other States of Germany, is more generally enjoyed, that is, the restrictions upon it are less than in some of the States of our own Union. And yet in Saxony, years after the existence of this Constitution, and when no law could be passed without the assent of the people's Representatives, in Parliament assembled, a general code of School laws was enacted, rigorously enforcing, by fines and penalties, the attendance of children at School."

5th. *Individual Efforts.*—There is so much in the very nature of education that is voluntary, both in its pursuit by an individual, and in its advancement as a system, that without efforts beyond those which should or could be enjoined by statutes, its interests can be advanced to but a very limited extent in any community. It is erroneous to suppose that the high state of education in Germany is entirely owing to the provisions of the laws and the exertions of the Civil Authorities. The spontaneous efforts of individuals, and associations have not, to say the least, been less efficient agents in this great work, than the interference of the State; and these private efforts have on several occasions, been the originators of the most important laws and measures of Government. It is to these efforts that Germany owes its unrivalled series of School and educational books—the existence and wide circulation of upwards of thirty periodical School publications—and the periodical conferences of School Inspectors and Teachers in all the German States. The intercourse of Teachers and Educators in all parts of Germany, is constant and intimate—to an extent that can be scarcely conceived by a stranger. Thus the improvements and views of each become the property of all—the educational instructors of the people constitute an extensive and most influential fraternity, and the whole public mind is elevated and animated to a standard of sentiment and practice conformable to a high state of national civilization.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Corresponding efforts in this Province are indispensable to the realization of any patriotic hopes as to our system of public instruction. The efficiency of some of the provisions of the School Law is wholly depending upon voluntary efforts. This is the case especially in respect to Visitors of Schools, whose labors are authorized without any provision for pecuniary remuneration. I here assume that all Clergymen and Justices of the Peace will be authorized to act as Visitors of Schools; but pecuniary remuneration in this case would be impracticable and absurd; pecuniary or other penalties for neglect of duty, equally so. In most instances the authority to act in this capacity would, it may I think be reasonably presumed, be regarded as a useful and appropriate legal privilege rather than as an unwelcome burden. It gives a legal sanction to what might be insisted upon as a moral and patriotic duty; but the efficiency with which it is performed must depend upon individual fitness and generous co-operation. Such a co-operation—universal and hearty—would be productive of innumerable benefits to the rising youth of the land and the interests of education generally. Popular education on sound principles is the handmaid of religion and the best safeguard of public order; the recognized Teachers of the one, and the authorized guardians of the other, are the natural assistants in a work involving the best interests of both. Of course the Government would not permit, nor public opinion tolerate,—nor can I imagine any individual taste so perverted as to attempt it,—that the Common School should be made the occasion or place of sectarian proselytism; but I can hardly conceive of a more powerful auxiliary to the cause of elementary education, than the frequent visits to the Schools of the various Clergy and Magistrates of the land, and the corresponding exercise of their influence in other respects in favor of public instruction. Such visits would prompt and encourage the Teachers—would gratify and animate the pupils—would tend to impress and excite additional interest among parents—would afford the opportunity of making useful observations and suggestions—would give birth to useful lessons and exertions from the pulpit and bench—would be an additional guarantee that the Schools of the country should be in harmony with its common religious spirit—would doubtless suggest and be promotive of many valuable hints and exertions in a work common to every form of religion and every variety of interest.

Another important agency in the advancement of elementary Education—the existence as well as usefulness of which depends upon voluntary exertions,—are the Meetings or Conferences of Teachers and other local administrators of the School Law—especially Superintendents and Visitors. Such Conferences are held in France by a special order of the Royal Council, which points out the members, the subjects, the modes of proceeding, as well as the objects of them. They have already been productive of the happiest results in that country, although the regular establishment of them did not take place until February, 10th, 1837. In Germany they constitute a prominent feature and means of both educational development and improvement. The first scholars and educators in Germany attend them; any thing new in the history of education is warranted,—discoveries, or improvements, or suggestions as to methods of teaching are stated and discussed; addresses by persons previously appointed are delivered; and all matters relating to the instruction and education of the people are proposed and considered. Some of the finest educational discourses which have ever been published, were first delivered at these Conferences. In Prussia as well as in France, the Government attaches the greatest importance to these

Conferences, and sedulously encourages them; and the holding of such meetings in the several Districts of this Province, under proper regulations, would, I am confident, contribute largely to the improvement of Teachers, and to excite in the public mind an increased interest in the education of the young. To Teachers such associations would be invaluable, and through them to the public at large. On this point the following remarks of the *Prize Essay* of the *London Central Education Society*, are worthy of grave consideration—especially in a country where the Teachers have not received a Normal School training.

Mr. Lalor says: "The principle of association is peculiarly applicable to the science of Education. Conferences of Teachers might be easily prevented from degenerating into Debating Clubs or Convivial Meetings. Induced to come together at proper intervals, and under judicious arrangements, the association would furnish the strongest incentives to their zeal and industry. The sympathies of a common pursuit, the interchange of ideas, the communication of new discoveries, could not fail to make the meeting delightful. At present, practical knowledge of the most important kinds, acquired by long lives spent in teaching, goes out of the world with its possessors; there being no easy mode of communicating it to others; or, (what is, perhaps, more important,) no means of giving it that degree of development which would show its value. Conferences of Teachers would suffer no man's experience to be lost. Every hint would be taken up and followed out by investigation. The resources of each would be drawn out; and men would learn the command of their powers, and the manner of keeping their position in society. The most accomplished minds would give a tone to the others; roughness and peculiarities of manners would be rubbed off, and each would feel that he was not solitary and unconnected, but a member of an important body. His self-respect would thus be increased, and with it the estimation of others for him. When men of common interests meet together, the topics which concern them most nearly must engage a share of their attention. If there be any grievance it will assume a distinct shape by discussion, and be put in the way of redress; if any improvement of condition be practicable, their joint consideration will be most likely to effect it. All this tending to make them feel their own rights and strength must also ensure greater consideration from society. The sagacity of the Prussian Government, so strikingly displayed in its organization of public education, makes the utmost use of this principle of association. The Conferences of Schoolmasters, without coercive interference, which would deprive them of their chief advantages, are promoted and encouraged by every means in its power."

To detail the individual efforts which tend to accomplish the objects of public instruction in connexion with measures expressly required by law, would be foreign to the objects I have in view, and exceed my prescribed limits. There is, however, one more of so general and vitally important a character, that I cannot omit mentioning it. I mean the establishment of *Circulating Libraries* in the various Districts, and as far as possible in the School Sections. To the attainment of this object, local and voluntary co-operation is indispensable. Government may perhaps contribute; it may assist by suggesting regulations, and recommending lists of books from which suitable selections can be made; but the rest remains for individual and local efforts to accomplish. And the ad-

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

advantages of the School can be but very partially enjoyed, unless they are continued and extended by means of books. As the School is the pupil's first teacher, so books are his second; in the former he acquires the elements of knowledge, in the latter he acquires knowledge itself; in the former he converses with the School-master,—in the latter he holds intercourse with the greatest and wisest men of all ages, and countries, and professions, on all subjects, and in every variety of style. The School creates the taste and the want, which books alone can satisfy. In conversing with the wise, the learned, and the good, the mind cannot be unhappy, nor will it become vitiated; its views will be expanded; its standard of manners, and men and things will be elevated; its feelings will be refined; its exertions will be prompted; its practical knowledge will be matured, and its intellectual wealth and power will be indefinitely multiplied. But in any community, few persons can be expected to possess the means necessary to procure anything like a general assortment of books; in a new and rural community, perhaps none. One Library for the whole of such community is the best substitute. Each one thus acquires the fruits of the united contributions of all; and the Teacher and the poor man with his family participate in the common advantage.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have thus endeavored to accomplish the first part of the task assigned me by Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, in respect to an efficient system of Elementary Education, by attempting to delineate its leading features in the principal subjects which it embraces, and most material parts of the machinery it requires. I am deeply sensible of the defectiveness of this primary attempt on a subject so varied and complex. Several important topics and

many details I have left unnoticed, either because they are not adapted to this Province, or because they can be introduced and discussed to greater advantage in an ordinary Annual Report; and most of the topics which I have introduced have been merely explained, without being professedly discussed. My object has been to describe the outlines—leaving the filling up to time and future occasions. The completion of the structure of which I have endeavored to lay the foundation and furnish the plan, must be the work of years—perhaps of an age. It is, however, a ground of encouragement and confidence, that we are not left to rude conjectures or untried theories in this work. For the prosecution of every part of it, even to the Child's First Book, the most trifling article of furniture, the minutest detail of School order and School teaching, we have the brightest lights of learning and experience; and we cannot fail of the completest success, if every Legislator, and Ruler, and Ecclesiastic, and Inspector, and Trustee, and Parent in the land will cultivate the spirit and imitate the example of the Prussian School Counsellor Dinter, who commenced forty years prodigious labors, self-denials, and charities, with the engagement: "I promised God that I would look upon every Prussian peasant child as a being who could complain of me before God, if I did not provide him the best education, as a man and a Christian, which it was possible for me to provide."

All which is respectfully submitted, by

Your Excellency's
Most obedient, and
most humble servant,

EGERTON RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE, C. W.,
March 26th, 1846.

Appendix
(P.)

6th April.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,

ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

REPORT.

(Copy.)

EDUCATION OFFICE, LOWER CANADA,
Montreal, 15th April, 1846.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit you herewith, my Report on Elementary Education in Lower Canada, and flatter myself that you will be pleased to present it to His Excellency, on the first favorable opportunity.

I could have wished to be able to acquit myself sooner of the task imposed on me yearly by the School Law; but the press of office business has neither permitted me to do so, nor to give my Report all the care which it required. I venture, however, to hope that it will have the effect of drawing the attention of the Legislature, to consider what measures should be taken to render the working of this law more easy, more certain, and more efficacious.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. B. MEILLEUR.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Secretary of the Province,
&c. &c. &c.,

To His Excellency Lieutenant General The Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, Earl Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K.C.B., Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, &c., &c., &c.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I.

The Common School Act 8 Vict. cap. 41, rendering it obligatory on the Superintendent to submit annually to the Legislature a detailed Report on the present state of public instruction in Lower Canada, I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, the following Report, to be laid before the three Branches of Parliament, conformably to the 6th Article of the 34th Section of the said Act.

It is with deep regret, that I have to inform Your Excellency, that the regular working of the present School Act has been in general impossible, chiefly from two causes, namely: the almost universal opposition made to the Act at the outset, and the defects of the Act itself.

The fact is, that the School Law has either not worked at all, or has in most cases worked very badly, and this, notwithstanding the constant and courageous efforts made everywhere by the friends of education, and principally by the members of the Clergy of every creed and origin, to further its operation.

In endeavouring to give an account of the principal causes of this evil, I feel that I have to fulfil a task still more painful than difficult; but I must not, through any misplaced weakness, hesitate to point them out to the competent authorities, so that they may be enabled to prescribe a remedy proportionate to the evil. No: I write at this moment under the deeply felt influence of a double duty; that which the Law imposes on me as a public functionary, and that, not less sacred, prescribed to me as a citizen; for the Divine laws, as well as the laws of nature which emanate therefrom, impose imperiously on us all, the duty of contributing to the means of properly instructing the youth of our country, so as to make useful and virtuous citizens; and the promptings of weakness shall never restrain my pen.

I regard it then as a two-fold duty, to point out to the Legislature the facts of which it has both the right and the desire to be cognizant, so as to place within its power the remedy of the evil, by a more facile and efficacious Legislation.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

But facts of so melancholy a nature as those mentioned above, require to be considered with reference to their causes,—such causes at least as are most obvious. Now these would not be sufficiently made known by merely saying that they originate, for the most part, in the defects of the law itself; it is my duty also to state, that the causes which have retarded or altogether prevented the proper working of the present School Law, are in great part owing to the systematic opposition made to its execution, by certain persons whose previous conduct in affairs of a public and common interest, as well as their social position, afforded grounds for expecting from them an altogether different conduct, in respect to a measure of vital necessity for the country.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

It is, however, my decided opinion that the people, now as ever, are sincerely desirous of giving instruction to their children. But they are poor, and not habituated as yet to the state of constraint and suffering to which they have been subject for several years: they believe themselves poorer than they really are, and incapable of conforming to what the School Law exacts of them for the attainment of this object. Neither have they sufficient instruction or experience in public affairs, to take upon themselves, each in his turn, and with the necessary confidence, the local administration of the new Laws which have just been given them, and intimately connected together. At present, therefore, it is impossible to judge with sufficient accuracy, of the principles of action of these two Laws, nor of the nature of the means proper for obtaining therefrom a good result: and some individuals, dispersed here and there throughout the country, and disposed to take advantage of these particular circumstances, inevitable at the outset of every new institution given for the advantage of a new people, have perverted in many localities, the ideas of the people in this respect, have turned them aside from the object of the Law made to ensure Education to their children, and have even induced them to oppose the adoption of the means for attaining it.

The School Law requires, from the Inhabitants of each Parish or Township, a small contribution only, either by voluntary subscription or by assessment on their real property, to be equal to the sum allowed yearly by the Legislature to aid them in procuring for their children the instruction which they require: but the word "TAX" has unfortunately slipped into the Law, and has taken the place of that of "contribution". Those who had reasons, sometimes inexplicable enough, for opposing, seized on the word "Tax" as the signal of a general and irreparable ruin, and suddenly, at their voice, the people were seen to rise in a body in certain Counties where the leaders of the opposition were more influential and more active, and, guided by the perfidious councils of these leaders, they allowed themselves for a moment to be dragged into the opposition.

The word "Tax" proclaimed by the heralds of the opposition, and the exaggerated enumeration of the evils fathered upon the tax, were thus successful for a certain time, and increased to such a degree the prejudices already existing, and so natural among all people against anything that resembles taxation, that they became almost invincible among the Inhabitants of several Parishes and Townships, who were not as yet sufficiently well informed to give their immediate and unanimous co-operation in the execution of the Law, of which besides they did not sufficiently comprehend the end, or the means of attaining it.

Thus, several have been known to condemn abruptly a purely philanthropic Law, made for the sole benefit of their own children, and to reject it with disdain, without taking the trouble to know the end proposed, to comprehend its principles, or to attempt at least the means of carrying it into effect. Parents have been seen, pitiable puppets of the leaders of the opposition, to concert in holes and corners miserable Petitions, and present them to the Local Authorities, praying them to stop the course of the Law, and to close forthwith the hand which, in its name, is ready to distribute to them in its favors. Citizens have been seen, fathers, unworthy of the name, some to dispute about the means through mere personal opposition, others to refuse every kind of contribution to respond to the benevolent intention of the Legislature. Some, deaf to the powerful voice of the most sacred of duties, have withdrawn from the Schools, from pure party spirit, their own children, however desirous of being instructed, even when the Local Authorities, to procure them the inestimable advantage of Education, exacted no contribution.

This opposition having in many places commenced during the very Session of Parliament in which the present School Law was passed, had already made so unfavorable an impression on the minds of the people at the time of its promulgation, that, at the particular time when the inhabitants were called by this Law to elect fit persons as School Commissioners, they, being accustomed already to consider it as unjust, tyrannical and oppressive, elected only men for the most part incapable, without instruction, and without even a wish to act. In other places the electors did even worse; they excluded from the Commission all educated men, whom in certain cases they exposed to many mortifications, and that in proportion to the zeal which they had shewn in the cause of public instruction, with the exception, however, of some, a very small number it is true, who, from motives known to themselves alone, had placed themselves at the head of the opposition.

This opposition was directed against all that is most respectable and worthy in society, and especially against the members of the Clergy, who had always rendered themselves conspicuous by their efforts, their sacrifices and their zeal for the progress of useful information

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

among their flocks. The electors could not, however, exclude them all from the Commission, because they are appointed generally as School Commissioners by the Law itself. In this latter case, the electors complained of their Law, and the circumstance of the members of the Clergy being also School Commissioners, without the participation of the inhabitants, is perhaps one cause which has contributed as much as any other, to render them obnoxious to the opposition, thus exposing them to the danger of losing that moral influence, which, joined to the religious influence they possess, is always more powerful and more effective for furthering the welfare of society than the purely official character given by the Civil Law.

I am aware of a locality where the inhabitants of heterogeneous origin and diversity of religious faith, having elected in the month of January, 1845, five members of the Clergy to be School Commissioners, refused, on the present School Law taking effect, to elect any one of them, and substituted men so utterly incapable that, eventually, they declared them to be so, and the parties themselves confirmed this declaration of their own absolute incapacity to fulfil with credit the duties of the honorable charge confided to them, by a solemn and official document to that effect; and I have reason to believe, that, in several other places, the election of School Commissioners which has taken place under the operation of the present Law, has been neither more judicious nor more effective.

In fact, not only have the elections which took place in the month of July last, confided the execution of the School Laws and of the Municipalities to persons having generally little capacity, and perhaps also little disposition to act, but these elections have also been conducted in a very irregular manner; so that their legality is often, to say the least, very doubtful.

Passive instruments in the hands of the opposition, the inhabitants of several localities were exposed to incessant commotions and to an agitation at the moment of the election of the School Commissioners, which scarcely allowed them to observe the requisite formalities to conduct it within the rules prescribed by Law. The party spirit which at that time prevailed, the disorder and confusion resulting therefrom, caused these elections to be made in all possible ways. In fact, it were useless to disguise that at the very outset of its operation, the present School Law met with general opposition from the inhabitants of every origin before they could have been able either to examine or well understand the importance of its end, the excellence of its fundamental principles, or the means of its operation, easy to all where good will is not wanting.

Such are the sad results which the opposition, directed by some individuals, has unhappily produced in many localities, under the specious names of public welfare and patriotism. Most strange abuse of words and things!

And here it must be observed that the preceding remarks, which I make solely in the acquittal of a duty having reference to public instruction, have nothing special, nothing personal in them; they relate to inhabitants of various parts of the country, of every origin, of every diversity of creed; and if there has been equally among them all something to regret, and even to blame, it is infinitely agreeable to me to be able to address a word of well merited praise in favor of some distinguished exceptions, who signalled themselves from the very commencement of the working of the Law.

For the rest, in giving an account to the Legislature of the manner in which the School Law has been received and worked, I have only to relate, in one single document, what the periodical journals have already said and repeated at different times, of the opposing efforts which have been simultaneously made on both sides, in different localities, either to endeavour to make this Law work usefully, or to have it rejected altogether by the unanimous voice of the people, and these journals have always done so in a way calculated to be most useful to the cause. It is, therefore, just to mention here, that the press, of whatever shade or opinion, has invariably shewed itself the friend of popular education and of those who, adopting the present School Law, have endeavoured to carry it into effect, were it only for experiment. The press always so powerful and so persuasive when it is unanimous, has, therefore, greatly contributed to effect the happy changes which have taken place, in many localities, from the month of July last, up to this day, and may justly claim great part of the honor.

The present School Act, however, contains scarcely any new principles, inasmuch as they were nearly all contained in the Education Act passed on the 18th September, 1841. The principle of contribution to form a sum equal to that which is offered annually by Government, is absolutely the same. But it may be said that under the operation of the Law of 1841, this principle was not put into practice. So that being revived in the present Law, it was every where considered as new by those who had to contribute.

The Law of 1841, like the present Law, was bound up with the Rural Municipalities, and necessitated for its regular working an active and unremitting co-operation on their part. But experience soon shewed that this connection was impracticable. These two Laws were not only new for the Country, but the inhabitants, also, had not asked for Municipalities, although excellent Institutions in themselves, and not having then taken any part in preparing the Ordinance which established them in Lower Canada, they opposed it chiefly on account of the source in which it had its origin.

From these circumstances strong prejudices arose, which were again roused at the sight of the present School Law, associated as that of 1841 was, with Local Municipalities; and

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

these prejudices, having been revived and nourished among the people, the consequence was, that at the outset the inhabitants were disposed to reject, without examination, both these Laws which grant them the power so often demanded by them of managing their own affairs. But this palpable inconsistency, into which they thus fell by their conduct, could not be wholly attributed to themselves, inasmuch as the opposition had for some time the art to persuade them that, after all, these two Laws were only made to extort their money from them, whether they would or no. This was indeed, attacking in the most sensible part, men who for many years have suffered more or less from the failure of their crops. How grave an accusation was this to bring against two Ministries and two successive Parliaments, who adopted almost unanimously the fundamental principles of these Laws.

It is known, too, that throughout all time the inhabitants of every part of the world have had more or less repugnance to submit themselves to new Laws, the principles of which they did not understand, especially when, to put them in operation, pecuniary contributions were exacted. The fact is that the people are not yet sufficiently well informed to be able to judge properly of the principles of the two new Laws which have just been given them. A people who are not, in general, sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the merit of the laws made for them, are more to be pitied than blamed when they are disposed to reject them.

About thirty years ago, an Educational Law was imposed on the people of the State of New York by the local Legislature. This law was very similar to that which has just been given to the inhabitants of Lower Canada, with this marked difference, that, in place of exacting from the contributors the half only, it exacts in effect all that is necessary for the instruction of their youth, the Government itself furnishing nothing for this purpose. Now, we know what great interest, what enthusiastic zeal exists in the United States for all that is connected with the instruction of youth. The people of the State of New York opposed, however, at the outset, this Educational Law, because its principles were not then sufficiently understood. But the Legislature not having repealed it, the people, instructed by the universal and uniform success of experiment, became more reasonable, submitted to its requirements, co-operated in its execution, and the happy results which are still extending and progressing, (for this very Law continues to be in force,) are truly admirable. Upwards of 12,000 Schools are under the able direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State.

The Common School Law passed in 1841, was not made only for Lower, but also for Upper Canada, where its working was attended with much difficulty during the two years it was in operation. So that for that part of the Province as well as for this, it was necessary in order to obtain any result, to have recourse to expedients and exceptional means, although not to the same degree. This fact made a new Law necessary for Upper Canada, and one was passed in the Session of 1843. Considerable modifications were made to the Law of 1841, which made its operation more certain. A project of Educational Law for Lower Canada was at the same time presented in the Session of 1843, where it passed two readings; its premises were admitted, but the measure was prevented from becoming Law from the sudden Prorogation of Parliament. The principles of this project form the basis of the present Law of Lower Canada.

The School Law of Upper Canada, framed in imitation of that of the State of New York, does not leave it optional to the contributors to make up by voluntary subscription, the sum requisite to equal that offered to them for the support of their Schools, on the same principle and in the same proportion as for the support of the Lower Canada Schools; for the £50,000 appropriated by the Act of 1841, of which the three first clauses are continued by that of 1845 for Lower Canada, have been divided between the two sections of the Province in proportion to their respective populations, according to the latest Census.

Thus, the inhabitants of Upper Canada are compelled to make up the sum required by Law, by an *ad valorem* tax on real property: the rule is absolute; there is no alternative: the sum must be made up by the time designated, because the interests of Education and the Law require it thus: and this is certainly what is most desirable for ensuring facility, uniformity, and the successful working of an Act of Elementary Education.

The School Commissioners, elected under the authority of the Upper Canada Act, are men in a subordinate and secondary position, being under the immediate direction of a Township Superintendent, a County Superintendent, and Chief Superintendent of Education (who is identical with the Provincial Secretary) which latter has also a Deputy residing among them. So that in that section of the Province the wishes of the people, their mode of perception, or the manner of action which they might prefer, are less consulted than the ends of the Law, and the means of attaining them with certainty. Thus the people opposed, or rather wished to oppose, this Law the first year, and reckoning on the mitigations which they hoped to be able to obtain in the last Session of Parliament, presented several Petitions to that effect; but the Parliament, not having thought proper to take them into consideration, the Law has remained intact, and, at the present day, works, I believe, in general well, though with some difficulty, principally arising from the too great number of Superintendents appointed to facilitate its operation.

It is therefore not to be wondered at, if the people of Lower Canada, yet in the infancy of popular institutions, have opposed the two Educational Laws imposed on them since 1841.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

It is not to be wondered at if, moved by the desire of emancipating themselves from municipal rule, they shewed themselves disposed to reject these two Educational Laws, both grafted on Municipal Laws. It is not to be wondered at if the opposition leaders gained over the people, terrified at seeing these Laws associated, an influence which has led them away into proceedings which appearances might cause to be regarded as in opposition to Education itself. Neither is it to be wondered at, if, in view of these facts, I claim, on behalf of Public Instruction in Lower Canada, a legislative measure that shall be energetic, independent, and sufficiently powerful to put an end to all opposition, and to promote with certainty the welfare of our interesting youth.

However this be, it may be said that in general calm reason and public opinion, enlightened by frequent explanations, have already dealt justly with the authors of the opposition; that the inhabitants having at length better comprehended the true ends of the Law, its utility, its importance, and the means of attaining its object with certainty, have set themselves to work in good earnest, have contributed to raise among themselves the sum required by Law, and the success which they have obtained, under the auspices of the School Commissioners, constitutes at the same time the welfare of the children and the eulogy of the contributors.

Thus, it may be said, that notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition, notwithstanding the defects of the Law, wherever the inhabitants have been well counselled and advised and the local authorities well disposed, and so have acted with good faith, concord, harmony, and perseverance in their proceedings for the execution of the Law and of their duty, this execution has been easy, and followed by a result most satisfactory to all;—from which it may be reasonably concluded, that if the opposition had everywhere left our people to their natural good sense, free to follow without constraint or hindrance their own inclination for the instruction of their children—free, at least, to follow the well meant advice of their true friends, and in particular of their Pastors, at all times so zealous for the public welfare, the working of the Law would have everywhere been immediate, uniform, and most advantageous to the rising generation.

Besides proofs of the favorable disposition of the people in general for the instruction of their children, have been given for a number of years back. At the time of the expiration of the Act of Elementary Education on the 1st of May 1836, the number of Schools amounted to 1530. Under the operation of the Act of 1841, which expired in the month of July last, the Report for 1843 makes the number of Schools amount to 1298, those for 1844 to 1832 (the Reports for the year 1843 including a number of Schools independent of the Commissioners or Syndics, but well recommended,) and those for that part of 1845 elapsed before the 1st of July last, shew that 1737 Schools, under the control of the Commissioners or Syndics, were in activity during this period of instruction. I have reason to believe that, in despite of all the difficulties which have accompanied and retarded the operation of the present Act, the number of Schools which were in operation during the first part of 1845 is very nearly the same; for every day the working of the Law acquires a new extension and a new vigour. Since monies have been set apart by the Legislature (7 Vict. chapter 9,) to aid in building School-houses or in making repairs of consequence, application has been made for about 230 houses, for 200 of which £7443 17s. 2d. has been already accorded; and the value of these 200 houses, before the grant of this sum, was, by the award of Arbitrators, £16,585 19 3,—and I receive daily new demands.

But this gratifying success is still far from being what it would have been without the efforts of the opposition; there are localities where it is partial only, others where it is yet a nullity. In these latter, the inhabitants, bowed beneath the weight of an undue influence, incline as formerly towards the empoisoned source of prejudices, and abandon themselves to all the deceitful illusions of which they are the principal and the cause. The good counsels and the good examples given them by their fellow citizens and their friends, pointing out to them the respect and submission which every subject, which every reasonable man owes to the Laws of the land, the duty which is imposed on him by every law to give his children that instruction of which they have need, and the happy effects resulting therefrom,—all these facts have yet failed to make them sensible of the light which they throw on the false position in which they themselves are placed by certain individuals more desirous of a momentary command over men whose misfortune it is to be too confiding, and more ambitious of acquiring the ephemeral reputation of a day than of contributing with a good grace to the permanent welfare and happiness of nearly 200,000 children, eager to divide the intellectual food. There are also localities where the inhabitants, indifferent or apathetic, either do nothing to conform to the Law, or directly to oppose it, flattering themselves that it will be repealed or modified, so as to require nothing at their hands, and thus sacrifice to doubtful hopes, to improbable results, the certain and durable advantages which might be unfailingly secured to their children, by the faithful execution of the existing School Law.

II.

THE DEFECTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL ACT.

The present School Act contains defects, consisting of inconsistencies, obscurities in certain clauses, &c., which destroy that concatenation which is always looked for, and which is so necessary in a Law. These discrepancies are so many obstacles to its successful working; and this fact should cause no surprise. Passed hastily in a general Committee of the Whole House at the end of last Session, together with the Act establishing Rural Municipalities, and both engrossed in the same night, being the eve of the day when Parliament was prorogued, it was impossible that these two Acts, which require, besides, more experience than it has yet been possible to obtain, to make them perfect Acts, could be without defects.

The regular working of the present School Act depends in great part on the co-operation of the Municipal Councils, and these having frequently not thought proper to meet, even for the object of Education, (although they are by the 36th Section required to find the pecuniary means for the support of the Schools,) the result has been that this Law has been almost universally deprived of the mainspring which should give impulse to its whole operation.

This unfortunate union of the School Act with the Act of Municipalities took place contrary to all expectation, the whole tenor of the School Act shewing clearly enough that this union is the effect of an error, giving the Act a turn quite opposed to the evident intention of the Legislature; the result is, that there exists throughout the Law, a disorder and confusion which have made many of its principal clauses absolutely impracticable, without having recourse to exceptional means adopted by common consent, a course difficult, dangerous, and often impossible, mainly on account of the opposition which, in almost every locality, drags into its ranks some of those who are bound to contribute.

The same duties, the same obligations, are, in several different clauses, given simultaneously to the School Commissioners and to the Parish Municipalities. Hence has resulted in certain cases a conflict of authorities and powers extremely difficult to reconcile with the well-understood interests of Education. In other, and more numerous cases, the two constituted bodies, the School Commissioners and the Municipal authorities, to avoid taking the responsibility of proceedings, the legality and the success of which they were equally doubtful of, refer from one to the other, the Act of Education, and whatever it may require from one or the other, or from both conjointly,—that is to say; the levying of the sum necessary to meet, with the promised aid of Government, the wants of the Schools and of the Teachers.

Jurisconsults having been consulted, some have given it as their opinion that the School Commissioners are bound to levy on immovable property, the sum required by Law, unless they should have recourse for this end to voluntary subscription; and others that the Municipal Council has exclusively the right of compelling the inhabitants to make up the said sum, under the authority of the 36th Section:—Others, in fine, penetrating more profoundly into the mysteries of the Law, declared seriously, that neither the School Commissioners nor the Municipal Council of the Parish have legally the power of compelling the inhabitants to contribute towards making up, by an assessment on their immovable property, the above mentioned sum, required by the 27th Section. So that the School Commissioners of certain localities, who are well disposed, desiring to find the means of keeping in operation, those Schools at least which were already in operation under the Act which expired on the first of July last, find themselves compelled, as well by the ambiguity of the Law, as by the strongly expressed wish of the inhabitants not to be assessed, to have recourse to voluntary subscriptions.

Subscription was then, at the outset, generally adopted, with a success immediate and worthy of all praise in certain Parishes; the list of which should be inserted here, did it not afford too humiliating a contrast for the numerous localities where subscription has been but a deceitful means, and has had little or no success. The inhabitants invited, solicited, pressed by the friends of instruction, and especially by the clergy, to subscribe, to acquit themselves towards the School-law, of the duty imposed by all other laws on every citizen, and in particular on every father of a family, either subscribed but very little, and as if to rid themselves of importunity, or obstinately refused every species of contribution, or else consented only on conditions incompatible with the duties of the School Commissioners, and consequently unacceptable. In certain localities, where the inhabitants in the first instance, displayed some generosity in subscribing voluntarily, they afterwards refused to pay the School Commissioners the amount of their subscriptions, under pretext that they had exercised over them a power which they had not by law, and contributed them to a momentary triumph, of which the opposition boasts even at the present day.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Then, the well-disposed School Commissioners finding themselves deprived of the Local School Fund, (which might be called the principal Fund, since unless this fund is raised, they cannot claim the amount offered by the Legislature, for the support of the Schools,) resolved to have recourse to the power, given them under the authority of the ninth Article of the 20th Section, of exacting the moderate sum of fifteen pence per month, and often even a less sum, to be paid for each child frequenting the Schools under their control. But alas! even this light contribution was in certain localities refused them, and the inhabitants, to avoid the suit at law, which might have been brought against them to compel them to pay it, withdrew their children from School, or if they consented to pay it, it was only on the express condition that it should be in place of their contribution by subscription or assessment, as the case might be, and should go towards making up the amount to which they are besides required to contribute, to equal the sum due by the locality. It is in this manner, that in a number of places, the fundamental condition of the Law is fulfilled, or rather is literally eluded, and the Schools, and the Masters who direct them, drag on languidly for want of liberal and sufficient means. The School Commissioners remained then without means, as without power. These facts are known to every one, especially to those whose love and zeal for the instruction of youth have induced them to observe closely the march of events.

The power which was given to the School Commissioners, by the 7th and 11th Articles of the 20th Section of the School Act, to levy on the inhabitants the sum required by the 27th section, has been taken from them by the 36th and 37th Sections, under the authority of which it has apparently devolved on the Rural Municipality, and the power of exacting, over and above this sum, the amount of fifteen pence per month, under the authority of the 9th Article of the 20th Section, exists only in so far as the children frequent the Schools, so that badly-disposed parents have been able easily to avoid the suit of the School Commissioners for the recovery of this small sum, whenever and as often as they may have thought fit; for that purpose they had but to withdraw their children from the Schools.

And thus, therefore, with respect to this contribution to be exacted to form the local School Fund, it may be said that the Law has been easily eluded by the parents; and their poor children, withdrawn from the Schools and going forth without instruction, have been the unhappy victims of the indifference, the apathy, or the opposition which has caused it. If, for any reason, the Legislature thinks fit to continue this mode of aiding to form the local School Fund, the enactments of the Law to this effect should be such as to give the School Commissioners the power of exacting in a summary way from solvent parents, the sum of fifteen pence per month, for each resident child of from five to sixteen years of age, and this whether the children attend School or not.

1^o Besides, the School Commissioners have not, by the Law, any means at their disposal for the re-imbusement of the expenses of the suits thus made necessary. To draw, for this end, on the School Fund, is beyond their authority, and even, if it were not, it would be diminishing resources already too limited to keep up the number of good Schools which is required. Now, the need, or at least the embarrassment, is increasing day by day in this respect, from the circumstance that those who are to contribute are each desirous of having a School at their own door.

The want of means to place the School Commissioners in a state to sue for the recovery of the contributions required by the Law, and the fear of an appeal, with which they have been in every case threatened by the opposition, has not permitted them to have recourse to compulsion, and in many localities they remain to this day without means or resources to meet the wants of the teachers.

In many of the United States, (and assuredly it will not be said, that the Laws there are not liberal, popular, democratic even,) the Treasurer of the School Commissioners is authorised by the Law to sue those neglecting to subscribe for the recovery of their contributions, simply on his deposition under oath before a Magistrate, who, on this being done, gives the Treasurer a Writ of summary and irrevocable Execution, for the recovery of the amount required by the Law, with the costs of seizure and sale only, for there are no others. The proceeding, as is manifest, is very short, very simple, and not at all expensive, as well as very certain in its result, and very proper for the prevention of that spirit of resistance and litigation, which the opposition has labored to inculcate everywhere in the minds of our peaceable inhabitants. This Legislation is favorable to the best interests of the instruction of youth, as also to public order, harmony and peace; and I believe it to be desirable, that, from the same motives we should adopt for Lower Canada the same mode of action.

2^o In any case, there are provisions in the present Law not of a nature to become generally advantageous to the instruction of youth; for instance, the liberty left to the School Commissioners to attempt in the first instance, to raise from the inhabitants, by voluntary subscription, a sum equal to that which is offered yearly by Government for the support of the Schools under their control, and then if this mode should not succeed, to have recourse to taxation on real property for the same object, and finally the right of exacting, in addition, the sum of fifteen pence per month, for each child attending a Commissioner's School. These pro-

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

visions are so many hindrances to the well working of the Education Act; and I am convinced that, if these enactments are retained, it will be at least constrained, retarded, and for a long time languishing and uncertain in its progress. The experience of this year has strongly corroborated the opinion which I have always had on this subject, that is to say, that it is always better to ask the inhabitants together, and under one sole head, or one sole name, for the amount which it is intended to exact from them, as a contribution for giving instruction to their children, giving them at the same time whatever delay they may require, in the course of the Scholastic year, to pay it.

It is certain that the trial which has been made of voluntary subscription is far from having answered, in general, the expectations of those who had recourse to it; and, in many places where it has taken place, it may be said that it is to the great detriment of the instruction of the children and of the tranquillity of the inhabitants. The fact is that voluntary contribution is not only a slow and uncertain means, but it is also unjust, and generally impracticable.

In numerous localities, after having in vain tried voluntary subscription and trusted it too long, it has been found necessary to have recourse to assessment on real property, and this often at the requisition of the inhabitants themselves, the greater part of whom have perceived that such mode of contribution was the most easy, the lightest to be borne, the most just and the most certain; perhaps, also, the most economical, at least under existing circumstances, from which they themselves conclude that the mode of contribution by assessment on real property is much to be preferred.

3^o In fact, the way to make the contribution weigh lightly on each, is to divide it equally among all those who are to contribute. Now the mode of making it weigh equally on all the contributors, in a just and equitable manner, is to do it by a general assessment, as proposed by the existing law; and the means of making this contribution certain is to make it, in all cases, obligatory on all those who are to contribute. Otherwise, there are people who will always have their reasons for not contributing to the great work of public instruction, or for not contributing in proportion to their means. The inhabitants, in general, are prepared for, and, in certain localities, are even desirous of, this measure, which has now become necessary, and which operates so well in all countries where it is law, as in Upper Canada and the United States. Taught by experience, the inhabitants will in general submit most willingly to this mode of contribution, if, within a certain time, it becomes obligatory everywhere. The information which I have been enabled to procure from all parts of the country, on this subject, is strongly in support of what is here advanced.

It must, however, be well understood that when, for the success of public instruction, a cause of paramount common and vital interest for the country, I have thought and still think it my duty to recommend compulsion, it is only with reference to those who refuse or are opposed to every thing, and not with reference to those who, full of zeal and love for the public welfare, make efforts and sacrifices to procure for our youth the benefits of instruction, which are often beyond their means. Now this is generally the case, when all the citizens in a condition to contribute do not all do so, or not in a manner proportioned to their means. All the burden then falls on the friends of the cause, who, though everywhere numerous, could not long continue to defray alone all the expenses necessary to its success. Many of them are already fatigued and disgusted with this state of things, and complain that the Legislature has neglected both themselves and the cause of public instruction, which, for several years, they supported courageously, in the expectance of proper aid. I may say that many have complained to me bitterly on this subject. I am, therefore, most decidedly of opinion that, to do them justice, and further to ensure the success of the working of the Law, it should be everywhere and in all cases obligatory and coercive, at least after a brief delay given during the first year, (at the discretion of the School Commissioners) to make up otherwise the sum required by the Law. An obligatory Law on this subject has led to a good result everywhere else where it is in operation, and there is nothing to oppose the conclusion that a similar Law here would lead to the same results.

On the other hand, the right of exacting the sum of fifteen pence per month, for each child attending school, serves, in truth, only to embarrass the School Commissioners by multiplying their labors, their responsibility, and their solicitude, and by exciting opposition on the part of the indifferent and the apathetic.

In some localities, when it has been wished to facilitate the proceedings by depending on the good will of the inhabitants, previously consulted on this subject, the sum required by law has been doubled and the inhabitants, in consequence, exempted from paying the fifteen pence per month, and it is certain that this mode of action has been more agreeable to the inhabitants and has given less hold to the opposition.

4^o It is moreover certain that, in general, if nothing is done beyond raising an amount equal to the Government grant, the School Commissioners will not have the necessary means of defraying expenses, because they will obtain, only with great difficulty and from only a small number of parents, the fifteen pence per month. Left, as they are at present, to judge

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

of the means and the solvency of the parents, they will be always embarrassed in their decision by considerations of interest or charity, by family sympathies or sympathies of neighbourhood, or by feelings of friendship for the parents of the children at the expense of the Teachers.

In Upper Canada, the local authorities have the power of doubling that part of the grant which is offered them for the diffusion of Education, and they find in this manner the means necessary for this object much more easily, without harassing the contributors for that purpose, who would be generally satisfied with the view of the advantages resulting therefrom for their children, if a very considerable part of the contribution were not devoted to the payment of the Township and County Superintendents. Now, it may be generally concluded that this mode of procedure would be followed here by the same result. The local authorities might nearly double the grant of Government, (whenever circumstances might require and allow of it, without inconveniencing the contributors,) for all the requirements of Public Instruction. The School Law, passed in 1841, provided for this, by enjoining the local authorities to raise all that was necessary, either for the support of the Teachers, or for the erection of School Houses, for books, or for fuel, and had it been faithfully put in execution everywhere, the inhabitants in general would have been soon convinced that this manner of contributing to the instruction of their children, is at the same time more easy and more profitable for these latter. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the success of Public Instruction, as well as concord, would be much better insured in the Parishes, by exacting from the inhabitants but one single annual contribution, by assessment on their real property, according to the respective value of the same.

We deceive ourselves, I think, in this matter, by imagining that the means of interesting parents in the Education of their children, is to exact from them a certain monthly sum, over and above the amount of their contribution in proportion, to the value of their immovable property; it is more likely to harass them, and disgust them with Education, by inducing them to think ill of the measures and means taken to procure the benefit of it to their children. But, not to take them by surprise, this new enactment of the Law should not begin to take effect, in an obligatory manner, till after the first Monday in July, 1847.

In the meanwhile, the Law, in my opinion, should so operate, that if, on the 1st day of August, the Commissioners have not succeeded in making up by voluntary subscription the sum required by Law, they may be authorized, throughout the course of the scholastic year, to levy this sum by assessment on immovable property; and as there are still localities where this sum has not been made up for the current year, it might be desirable to give the School Commissioners the power of making it up in this manner, during the rest of the scholastic year.

5^o In other localities, proceedings have been taken, it is true, by the local authorities to make up the sum annually required by the Law, but often so late, and in so irregular a manner, that, on the one hand, doubts have been raised as to their legality, and on the other, a number of Schools, from those and other causes, have been opened and put in operation, at a time when it was no longer possible to complete the number of months of instruction as required by Law.

It would be then of extreme importance to legalize, by a clause to this effect, added to the Act, all the proceedings of the local authorities, and the Schools kept in good faith, less than eight months during the present scholastic year. It would be also important to legalize by the same clause all the elections and nominations of School Commissioners, which have taken place during the present scholastic year, for, having been generally made in a very irregular manner, there are strong doubts as to the legality of the greater part of them.

I must not proceed further without returning to the subject of the means of aid, and making some further observations which I regard as most important, considering the actual condition of the country.

6^o It is notorious that the sum offered by Government, to be equalled by the contributions of the inhabitants is insufficient to keep up, in each locality, as many good Schools as are required, even when the fifteen-pence per month are exacted, from those parents who can pay it, for each child of age to attend the Schools established.

It is equally notorious, that there are localities where the inhabitants are incapable even of raising a sum equal to the Government grant, notwithstanding their good will, and their unremitting efforts to do so.

There are new settlements, and localities among the older ones, where the inhabitants are unable to raise a sum equal to the Government grant, without depriving themselves and their children of even the necessaries of life. I have visited some of these localities, where the people are in a state of privation and suffering truly afflicting. I know one of these localities, in the District of Quebec, where there are not less than 200 families, and in which, since the commencement of last winter, children have been put on rations, so as to prolong for them a miserable existence. This sad state of things occurs in its worst form, when there is a failure of the potatoe crops, which have more frequently, and more completely failed in the Lower, than in the Upper Districts of this portion of the Province.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

The children in these unfortunate parts have, from their very poverty, still more need of instruction than those of the localities where the inhabitants are comparatively more fortunate. The Law, however, is obligatory on all, and the Government grant must be equalled, or they must be deprived of this feeble annual support. The facts which I have just adduced, call for an exception in the conditions of the Law, in favour of the indigent localities where the contributions, being equalled by Government, out of the sum thus accruing to them, might enable the School Commissioners to keep up one good School at least. I think therefore that the Superintendent should be authorized by Law, to adopt this mode of action, so often as the School Commissioners should transmit to his office an additional certificate to this effect, on the part of the leading men of the locality.

The principle of exception, however, which I claim in favour of the indigent localities is already admitted by Law. The 27th Section exacts that to be entitled to a share of the grant, a School should be frequented each day by at least fifteen children, excepting in case of an epidemic malady. This, then, is an exception in one case, because the Law conceives the impossibility of conforming to the rule, and it appears to me that in any other case where there might be an equal impossibility to conform to the rule, from the extreme poverty of the inhabitants, the Law should permit in their favour the same exception.

7^o. The fact is, that the Government Grant, as offered to each locality as part of the general School Fund, is in all cases insufficient, and that, seeing the state of difficulty and poverty in which the greater part of the inhabitants are found, the interests of Public Instruction require, that the general grant be augmented by some thousands of pounds. I cannot, then, press too warmly on the legislative authorities, the adoption of an amendment so important as that, which would authorize the offering this augmentation to the people of the country. This increase of the grant could not be better employed than in favour of the Model Schools, the Masters of which should have a fixed salary, and one which would secure for the direction of these Schools, well-informed and devoted Teachers. By means of the valuable services of these men, able pupils, such as might be vainly sought in other Schools, would be constantly formed, for agriculture and every branch of industry.

If, in the course of the year, my position makes it incumbent on me to follow, and cause to be strictly followed, the exigencies of the School Law, I should be happy to have at least the opportunity of being the advocate of the poor man, with the constituted authorities, and the solicitor of whatever he may require for the instruction of his family; and I venture to flatter myself, that sooner or later, my feeble voice will be favorably listened to.

8^o. In any case, the Grant of Government whatever it be, should be made every six months in favour of the localities where the inhabitants may have fulfilled the conditions of the Law, and given proof of the same to this office by the Report of the School Commissioners, and of the Treasurer-Secretary to that effect. The necessities of the Teachers call imperiously for this measure, especially in view of the moderate sum which is promised them for their services. I solicit it, then, in a special manner on their behalf, after the expiration of the present year.

9^o. The circumstance of the School Law being only temporary, has given the opposition an additional argument, very powerful and even very plausible for resisting the praiseworthy efforts everywhere made by the friends of Public Instruction, to put it into operation and obtain from it good results. This circumstance, which the experience of the past has proved to us, to be always very detrimental to the instruction of the people, has served as a basis for a thousand different speculations in the hands of the opposition; to hinder and paralyse all that might be said or done in support of the Law, and in favour of putting it into operation.—The opposition told the people, that the law is in truth only a proposition to be by them adopted, or rejected according as they might think fit: that the Law, proposed as it is, is arbitrary, tyrannical, unjust, oppressive, absurd and impracticable, and that the most certain means of being emancipated therefrom or of obtaining a mitigation of its conditions, was to oppose its working and reject it altogether. This reasoning was at first sufficiently plausible for the most part, and acquired a new force by the refusal of many Municipal Councils to levy the sum required, by the 27th Section of the Law, to equal that which is offered yearly for the support of the Schools under the control of the School Commissioners. Men of standing in society, have been known to hold publicly, at the Church doors, this specious language to the assembled inhabitants, and to turn them aside, as far as lay in their power, from being, as they have always heretofore been docile, to the charitable and patriotic voice of their pastors, and of the other friends of their true welfare. On the other hand, the friends of Education are continually in dread of seeing the fruit of their labours and of their sacrifices, annihilated by the expiration of the Law, as has already unfortunately happened in 1836, when 1,530 Schools, then in full operation, were for the most part closed and many School Houses fell into ruin for want of means. It is, therefore, extremely important to make the existing Act permanent.

10^o. In many localities, the School Commissioners are making great efforts for the erection of School Houses, and generally with distinguished success. A much greater number, however, would have been built, if the spirit of opposition, (prevalent in certain places,) had not hindered the School Commissioners from acquiring lands for serving as sites. In

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

some cases the inhabitants refused to give or to sell property for this object, and the interests of instruction have considerably suffered thereby. It would be necessary, therefore, to authorize the School Commissioners to take possession of the lands which they might require from time to time, for the erection of School Houses, paying for them according to the award of Arbitrators, similarly to what is practised in our towns for other purposes.

11^o One circumstance which has greatly contributed to prevent the School Act from working usefully, is that the Commissioners, being elected with the formalities required by law, have the right of remaining in power, even when they do not act, and when reckoning on the indifference or the apathy of the inhabitants, they are themselves opposed to the Law, as in many localities has been made apparent.

The 49th section of the Act, which imposes a certain penalty on School Commissioners refusing or neglecting to execute the duties of the honorable charge confided to them, is of no effect in localities where the inhabitants are indifferent, apathetic, or reluctant, since they have the power of electing whomsoever they please, to be School Commissioners, and thus of eluding the Law.

For these reasons, and others, the power given the Governor under the authority of the 11th Section, should be, in my opinion, applicable also to the above mentioned circumstances or cases, otherwise it is possible that the Law may be eluded in some places, and the poor children may continue to be the unhappy victims of the inactivity of the local authorities. The possibility of one sole locality falling into this condition, would be sufficient to necessitate a similar enactment in the School Law.

12^o The right of exacting from the Seigniors, the fortieth part of the sum required by the Law, has been also the cause of great difficulty in the working of the School Act, and has even stopped it altogether, when in other respects matters seemed favorable. The Seigniors in many places have refused to pay this fortieth part, or have opposed the right of assessing their mills, and in case of persistence on the part of the local authorities to exercise this right, some Seigniors, profiting by the ambiguity of the Law, with reference to the power of levying the sum required by assessment on immovable property, have opposed everything, and everything there is in suspense.

I have, however, the satisfaction of being able to observe here, to the praise of some Seigniors, friends of Education, that not only have they most willingly submitted to all the requisitions of the School Law, but also, that they have courageously taken the lead, and borne an active part in all the proceedings of the local authorities, aiding them by their contributions and their advice, for the proper working of the Law; and the results of their efforts have been as beneficial to the public welfare, as honorable to themselves. How desirable it were, that everywhere, after the example of these worthy Seigniors, those in an elevated position should thus unite the weight of their fortune, their wealth and their influence, to the other means proper for securing the useful operation of the Education Act.

However this be, it is certain that the requisition of the one-fortieth aforesaid, from the Seigniors, independently of their share of contribution, in proportion to the value of their real property, will always excite remonstrances, and perhaps also much confusion in the well-working of the School Act. Besides, the more easy the means of making up the required sum, the more prompt, regular and certain, will be this working of the School Act, in itself so desirable.—I believe, then, that, to simplify the proceedings, and silence every kind of claim, it would be more advantageous to Public Instruction, to repeal entirely that part of the Law which exacts from the Seigniors one-fortieth of the sum required by the 27th Section, independently of their contributions under general provisions of the School Act.

13^o But there is another procedure, which, in certain places, has also excited many claims and much discontent; that is, the assessment on properties consecrated to religious purposes, and even to education. Whenever I have been consulted on this subject, I have thought it my duty to advise the local authorities to exempt these properties from the general assessment; those of the first kind should be considered sacred, and those of the second, as destined and at present employed daily for the purposes of education. I believe, then, that for these reasons, and many concomitant ones, the Legislature should exempt these kinds of real property from the otherwise general action of the School Laws. Without this exemption there may result profanations in the first case, and in the second, a discouragement which would operate to the detriment of Education.

14^o Two circumstances in particular, which were inevitable at the outset of the operation of the present School Act, have contributed, as much as any thing else, to embarrass, to retard, even to prevent its well-working:—one is the universally too great number of School Commissioners elected or named under the authority of the Law, and the other is the paucity of well instructed and devoted men among them.

I have always been of opinion that a literary qualification for School Commissioners is necessary for the well-working of an Act of Elementary Education, and that the too great number of Commissioners serves rather to embarrass than to facilitate its progress, and the experience of this year has greatly contributed to confirm me in this opinion, which I have formed after observations made, through a number of years, on this subject.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Under the operation of the Educational Acts passed, at various times, in the Lower Canada Parliament, the number of School Commissioners has never exceeded five, and, in the last of these Acts, which expired on the first of May, 1836, it had been reduced to three only. Now it is universally known, that there was then more harmony and more uniformity in the local execution of the School Acts. These Laws, it is true, did not exact any literary qualification for the School Commissioners, and this defect soon made itself felt. But, by limiting the number of the School Commissioners to three, or at most to five, the choice was generally made to fall on fit and proper persons, whose administration was not embarrassed by the blind intervention of incapable persons.

The great embarrassment of which the too great number of School Commissioners without instruction has been the cause, has often degenerated into insurmountable obstacles in the local administration of the Schools under their control, and has contributed not a little to disgust the members of the clergy who found themselves associated, by the Law, with such men.

Some members of the clergy have found themselves, by the force of circumstances, in a continual dilemma, that it is to say, either compelled to resign their charge as School Commissioners, without having by the law the right of doing so, or to refuse to take part in proceedings which might compromise them, and thus to expose themselves, in either case, to the penalty imposed by the 49th Section.

Under the authority of an enactment of the law, (which is found in the last part of the 15th Section, in place of being where it ought naturally to be, in the 5th,) the *Curé* or the resident Minister of the most numerous religious denomination, is of right a School Commissioner. This enactment of the Law has excited many appeals, partly from the people who, in certain cases, complained of being disfranchised by the imposition of men who were made School Commissioners without their concurrence, and partly from the members of the clergy themselves, who, under certain disagreeable circumstances, complained that the Law imposes on them, without their consent, a charge, the duties of which are difficult, sometimes even impossible to fulfil usefully, and which they must nevertheless fulfil faithfully, under pain of the fine which may be imposed on them at the instance of any contributor to the local School Fund.

I believe, that if, from regard to the interests of Public Instruction, the Legislature thinks fit better to insure, by a particular enactment of the Law, the important services of devoted and worthy men among the members of the Clergy, without their previous consent to co-operate and put it in operation, they should have the right of resigning their charge, without on that account exposing themselves to any penalty, unless they have been elected with, and at the same time as the other School Commissioners.

15°. The 2nd Section of the School Act gives to the minority of the inhabitants of each locality professing a different religious creed from that of the majority, the right of separating therefrom and of electing Trustees to take the direction of the Dissident Schools. But the exercise of this right does not deprive them of that of voting at the election of the School Commissioners for the same locality, and the Dissidents having, in certain cases, thought fit to avail themselves thereof, serious inconveniences have thus arisen. It has happened also, that the School Commissioners, having been elected Trustees of Dissident Schools, have continued to occupy their place among the other School Commissioners, which is not certainly in accordance with the motives which the Law imputes to them in separating from the majority, nor with the principles which should direct their action towards an opposite end. I think therefore, that it is most important that the hereinbefore cited Section should be amended, so that the Dissidents should not have the power of voting at the election of School Commissioners, nor be themselves School Commissioners for the same locality, and that the seat of a School Commissioner become dissident should be *ipso facto* vacated. In the same way, the inhabitants of the majority should not vote at the election of the School Trustees, nor have the power of being themselves Trustees of Dissident Schools.

Some Dissidents having furnished to the local School Fund, by assessment on their real property, a larger sum than that which would have fallen due to them according to the number of their population, under the provisions of the Section above cited, complain of this result, which they consider as an exaction. Although the principle of the Law is to oblige the more fortunate inhabitants to contribute to the means of giving instruction to the children of those who are less fortunate, because Education is not merely a personal good, but also, a good common to all, it being considered that it should more or less profit all members of society; still, to silence all claims of this kind on the part of the Dissident, it is to be considered whether, in the event of the particular case to which I allude, the minority should have by law the right of claiming the entire amount of their contribution, with a part of the grant made for the support of the Schools of the locality, according to the number of its population compared with that of the inhabitants of the majority, and *vice versa*.

16°. The 20th Section of the Education Act gives impliedly to the School Commissioners of each locality the power of selecting the books intended for the use of the Schools under their control. But the manner in which the body of Commissioners is often composed, does not give the parents a sufficient guarantee that the books will be well selected, especially as

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

regards morality and religion. It is, however, extremely important, in the selection of the books, not only to exercise care and prudence, but also, to have such learning and information on this point as not to incur the danger of being sometimes grossly deceived. Now the Members of the Clergy possess, from their station, the information necessary for this purpose. It is, then, very desirable that, as concerns religion and morals, the Clergy of each religious denomination should have by law the exclusive right of making, for the use of their Schools, the selection of the books which are specially connected with religion and morals. I cannot, therefore, be too urgent in recommending the Legislature to add to the present School Law this enactment, which eminently concerns each religious denomination, and the public morals.

17°. The Fourth Article of the 20th Section of the School Act, concludes by giving the School Commissioners a power, which is certainly too arbitrary as respects the Teachers, that of "removing them at their pleasure," a power, the use of which is thus indiscreetly entrusted in the hands of Commissioners without information, and sometimes even under the influence of the party spirit which has presided at their Election, has been the cause of much trouble, discouragement, and alarm among well qualified Teachers, who feel all the importance and sacredness of the mission with which they are charged. They should, without doubt, be subject to the control of the local authority: but this authority should itself be subjected to rules which would prevent its becoming arbitrary and unjust towards a class of men whose services are so valuable. The enactments of the Law should, on the contrary, tend to elevate them in the public opinion, and to place them in that distinguished position which they should occupy among their fellow men and in good society; otherwise, they cannot make, on the intellect and the heart of their scholars, other than a feeble impression.

Respectable and trustworthy Teachers are not generally, as yet, either sufficiently numerous, or sufficiently permanent, solely because they do not, in the course of their teaching meet with sufficient consideration or means of existence befitting their station. It is probable, however, that by means of a Legislation more liberal in itself, and more consonant with what is needed in this respect, moral and well-informed young people, would willingly consecrate themselves to Tuition, and that every day would thus see an increase of the number of good Teachers, who would give proofs of their zeal, devotion and steadiness, whenever they might find encouragement. I believe, then, that to prevent any arbitrary conduct towards the Teachers, it is necessary to enact that the School Commissioners shall not have the power of dismissing them, except on account of incapacity, negligence, insubordination, or immorality, established by an inquiry before the body of the assembled Commissioners.

18°. The means of raising the Teachers in the public opinion, is to establish for their qualification, Boards of Examiners, similar to those which exist elsewhere, and especially in New Brunswick. This is also the means of giving to teaching the character and permanence of a profession, of a fixed station, offering its Members a guarantee of the considerations and resources which they require. This guarantee, by encouraging the Teachers to remain each at his post, would assure their activity, their steadiness, and their devotion to the task imposed on them. This guarantee of fitting considerations, and resources in teaching, would also serve as a powerful attraction for our well-informed youth, who, on leaving our Colleges and our public Schools, seek to find, exclusive of profession, already too crowded, some kind of employment analogous to their education, their taste, and their vocation. It cannot be concealed, that without this guarantee, teaching will never be either sufficiently important, or sufficiently useful. But having already spoken sufficiently at length in my Report of 1842, (page 8, *et seq.*) of the Boards of Examiners, I will confine myself to bringing under the notice of the Legislature, the manner in which, in my opinion, these Boards should be composed and established, with their powers and privileges.

The Boards of Examiners might be named, as the School Commissioners are, under the authority of the eleventh Section of the existing Law; they might be composed of fourteen active Members, and in accordance with the principles of the forty-first Section, that is to say, seven Roman Catholics and seven Protestants, forming two distinct and separate Boards, each with the same privileges, the same powers, and the same duties, to fulfil separately; five forming a *quorum* with the Chairman, who, in case of an equal division of votes, should have a casting vote. These Boards might be established in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, only, where considering the facility of communication which there is at present with these Cities, they would amply suffice all exigencies, at least for the present.

The duties of the Boards of Examiners would be:—1°. To meet once in every three months, on the requisition of one or more Candidates for teaching given to the Secretary at least fifteen days beforehand:—2°. To admit to examination those Candidates only, who shall each be provided with a Certificate of age, and of moral character, signed by the *cure* or minister of his religious faith, and by at least three School Commissioners of the locality, where he may have resided for the last six months:—3°. To return the said Certificate to the bearer, after having taken an authentic copy of it, to be entered in the Register of Deliberations, in case the examination terminates favorably:—4°. To deliver Diplomas or Certificates of capacity for teaching to each successful Candidate, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, mentioning distinctly the particular kind of Tuition to which the Candidate devotes himself,

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

mentioning also, that the Certificates of moral character and of age, required by law, have been exhibited to the Board, and mentioning besides the names which they bear, and that a copy thereof has been taken by the Secretary or his substitute :—5°. To deliver in like manner to each successful Candidate, a Diploma or Certificate of qualification for teaching, for the sum of five shillings, payable to the Secretary, or to his Deputy, for all office costs and fees :—6°. To keep a faithful list of Candidates admitted to teach :—7°. To give, after each meeting, information of the admissions thereat, to the Superintendent, within fifteen days of their date :—8°. To divide the licensed Teachers into three classes,—that is to say; those of the Educational Establishments, termed Academies; those of Model Schools; and those of Schools purely Elementary :—9°. To designate in the Certificate of admission, and in the Register, the number of Teachers admitted, to teach by numbers, as also the class to which they belong :—10°. To exact, during the Examination, proof of the following qualifications,—That is to say; for the Teachers of Academies, all the branches of a Classical Education, because they are destined to prepare Scholars for the same; for the Teachers of Model Schools, qualifications sufficient to enable them to teach with success, reading, writing, grammar, the analysis of the parts of speech, arithmetic in all its branches, book-keeping, geography, the use of the globes, linear drawing, the elements of mensuration, composition, especially as applied to the Epistolary Art. For the Teachers of Elementary Schools, all that is required to enable them to teach with success, reading, writing, the elements of grammar, and of geography, and arithmetic, at least as far as the Rule of Three, inclusive.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

The existence and operation of the Board of Examiners would serve as a means of introducing respectable Teachers, who doubtless, would not fail to avail themselves of it, since those among them who have the spirit of their calling and can appreciate the importance of their station, are already making such praiseworthy efforts to make themselves useful and to raise Teaching in the public estimation, by forming themselves into Associations, which promise to be of great advantage, both to society, and to themselves.

The operation of the Boards of Examiners, would also serve as a protection for efficient Teachers, against that troop of incapables, who, up to the present time, have incumbered Elementary Tuition, to the great detriment of instruction.

But to the end that the operation of the Boards of Examiners may obtain these so desirable results, it would be necessary that, after a certain number of years, the School Commissioners should no longer be at liberty to employ, as Teachers, men who are unprovided with Certificates of qualification and good moral character, as above mentioned. This would be the means of producing everywhere sacrifices and efforts on the part of Teachers, to conform themselves to the Law in this respect, for the purpose of passing or preparing to pass the Examination, and on the part of School Commissioners to procure Teachers furnished with Diplomas, in preference to others, or to devise means for procuring Teachers of this kind, at least by the time required by Law. The mere existence of these Boards would be a powerful means of creating and maintaining emulation everywhere.

But not to exclude immediately, from the post which they occupy, old Teachers incapable of passing or even of preparing to pass an Examination, or to restrain those Teachers who are yet young, and who may by their application to study, qualify themselves for passing a good Examination,—or to expose the School Commissioners to a defect of Teachers for the Elementary Schools, it is important to postpone the period at which these latter will be required, to employ only those Teachers who are admitted by the Boards to a date somewhat distant, say 1856, the Boards continuing their operation in other respects from the present time to that period.

And further, not to humiliate needlessly those who must already of necessity possess all the requisite qualifications for instruction, nor to subject candidates of the female sex to an undue rigour, I would propose that, every priest, minister, ecclesiastic, or person forming part of a teaching religious body, should be, by the fact itself, exempt from undergoing an Examination, as well as all persons of the female sex (even when they do not belong to a teaching religious body): these latter being subjected only to the examination of the School Commissioners of the Parish or Township where they are to teach.

In all cases, it must be most distinctly understood, that on the arrival of the period when the School Commissioners shall be confined to the Teachers admitted by the Board of Examiners, they shall be bound only to the class, and never to the individual, who may have all the capacity requisite for teaching, yet need not be employed by the School Commissioners, unless he shall possess their confidence in other respects.

If, however, for some reason or other, the Boards of Examiners should not be agreed to, the necessity for the qualification of the School Commissioners would but become more urgent, inasmuch as, in the absence of these Boards, the Commissioners are themselves the Examiners of the Teachers of the Schools under their control. The observations which I have had occasion to make on these subjects for many years past, persuade me that, without the Board of Examiners, or due qualification in the School Commissioners, or even without both, the Educational Law, even, if otherwise most perfect, will never be fully successful.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Now the means of securing, of facilitating the qualifications of the School Commissioner is to reduce their number, and if it be objected to this proposition that it would be impossible for a small number of Commissioners to oversee, in a fitting manner, all the Schools of the locality, and especially to provide each day, for their more pressing necessities, I say that, for this particular end, Administrators might be elected or named for each District, and be charged with this kind of Administration, having communication on this subject with the School Commissioners, under whose auspices they should act in all cases. This is what is practised with advantage in several of the United States; it is also what I have already had occasion to recommend the School Commissioners to do, by thus uniting to themselves collaborators for the best local execution of the law; and I have reason to believe that wherever recourse has been had to this means, the result has been favorable. Recourse has been, in particular, had to this means for the erection of School Houses.

19°. When, at the commencement of this chapter, I spoke of the connection of the School Act, with that of the Rural Municipalities, I was obliged to do so somewhat lightly; I believe therefore, considering the importance of the subject, that I should return to it. I may say, that this unfortunate connection has contributed, more than any thing else, to embarrass and hinder the regular working of the School Act, and will probably always have the same effect, because this connection renders too complicated the means of operation, and this fact, joined to a thousand others resulting therefrom, makes the two Acts incompatible:

It is, then, very important to emancipate at once, the School Act from the Act erecting Municipalities, for it is certain that they will never be able to work well together. The operation of the Municipal Act is generally subject to too many political considerations, to too many conflicting interests; and the School Act, to have a certain result, should be absolutely independent of all influence of this kind. I have always, for these reasons, been of opinion, that the union of these two Acts is incompatible with the well working of the School Act, and a second and very sad experience, has impressed upon me a conviction, which is doubtless shared by many others. There is not an amendment on which, as concerns public instruction, I believe it my duty to insist with more firmness, than that by which the School Act shall be rendered independent of every other Law. The Educational Acts, the operation of which is so regular and so effective in the United States, are absolutely independent of all other Laws.

20°. There are Parishes in which villages have been erected as separate and distinct Municipalities for Municipal purposes, and in this case, it has happened that inhabitants of Village Municipalities, availing themselves of the second Section of the School Act, have, in the middle of the Scholastic year, claimed the power of electing School Commissioners for them, and of acting independently of those who had been before elected for the whole Parish. Now, such a division of the Parish or of the Township for School purposes, seems to me, likely to embarrass greatly the working of the Law, by multiplying, without necessity, the number of Commissioners, and by dividing too much the means, especially inasmuch as these two bodies of Commissioners would often find themselves in contact, and even in opposition.

But the result would be, in many cases, if this distinction were kept up, that it would tend to deprive the inhabitants of the concessions of a part of the pecuniary aid which might otherwise revert to them in proportion to the estimated value of the village properties, to which they have in so many ways contributed to give value; which would often be a violation of the spirit of the Law, which requires that those who happen to have more resources at their disposal, should contribute proportionably towards giving instruction to the children of those who have less. In any case, this distinction would tend to deprive the inhabitants of the concessions of the information, the moral influence, and the services of the village citizens, and they, abandoned to themselves, would be generally incapable of making the School Act work usefully. Besides it is to be remarked that the Parishes or Townships from which the villages have been thus cut off, would find themselves, in most cases, virtually deprived of the advantage of a Model School, and of a Girls' School, as provided by the twentieth and twenty-ninth Sections.

Although the whole context of the School Act, seems to shew very clearly that it is only the Parish or Township Municipalities, or those formed of a union of several parts of these, which can be considered as Municipalities for the purposes of the School Act: still, as there is a difference of opinion on this subject, I believe it to be my duty, when I ask, that the School Act be made independent of the co-operation of the Municipality, to ask also, that it be amended so as to leave no doubt on this subject.

Such are the defects of the School Act, and the principal amendments which I think it my duty to recommend to be made to this Law. But I insist with greater earnestness on four of these, because they appear to me, to be of immediate and absolute necessity; that is to say:—1°. To make the Act permanent:—2°. To separate it from the Municipal Act:—3°. To legalise the elections and nominations of School Commissioners, which have taken place under the operation of the Act:—4°. Not to permit the inhabitants of the Village Municipalities, to have any other School Commissioners than those who have been elected or named for the Parish or Township.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

111 15

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

These amendments which have been suggested to me by a knowledge of the facts, by experience, and by observation may be made without altering the Act in its fundamental principles; and in expressing the most heartfelt desire for their adoption. I believe it to be my duty, earnestly to pray the Legislature to introduce them as supplementary, so as not to drive the inhabitants from the course which has been dictated to them by the force of circumstances.

The Legislature has advanced one step, the majority of the inhabitants of this important part of the Province, have advanced a step also: the impulse has been given, the Act progresses in general towards its object, and some amendments made, as additions, will enable the School Commissioners to attain this object everywhere, and with certainty.

I hope, then, that the Legislature, guided by the sentiment which has presided at the formation of the present School Law, will not stop in its course. It will not confine its beneficence to granting an Act which gives so much hold to the opposition, and allows them to embarrass its working. The progress of the Arts and Sciences, at present so rapid everywhere else, especially among our immediate neighbours, the Americans of the United States, and the necessity, now becoming so great, that each of us should do his utmost to create among us an effective impulse to all kinds of industry, and particularly to Scientific Agriculture, call for a Legislation which shall retain nothing, in this respect, of the routine of past times, or be founded on ancient prejudices which should give place to the learning and information of the age in which we live.

RECAPITULATION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

- 1^o To make the proceedings summary in every necessary suit for the recovery of the sum required by Law, on the deposition of the Treasurer-Secretary before a Magistrate of the County.
- 2^o To repeal that part of the Act which exacts the sum of fifteen pence per month for each child attending School, and to exact it for each child of an age to attend School,—that is to say, from 5 to 16 years old.
- 3^o To make the contribution by assessment on real property obligatory in all cases, except in the year next after the present, and except in case of extreme poverty on the part of the inhabitants, and to give the School Commissioners the whole of the scholastic year to impose it, and have it collected by the Treasurer.
- 4^o To augment the contribution by assessment, and to levy under one name and in the same manner, all that is required for the support of the Schools in each locality.
- 5^o To legalise all the proceedings which have been adopted to make up the sum required for the present scholastic year; to legalise the Schools which have been kept less than eight months, as also, the elections and appointments of School Commissioners which have taken place under the operation of the existing Law.
- 6^o To exempt the inhabitants of indigent localities from paying the full amount of their assessments, or to leave to the School Commissioners the power of exacting a part only.
- 7^o To augment the grant by some thousand pounds in favour of the Model Schools.
- 8^o To allow the grant, whatever it may be, to be payable every six months, after the expiration of the present year.
- 9^o To make the Act permanent.
- 10^o To authorize the School Commissioners to take possession of the Lands necessary for the sites of the School Houses, on paying for the same, according to the award of Arbitrators.
- 11^o To give the Government the power of appointing School Commissioners to act in place of those who, having been elected, shall not act.
- 12^o To exempt the seigniors from paying the 40th of the sum required by the Law to equal the grant of the Government.
- 13^o To exempt from assessment, the real property consecrated to religious purposes or to Education.
- 14^o To give to the Members of the Clergy, who are Commissioners of right by the law, the power of resigning their charge, when they have not been elected by the people.
- 15^o Not to leave to the dissentient inhabitants the right of voting at the election of the School Commissioners or of being School Commissioners, for the Schools of the inhabitants making part of the majority, nor to the latter the right of voting at the election of the School Trustees or of being School Trustees, for those of the minority.
- 16^o To allow the Members of the Clergy the exclusive right of choosing, for the use of Schools of their respective creeds, the books having reference to morals and religion.
- 17^o Not to permit the School Commissioners to dismiss Teachers, except for incapacity, negligence, insubordination, misconduct or immorality, ascertained after enquiry.
- 18^o To establish Boards of Examiners for the admission of Teachers to the right of acting as such.
- 19^o To separate the School Act from the Act regulating the Rural Municipalities.
- 20^o Not to permit the inhabitants of the Village Municipalities to have School Commissioners separate and distinct from those of the Parish or Township.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

III.

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. 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 School, 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.

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 Montréal 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 £400 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 *certainly*, 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

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

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.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

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 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 skilful 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.

5^o. 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

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

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 their 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^o. 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 Instruction, which might be published 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.

IV.

I believe it my duty to lay before the Legislature, Statistical Returns, showing the number of Schools which were in operation in 1844, and during the first six months of 1845, respectively, the number of children who attended them, the amount of monies paid to the Teachers by the parents of the children, and the amount allowed in favour of the Schools out of the public fund, so that the present condition of education in this country may be seen at a glance. These tables, which are subjoined, are but a summary of what has been paid in each of the twenty-four Municipal Districts created in 1840, between which I was required, in accordance with the School Act 4 and 5 Vict., chap. 18, to divide that part of the £50,000 accruing to Lower Canada.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR, S.E.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 15th April, 1846.

Appendix
(P.)

24th April.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

Appendix
(P.)
24th April.

Summary of School Reports for 1844, and what has been allowed to each Municipal District out of the Public Fund.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Children attending the Schools.	Schools.		Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Amount allowed to each District out of the Public Fund.		
		Under control of the Commissioners.	Dissentient.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beauharnois,.....	3856	106	3	2,576	16	1	1,583	8	1½
Berthier,.....	1907	53	3	1,141	16	3	994	17	1
Bonaventure,.....	348	11	...	253	3	1	253	3	1
Chaudière,.....	3156	108	...	1,536	17	2½	1,230	4	4½
Dorchester,.....	3247	115	...	1,539	7	11½	1,093	6	1
Gaspé,.....	480	15	...	339	0	0	339	0	0
Kamouraska,.....	2145	70	...	1,338	6	5½	1,042	1	0½
Leinster,.....	2052	54	1	1,063	6	6	930	7	9
Missisquoi,.....	3621	110	2	2,286	1	9½	972	4	8
Montreal,.....	3028	84	...	2,154	17	8½	1,488	17	8½
Nicolet,.....	3501	111	6	1,761	10	3½	1,386	10	5
Portneuf,.....	1347	39	...	580	0	11½	531	5	3
Quebec,.....	5499	118	1	4,765	3	9	1,990	18	9
Richelieu,.....	3061	90	1	3,034	2	3½	1,728	19	11½
Rimouski,.....	1020	34	...	649	6	10	553	11	0
Saguenay,.....	1006	33	...	691	19	9½	513	16	5½
Sherbrooke,.....	3594	139	...	2,351	1	1	954	17	7
St. Hyacinthe,.....	2550	68	1	1,216	9	3½	911	16	4
St. John's,.....	5364	148	2	3,287	3	1½	2,561	6	4½
St. Thomas,.....	3068	99	...	1,466	15	3	1,241	6	8
Sydenham,.....	762	30	...	672	6	7	411	1	4
Terrebonne,.....	1064	31	...	683	11	5	586	3	2
Three Rivers,.....	2596	62	1	1,237	19	5	927	15	2
Two Mountains,.....	2759	83	...	1,661	1	7½	1,182	11	5
Total,	61030	1811	21	£37,278	4	9	£25,409	9	9½

Summary of School Reports for the 1st part of 1845, and of what has been allowed to each Municipal District out of the Public Fund.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Children attending the Schools.	Schools.		Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Amount allowed to each District out of the Public Fund.		
		Under control of the Commissioners.	Dissentient.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beauharnois,.....	3967	111	2	1,470	17	8½	778	1	11
Berthier,.....	1807	52	2	618	8	8½	490	16	6
Bonaventure,.....	377	12	...	172	6	5	164	11	5
Chaudière,.....	2876	96	2	671	1	1	528	16	10½
Dorchester,.....	2515	72	...	591	16	10½	504	17	2
Gaspé,.....	451	15	...	167	9	1½	150	0	0
Kamouraska,.....	2012	60	...	729	1	4	508	15	9½
Leinster,.....	2356	59	2	615	2	6	513	18	10½
Missisquoi,.....	4011	119	...	977	18	7	484	11	1
Montreal,.....	2563	73	...	866	17	4	719	2	8½
Nicolet,.....	3225	106	1	951	17	4	726	8	4½
Portneuf,.....	1477	44	...	382	14	8	309	12	1½
Quebec,.....	5186	115	1	1,925	16	7½	1,052	9	2½
Richelieu,.....	2991	82	1	1,072	3	10	825	11	8½
Rimouski,.....	1269	39	...	346	6	3	282	11	8
Saguenay,.....	1219	37	...	445	2	4½	295	1	5
Sherbrooke,.....	3967	136	...	985	11	9	474	13	4½
St. Hyacinthe,.....	2147	61	2	568	14	7½	436	1	0
St. John's,.....	5468	141	2	1,828	6	1½	1,334	6	7
St. Thomas,.....	3048	93	...	748	19	4	603	9	10½
Sydenham,.....	567	22	...	217	19	8½	122	5	10½
Terrebonne,.....	1152	32	...	383	6	9½	324	11	9½
Three Rivers,.....	2108	54	...	604	11	8½	472	0	11
Two Mountains,.....	2630	81	...	809	1	3	611	1	3
Total,	59,889	1722	15	£18,151	12	0½	£12,713	16	6

Appendix
(Q.)
7th April.

Appendix
(Q.)
7th April.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR FOUNDLINGS under the care of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal, commonly known by the name of the "Grey Nuns," during the period from 1st July, 1844, to the 1st January, 1845:—

1st. From the 1st July, 1844, to the 1st January, 1845, 71 children kept at nurse, admitted before the 1st July, 1844, have been under the care of the Sisters of the General Hospital, forming altogether, considering the time during which each one remained during the said period, 279 months and 16 days, which, at £1 per month, makes the sum of	... ..	£279 10 8
2nd. One hundred and two children admitted during the said period, forming altogether, considering the time each one remained during the said period, 92 months and 23 days, which, at £1 per month, makes the sum of	... ..	92 15 4
3rd. Eighty-three children not at nurse, forming altogether, considering the time each one remained at the said Hospital during the said period, 423 months and 19 days' board, at £7 10s. per annum, which makes the sum of	... ..	264 15 5
4th. Providing the latter children with clothes, beds, &c., during the said period, at £2 per annum, each	... ..	83 0 0
5th. Funeral expenses incurred for 103 of the said children, at 12s. 6d. each	... ..	64 7 6
Total amount of expenses incurred for the Foundlings, between 1st July, 1844, and 1st January 1845	... ..	£784 8 11

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred for an Insane Person under the care of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal, commonly known by the name of the "Grey Nuns," during the period from 1st July, 1844, to 1st January, 1845:—

Antoine Bailan, from 1st July, 1844, to 1st January, 1845, being 183 days board, making, at 2s. per diem, the sum of	£18 6 0
--	--------	---------

Sr. E. FORBES, dite M^cMULLEN, *Supre.*
Sr. J. M. HAINAULT dite DESCHAMPS, *Dep.*

MONTREAL, 13th September, 1845.

Approved by us, the undersigned Commissioners,

J. B. TRESTLER, M.D.
JOS. BOURRET.
CHARLES S. RODIER.

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1846.

STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred for Foundlings under the care of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal, commonly known by the name of the "Grey Nuns," during the period from 1st January, 1845, to 1st July, 1845.

1st. From the 1st January, 1845, to the 1st July, 1845, 66 children kept at nurse, admitted before the 1st January, 1845, have been under the care of the Sisters of the General Hospital, forming altogether, considering the time during which each one remained during the said period, 320 months, which, at £1 per month, makes the sum of	... ..	£320 0 0
2nd. One hundred and twenty-five children admitted during the said period, forming altogether, considering the time each one remained during the said period, 212 months and 22 days, which, at £1 per month, makes the sum of	... ..	212 14 8
3rd. Ninety children not at nurse, forming altogether, considering the time each one remained at the said Hospital during the said period, 437 months and 19 days board, at £7 10s. per annum, which makes the sum of	... ..	273 9 7
4th. Providing the latter children with clothes, beds, &c., during the said period, at £2 per annum, each	... ..	90 0 0
5th. Funeral expenses incurred for 86 of the said children, at 12s. 6d. each	... ..	53 15 0
Total amount of expenses incurred for Foundlings, between 1st January, 1845, and 1st July, 1845	... ..	£949 18 3

Appendix
(Q.)
7th April.

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred for an Insane Person under the care of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal, commonly known by the name of the "Grey Nuns," during the period from 1st January, 1845, to 1st July, 1845:—

Appendix
(Q.)
7th April.

Antoine Bailan, from 1st January, 1845, to 1st July, 1845, being 183 days board, making, at 2s. per diem, the sum of £18 6 0

SR. E. FORBES, dite M'MULLEN, *Supre.*
SR. J. M. HAINAULT dite DESCHAMPS, *Dep.*

MONTREAL, 13th September, 1845.

Approved by us, the undersigned Commissioners,

J. B. TRESTLER, M.D.
JOS. BOURRET.
CHARLES S. RODIER.

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1846.

STATEMENT of the Expenses incurred for Foundlings under the care of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal, commonly known by the name of the "Grey Nuns," during the period from 1st July, 1845, to 1st January, 1846.

1st. From the 1st July, 1845, to the 1st January, 1846, 83 children kept at nurse, admitted before the 1st July, 1845, have been under the care of the Sisters of the General Hospital, forming altogether, considering the time during which each one remained during the said period, 270 months and 4 days, which, at £1 per month, makes the sum of...	£270 2 8
2nd. Ninety-nine children admitted during the said period, forming altogether, considering the time each one remained during the said period, 115 months and 29 days, which, at £1 per month, makes the sum of...	115 19 4
3rd. One hundred and six children not at nurse, forming altogether, considering the time each one remained during the said period, 493 months and 5 days board, at £7 10s per annum, which makes the sum of	308 4 7
4th. Providing the latter children with clothes, beds, &c., during the said period, at £2 per annum, each	106 0 0
5th. Funeral expenses incurred for 127 of the said children, at 12s 6d each	79 7 6
Total amount of expenses incurred for Foundlings, between 1st July, 1845, and 1st January, 1846	£879 14 1

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred for an Insane Person under the care of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal, commonly known by the name of the "Grey Nuns," during the period from 1st July, 1845, to 23rd September, 1845:—

Antoine Bailan, from the 1st July, 1845, to 23rd September, 1845, the day on which he was placed in the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, being 85 days board, making, at 2s per diem, the sum of £8 0 0

SR. E. FORBES dite M'MULLEN, *Supre.*
SR. J. M. HAINAULT dite DESCHAMPS, *Dep.*

MONTREAL, 23rd March, 1846.

Approved by us, the undersigned Commissioners.

J. B. TRESTLER, M.D.
JOS. BOURRET,
CHARLES S. RODIER.

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1846.

Appendix
(Q.)

7th April.

RECAPITULATION of the Accounts of Expenses incurred for the Foundlings and an Insane Person under the care of the Sisters of the General Hospital of Montreal:—

The Account of Expenses incurred for Foundlings, from the 1st July, 1844, to the 1st January, 1845, amounts to	£784	8	11
Expenses incurred for an Insane Person, during the same period	18	6	0
The Account of Expenses incurred for Foundlings, from the 1st January, 1845, to the 1st July, 1845, amounts to	949	18	3
Expenses incurred for an Insane Person, during the same period	18	6	0
The Account of Expenses incurred for Foundlings, from the 1st July, 1845, to the 1st January, 1846, amounts to	879	14	1
Expenses incurred for an Insane Person, from the 1st July to 23rd September, 1845	8	0	0
	<u>£2,658</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

Received by the Commissioners for the Insane and Foundlings, and paid to the Sisters of the General Hospital of Montreal:—

On the 23rd April, 1845,	£1279	0	0
On the 7th October, 1845,	641	0	0
	<u>1920</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Balance due on 1st January, 1846, on the three last half years £738 13 3

SR. E. FORBES dite M'MULLEN, *Supre.*
SR. J. M. HAINAULT dite DESCHAMPS, *Dep.*

MONTREAL, 24th March, 1846.

Approved by us, the undersigned Commissioners,

J. B. TRESTLER, M.D.
JOS. BOURRET,
CHARLES S. RODIER.

MONTREAL, 1st April, 1846.

REPORT of the Commissioners appointed for the Relief of INSANE AND INVALID PERSONS and FOUNDLINGS in the District of Quebec.

In compliance with the instructions received from His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, late Governor General, dated the 21st April, 1845, the Commissioners adopted immediate measures to discontinue the system of receiving Foundlings to be supported by the Government, and they have the satisfaction to state that no Foundlings have since been deposited at the Hotel-Dieu; they however consider it necessary to continue to keep two Guardians for six months longer. The allowance granted for the support of the Foundlings being only for five years, the Government will soon be relieved from this expense.

The Commissioners have seen, with lively satisfaction, that an Asylum for the Insane, so long called for, has been established at Beauport during last summer, which, being conducted with ability and judgment, promises to be productive of all the advantages derived from similar Establishments in other countries.

The Insane under the charge of the Commissioners for the District of Quebec were transferred over to that Asylum on the 15th September last, in conformity with the instructions received on the 3d of the same month.

The Commissioners beg to submit the following Estimate of the Expenditure for the relief of the Invalids and Foundlings now under their charge, for the current year, from the 1st January last to the 31st December next inclusive, viz:—

AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

For 28 Invalids, at 1s. per diem	£511	0	0
For clothing the same	100	0	0

AT THE HOTEL DIEU.

For 50 Foundlings, at 5d. per diem	£380	4	2
For 2 Guardians, six months, at 1s. 8d. per diem,	30	10	0
For attending Indigent Sick,	200	0	0
	<u>610</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>

Forming a sum of £1221 14 2

For which the Commissioners respectfully pray that an appropriation be made by the Legislature.

The whole humbly submitted,

CH. F. BAILLARGEON, *Ptre.*
E. W. SEWELL, *Clk.*
JOS. MORRIN.
L. MASSUE.

Quebec, 11th March, 1846.

FIRST

Appendix
(Q.)

7th April.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider what general provisions ought to be introduced into such RAILWAY BILLS as may come before the House during the present or future Sessions, for the advantage of the public, and the establishment of a sound Railway System; and likewise to consider what Standing Orders the House should adopt in relation to Railway Bills, with power to consider of any arrangements advantageous to the public, with regard to existing Railway Companies generally, to which, in the opinion of the Committee, the Legislature might justly give it sanction.

Your Committee have examined the Bill referred for their consideration, intituled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act of Upper Canada incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company," and, also, the Petition of John Prince, Esquire, President of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, and others, Freeholders and Inhabitants of Upper Canada, praying that the time for completing the said Railroad may be extended; and have agreed to recommend that the prayer of the Petition be granted, and also recommend that a junction of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad with the Great Western Railroad be effected at or as near to London, in Upper Canada, as may be agreed on by the respective parties, and as the nature of the country will admit.

Your Committee have also had under their consideration the Bill referred to them, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company to extend the Great Western Railroad from Hamilton to Toronto," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

W. B. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

13th April, 1846.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

The Honorable WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, Esquire,
in the Chair.

Tuesday, 31st March, 1846.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Sherwood* laid before the Committee the following Papers:—

1. Standing Orders of the House of Commons.
2. Public General Acts for regulation of Railways.
3. Imperial Act 8 Viet. cap. 20.
4. Standing Orders of the House of Lords.
5. Report of Select Committee of the House of Commons on General Railway Legislation.

Wednesday, 8th April, 1846.

The Honorable Mr. Solicitor General *Sherwood*, a Member of the Committee, laid before them the following Report received from Mr. *John Ewart*:—

Toronto, 1st August, 1846.

To the President and Directors of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN,

I have just returned from a visit to the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, and the Western part of this Province, and beg to offer a few observations upon the intended Railroad from Toronto to Port Sarnia, formed partly upon information acquired during my progress.

It may safely be assumed, as an indisputable proposition, that the travelling community will in general choose that route towards their destination which is the shortest, cheapest, and most pleasant. That the projected road offers in all these particulars great advantages over the present route to travellers from New York and the Eastern to the Western States needs no proof to those who have cast an eye over the Map of the Country, and will require but the most simple statement of facts to satisfy any one who will give a moment's attention to the subject. Take the case of a traveller starting Westward from Albany by the present route;—he arrives at Buffalo in 25 hours. Forty-five hours more are occupied in the passage by steamboat thence to Port Sarnia, making seventy hours—the time consumed in the trip from Albany to Port Sarnia: whereas after the completion of the new road, the same individual would arrive at Oswego in 14 hours after leaving Albany; thence by steamboat he would cross Lake Ontario to Toronto in 11 hours, and would arrive at Port Sarnia in nine hours more, making a total of thirty-four hours between Albany and Sarnia.

It appears therefore by these data, (the correctness of which may be ascertained in five minutes by any enquirer,) that more than one-half of the time now spent in the transit between these two places would be saved by the new road; and as these points are not chosen on account of any peculiar advantage to the argument from selecting them, and as the substitution of any other place towards the East will afford the same result, the advantage in point of time is manifestly in favor of the projected road. This advantage strikes the observer much more forcibly however when his attention is directed to the course of a traveller from Sarnia, or any place west of that port to the City of New York or Boston. Leaving Sarnia, he would arrive at Toronto in nine hours; Oswego in 11 hours more, Albany in 14 hours, and New York or Boston in 10 hours more, making a total of 44 hours from the time of his departure from Sarnia to that of his destination. While another traveller going by the present route would not reach Buffalo

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

for 45 hours; that is one hour after the first traveller had arrived at the end of his journey. In estimating the probable amount of travel over the road, I think we are within the mark, in assuming that two-thirds of the number who leave Buffalo for the West will adopt the new route; the allowance of one-third is quite sufficient margin for those who leave for Ports upon Lake Erie, or who would from unusual circumstances choose the present route. The whole number of persons leaving Buffalo daily amounts to upwards of 450 during the season of navigation—two-thirds of which would furnish a daily supply of 300 passengers: to which must be added those going Eastward, who would, beyond question, swell the number to 375. Assuming then that 375 passengers will be daily contributed by foreign travel, there would be a daily receipt of £468 15s., at the rate of £1 5s. per passenger from that source, which, if continued during 160 travelling days, would yield a gross revenue of £75,000. The additional business derived from Provincial sources, and from foreign travel during the remainder of the season, will not certainly be overrated, by assuming that it will amount to one-half of the foreign travel during the period included in the above calculation; and if so, it will be sufficient to meet the annual expense of management, repairs, &c., which are found by experience to be about £200 per mile. The gross sum of £75,000 will therefore be left untouched, and will be the probable nett revenue of the Railroad at its commencement.

But although even this would, estimating the expense of road fixtures, cars, &c., at the average sum of £3000 per mile, yield a dividend of 14 per cent. to the shareholders; yet it must be borne in mind that each successive year will make the revenue greater without any considerable addition to the expense. From a report furnished to the Legislature of Michigan, it appears that the number of passengers on the central Railroad of that State increased from 25,000 in 1841, to 52,000 in 1844, and that the yearly receipts for freight during the same period increased from \$48,000 to \$128,000. So it will be on all roads,—increased facilities will cause an increase of business. If it should be urged that the majority of passengers would continue to go westward by the way of Buffalo, for the sake of taking the Central Railroad in preference to going round Lake Michigan, on their way to Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other places, it may be replied that this is not even now the case: there are found to be about 450 arrivals daily at Sarnia, of persons going westward, and at least two-thirds of these must come from the State of New York and the Eastern States. When the immense annual increase of the population of the Western States is adverted to, it is manifest that there must be a most extensive emigration from the East; and when it is also borne in mind that persons in business residing west of Buffalo, have communications with New York and the Eastern Cities infinitely more than with the west, it is clear that the large number arriving at Sarnia must be composed principally of emigrants and persons residing in the West, and not of persons residing on Lake Erie. These last, I imagine, forming as they do, but a very small part of the whole, will, with few exceptions, be the only persons who will continue the present route after the establishment of the new one. For when it is considered in addition to the diminution of the time consumed in the journey, that there will be an interval of comfortable sleep for the traveller in the Lake passage from Oswego to Toronto, while the passenger by the present line will spend his night in the Cars; that the latter part of the journey will in the one case be through a country rich and beautiful in the extreme, and in the other over the stormy

Lake Erie: that moreover the passenger by the Railroad, with increased speed, security, and pleasure, will be carried from Toronto to Sarnia for about £1 5s., while the traveller by the present route pays £1 15s. from Buffalo to the same place, it is not rashness to assume that two-thirds of those who pass Port Sarnia will go by the Railroad: this will leave a margin of one-third for those who come from Ports on Lake Erie, or who, from peculiar circumstances, may prefer the present route.

I have endeavoured to obtain the most correct information, and the statement of the number of arrivals may be depended upon for accuracy: the argument founded upon them is sufficiently simple to be intelligible to the most ordinary mind, and I think shews that the question whether the proposed undertaking will yield a good return to the shareholders is not one involving any difficulty or uncertainty, but is able to bear and invites minute investigation.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) JOHN EWART.

Saturday, 11th April, 1846.

The Honorable Mr. McLeod called in; and examined:—

1. What point of departure on the River between Amherstburg and Port Sarnia would best accommodate the Western travellers, and where, in your opinion, should the Eastern terminus be?—With reference to present circumstances, I think the point of departure should be Windsor; and as regards American travel it matters little, in my opinion, whether the Eastern terminus of the line is at Hamilton or Bertie.

2. What do you mean by present circumstances?—I deem the contemplated terminus at Windsor better under present circumstances than the Northern route; first, because the Central Railroad is already established; and, secondly, because there is much travel that must seek Chicago. But if Grand Haven should be selected as a Naval Depot, (which is probable,) and if the stream of emigration should continue to seek Milwaukee, then the Northern route would subserve the interest of emigrants better than any other.

3. Have you any doubt of which of the routes it would be the interest of Canada to take?—I should prefer the route that would go through the most populous part of the country.

4. Do you think the termination at Hamilton on Lake Ontario would suit the American travel, as well as to Bertie, during the winter season?—I do not.

5. If the road alluded to (Hamilton) were continued to the Niagara frontier, would your opinion of their comparative position be the same?—So far as travel is concerned I should think it would.

6. Do you know the elevation of Lake Erie above Lake Ontario?—No.

7. Suppose from the Western terminus of the New York and Lake Erie Road, two roads were constructed,—the one descending 340 feet, ascending 700 feet, and again descending 200 feet, in all 1240 feet, with an additional length of 24 miles, would travellers be as likely to pass that line as the other?—Not unless they were counterbalancing.

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

Appendix
(R.)

Monday, 13th April, 1846.

Colonel Holloway, Commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada, examined:—

HEAD QUARTERS,
ROYAL ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th April, 1846.

The following information is afforded, with reference to the desire of the Committee on Railroads for my opinion, as to which of the undermentioned lines appears in a Military point of view to be most advantageous to the Province; and whether any objections seem to offer to either of them, in a Military sense: and, if so, the reasons thereof, viz.:—

1. From the Niagara River opposite Buffalo, to Windsor, opposite Detroit?—Having maturely considered this proposition, I conceive that, to the inhabitants and to the commerce of the United States, in time of Peace, and to their Military operations, in time of War, a Railroad so carried would be very beneficial; but, to the inhabitants and commerce of Canada, such a communication would, even in time of Peace, be very problematical; whilst, in time of War, it would be exceedingly injurious. For, as it leads from no central Military Post of importance within the Province, whence supports and supplies could be forwarded to the various required points of frontier, it does not fulfil, for Canadian protection, an axiom which materially governs Military operations. Having also no communication with Lake Ontario, it would be of no avail for our Military purposes, except perhaps for some small force immediately on the Lake Erie frontier, but whose movements would have small influence on the main defence of the Western Districts; but, by affording easy, direct, and comparatively short means for connecting the two important American Posts of Buffalo and Detroit, it would have the effect, in case of War, of very materially facilitating the Military movements of the enemy, and of encouraging the invasion of our territory.

2. From Toronto and Hamilton through the centre of the Province, to terminate at Windsor, or Sarnia, or at both points?—This line is calculated in a Military point of view, of becoming highly beneficial to the Province, especially as it would afford great assistance to Burlington Heights, which must always be considered an important Military Post, and would be the present medium of communication with the Western frontier from Lake Ontario. This proposed Railroad would, however, derive increased utility apparently and certainly for Military purposes,—more utility, if access thereto were to be afforded from Dundas, presupposing that the Desjardins Canal would receive the enlargement and the improvements which are designed for that work. I venture also to submit to the Committee, whether the Province would not be advantaged generally, if the portion of the proposed Railroad from Toronto to Dundas were to be postponed, until it be ascertained that the traffic is so much promoted that goods and passengers carried thereon would not be injurious to the interests of the Steamboats, and of the water conveyance offered by Lake Ontario. In a Military point of view, it is of so much importance to possess the command of Lake Ontario, that any arrangement which might cripple the energies of Steamboat Companies, or might deter them from the maintenance of a large and well built mercantile Steam Marine, would be highly detrimental to us, on the outbreak of any hostilities. Such a delay as I have remarked upon would be but of short continuance, although, in the present condition of the Province, it might be of much importance to the coun-

try, whilst the benefit of the Railroad out of Toronto would be only deferred and not destroyed.

3. A branch from the last named Railroad from Hamilton, via St. Catharines, to some point on the Niagara River?—This addition to the route, last remarked upon, would not be essentially required for the Military defence of the frontier; but if Hamilton were made the Head Quarters of the force destined for the protection of the Western peninsula, certain advantages would probably be derived from such a communication, as it would give one more ready means of access towards the Niagara frontier from the defensive post of Burlington Heights. But this communication would not be without its risks. And here it is incumbent on me to state, that, in a Military point of view, no bridge, suspension or otherwise, ought to be built across the Niagara River; and no ferries, present or contemplated, ought to be established across it, without being protected by defensive works, and without being subject to Military surveillance.

4. From the Niagara River opposite Buffalo, to Windsor opposite Detroit?—This proposition so little differs from that contained under the first head, that the objections which are expressed thereto applies to this also.

5. From the Niagara River at the same point, or the Falls of Niagara 18 miles distant from the other terminus and leading by Hamilton and London to the same point?—On no account, should any connexion be formed with the Niagara River, except its terminus be protected by a strong Military work of defence. But I conceive that, in a Military point of view, no public Railroad should be allowed to pass beyond the Welland Canal. I have already remarked that a Railroad from Hamilton, or rather Dundas to London, and thence to Windsor, would be beneficial to the Province. The other portion of this proposed line merges into that which is comprised in the third question.

6. From Toronto to London, terminating at Port Sarnia?—With the exception of the difficulty which I feel in regard to the portion of the proposed Railroad between Toronto and Dundas, as stated in my remarks upon the second head of enquiry, wherein I apprehend it might interfere with the trade on Lake Ontario, between Toronto and Dundas, upon the communication being completed by means of the Desjardins Canal, and thereby tend to cripple Military and Naval resources, I conceive much benefit to be likely to accrue from this route.

Having, therefore, remarked upon all the lines adduced for my consideration, I can have no hesitation in affording my opinion that, in a Military point of view, the second proposition offers the most benefit to the Province, provided especially the modifications which I have presumed to submit for the Committee's consideration should be approved of.

With regard to my judgment upon the merits and advantages of the several routes intermediately between their termini,—of course none can be properly advanced without surveys, &c.

In conclusion, I am to request the Committee to excuse my inability to enter into further details of the Military bearings upon the present questions, as I feel that, unsanctioned by His Lordship the Commander of the Forces, I should violate confidential communications, in advancing more reasons for the selections and statements that I have herein submitted.

W. C. E. HOLLOWAY,
Colonel Comd. R. E.
Canada.

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

Appendix
(R.)

Tuesday, 14th April, 1846.

13th April.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following information received from *George S. Tiffany*, Esquire:—

I have the honor to state, that I am acquainted with the proposed routes of Railroad from Toronto to Sarnia, and from Hamilton to Windsor, and from Bertie to Windsor.

Before entering upon the main object of your enquiry, I beg leave to remark that the Toronto and Huron Company, which I take it for granted is the one meant by the first-mentioned line of road, has not by its present charter the power to end at Port Sarnia. This port is situated on the River St. Clair, and the Company is confined to Lake Huron for its Western terminus. I also wish to state that the Great Western being the road alluded to by you secondly, has a right to a termination on the Niagara River at the East, and at the West has the privilege of three termini branches from the town of London, that is to say, one branch on Lake Huron, a second on the St. Clair river, and a third on the Detroit river.

I feel it necessary to make three preliminary observations in order that my subsequent remarks may be rightly understood.

To proceed then to the important portion of your note, viz., as to which of these roads, when constructed, do I think will prove of the greatest advantage to this Province, and to state my reasons for such an opinion; in answer to this I beg to say that, having formerly devoted much time to the subject, I find no difficulty in pronouncing in favour of the Great Western.

In order to place the reasons on which I found my preference before you, I propose to discuss briefly the merits of the several lines in the order suggested in your note.

Firstly,—The Toronto and Huron Road. This road is to run from Toronto to Guelph, and from thence to Stratford, and from thence to Goderich, or as your note assumes to Port Sarnia.

As this road will pass through a large district of country, as yet comparatively thinly peopled but of fertile soil, and capable of sustaining a large population when cleared up and improved, and as it would favor the provincial shipping on Lake Ontario, and as it is capable of extension to Montreal, thus forming a portion of a great line of Provincial Railway, it is entitled to great consideration as affecting Provincial interests.

Secondly,—The Great Western Road.

This road is to have one termination at the Niagara river, one at the town of Hamilton, and may have three at the Western frontier, as stated by me above; the object in terminating on the Niagara river is not only to favor Provincial interests and convenience, but to render the entire line a medium of communication between the Eastern and Western States of the United States. For the greater portion of its whole distance it will pass over the oldest settled and most densely peopled part of the Province, and near to, or through its most thriving towns and villages. On and near this line is already concentrated the greater part of the business and wealth of that portion of the Province. It would, therefore, be of the greatest general advantage, and secure the people against the loss or depreciation in the value of property, and the decay in business

which a line laid down in any other part would occasion. I humbly conceive that those who have been the pioneers of the country, or their present representatives, have a right that their interests should be duly considered in the construction of a work of this kind, and more particularly when it is one of such magnitude.

The road having a terminus at Hamilton will enable the shipping interest on Lake Ontario, and on the St. Lawrence, to compete for the Provincial and American business which the road must command. The present amount of business done on Lake Erie is well known, and taken in connexion with its great prospective increase, renders it a matter of the highest importance to the Province, that it should, as much as possible, be thrown upon the lake and river navigation, or turned upon a line of Railway to Montreal. In this respect the Great Western is unrivalled.

Thirdly,—The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Road.

This road is to commence at Bertie on the Niagara river, and terminate on the Detroit river, running almost its entire course near the northern shore of Lake Erie. The principal towns or villages on its route are Dunnville and St. Thomas, neither of which are in a flourishing condition. Considering this road in a general, and not a local view, I feel bound to say it is not favorable to any great Provincial interests, and that I am justified in saying that it is directly adverse to them. Its effect will be to secure to the American Railways and Canals the business of the West, and of course to turn it off from Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. This opinion is entertained by its friends, in the State of New York at least, and lies at the bottom of the deep interest taken there in its construction. Its geographical position shews that this will be its effect, besides which I have heard several gentlemen interested in it in the State of New York express similar views, and I have also seen it stated in their public newspapers. In confirmation of the latter I beg leave to transmit to you the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* of the 18th of October last, which, in its leading article, plainly expresses the views entertained in that City on the subject.

I have too high a respect for the Committee to suppose that any national prejudice would be permitted to influence them against a subject of this kind, but I do think that every people should be sufficiently careful of its own interest; not to allow a foreign country to make use of its territory for the purpose of constructing a work almost entirely for their own benefit, and so obviously injurious to the country granting it. In this instance it would be still more unreasonable, as the Great Western will afford the Americans all the reasonable means of inter-communication.

I am not without fear that the renewal of the charter of this road may seriously affect the country in another point of view.

It is conceded on all hands that one road through that portion of the Province will undoubtedly pay well, but that to divide the business between two or more roads will make them all bad investments, and thus the granting of charters for rival or parallel lines may defeat the construction of all of them.

As this is a time when the state of our foreign relations renders it a matter of prudence to consider which of these roads will be the best in a military point of view, I venture the opinion that, in this respect, the Great Western possesses advantages superior to either of the others. I will not offer any

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

reasons in support of this opinion, as the question, if it arises in the Committee, will undoubtedly be discussed by competent military men.

It is perhaps enlarging the scope of a strict reply to your question if I make a few general remarks upon the subject, but as they will bear upon the general good of the country I think them appropriate to the occasion.

Railroads have justly come to be considered by all enlightened nations as a necessary means of intercommunication, and as a development of their internal resources. As such the respective governments have found it advisable to adopt a system suited to their respective situations. In our own country, now almost destitute of such improvements, but evidently on the verge of their commencement, it is wise and prudent that in the outset we adopt a system adapted to our peculiar wants and situation, securing the twofold objects of public utility and the security and benefit of the Stock-holders, or those who may advance the capital required. It is quite clear that, without some such guarantee, we cannot acquire or retain that degree of confidence in the money market which is necessary in order to accomplish the desired object. The conflicting applications now before Parliament will shake that confidence, and should they be granted, will completely destroy it. It may not be difficult to prove that any particular line will be a good investment, but those promises for the future will vanish into air if a rival or parallel line be proposed. As an instance in point I beg to draw your attention to the situation of the Great Western. We have procured the subscription of nearly the whole of the Capital Stock in England, and the remainder in this country, on the presumption undoubtedly that from its position it is certain that sufficient business is already created to make it good paying stock, as soon as the road shall be constructed. But such a presumption will at once be shaken if a rival and almost parallel line be chartered, and the Stock-holders may feel themselves justified in withdrawing from their engagements in the altered state of things. It surely would be an act of great impolicy in Parliament to do this, and it is worthy of consideration how far Parliament would be justified, in a moral point of view, in passing an Act which would so materially damage the value of stock already taken up.

It is quite clear in my mind that, unless Parliament adopt it as a general rule or principle that they will not charter rival or parallel lines of road, or roads having the same or similar termini, we shall not be able to procure the necessary capital for this description of internal improvement.

A prejudice prevails to some extent against monopolies, but in regard to Railroads they should be viewed not wholly as private speculations. Their most prominent bearing is on the public good. It is a narrow objection that private gain is also connected with them. The true mode of action is to treat with favour those who embark their capital in their construction, and extend to them that legislative aid and protection which a just and wise government, on grounds of public policy, ought to afford.

In considering what that aid and protection should be we have the experience of England and other countries, where the subject has been long acted on to guide us. Many of the rules introduced in those countries may, I humbly conceive, be adopted to this with great advantage.

E. A. Thomson, Esquire, called in; and being interrogated, answered:—Immediately after the terri-

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

tory of Michigan became a State, and admitted into the Union, several works of internal improvements were commenced, and among the number a "Northern Railroad", commencing at Port Huron on the St. Clair River, and running west across the State through the northern tier of counties to the mouth of Grand River. A large sum of money was expended, and from Port Huron to Lyons, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles, the road was cut out one hundred feet wide, graded a portion of the way, and in several places large embankments were made and timber obtained for bridges. The State of Michigan became embarrassed by the failure of the United States Bank to meet its engagements in furnishing money for finishing the work, and the State abandoned the work. In this situation the road remained for many years when the Legislature, upon the petition of the inhabitants residing on the line of the road, passed an Act repealing the Act authorising the construction of the Railroad, and converted the route into a Turnpike; giving for five years the non-resident highway tax North and South of the road for three miles, and appointed Commissioners in each county through which the road ran to carry the law into effect. In compliance with this law the tax has been expended for some two years, and is fast progressing. I reside on the line of the road at Flint, in the County of Genessee. In my opinion the State of Michigan has for ever abandoned all idea of ever making *this* road into a Railroad, or of ever meddling hereafter in her sovereign capacity as a State in any Railroad.

During the present session of the Legislature, the State has passed an Act authorising the sale of the Central Railroad. On the line of the Northern Railroad (so called) the population from Port Huron to the mouth of Grand River, does not exceed thirty thousand; while the population on the line of the Central Railroad leading from Detroit, the capital of the State, west to St. Joseph on Lake Michigan, cannot be less than one hundred and twenty thousand.

There is a Railroad from Detroit to Pontiac, in the County of Oakland, distance about twenty-five miles, and, by many it is in contemplation to continue the road to Shiawassee, a distance of thirty-six miles, and thence west on direct line to the mouth of Grand River.

The construction of the Central and Southern Railroads through Michigan, and the failure of funds, have been the means of preventing the Northern Railroad from being finished, or at least of being as far advanced as either of the other roads.

The term "Central Railroad," geographically speaking, is a *misnomer*, and can only be strictly applied to what was once called the "Northern Railroad," and which, had the region of Counties between the head waters of the Flint, Tittabawassee, Shiawassee, Cass, and Grand Rivers, been settled at as early a day as that of the *two* southern tier of Counties, no doubt can exist but that it would have equalled if not excelled them. As it is, it is the most natural and legitimate route for a Railroad across the State of Michigan.

Of the number of passengers who pass up Lake Erie from Buffalo to the *West*, at least one half land at the ports *north* of Chicago; and from Detroit *West*, all of two thirds.

The most *direct* and *continuous* route from Chicago to Buffalo is as follows:—from Chicago, across Lake Michigan, to St. Joseph—thence by Central Railroad to Detroit, and thence through Lake Erie

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

to Buffalo, in the *London*, keeping the north coast of the Lake.

Chicago, at present, will furnish the greatest number of travellers from the south and west going east.

Men of business will go by Railroad to Detroit; while the man of leisure and tourist will follow the Lakes.

The steamboat combination is so very strong, that nine tenths of all the emigration west, shipping from New York, will follow the Lakes. In hundreds of instances the European emigrant, landing at New York, now pays his fare, including his voyage up the Hudson, along the Erie Canal, and thence through the great chain of Lakes in the City of New York.

Last year fare has been known to have been received by agents in the London, Liverpool, and Huron dock yards, direct to Chicago and Milwaukee.

If the northern tier of Counties had possessed as large a number of representatives in the State Legislature, as the central and southern tier of Counties, and the United States Bank had met in good faith its indebtedness to the State of Michigan, I am confident that all the roads would have been completed, at least half way across the State.

The sum originally loaned was insufficient to finish the three works, but it was earnestly believed that the resources of the State, from the appropriations of land from the Federal Government and other sources, would have been sufficient to have finally made the three works, and paid the State a handsome revenue.

Detroit has been made this last winter, the permanent capital of the State of Michigan. The Constitution of the State made it obligatory upon the Legislature to fix, permanently, during the winter of 1846, the capital of the State, and in accordance it has been settled upon at *Detroit*.

John Prince, Esquire, a member of the Committee, having been requested to state whether he was ac-

Appendix
(R.)

13th April.

quainted with the proposed routes of Railroad from Toronto to Sarnia, from Hamilton to Windsor, and from Bertie to Windsor; and which of these roads, when constructed, would, in his opinion, prove of the greatest advantage to the Province, answered as follows:—From a residence in Canada of nearly thirteen years, and having travelled a great deal in the Upper Province, I am well acquainted with the country through which the "Great Western" and "the Niagara and Detroit River Railroad" are likely to pass. I am of opinion that the last mentioned road will be more profitable to the stockholders, and more beneficial to the Province, than the Great Western can possibly be, and for these reasons: that it will secure an immense majority of the American travellers from the United States through Canada, who would not think of availing themselves of the Great Western from Hamilton, which place, I conceive to be in some degree unfit for a starting post for the Americans who desire to travel west; and my opinion is, that any Railroad through Upper Canada must depend mainly on travellers from the United States to support it. This Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad will connect the Eastern Railroad in the United States, on the river Niagara near Buffalo and the Western Central Railroad in Michigan on the river Detroit, opposite the City of Detroit. It is the best and shortest route through Canada, and can be built at less expense than any other, and being the best and shortest, I conceive it to be the most advantageous to the Province both in a civil and military point of view. It will also compete with American interests for American travel, and will bring that travel through Upper Canada which would otherwise pass from New York to Dunkirk, thence on the south side of Lake Erie to Toledo and Chicago, avoiding Canada altogether. As I before observed, both roads must mainly depend upon travellers from the Eastern States to the Western, (which travel was for years past, and now is almost incredible as to numbers,) and the Americans will naturally travel and send their property by the shortest and quickest route, and that route is, beyond question, the intended route of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad.

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to consider what general provisions ought to be introduced into such RAILWAY BILLS as may come before the House during the present or future Sessions, for the advantage of the public, and the establishment of a sound Railway System; and likewise to consider what Standing Orders the House should adopt in relation to Railway Bills, with power to consider of any arrangements advantageous to the public, with regard to existing Railway Companies generally, to which, in the opinion of the Committee, the Legislature might justly give its sanction.

Your Committee have carefully examined the Imperial Act referred to them, intituled, "An Act for consolidating in one Act certain provisions usually inserted in Acts authorizing the making of Railways," [passed 8th May, 1845,] which, in their opinion contains all the provisions necessary to secure both the public and private interests in the construction and use of Railroads in this Province; they therefore report a Bill for the consideration of your Honourable House as similar to the Imperial Act above mentioned, as, in their opinion, the circumstances of this country require.

The Committee have considered the various recommendations of successive Parliamentary and other Committees in England, which were referred to them on the subject of Railroads, and report such Extracts

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

from the same as, in their opinion, are applicable to works of a like nature in this country. But it must be observed, that in England, most of the rules and regulations are enforced by the Board of Trade, to which body very extensive powers are given; and as there is no such Board established here, your Committee are of opinion that the Executive Government would be the best substitute for it, until circumstances may point out the necessity of adopting some other.

Your Committee have also considered the "Standing Orders of the House of Commons," referred to them; and, although, in their opinion, the Committee on "Private Bills" is the proper one to which they should have been referred, they report such Extracts as apply more particularly to Railroads; and recommend that as the Orders apply to the introduction

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

and passage through the Legislature of Private Bills generally, it would be advisable that both these "Orders," and those of the House of Lords (also referred to them,) should be examined by the proper officers of both branches of the Legislature, and after carefully comparing them with our own, they should submit for the information of both Houses, any additions to or alterations in the existing Orders which may appear necessary.

Your Committee have thus noticed such portions of the various documents referred to them, as, in their opinion, required immediate attention; and should they, from a more minute investigation of the subject, discover any thing further which may be deemed important, they will not fail to submit the same for the information of your Honourable House without delay.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

W. B. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

16th April, 1846.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM PARLIAMENTARY AND OTHER COMMITTEES.

"And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to exempt the Railway, by this or the said recited Acts authorized to be made, from the provisions of any general Act relating to Railways which may pass during the present or any future Session of Parliament."

"The Legislature having practically given to these Companies a complete control over all the great channels of intercourse throughout the country, your Committee deem it to be indispensable, both for the safety and convenience of passengers and the public, to prohibit, so far as locomotive power is concerned, the rivalry of competing parties on the same line, although such prohibition involves the continuance of the monopoly: but in proportion as they recommend this, so must they, on the other hand, give it as their opinion, that a supervising authority should be exercised over all the arrangements in which the public are interested. It would seem advisable that this control should be placed in the hands of the Executive Government, and it might be expedient to vest it in a Board to be annexed to the Board of Trade, of which the President and Vice-President should be members, together with one or two Engineer Officers of rank and experience. This Board must have certain powers confirmed by the authority of Parliament. It should not interfere with any proposed Railway before the Act of Incorporation had passed; nor should it be authorized to control or regulate the works of any Railway during their progress, except in cases where the Company might apply for the opinion or the sanction of the Board. Your Committee, however, are inclined to recommend that no new Railroad should be opened for the conveyance of passengers until an inspection had been made under the sanction of the Board, who, if dissatisfied with the condition and state of the Railroad, should have the power of adopting legal proceedings on behalf of the Public. It should possess no authority to lay down rules for the government of Railway Companies, but should have conferred on it a control over those regulations to which the Public may be subjected by the exercise of the extensive powers now vested in such Companies by their respective Acts; nor should any by-laws have the force of law without the previous sanction of this Board.

"That the Companies shall be bound to convey upon such new lines Military and Police forces, and public stores, baggage, and ammunition, on the requisition of the proper authorities, at fares not exceeding 1d. per mile for each private, and 2d. per mile for each officer, with the usual accommodation, and at charges not exceeding 2d. per ton, per mile, for stores and baggage; the same quantity of personal baggage being allowed free of charge to each officer and private as to each ordinary first and second class passenger respectively; and the carriages in which such forces are conveyed being, whenever so required by the proper authorities, provided with seats and protected against the weather.

"That upon such new lines the Post Office be empowered to require the transmission of the mails (subject to the usual conditions as to payment for services performed by Railway Companies) at any rate of speed certified by the Inspector General to be consistent with safety; and also to send a mail-guard with bags not exceeding the weight allowed for an ordinary passenger's luggage (or subject to the rules of the Company for any excess of that weight) by any of the ordinary trains, upon the same terms and conditions as an ordinary passenger: it being understood that this power shall not authorize the Post Office to require the conversion of a regular mail train into an ordinary train, nor to exercise any controul over the Company in respect of any ordinary train."

"That the Government should have a power of directing any Railway Company to afford the requisite facilities for laying down a line of electrical telegraph along their Railway, and for using it for the purpose of receiving and transmitting intelligence subject to a reasonable remuneration to the Company."

"That where a line of electrical telegraph shall have been laid down by any Railway Company, or by any private Company or individual with their permission, the use of such telegraph shall be open to all parties equally, subject to such reasonable charges and regulations as may be approved of by the Board of Trade."

"In recommending, therefore, that Railway Bills be submitted to the Board of Trade previously to their coming under the notice of Parliament, the Committee conceive that that Board (or such other Public Department as may be entrusted with the care of Railway matters) might advantageously examine these Bills, and also the schemes themselves, before they had assumed the form of Bills, with regard mainly to the following subjects:—

"1. All questions of public safety.

"2. All departures from the ordinary usage of Railway legislation, on points where such usage has been sufficiently established.

"3. All provisions of magnitude which may be novel in their principle, or may involve extended consideration of public policy. For example: amalgamations and agreements between separate Companies; extension of capital; powers enabling Railway Companies to pursue purposes different in kind from those for which they were incorporated; modifications of the general law."

"4. Branch and extension lines, in cases where, upon the first aspect of the plan, a presumption is raised that the object of the scheme is to throw difficulties in the way of new, and probably legitimate enterprises."

"5. New schemes, where the line taken presents a strong appearance of being such as to raise the presumption that it does not afford the best mode of

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

"communication between the termini, and of accommodating the local traffic."

"6. Cases where a Bill of inferior merits may be brought before Parliament, and where a preferable scheme is in bona fide contemplation, although not sufficiently forward to come simultaneously under the judgment of Parliament, according to its standing orders."

"7. Any proposed arrangements with subsisting Companies which may appear as objections to new lines."

"The adequate and satisfactory discharge of their duties would entail upon the Board of Trade a great additional amount of labour and responsibility; and it is the opinion of the Committee, that if the recommendations of this and of its other reports should be adopted, it would be necessary to enlarge the Railway department of that Board, and to improve its organization. Upon these grounds, and with these intentions, the Committee have come to the following

"Resolution,—That it is expedient that all Railway Bills should henceforward be submitted to the Board of Trade previously to their introduction into Parliament; and that the various documents and other requisite information connected with each project, and, if necessary, copies of the plans and sections of the line, shall be lodged at the Office of the Board of Trade, at such periods as may afford sufficient opportunity for their examination."

Extract from Standing Orders of the House of Commons,—

"That in the case of Railway Bills, a copy of all Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference, required by the Orders of the House to be deposited in the office of any Clerk of the Peace or Sheriff Clerk, on or before the 30th day of November immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which application for the Bill shall be made, together with a published Map, to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile, with the line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, shall, on or before the same day, be deposited in the office of the Railway department of the Board of Trade."

"That previous to the presentation of a Petition for a Bill, copies of the Subscription contract, with the names of the Subscribers arranged in alphabetical order, and the amount of the deposit respectively paid up by each such subscriber, or where a declaration and Estimate of the probable amount of Rates and Duties are substituted in lieu of a Subscription contract, copies of such declaration and Estimate to be printed at the expense of the Promoters of the Bill, and be delivered at the Vote Office for the use of the Members of the House."

"That no Petition against a Private Bill be taken into consideration by the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the Petitioners object to any of the provisions thereof, and that the Petitioners be only heard on such grounds so stated; and if it shall appear to the said Committee that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific statement in writing, but limited to such grounds of objection so inaccurately specified."

"That in all Bills presented to the House for carrying on any work by means of a Company, Commissioners, or Trustees, provision be made for compelling persons who have subscribed any money towards

carrying any such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them."

"That in all Bills whereby any parties are authorized to levy Fees, Tolls, or other Rate or Charge, clauses be inserted, providing for the following objects, except in so far as any of such objects shall have been provided for in some general Act applicable to the subject matter of the Bill:—

"That security be taken from the Treasurer, Collector, or Receiver, and every other Officer entrusted with the collection or custody of monies under the Bill, for the faithful execution of his office."

"That full and accurate accounts be kept of all monies received and expended under the provisions of the Bill, and that such accounts be balanced once in each year at the least.

"That such accounts be duly audited once in each year at the least, and that for such purpose an Auditor or Auditors be appointed by some person or persons not immediately connected with the Commissioners, Directors, Trustees, or other party by whom, or by whose direction or authority, such Fees, Tolls, Rates, or Charges shall be levied.

"That for the purpose of auditing such accounts, the Commissioners, Directors, Trustees, or other such party as aforesaid, be required to cause the Accounts, together with all their Books and Vouchers, to be produced to the Auditors."

"That the remuneration of the Auditor, and his expenses, be defrayed out of the funds levied under the Bill."

"That an Annual Account, in Abstract, be prepared of the total Receipts and Expenditure of all Funds levied under such Bill for the past year, under the several distinct heads of Receipts and Expenditure, with a Statement of the Balance of the said Account, duly audited and certified by the Chairman of the Commissioners, Directors, Trustees, or other parties aforesaid, and also by the Auditors thereof; and that a copy of such Annual Account be transmitted, free of charge, to the Clerk of the Peace (or in Scotland to the Sheriff Clerk) for the County, or to the Clerk of the City or Borough within which the chief officer for the management of such Funds shall be situated, on or before the thirty-first day of January in each year, under a sufficient Penalty for not preparing and sending in the said Account, to be levied by summary process; the said Account to be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the Public upon payment of a fee."

"That in the case of a Railway Bill, the Committee report specially;—

1st. The proposed capital of the Company formed for the execution of the project, and the Amount of any loans which they may be empowered to raise by the Bill.

2d. The Amount of Shares subscribed for, and the Deposits paid thereon.

3d. The Names and Places of Residence of the Directors or Provisional Committee, with the Amount of Shares taken by each.

4th. The Number of Shareholders who may be considered as having a local interest in the line, and the Amount of Capital subscribed for by them.

5th. The Number of other Parties, and the Capital taken by them.

6th. The Number of Shareholders subscribing for £2,000 and upwards, with their Names and Residences, and the Amount for which they have subscribed.

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

7th. The sufficiency or insufficiency for Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing and other purposes, of the present means of conveyance, and of communication between the proposed termini, stating the present amount of traffic by land or water, the average charges made for Passengers and Goods, and time occupied.

8th. The number of passengers, and the weight and description of goods expected upon the proposed Railway.

9th. The Amount of Income expected to arise from the conveyance of Passengers and Goods, and in what proportion: stating also generally the description of Goods from which the largest revenue is anticipated.

10th. Whether the proposed Railway be a complete and integral line between the termini specified, or a part of a more extended plan now in contemplation, and likely to be hereafter submitted to Parliament, and to what extent the calculations of remuneration depend on such contemplated extension of the line.

11th. Whether any Report from the Board of Trade in regard to the Bill, or the objects thereby proposed to be authorized, has been referred by the House to the Committee, and if so, whether any, and what recommendations contained in such Report have been adopted by the Committee, and whether any, and what recommendations contained in such Report have been rejected.

12th. What planes on the Railway are proposed to be worked, either by assistant Engines, stationary or locomotive, with the respective lengths and inclinations of such planes.

13th. Any peculiar engineering difficulties in the proposed line, and the manner in which it is intended they should be overcome.

14th. The length, breadth, and height and means of ventilation, of any proposed tunnels, and whether the strata, through which they are to pass, are favourable, or otherwise.

15th. Whether in the lines proposed, the gradients and curves are generally favourable or otherwise, and the steepest gradient, exclusive of the inclined planes above referred to, and the smallest radius of a curve.

16th. The length of the main line of the proposed Railway, and of its branches respectively.

17th. Whether it be intended that the Railway should pass on a level any Turnpike Road or Highway, and if so, to call the particular attention of the House to that circumstance.

18th. The amount of the Estimates of the cost or other expenses to be incurred up to the time of the completion of the Railway, and whether they appear to be supported by evidence, and to be fully adequate for the purpose.

19th. The estimated charge of the Annual Expenses of the Railway when completed, and how far the calculations, on which the charge is estimated, have been sufficiently proved.

20th. Whether the calculations proved in evidence before the Committee have satisfactorily established that the Revenue is likely to be sufficient to support the Annual charges of the maintenance of the Railway, and still allow profit to the projectors.

21st. The number of assents, disassents and venters upon the line, and the length and amount of property belonging to each class traversed by the said Rail-

way, distinguishing owners from occupiers; and in the case of any Bill to vary the original line, the above particulars, with reference to such parties only as may be affected by the proposed deviation.

22nd. The name of each Engineer examined in support of the Bill, and of any examined in opposition to it.

23rd. The main allegations of every Petition which may have been referred to the Committee, in opposition to the preamble of the Bill, or to any of its clauses; and whether the allegations have been considered by the Committee, and if not considered, the cause of their not having been so.

“And the Committee shall also report generally as to the fitness, in an Engineering point of view, of the projected line of Railway, and any circumstances which, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable the House should be informed of.”

“That all Petitions for Private Bills be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday in every Session of Parliament.”

That a declaration in writing signed by the agent for the proposed Bill (or some one of such agents) shall be annexed to such Petition, stating to which of the three classes of Bills such Bill in his judgment belongs; and if the proposed Bill shall give power to effect any of the following objects; that is to say:—

Power to take any lands or houses compulsorily, or to extend the time granted by any former Act for that purpose.

Power to levy tolls, rates or duties, or to alter any existing tolls, rates or duties; or to confer, vary or extinguish any exemption from payment of tolls, rates or duties, or any other rights or privilege.

Power to interfere with any Crown, Church or Corporation property held in trust for public or charitable purposes.

Power to make a Burial-ground.

Power to relinquish any part of a work authorized by a former Act.

Power to divert into any intended cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, or into any intended variation, extension or enlargement thereof respectively, any water from any existing cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation, whether directly or derivatively, and whether under any agreement with the proprietors thereof or otherwise.

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct or navigation.

Power to make, vary, extend or enlarge any Railway.

The said declaration shall state which of such powers are given by the Bill, and shall indicate in which clauses of the Bill (referring to them by their number) such powers are given, and shall further state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in this order, other than those stated in the declaration.

If the proposed Bill shall not give power to effect any of the objects enumerated in the preceding order, the said declaration shall state that the Bill does not give power to effect any of such objects.

And that a copy of such declaration be deposited at the Office of the Board of Trade.

Appendix
(R.)

16th April.

Appendix
(S.)
13th April.

Appendix
(S.)
13th April.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Bill for the better Administration of Justice in the General Sessions of the Peace for Gaspé, and to prevent charges upon the Treasury of the Province for unnecessarily summoning Jurors thereto, have the honour to report:—

Your Committee have examined the Bill referred to them; and report the same with several amendments.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

ROBERT CHRISTIE,
Chairman.

13th April, 1846.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esquire, in the Chair.

Thursday, 9th April, 1846.

Joseph Cary, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General of Provincial Accounts, called in; and produced the two Accounts respectively marked A and B, being statements of the Disbursements incurred by the Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, for summoning Jurors to the General Sessions of the Peace during the year 1845, viz: at Gaspé Basin, 25th November, and at New Carlisle, 25th December last, the amount for mileage and service of Subpœnas being in the former case, £17 10s. and in the latter £14 10s. Total, £32, for the two Sessions.

Friday, 10th April, 1846.

Mr. Timothy Spruen called in; and examined:—

1. Were you in Gaspé during the month of last November, and when the Sitting of the General Sessions of the Peace took place at the Basin?—I was at Gaspé, but not at the Basin.

2. Did the Court of General Sessions do any business, to your knowledge?—None, with the exception of appointing a Constable, as I have heard.

3. Are you sure that any Court was held at all by the Magistrates?—No, I am not.

4. Have you any knowledge what number of Magistrates assembled for the purpose, and who?—Not being present, I cannot of my own knowledge say; but I have heard from good authority that Henry O'Hara, James Persher and John Eden, Esquires, were the only Magistrates who met.

5. You heard of no trials having taken place at the Sessions however?—None.

6. Did you understand that the Jurors gave their attendance?—Yes.

7. Do the inhabitants complain of those attendances at the General Sessions?—Yes, it is a very general complaint; the Jurors suffer much loss and inconvenience by it, and they consider themselves trifled with.

8. Have you any knowledge of the manner, and by whom, the Grand Jurors were summoned to the last Sessions at the Basin?—The summonses were brought to the County of Gaspé by a person of the name of Marrett, from the Bay of Chaleurs.

9. Are there no Bailiffs or Constables nearer than the Bay of Chaleurs, who could serve those subpœnas?—Yes, there is one at Percé named Furlong, and one at Gaspé Basin, where the Sessions were to have been held.

10. Then these subpœnas might have been served by Bailiffs living on the spot, without sending one for the express purpose 36 leagues, all the way from New Carlisle to Gaspé Basin and Fox River on the St. Lawrence, at an expense of £5 8s. as charged in the Sheriff's disbursements, now shown to you, for that purpose?—Yes, it could easily have been done; and, in fact, the Constables residing there are displeased, they think that they ought to have the preference in serving these summonses.

11. What is the usual price of firewood, per cord, at Percé?—From 10s. to 12s. 6d.

12. Does the Sheriff in your District purchase his fuel for the common Gaols by contract, or by private agreement?—By private agreement.

13. Would it not be to the public interest that the supplying of the Gaols at New Carlisle and Percé with fuel, should be laid open to public competition?—Yes, I think it would.

14. Has there been any dissatisfaction on the subject among the inhabitants, that is to say, for the want of competition?—Yes, they have occasionally expressed dissatisfaction.

15. Have you any knowledge whether the District Judges at Gaspé preside at the Sessions?—No, they do not.

16. Do you think that it would be conducive to the public good if the District Judges were bound by law, to preside at the General Sessions?—Yes, I do.

17. Read the Bill now handed you, and say whether you think the provisions of it would be satisfactory to the inhabitants of Gaspé generally?—There is no question but it would be satisfactory.

Saturday, 11th April, 1846.

The Chairman of the Committee stated, that the Writs or Precepts for summoning Jurors, in the County of Gaspé, to the General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Gaspé, issue in the first instance, in blank, from the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in New Carlisle, (there being no Clerk of the Peace residing at Percé in the District of Gaspé,) whence it is sent for signature to the County of Gaspé; being signed by three Magistrates, it is then sent back to New Carlisle, (where the Sheriff resides) who despatches a Bailiff to Gaspé with subpœnas to summon the Jurors, who thus unnecessarily performs a journey of upwards of thirty leagues, for which

Appendix
(S.)
13th April.

mileage is charged to the public. This delay, and the expense of mileage might, to a certain extent, be avoided, if the Prothonotary at Percé were appointed also Clerk of the Peace there. The Chairman is of opinion that the resident District Judges ought, by law, to be required to preside, *ex officio*, at the General Sessions of the Peace, in order to assist the Justices in legal points; he thinks also, that this would obviate for the present, and until the business of the District shall have been much increased, the necessity of appointing a Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, which, if the District Judges were not to preside, it is advisable should be appointed to that District.

John LeBoutillier, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, concurred in all the information just given by the Chairman, and added, that it is the general wish of the magistracy of the Gaspé District to have the aid of the Resident Judge, or of a Professional man, to preside at the General Sessions of the Peace there; and also, that the present system of supplying the Gaols in that District, with their yearly stock of firewood by private contract, is objectionable, and very generally found fault with, as the least calculated to secure to the public the lowest price, and the best article; and that, in his opinion, public competition is the best means of regulating that matter.

Appendix
(S.)
13th April.

APPENDIX (A.)

Province of Canada, District of Gaspé.

STATEMENT OF FEES AND DISBURSEMENTS due to DANIEL MARRETT, Deputy Sheriff, *ad hoc*, for the Service of Subpœnas on the undermentioned Grand Jurors and Petit Jurors, to attend at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the Trial of Criminal Offences, at Gaspé Basin, between the 25th of November and the 27th of November, 1845, both days inclusive, the said Daniel Marrett being duly authorized by Martin Sheppard, Sheriff of the said District, to make such service.

Date of Service.	Names of Jurors.	Residence of Jurors.	Distance from	Actual	Fee upon Service.	Mileage	Total.
			New Carlisle.	distance travelled.		at the rate of 8s. per League.	
			Leagues.	Leagues.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.
1845.							
November 10 ...	John Tapp ...	Fox River ...	36	36	2 0	5 8	5 10 0
do do ...	Sauveur Dupré ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	George Preston ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Daniel Mallan ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	John Bond, Junior ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	John English ...	Anse au Griffon ...	33	3	2 0	0 9	0 11 0
do do ...	Edward Sinnett ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Gilbert Leblanc ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Paul Marin ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	John Samuel ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Nicolas Sanson ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	James Sinnett ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Louis Marin ...	Anse à Louise ...	32	3	2 0	0 9	0 11 0
do do ...	Peter Connors ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	John Packwood ...	Cape Rosier ...	...	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do ...	Peter Whaling ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	William Whaling ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	André Ouellette ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Charles Chouinard ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Thomas Cale ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Thomas Bechard ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Alexander Simpson ...	Shiphead ...	30	3	2 0	0 9	0 11 0
do do ...	Philip Roberts ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	William Prevost ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Edouard Le Huguet ...	Indian Cove ...	...	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0
do do ...	Thomas Le Mesurier ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Isaac Le Lacheur ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	William West ...	St. George's Cove ...	29	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0
do do ...	Charles Le Mesurier ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	John De Gavis ...	Grande Grève ...	28	1	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	J. Bte. Thivierge ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Edward English ...	Little Gaspé ...	...	1	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	James Smith ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do 8 ...	William Miller ...	Peninsula ...	30	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do ...	David Phillips ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Daniel Masher ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	James Davies ...	Gaspé, N. W. Arm ...	32	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do ...	Patrick Moran ...	do do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Patrick M'Kenna ...	Gaspé Basin ...	...	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0
do do ...	John Vibert ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Philip Beekervaise ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Joseph Eden ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	James Carter ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	John Salvedon, Junior ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	Martin Moran ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
do do ...	David ...	do ...	...	...	2 0	...	0 2 0
		Carried forward ...					£12 8 0

Appendix (S.)

Appendix (S.)

FEES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—(Continued.)

Date of Service.	Names of Jurors.	Residence of Jurors.	Distance from New Carlisle.	Actual distance travelled.	Fee upon Service.	Mileage at the rate of 8s. per League.	Total.
			Leagues.	Leagues.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.
1845.							
		<i>Brought forward</i>					12 8 0
November 8	Joseph Tripp ...	Gaspé Basin			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Benjamin Paterson ...	Gaspé, S. W. Arm	35	3	2 0	0 9	0 11 0
do do	Felix Boyle ...	do do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Thomas Boyle ...	do do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Laughlan Paterson ...	do do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Thomas Adams ...	Sandy Beach	33	3	2 0	0 9	0 11 0
do do	Adam Williamson ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Thomas Millar ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Robert Arbour ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	John Lefour ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Phillip Alexandre ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Robert Baker ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Thomas M'Rae ...	New Haldimand	32	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0
do do	Daniel Cumming ...	Up River St. John	33	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do	Mathew Foley ...	Douglas Town	31	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do	Andrew Rooney ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Michael Kennedy ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Thomas Mulrooney ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	James Bond ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Oliver Morris ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Charles Veit ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Peter Briand ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Michael White ...	Seal Cove	30	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do	John Buckley ...	Chien-blanc	29	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0
do do	Patrick Enright ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Jacob Packwood ...	Point St. Peter	27	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do	Hubert Bond ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
							£17 10 0

This twenty-sixth day of January, 1846.

I certify that the distances stated in the above account are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct; and that they are the same as would have been charged by me for the service of Writs of Summons in civil actions between private individuals. (Signed,) M. SHEPPARD, Sheriff.

This eleventh day of February, 1846.

We certify that a Precept issued to the Sheriff of this District, commanding him to return a Grand and Petit Jury to the Court held in this District, between the twenty-fifth day of November and the twenty-seventh of November, 1845, both inclusive, for the trial of Criminal offences; that Jurors attended in consequence, and that the persons named in the foregoing statement were duly returned to serve on such Juries. (Signed,) BEBEE & WILKIE, C.P.

New Carlisle, 11th February, 1846.

This ninth day of February, 1846.

Received from Martin Sheppard, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, the sum of seventeen pounds ten shillings, being the amount of the foregoing statement. (Signed,) DANIEL MARRETT, Deputy Sheriff, ad hoc.

APPENDIX (B.)

Province of Canada, District of Gaspé.

STATEMENT OF FEES AND DISBURSEMENTS due to DANIEL MARRETT, Deputy Sheriff, ad hoc, for the Service of Subpœnas on the undermentioned Grand Jurors and Petit Jurors, to attend at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the Trial of Criminal offences, at New Carlisle, between the twenty-fifth day of December and the twenty-seventh day of December, 1845, both inclusive; the said Daniel Marrett being duly authorized by Martin Sheppard, Sheriff of the said District, to make such service.

Date of Service.	Names of Jurors.	Residence of Jurors.	Distance from New Carlisle.	Actual distance travelled.	Fee upon Service.	Mileage at the rate of 8s. per League.	Total.
			Leagues.	Leagues.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.
1845.							
December 17	David Steale ...	New Richmond	10	10	2 0	1 10	1 12 0
do do	James Hairservice ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	George Poirier ...	Caplin	8	3	2 0	0 9	0 11 0
do do	Gilbert Frelette ...	L. Bonaventure	5	4	2 0	0 12	0 14 0
do do	Joseph Gauthier ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	James Gillies ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Xavier Paquette ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Olivier Bourdages ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Aimé Poirier ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Hubert Bourg ...	Bonaventure	4	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0
do do	Jules Bujol ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Alexis Gauthier ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Olivier Lepage ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
do do	Charles Henri ...	do			2 0		0 2 0
		<i>Carried over</i>					£4 5 0

Appendix (S.)

Appendix (S.)

FEEES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—(Continued.)

13th April.	Date of Service.	Names of Jurors.	Residence of Jurors.	Distance from New Carlisle.	Actual distance travelled.	Fee upon Service.	Mileage at the rate of 3s. per League.	Total.	13th April.
	1846.			Leagues.	Leagues.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	
			<i>Brought over</i>					4 5 0	
	December 17	Louis Bourdages	Bonaventure	3	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0	
	do do	Fabier Poirier, fils	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Pasteur Poirier	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do 16	Jacques Fournier	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	David Bayley	Cox, 2nd Concession	2	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0	
	do do	Charles Babin	Cox, 1st Concession	1	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0	
	do do	Richard Smith	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Alexander Sawyer	do do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William Smith	do do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Bartholomew Ray	do do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Robert Caldwell	New Carlisle		1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0	
	do do	James Caldwell	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	James Caldwell (son of John)	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	James Bebee	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	John Forsyth	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Charles Dobson	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Robert Gilker	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Amos Hall	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do 15	André Roussy	Anse au Gascon	12	12	2 0	1 16	1 18 0	
	do do	Marcel Huard	do do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Joseph Marin	Anse à la Barbe	10	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0	
	do do	Maurice Humphrey	Port Daniel	8	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0	
	do do	James Gillies	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	James Day	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William M'Donald	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	James Day	do	6	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0	
	do do	Michael Sullivan	Nouvelle	5	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0	
	do do	Alexander M'Donald	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William Skeine	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	James White	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	John Young	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William M'Rae	Hope	4	2	2 0	0 6	0 8 0	
	do do	Victor Tennier	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	John M'Rae	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Philip Mouraut	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William Power	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Joseph Thompson	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	John Ross	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	David M'Kay	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Jacques Grenier	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	John Alexander Smith	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Stanislaus Roussy	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Romaine Huard	Paspeviac	2	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0	
	do do	Jean Duguay	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Francois Langlois	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	James Hacarvoil	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Abraham Chapados	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Francois Le Brasseur	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Adam Brotherton	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Jeremiah Enright	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	André Loisel, fils	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	John Arthur	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Thomas Whittom	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William Day	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Jules Loisel	Cox, East	1	1	2 0	0 3	0 5 0	
	do do	Jacques Loisel	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Patrick Hughes	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William Munro	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	William Sherar	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	David Scott	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	Neil M'Kinnon	do			2 0		0 2 0	
	do do	James Chisholm	do			2 0		0 2 0	
								£14 10 0	

This twenty-sixth day of January, 1846.

I certify that the distances stated in the above accounts are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct; and that they are the same as would have been charged by me for the service of Writs of Summons in civil actions between private individuals. (Signed,) M. SHEPPARD, Sheriff.

This eleventh day of February, 1846.

We certify that a Precept issued to the Sheriff of this District, commanding him to return a Grand and Petit Jury to the Court held in this District, between the twenty-fifth day of December and the twenty-seventh day of December, 1845, both inclusive, for the Trial of Criminal offences; that Jurors attended in consequence, and that the persons named in the foregoing statement were duly returned to serve on such Juries. (Signed,) BEBEE & WILKIE, C.P.

New Carlisle, 11th February, 1846.

This ninth day of February, 1846.

Received from Martin Sheppard, Esquire, Sheriff of the District of Gaspé, the sum of fourteen pounds ten shillings, being the amount of the foregoing account. (Signed,) DANIEL MARRETT, Deputy Sheriff, ad hoc.

Paid in cash, in the presence of (Signed,) H. CALDWELL.
JOHN M'LELLAN.

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' ACCOUNTS,

Laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 14th April, 1846.

- A.—General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements,
- B.—Statement of Receipts for Lumber, Measured, Culled, &c.,
- C.—Fees paid to Cullers.
- D.—Salaries paid to Clerks.
- E.—Contingent Disbursements.
- F.—Expenses of Branch Office for the Port of Montreal.
- G.—An Abstract of the number of Pieces, and number of Cubic Feet of each description of Timber Measured and Culled, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1845, with the Section of the Province from which the same was procured.
- H.—An Abstract of the number of Pieces of all Lumber, (square Timber excepted,) Measured and Culled under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1845, with the Section of the Province wherefrom.
- I.—Inventory of Sundry Articles of Office Furniture.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

A.

THE SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' GENERAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for Measuring, Culling, and Counting Lumber from the 6th December, 1844, to 1st January, 1846.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand as per Statement rendered 6th December, 1844.....	2,423	5	4				
To Gross receipts for Measuring, Culling and Counting Lumber, as per Statement.....	B 14,527	11	4	By paid Cullers' Fees, per Statement,...	C 9,850	0	3
To Amount received for furnishing extra Specifications connected with Surveys.....	1	10	0	By " Salaries of Clerks' per do.,.....	D 2,377	1	2
				By " Contingent Disbursements per do.	E 561	17	6
				By Expenses of Branch Office for Port of Montreal, per Statement,.....	F 69	2	4
				By Office Fund, proportion of Amount short recovered in action vs. Gilmour & Co.,.....	12	5	1
				By Salary of Supervisor from 1st January, 1845, to 29th March, 87 days at £300 per annum,.....	£71	10	1
				From 29th March to 1st January, 1846, 278 days at £400 per annum,.....	304	13	2
					376	3	3
				By Balance, being Surplus Fund, (for seasons 1844 and 1845,).....	3,705	17	1
	£	16,952	6 8		£	16,952	6 8
1846. Jan. 1st. To Balance on hand brought down,...	£	3,705	17 1				

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

Sworn before me, this
28th day of January, 1846.

WILLIAM KING M'CORD, J. P.
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

B.

STATEMENT of Receipts for Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1845.

Under Act 7 Vict. Chap. 45.

					£	s.	d.
Birch Timber,.....	Pieces, 3,675	Measured	Tons,	1,512 @ 4d.	25	4	0
Do.	do 1,201	Culled	do	454 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 8d.	15	3	2
Deals,.....	do 106,106	Do	Standard,.....	108,483 @ 3s.	162	14	6
Plank,.....	do 54,641	Do	.....	@ 2s. 6d.	68	6	0

Under Act 8 Vict. Chap. 49.

					£	s.	d.
White Pine Timber,.....	Pieces, 303,299	Measured	Tons,	477,330 ¹⁰			
Basswood,.....	do 719	do	do	927 ⁸			
Butternut,.....	do 233	do	do	242 ⁶			
				478,499 ³³ @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4,984	7	6
Red Pine,.....	Pieces, 114,653	do	do	110,280 ³²			
Oak,.....	do 38,837	do	do	45,860 ³¹			
Elm,.....	do 42,846	do	do	39,176 ²⁶			
Ash,.....	do 9,116	do	do	10,219 ³²			
Birch,.....	do 2,892	do	do	1,523 ⁴			
Maple,.....	do 75	do	do	74 ²³			
Tamarac,.....	do 9,228	do	do	5,019 ⁶			
Hemlock,.....	do 144	do	do	106 ¹⁵			
Walnut,.....	do 245	do	do	267 ²⁵			
Spruce,.....	do 15	do	do	12 ¹²			
Beech,.....	do 13	do	do	11 ⁸			
				212,552 ¹⁴ @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3,099	14	5
White Pine Timber,.....	Pieces, 947	Put in Shipping Order,		1,219 ³ @ 5d.	25	7	11
Red Pine do	do 779	Do do		832 ⁴			
Birch do	do 1,082	Culled,..... Tons.		474 ³²			
Ash do	do 84	Do do		82 ²⁴			
Oak,.....	do 4	Do do		1 ¹⁴			
Maple,.....	do 1	Do do		0 ²³			
Elm,.....	do 1	Do do		1 ²			
				1,392 ¹⁸ @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	37	14	3
Masts and Bowsprits,.....	Pieces, 138	Culled,.....	24 inches and upwards, each, 3s. 6d.		24	3	0
Ditto.	do 271	Do	19 @ 24 inches, each, 3s.		40	13	0
	409						
Spars, Red and White Pine,	Pieces, 182	Do	12 @ 19 inches, each 2s.		18	4	0
French Billieux,.....	do 398	Do	" 1s.		19	18	0
Lathwood,.....	Cords, 4,678		Per Cord, 1s. 6d.		350	17	5
Oars,.....	Pieces, 6,124		Per 100, 4s.		12	5	0
Do	do 9,344	Counted off,.....	do 1s.		4	13	5
	15,468						
Handspikes,.....	Pieces, 1,001	Culled,.....	Per 100, 3s.		1	10	0
Ditto,	do 1,832	Counted off,.....	do 1s.		0	18	4
	2,833						
Staves Standard,.....	Pieces, 2,488,000	Culled,.....	M. C. Qrs. Ps. 2,325 2 0 10 Per M. 12s. 6d.		1,453	5	1
Staves—West India,.....		Do	3,085 6 2 7 do 5s. 6d.		848	11	1
Staves, Barrel,.....		Do	163 0 2 19 do 4s.		32	12	3
Deals,.....	Pieces, 2,079,444	Culled Standard,	2,223,923 per 100, 2s. 6d.		2,779	18	1
Deals,.....	do 608,154	Counted off,.....	do 1s.		337	10	11
Plank,.....	do 210,287	Culled and Counted off,	do 1s. 9d.		184	0	0
					£14,527	11	4

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

C.

STATEMENT of Fees paid to Cullers in their respective Departments, for work performed during the season of 1845.

DEPARTMENT.	CULLERS' NAMES.	VOUCHER.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Square Timber,	Dennis Cantillon,.....	1	335	15	0	4,463	6	5
	Dennis Duggan,.....	2	331	16	8			
	Richard Jeffrey,.....	3	329	16	7			
	William Bee,.....	4	313	14	6			
	Louis Doiron,.....	5	309	0	5			
	James McPhee,.....	6	307	7	0			
	Michel Robitaille,.....	7	301	11	11			
	Etienne Robitaille,.....	8	290	4	10			
	Jean Laroche,.....	9	272	17	3			
	J. B. Vachon,.....	10	264	11	8			
	Roderick McGillis,.....	11	262	4	9			
	John Miller,.....	12	247	11	2			
	Edward Clark,.....	13	244	2	2			
	Patrick O'Brien,.....	14	238	15	11			
	Jean Thomas, retired 3rd September,.....	15	216	1	9			
	Alexr. Chisholm, commenced 1st July,.....	16	197	14	10			
Square Timber and Masts,.....	Alexis Dorval,.....	17	340	10	6	446	18	8
do. do. do.	Olivier Gaboury,.....	18	106	8	2			
Deals, &c.,	James Scott,.....	19	202	10	10	2,667	10	5
	Michael Power,.....	20	196	6	2			
	Peter Gelley,.....	21	191	12	0			
	J. S. Waterson,.....	22	184	5	3			
	John Cameron,.....	23	177	13	0			
	Charles Cazeau,.....	24	162	12	6			
	James Kerr,.....	25	148	12	3			
	Jérôme Couture,.....	26	147	9	2			
	Michel Hamel, junior,.....	27	136	8	11			
	Alexandre Couture,.....	28	133	10	7			
	William Teedon,.....	29	130	10	10			
	Jean Couture,.....	30	129	5	3			
	Robert Downes,.....	31	126	12	5			
	Michel Reneaud,.....	32	123	3	9			
Joseph Lockquell,.....	33	118	0	4				
J. B. Jarnac,.....	34	110	13	1				
Louis Dubois,.....	35	105	1	3				
Féréol Couture,.....	36	94	2	4				
P. M. Paquet, retired 3rd July,.....	37	49	0	6				
Deals and Staves,	Patrick Malone,.....	38	164	11	5	564	3	11
	Maurice Malone,.....	39	153	14	9			
	Thomas Malone,.....	40	128	16	5			
	Michael Murphy,.....	41	117	1	4			
Staves,	Louis Myrand,.....	42	182	16	9	1,654	3	3
	Michael Gibbons,.....	43	150	7	4			
	Joseph Langlois,.....	44	148	9	6			
	Thomas Murphy,.....	45	142	11	7			
	William O'Brien,.....	46	137	5	7			
	Robert Boyle,.....	47	132	13	3			
	John Frederick,.....	48	122	12	2			
	Barthelemi Chartier,.....	49	119	16	11			
	J. B. Philibert,.....	50	113	8	5			
	John Curtain,.....	51	115	8	11			
	Gilbert Downes,.....	52	109	17	7			
	Charles Comeau,.....	53	108	2	6			
	Germain Savard, commenced 12th August,.....	54	70	12	9			
	Shipping Cullers,	Louis Vidal,.....	55	31	15				0	51	16	11
Stephen Lambert,.....		56	11	7	10			
Narcisse Valin,.....		57	4	19	0			
Thomas Clark,.....		58	3	4	4			
Nicholas Fortune,.....		59	0	7	3			
J. O'Sullivan,.....		60	0	3	6			
Nicholas Fortune,.....	59½	2	0	8	
						£9,850	0	3

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

Appendix
(T.)
14th April.

Appendix
(T.)
14th April.

D.

DISBURSEMENT Account for Salaries paid Clerks employed by the Supervisor of Cullers for the year ending 1845.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Matthew Harbeson,.....	Managing Clerk,.....		{ 1st January 1845, to } 1st January 1846. }	61	300	0			
James D. Welch,.....	Cash Keeper,.....		Do. do.	62	250	0			
Chas. G. Wakelield,.....	Book-Keeper,.....		{ 1st May, 1845, to 1st } May, 1846. }	63	250	0			
James A. Coall,.....	Specification Clerk, Deals and Staves,.....		Do. do.	64	160	0			
John McMahon,.....	Do. do. Timber,.....		{ 1st January 1845, to } 1st January 1846. }	65	110	0			
John Y. Cooke,.....	Do. do. Do.		1st May, for the Season,.....	66	135	0			
Stewart S. Orr,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	67	125	0			
Edward Byrne,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	68	125	0			
Charles Graddock,.....	Do. do. Deals and Staves,.....		Do. do.	69	120	0			
Alexander Fraser,.....	Do. do. Timber,.....		Do. do.	70	115	0			
John O'Kane,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	71	100	0			
Joseph Plamondon,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	72	95	0			
James Crolly,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	73	95	0			
James G. Scott,.....	Do. do. Deals and Staves,.....		Do. do.	74	85	0			
James Preudengast,.....	Do. do. Timber,.....		Do. do.	75	65	0			
Thomas French,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	76	45	0			
Charles Carrier,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	77	35	0			
Alexander McGillis,.....	Do. do. Do.		Do. do.	78	30	0			
W. Ross,.....				79			2,240	0	0
W. Spencer,.....				80					
H. Willan,.....				81					
C. W. Ross,.....				82					
W. Cronin,.....	Temporary Clerks, Do.	Do.	As required,.....	83			137	1	2
R. Maxwell,.....				84					
R. Nettle,.....				85					
J. Laporte,.....				86					
M. Kenny,.....				87					
Cullers' Boys,.....				88					
							£ 2,377	1	2

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

E.

STATEMENT of Contingent Disbursements for the Supervisor of Cullers' Office during the Season of 1845.

	VOUCHER.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid James Hunt, rent of Office from 1st May 1845 to 1st May 1846, one year,	89	...	...	...	145	0	0
“ G. Stanley, for Books and Stationary.....	90	17	2	11			
“ Wm. Neilson, do. do.	91	4	12	2			
“ Wm. Neilson, do. do.	92	35	16	2			
“ J. Wheatley, do. do.	93	60	3	0			
“ Welch & Davies, do. do.	94	2	0	0			
“ Cary & Co. do. do.		£6	5	2			
Less, received from Cullers for Lumber Acts furnished them,.....		4	2	0			
	95	2	3	2			
Paid for Fuel, Oil and Candles,.....	...	...	...	...	121	17	5
“ for Cariole, Calcche, and Boat Hire,.....	...	...	...	...	32	11	2
“ for Advertising,.....	...	...	...	...	26	3	4
“ J. C. Valliers' account for a Bureau for Papers,.....	96	2	10	0	4	15	6
“ do. do. for repairing Office Desks,.....		2	13	6			
“ Frs. Valliers' account for Joiner's work, fixing up Cullers' Office, erecting } new Partitions, furnishing materials for same,..... }	97	...	...	...	5	3	6
“ Joseph Porter, account for hanging bells in Office,.....	98	...	...	...	16	0	0
“ Geo. Blaicklock's account for Stone for Stove pipe in new partition,	99	...	...	...	2	0	0
“ William Baker's do. for screws and holdfasts, &c. &c.,.....	100	...	...	...	0	8	6
“ C. Brocklesby's do. for a Lantern,.....	101	...	...	...	0	5	0
“ Parent's, do. for Tin divisions for Books in Safe, &c.,.....	102	...	...	...	0	7	6
“ H. S. Scott's, do. for a Cash Box,.....	103	...	...	...	5	7	10
“ John Shaw's, do. for 5 pairs Candlesticks, and sundry items of hardware,.....	104	...	...	...	0	12	6
“ William Booth's, do. for Painting new Partition in Office, &c.,.....	105	...	...	...	4	16	1
		...	...	...	1	10	0
Carried forward,.....		...	...	...	£ 366	18	4

E.

STATEMENT of Contingent Disbursements, &c. (Continued.)

	VOUCHER	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>,.....	...	...	...	...	366	18	4
Paid John Armstrong's account for repairs,.....	106	0	14	10			
" Do. do. do. to Grate,.....	107	0	7	6			
" A. Macnider's account for Towels,.....	108	...	...	...	1	2	4
" Cleaning Office during Season,.....	...	7	10	0	0	10	3
" Clearing Snow,.....	...	1	17	6			
" Postages, Assessments, Insurance, and sundry petty expenses,.....	...	16	14	5	26	1	11
" W. H. A. Davies' account for Deals purchased from him, to enable Cullers } to arrive at and determine the Standard of the respective qualities of } Deals contemplated in Act 8 Vict. cap. 49,.....	109	...	...	...	3	4	8
" Supervisor's expenses in proceeding to Montreal on business connected } with his Office,.....	...	...	...	...	12	17	6
" Office Messenger, services from 1st May, 1845, to 1st May, 1846,.....	...	...	...	...	48	0	0
" C. Alceyn, Advocate:	...	4	10	0			
Costs of Suit, Sharples vs. Gilmour,.....	110	12	15	4			
Do. Queen vs. Thomson, Mandamus to act as Examiner,....		12	15	4			
Do. Queen vs. Paradis, do.		12	15	4			
Do. Queen vs. Tibbets, do. do.		12	15	4			
Do. Queen vs. Campbell, do. do.		12	15	4			
Do. Sharples vs. Dumas,.....		3	18	11			
Do. Sharples vs. Gagnon,.....		3	18	11			
Retainer for opinions and advice during the season,.....		11	13	4	75	2	6
" H. Black, professional services and advice and retainer, and Counsels fee } in Mandamus proceedings vs. Thomson, Paradis, Tibbets and Campbell, }	111	...	...	...	28	0	0
					£561	17	6

JOHN SHARPLES,

Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December 1845.

F.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

STATEMENT of Disbursements incurred for Branch Office.

	VOUCH.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1845. May. By paid Supervisor's expenses to establish Office.....		4	3	10
" do. W. Bristow, salary as Deputy Supervisor, from 7th May, 1845, to 1st May, 1846. }	112	60	0	0
" do. W. Bristow, cash disbursed by him for advertisements and postages,.....		4	18	6
		£69	2	4

JOHN SHARPLES,

Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December 1845.

Appendix
(T.)
14th April.

Appendix
(T.)
14th April.

G.

AN ABSTRACT of the number of Pieces and number of Cubic Feet of each description of Timber, Measured and Culled under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1845, with the section of the Province from whence the same was procured.

SECTION OF THE PROVINCE.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Basswood.		Butter-nut.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Hemlock Spruce.		Walnut.		Beech.				
	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	
Quebec and Montreal,...	12,933	689,768	383	7,326	19	463	54	2,305	119	3,655	1	26	...	...	5849	102,835	7441	121,617	11	291	118,359	2	67	...	...	...	...
St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the head of Lake Ontario,...	61,381	4,338,082	1,554	50,346	7,090	271,441	17,875	682,385	2982	129,763	331	17,626	81,356	3	1856	49,341	538	13,501	23	882	15,398	6	195	27	899	5	211		
Grand River, &c., Lake Erie,.....	3,678	196,136	990	28,001	22,464	1,326,413	1,386	50,111	171	6254	5	205	19	510	1	39	96	2,309	...	...	...	...	...	218	9,806	...	...
Ottawa River and its tributaries below	60,447	3,229,679	368	11,072	2,175	40,927	15,405	552,339	3973	182,904	238	11,856	108	451	1504	47,904	449	11,807	10	1781	1	21	6	208	...	...	8,237
Bytown,...	19,232	1,201,028	1,494	48,403	32	789	1,949	60,289	136	6,319	9	391	5	252	2	38	5	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gatineau,...	18,228	1,167,823	1,095	40,183	1,200	32,120	3,264	118,506	1401	63,721	22	1,344	17	732	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rideau,...																													
Ottawa River and its tributaries above	128,327	8,319,466	109,548	4,259,184	5,857	162,332	2,914	101,073	398	19,280	113	5,640	3	112	16	609	220	6,046	1	20	...	1	27	...	...	...	...
Bytown,...	304,246	19,141,982	115,432	4,444,515	38,841	1,834,485	42,847	1,567,108	9200	412,096	719	37,088	233	968	692	238	200,766	8853	158,589	75	2987	144	1255	15	492	245	10,705	13	448

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 13th December, 1845.

Appendix
(T.)
14th April

Appendix
(T.)
14th April

G. (Continued.)—OTTAWA SECTION (above Bytown) subdivided under the following heads.

SECTIONS OF PROVINCE.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Basswood.		Butternut.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Maple.		Hemlock.		Spruce.		Walnut.		Beech.		
	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	ps.	ft.	
Carp and Quio Rivers,.....	5,747	380,601	57	2,235	270	5,959	183	6,213																					
Duchesne and Chat Lake,.....	28,427	1,596,858	3,554	125,457	1633	38,447	673	22,892	349	17,271	109	5,450	2	79	12	462	176	4679	1	29									
Mississippi River,.....	16,591	1,148,041	1,275	43,786	678	20,329	1763	62,306	28	1,126	4	190																	
Madawaska,.....	11,670	781,226	18,854	800,090	36	837	6	197	2	62																			
Bonchère,.....	5,231	364,610	13,147	537,138	4	157	5	144	1	43																			
Callumettes Island and Lake, and Fort Coulongé River and Lake,.....	18,697	1,189,118	1,640	50,015	1403	44,339	140	4,775	13	573																			
Black River,.....	2,342	145,954	7,544	276,814	24	453	3	70																					
Westmeath, Les Allumettes Island and Lake and Quel- bute,.....	20,374	1,357,363	4,551	121,408	1253	37,148	74	2,350	1	60																			
Indian, Muskrat, and Snake Rivers,.....	7,001	508,496	8,558	296,722	324	9,325	2	56	2	93																			
Pittawawa,.....	2,543	180,499	27,432	1,144,765	6	226	2	79																					
Chalk River,.....	40	2,655	5,322	226,662																									
Deep River, Deux Joachim Rapids, and upwards,.....	9,664	664,045	17,614	634,092	226	5,112	63	1,991	2	52																			
	128,327	8,319,466	109,548	4,259,184	5357	162,332	2914	101,073	398	19,280	113	5640	3	112	16	609	220	6046	1	29									

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

Appendix
(T.)
14th April.

Appendix
(T.)
14th April.

H.

AN ABSTRACT of the number of Pieces of all Lumber (Square Timber excepted,) Measured and Culled under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1845, with the Section of the Province wherefrom.

SECTION OF THE PROVINCE.	MASTS.	BOWSPRITS.	SPARS.	BILLIUM X	OARS.	HAND- SPIKES.	LATHWOOD.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Cords.
No. 1, Quebec and Montreal,	3				708		4,678½
No. 2, St Lawrence from Montreal upwards,	405	1	14	119	13,622	2,449	
No. 3, Ottawa and its tributaries,			168	279	1,138	384	
	408	1	182	398	15,468	2,833	4,678½

DEALS AND PLANK.

	PINE.			SPRUCE.		
	DEALS.		PLANK AND BOARDS.	DEALS.		PLANK AND BOARDS.
	Pieces.	Standard.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Standard.	Pieces.
No. 1, District below Quebec,						
No. 2, Quebec District,						
No. 3, Quebec District to Montreal,	85,066	91,423 ⁴⁷	1,066	206,834	195,237	2,581
No. 4, St Lawrence from Montreal upwards,	139,305	159,586 ²	59,993	291,210	285,708 ²⁰	122,054
No. 5, Ottawa and its tributaries,	347,027	392,598 ²⁷	11,050	653,007	638,247 ²⁰	62,897
	97,852	113,519 ¹	4,778	990	972 ¹⁸	
	971,719	1,130,101 ¹²	509	64	72 ²⁴	
	1,641,569	1,887,258 ⁵⁴	77,396	1,152,135	1,120,237 ²⁰	187,532

STAVES.

	STANDARD STAVES.					WEST INDIA.				BARREL.			
	Pieces.	M.	C.	qr.	ps.	M.	C.	qr.	ps.	M.	C.	qr.	ps.
No. 1, Montreal and Kingston,	9,910	7	4	2	28	355	2	1	16	13	8	3	20
No. 2, Kingston to head of Lake Ontario,	209,695	183	9	0	1	486	6	3	4	148	7	2	14
No. 3, Grand River and Lake Erie, including River Thames,	2,268,395	2133	8	1	11	2243	7	1	17	0	4	0	15
	1,641,569	2325	2	0	10	3085	6	2	7	163	0	2	19

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

I.

INVENTORY of Sundry Articles of Office Furniture remaining in the possession of the Supervisor of Cullers.

- 7 Office Desks.
- A Set of 42 Drawers.
- A Long Telescope Table.
- 5 yards Green Baize for do.
- 24 Common Wood Chairs.
- 18 Office Stools.
- 18 Foot Stools.
- 1 Writing Desk, covered with Green Cloth.
- Frames for Almanachs, &c.
- 4 Can Patent Camphine Oil Lamps.
- 1 Webb do. do. do.
- 3 Door Mats.
- 2 Stoves and Pans.
- 1 Franklin Stove, Elbows, &c.
- Tin Box with Centre Box complete, and Patent Locks, &c.
- Tin Plates for Office Doors.

- Oil Can and Filler, and Screws for fitting Lamps.
- Office Clock.
- Small Iron Safe.
- 1 Brass Standard for testing Cullers' Rods.
- 1 Cast Steel Stamp for Stamping do.
- Umbrella Stand.
- Small Table as Stand for Cash Box.
- Step Ladder and Wash Stand.
- Paper Press for Stationary.
- Patent Copying Press, complete, with Stand.
- Map of Canada.
- Two Cash Boxes.
- Tin Compartments in Safe for Books and Papers.
- Gallows and other Stove Pipes.
- Office Sign Board, Fender and Fire Irons.

Various small articles for Office use, such as Candlesticks, Water Pails, &c., Bureau for Papers, Lantern, and Office Bells.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, 31st December, 1845.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

BANK AND INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

RETURN of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of the BANK OF MONTREAL, during the period from the 1st September, 1845, to 31st March, 1846.

	MONTH ENDING						
	30th September, 1845.	31st October, 1845.	30th November, 1845.	31st December, 1845.	31st January, 1846.	28th February, 1846.	31st March, 1846.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LIABILITIES.							
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing interest	544727 5 0	568709 0 0	571063 0 0	563034 0 0	564611 0 0	569692 5 0	553461 15 0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing interest	24155 14 0	22277 2 0	91608 12 2	105230 13 0	96729 16 1	81571 16 5	92036 6 4
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest	251054 19 5	261601 3 5	178909 17 4	198015 1 4	180866 3 3	186302 12 4	178797 14 2
Balances due to other Banks	92255 11 4	103804 14 4	57297 5 9	54777 1 0	101679 1 11	102779 7 8	102421 19 0
Cash deposits, not bearing interest	£913193 9 9	956391 19 9	898873 15 3	921056 15 4	943886 1 3	940346 1 5	927717 14 6
Cash deposits, bearing interest.							
Total average Liabilities							
ASSETS.							
Coin and Bullion	122797 12 1	143159 13 5	139175 15 8	137452 8 0	150742 3 2	136580 1 3	132419 4 11
Landed or other property of the Bank	32690 12 0	33963 7 6	33342 19 5	34618 17 3	35889 10 0	40672 8 7	41999 12 8
Government Securities	5500 0 0	5500 0 0	5500 0 0	5500 0 0	5500 0 0	5500 0 0	5500 0 0
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	38250 2 8	44495 10 8	46449 4 7	38190 14 7	38553 4 7	40098 10 3	35452 11 8
Balances due from other Banks	80582 10 5	69088 13 11	21118 18 3	33228 5 2	44523 6 9	38249 12 10	18463 1 5
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	1446083 11 11	1485755 1 3	1515893 6 6	1481544 14 2	1465475 16 2	1480060 7 5	1510420 11 3
Total average Assets	£1725856 9 1	1781937 6 9	1761480 4 5	1730534 19 2	1740684 0 8	1741761 0 4	1744255 1 11

A. SIMPSON,
Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
11th April, 1846.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

ABSTRACT from the Books of the CITY BANK, exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of that Institution, on Monday the 2nd March, 1846, pursuant to the Act.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAPITAL STOCK...	...	...	...	277757	10	0						
Bills in Circulation—												
81268 1 \$81268	81268	1	\$81268									
64977 2 129954	64977	2	129954									
			\$211222									
68857 5	68857	5	344285									
21123 10	21123	10	211230									
3122 20	3122	20	62440									
186 50	186	50	9300									
305 100	305	100	30500									
			868977									
Dividends unpaid ...				217244	5	0						
Net profits on hand ...				1463	0	9						
Deposits not bearing Interest ...				29122	19	3						
Deposits bearing Interest ...							50733	11	5			
Balances due other Banks and Bankers ...							80573	2	3			
				131306	13	8						
				32400	16	9						
				£689294	5	5						

C. H. CASTLE,
Cashier.

CITY BANK,
Montreal, 7th April, 1846.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

RETURN of the average amount of Liabilities and Assets of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, during the period from the 1st September, 1845, to the 1st March, 1846.

	30th September, 1845.			31st October, 1845.			30th November, 1845.			31st December, 1845.			31st January, 1846.			28th February, 1846.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.																		
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest	70611	0	0	80986	0	0	81718	0	0	83704	0	0	78199	0	0	84766	0	0
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing Interest																		
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest																		
Balances due to other Banks and Bankers	15426	7	9	7522	8	8	...	...	...	11230	15	5	15839	10	10	12015	9	10
Cash Deposits, not bearing Interest	45365	8	1	48545	2	1	45605	8	8	32464	18	7	31615	6	6	28352	7	0
Cash Deposits, bearing Interest	51373	6	11	47337	10	10	62524	14	9	59726	7	0	59380	16	1	62259	9	1
Total average of Liabilities	£182776	2	9	184390	19	7	189648	3	5	187126	1	0	185034	13	5	187303	5	11
ASSETS.																		
Coin and Bullion	23672	9	7	22372	0	5	19928	6	0	25913	17	10	28588	6	11	24382	0	5
Lands and other property of the Bank																		
Government Securities																		
Promissory Notes and Bills of the other Banks	5048	12	10	7463	4	7	7084	6	0	3361	15	4	5346	13	9	5229	1	5
Balances due from other Banks	1744	7	11	7672	8	2	19914	9	9	7640	10	4	1701	8	9	945	12	0
Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads	309368	7	9	311107	3	7	309775	19	1	320053	3	10	320754	13	7	330097	0	9
Total average of Assets	£339833	18	1	348814	16	9	356703	0	10	356969	7	4	356391	3	0	360453	14	7

B. H. LEMOINE,
Cashier.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE,
Montreal, 2nd March, 1846.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, to
31st March, 1846.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole amount of the Debts and Assets of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, at the close of the Year 1844; and shewing, also, the amount of its Notes payable on demand which had been in circulation during every Month of that Year, together with the amount of Specie and other Assets, distinguishing each kind immediately available in every such Month for the discharge of such Notes. Published pursuant to Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DEBTS.	Sterling.			ASSETS.	Sterling.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Circulation	165744	13	11	Specie	145129	7	2
Other Liabilities	611789	16	6	Other Assets	1680537	4	1
	£777534	10	5		£1825666	11	3

1844.	Notes in circulation. Currency.			Specie. Currency.			Notes of other Banks. Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	133934	0	0	157750	15	3	28377	18	0
February	140998	15	0	175693	18	2	22958	5	7
March	135302	5	0	170610	19	1	27039	0	5
April	148882	15	0	189134	18	6	30707	6	10
May	163798	10	0	169479	11	8	32962	0	9
June	168295	10	0	218957	14	10	39107	16	5
July	187390	15	0	207640	19	9	40332	13	7
August	192948	15	0	193003	12	4	33822	16	3
September	194646	5	0	168043	5	7	41367	14	9
October	209322	5	0	142403	19	10	54319	13	0
November	223646	5	0	142168	17	7	36475	15	10
December	223783	5	0	159201	7	3	25339	6	9

By order of the Court,

(Signed,)

G. DE B. ATTWOOD,

Secretary.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole amount of the Debts and Assets of the CANADIAN BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, on the 31st March, 1846, with the amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand. Furnished in accordance with the Order of the House of Assembly.

LIABILITIES.	Currency.			ASSETS.	Currency.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Circulation—				Specie	106857	17	7
\$1 £92 0 0				Notes of other Banks	19017	11	2
2 66 10 0				Balances due by Banks	29517	18	8
4 128854 0 0				Notes and Bills discounted, and other Assets	1041129	10	10
5 52685 0 0							
10 27277 10 0							
20 4445 0 0							
50 18262 10 0							
	231682	10	0				
Balances due to Banks	14437	5	5				
Deposits	224493	8	9				
	£470613	4	2		£1196522	18	3

D. DAVIDSON,

Manager.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Affairs of the COMMERCIAL BANK, MIDLAND DISTRICT, exhibiting the Liabilities and Assets of the Institution, in compliance with the Requisition of the Legislative Assembly.

Dr.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Capital paid up	325642	19	2	Gold and silver coin	...	...	...
Bank Notes in circulation of \$5, and over	...	...	...	Notes of other Banks	...	...	...
Under 5	...	...	...	Balances due by British Agents	...	...	...
Balances due to British and Foreign Agents	...	...	...	Balances due by Provincial Banks	...	...	...
Balances due to Provincial Banks	...	...	...	Real Estate	...	...	...
Contingent Fund	...	...	...	Notes discounted, and other debts due to the Bank not included under the preceding heads	...	...	...
Deposits bearing interest	...	...	...	
Deposits, including unpaid dividends and all sums due by the Bank not included under the preceding heads...	79839	9	6				
	£780996	4	11				
							£780996 4 11

We, the undersigned, do make oath, that the foregoing Statement is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOHN KIRBY,
Vice-President.
F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.
Kingston, 6th April, 1846.

Sworn before me at Kingston, this
6th day of April, 1846.

J. A. MACFARLANE, J. P.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Affairs of the GORE BANK, HAMILTON, on Monday 13th April, 1846, furnished by order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Capital Stock paid in	...	100000	0 0
Bank Notes in circulation not bearing Interest, over \$5	...	82715	10 0
ditto under 5	...	201	13 9
Unclaimed Dividends	...	7417	3 10
Balances due to other Banks	...	17728	7 7
Cash deposited not bearing Interest	...	20168	1 9
Cash deposited bearing Interest	...	12334	12 3
Profits accrued at this date	...	£240565	9 2
Rate and amount of the last Dividend, being for the six months ending 31st October, 1845, 3½ per cent.	...	3500	0 0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend	...	7563	14 7
Amount of debts due to the Bank and not paid, of which about £875 may be considered doubtful	...	9069	5 1
		19859	4 10
		6465	5 0
		26324	9 10
		12639	13 4
		5015	11 7
		196585	14 5
		£240565	9 2

We, Colin C. Ferrie, President, and Andrew Steven, Cashier of the Gore Bank, respectively make oath, and say that the above is a just and true Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank to the best of our knowledge and belief.

COLIN C. FERRIE.
A. STEVEN.

Sworn before me at Hamilton this
21st day of April, 1846.

EDMUND RITCHIE, J. P.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

Appendix
(U.)
14th April.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Affairs of the BANK of UPPER CANADA on the 8th day of April, 1846, furnished by Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Capital Stock paid in ...	281667	10	0	Gold, silver, and other coined metals in the vaults of the Bank	45085	19	7
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, of the value of \$5 and upwards ...				Real Estate and Bank furniture ...	19236	19	4
Ditto under \$5 ...				Bills of other Banks ...	13452	5	0
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest ...	182338	0	0	Balances due from other Banks and Foreign Agents in New York and London	18184	3	10
Balances due to other Banks ...	None.			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 ...	595943	15	1
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the Bank, not bearing interest, its Bills in circulation and balances due to other Banks excepted...	43194	18	0				
Cash deposited bearing interest...	115931	15	8				
	68771	4	2				
	£691903	2	10		£691903	2	10
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Rate and amount of last Dividend, being for the 6 months ending 31st December, 1845, rate $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., amount ...	9198	7	6				
Amount of reserved Profits, after deducting the last Dividend ...	12006	7	3				
Amount of debts due to the Bank, not paid and considered doubtful, about ...	8000	0	0				

We, the undersigned, make Oath and swear, that the foregoing Statements are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM PROUDFOOT,
President.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Sworn before me, at Toronto,
this 11th day of April, 1846.
J. SYMS, J.P.

RETURN to Parliament by the ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, for the Year 1845.

THE AMOUNT of the CAPITAL STOCK subscribed is One hundred thousand pounds Halifax Currency, of which Fifteen per Cent., or Fifteen thousand pounds, have been paid in.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.
The Funds and Property of the Company consist of the following :—					
480 Shares Stock in the Gore Bank, amounting, at par value, to	6000	0	0		
200 do do in the Commercial Bank, do do	5000	0	0		
80 do do in the City Bank of Montreal, do do	2000	0	0		
40 do do in the Montreal Bank, do do	2000	0	0		
88 do do in the Bank of Upper Canada, do do	1100	0	0		
				16100	0 0
Bills receivable	4793	1	6		
Less amount of Bills payable	1408	8	7½		
				3384	12 10½
Cash on hand				681	11 2½
Estimated value of the Company's Boats, &c., made use of in recovering damaged property				174	4 6
Estimated value of damaged property unsold at the close of 1845				529	1 5
				£20869	10 0
The property insured during the year amounted to	799848	18	2½		
The premium charged on the above property amounted to... ..	8938	19	7		
The amount of losses during the year paid by the Company, was	3626	3	8½		
Additional losses of 1845, not yet settled, but estimated at	1500	0	0		

Justus S. Merwin, President, and Alpheus Jones, Secretary, of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, severally make oath that the above Return is just and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. S. MERWIN,
President.

A. JONES,
Secretary.

Sworn before me, at Prescott,
District of Johnstown, and Province of Canada (West,)
this 18th day of April, 1846.

JOHN HOLDEN, J. P.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Petition of Wishe Tegaréhontic and others, Chiefs and Warriors, Iroquois, Algonquins, and Nepissings of St. Regis and other places, praying for an Address to Her Majesty to continue their accustomed Annual Presents, have the honor to make the following REPORT :

That after a careful examination of the Petition referred to them, Your Committee are of opinion that it is worthy of the utmost consideration on the part of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee are well aware that the control of all matters relating to Indian affairs is vested in the Imperial Parliament, and consequently beyond the control of any Colonial Legislation, but they cannot conceal from themselves, that when the prosperity of a race, forming a considerable part of the population of the Canadas, is involved, it becomes a duty this House owes to the interests it represents, and to the unrepresented interests of the Red men, to endeavour, by some means, to rescue from fast approaching destruction, the fading remnants of the Tribes, and by humble representation to oppose any contemplated or even carried out changes, which would materially affect their welfare,—nay, even their existence.

Your Committee would strongly wish to guard Your Honorable House against the unfavorable impressions which must be derived from personal contact with the degraded Indians in the vicinity of Towns,—impressions which are too apt to induce persons to generalize and condemn a whole race for the gross vices which intercourse with the Whites has produced, and to make as gild an injustice, with the unchristian sophism, that all impediments to improvement should, no matter how, be removed. With those we wish to Christianize,—with those we wish to reclaim, a strict adherence to promises whether written or spoken, a demonstration by fact, that the untutored savage shall not in any way suffer from the superior knowledge of the White, is of course indispensable to prove that religion is truth, and that government is honor.

We have therefore been anxious, though upon the narrow grounds of a Petition, somewhat to extend our enquiries, and endeavour to ascertain from the documents within our reach, and such evidence as we could command, whether or not an universal feeling of dissatisfaction among the Tribes of Canada, was not likely to be the result of the contemplated reduction in the issue of Presents, and whether there existed any positive or implied pledge on the part of the Government, through its acknowledged agents, that no such change should take place.

The common feelings of human nature assure us that to withhold from any man or body of men, what they had long received and regarded as a right, without other cause assigned than a desire of economy, must excite an angry and discontented feeling; nor can we imagine that the Indians, poor and reduced as they are, (and their present condition they can trace to our occupation of the soil,) could view with indifference a measure so fraught to them with privation and loss.

The evidence we received on the subject was rather contradictory, for whilst from one we heard that a pleased and passive acquiescence was given to the proposed alterations,—from another we learned that though no murmurs were heard, a strong feeling of indignation was displayed,—and a third does not hesitate in plain language to inform Your Committee, that the dissatisfaction was loud and general, and that the Indians who had hitherto trusted to a pledge of continued assistance, feared that their Reserves, also held by a promissory tenure, should have the fate of the Presents, and called upon the Government for written assurance of uninterrupted possession.

The impolicy of the step now announced to the Indians is, perhaps, a ground too low, to be taken in a matter of

right between man and man, or a People and a Government; but Your Committee cannot withhold its opinion, that it would seriously affect the readiness of the Tribes to take up arms in the hour of need, and although it is much the fashion to undervalue the savage, as he is termed, to anticipate serious evil from such unwillingness, the large body of Indians inhabiting the West, hanging upon Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin, and bordering on the Oregon, will, as they are favorably or otherwise disposed, exercise a strong influence not only upon a contest, but a negotiation for a boundary.

With regard to the claim advanced by the Indians to Presents in perpetuity, an examination of the ancient Journals of the House,—more recently, the Despatches of Sir Francis Bond Head to Lord Glenelg, and the practice itself, all place beyond a doubt, in the minds of Your Committee, that a pledge was given and renewed from the remotest periods of our domination. Indeed, no stronger admissions can be required than those made by the Lieutenant Governor in his discussion of the propriety of withholding Presents from the visiting Indians only, in which it is easily seen on which side the arguments preponderate; he has well said that "what is desirable is not always just;" nor need we go further than the present subject for an illustration. As to whether it would be well that the assurances of Officers high in command, should now be cast aside from motives of economy, which Your Committee are informed produced the change complained of; or as the Indians cease to be wanted, (which we doubt,) and grown fewer in numbers, whether it would be right to neglect or abandon them, Your Committee do not offer, though they entertain a strong opinion, but they would earnestly request Your Honorable House to adopt an humble Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that their annual Presents may, for the reasons herein stated, be continued to the Indians, and to their descendants.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

GEO. MACDONELL,
Chairman.

16th April 1846.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

GEORGE MACDONELL, Esquire, in the Chair.

Monday, 6th April, 1846.

George Vardon, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

1. Are you connected with the Indian Department in this Province; if so, in what capacity, and how long have you held such situation?—I am Chief Clerk in the Indian Department, and have been since my arrival in Montreal in July last.

2. Have you assisted in the distribution of those annual allowances termed Presents, which the Committee understand have been regularly issued to the Indians in this country; what do they consist of, and what was the amount or value to each recipient?—I never assisted in the distribution. In Upper Canada, they consist of Broad Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Guns, Caddies, Powder, Shot, and Tobacco. The average cost, in Upper Canada, might amount to about 18s. for each person.

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

3. What is the cost of a full equipment for each individual warrior?—A full equipment for a warrior, might amount to about £3.

4. Did it appear to you that these allowances formed the main annual supply of clothing to an Indian family?—It is difficult to say, as they are in the habit of supplying themselves with extra clothing: I speak with reference to Upper Canada.

5. Is it true that the Indians have been notified by Government that it is intended to cut off these supplies, by discontinuing the same to children born after 1st May 1846?—The children born after the 1st January last were not to be included among those to receive Presents.

6. Can you, and will you, state what has led to this proposed discontinuance on the part of the Government?—It is by an order from the Secretary of State, and from the absolute necessity of reduction in the expenses of the Province.

7. How has such intention been received by the Indian People, in so far as the same has come under your observation?—From the information which I have derived from the Superintendents in Upper Canada, the Indians are fully satisfied with the proposed arrangement; as regards Upper Canada some funds in lieu are to be applied to education.

8. Will you be pleased to inform the Committee with the names of those Superintendents who have furnished you with such information?—Mr. Anderson, the Superintendent at Toronto, and Mr. Clench, the Superintendent at London.

9. What was the annual cost to the Government of these Presents?—I should say that the annual value of Presents in Upper Canada amounts to about £9000 Sterling; those in Lower Canada to about £2250 Sterling.

10. In your answer to the 6th question, the Committee are informed to the effect, that this stoppage is founded upon motives of retrenchment and economy; how does it follow then that the money in lieu of these allowances is substituted without difficulty?—In answer to that, I have to state, that there is no settled communication in lieu of these allowances, but it has been held out to the Indians that something in the way of education would be done for them in return for the stoppage of the said supplies, with which they seemed satisfied.

11. From your acquaintance with Indian Affairs, do you not believe that no such provision as the education of their children is in store for them, or at all events at present settled?—I do believe that such provision is in store for them, and that an annual sum of money is set apart for that purpose, amounting to about £1000 or £1200 a year.

12. Do you not believe that the deprivation of these allowances without compensation in any other way in lieu thereof, will tend much to alienate the Indians from the Government?—I believe that it would cause them to be discontented; but I do not mean to say that it would make them disloyal.

13. In the event of war, how many Indian warriors could be brought into the Field from the Tribes in Upper Canada?—To the best of my recollection and belief, from 2500 to 3000, according to my Returns in Upper Canada.

14. Is not the annuity which is paid to the Indians as a compensation for their hunting grounds, gradually taken possession of by the Whites, under the sanction of the Government, granted to them by virtue of the 40th Section of the Articles of Capitulation of Montreal, and of the Proclamation of King George the Third, of 1763, and considered as the Charter of the Indians?—I am not aware of any specific Act with respect to these lands.

15. As you have spoken of the progress of civilization among the Upper Canada Indians, what cause do you as-

sign for the decrease of their population?—The Indians are on the increase in Upper Canada.

Tuesday, 7th April, 1846.

Duncan C. Napier, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

16. Are you connected with the Indian Department in this Province; if so, in what capacity, and how long have you held such situation?—I am, and have been for twenty years: I visit the Indian Tribes in Canada East.

17. Have you assisted in the distribution of those annual allowances termed Presents, which the Committee understand have been regularly issued to the Indians in this country; what did they consist of, and what was the amount or value to each recipient?—I have; a full equipment to a warrior is of the value of 51s. Sterling; the Presents consist of Strouds, Blankets, Linen to certain Chiefs, Powder, Ball, Shot, and occasionally a Gun. The value of a common equipment, according to the Commissariat charges, does not exceed 16s. 8d. Sterling: I have reference to the equipment which every Indian is entitled to during the year.

18. Does it appear to you that these allowances formed the main annual supply of clothing to an Indian family?—They do not all solely depend upon these allowances, but they look forward to them as a certain relief. They have done so for the last half century, and in fact since the Conquest.

19. Is it true that the Indians have been notified by Government, that it is intended to cut off these supplies, by discontinuing the same to children born after 1st May 1846?—It is intended to discontinue the allowances to children born after the 1st January 1846.

20. Can you, and will you, state what has led to this proposed discontinuance on the part of the Government?—An order from the Secretary of State, as I am informed.

21. How has such intention been received by the Indian People, in so far as the same has come under your observation?—They have not expressed to me any dissatisfaction with the arrangement; but they appeared very much surprised and disappointed.

22. What was the annual cost to the Government of these Presents?—For the year ending 1st April 1845, it amounted to £2225 9s. for Canada East, according to the Commissariat charges.

23. In the event of war, how many Indian warriors could be brought into the Field from the Tribes in Canada East?—Probably between 800 and 900, without reference to the Micmacs of Ristigouche who do not receive Presents, and who number about 120 effective warriors.

24. Is not the annuity which is paid to the Indians as a compensation for their hunting grounds, gradually taken possession of by the Whites under the sanction of the Government, granted to them by virtue of the 40th Section of the Articles of Capitulation of Montreal, and of the Proclamation of King George the Third, of 1763, and considered as the Charter of the Indians?—I am not aware that it is. Sir James Kempt, in 1830, desired his Military Secretary to explain to them that they received these Presents as a pension for their services during the War.

25. Do you think it would conduce to the better condition of those Indians West of Quebec, to remove them from the Provinces, and place them in the North West Territories?—No. I think it would be a difficult matter to remove them from the Lower Province.

26. In what spirit do you think this arrangement would be met by them, and what preliminary arrangements do you think would be necessary on the part of the Go-

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

vernment to induce them to be satisfied with emigration to the Western Territories?—I am not prepared to say: I think it would not be an agreeable measure. It is my opinion that it would be requisite to consult the different Tribes, and notify them some time before an arrangement of that nature is entered into.

27. What are their means of subsistence?—In this District they subsist chiefly by hunting, fishing, piloting rafts, and propellers, &c. together with the cultivation of their own lands, but they never become domestics.

28. Would not the culture of their lands be altogether insufficient without the produce of their hunting and fishing, which serves as food for their families?—Yes, according to their present condition.

29. Are you not of opinion that the occupation of their hunting grounds by the Whites, must render the produce of their hunting very precarious, expose them to serious famines, and consequently tend to the gradual destruction of the different Indian Tribes?—I am not prepared to answer this question; in fact, I have not the means of answering of it.

30. Would it not, in your opinion, be just that the Government which thus takes possession of their lands, sells them, and derives a considerable revenue therefrom, should grant them a certain proportion of the capital arising from the proceeds of these sales,—the interest of which capital should go to them and their descendants?—I am not prepared to answer that question; but it is my opinion that the Government will do them justice, if applied for in a regular way.

31. Is it not extremely impolitic to take from the Indians their hunting grounds without paying or offering them a certain compensation?—I am of opinion that the Government will do them no injustice.

Solomon Y. Chesley, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

32. Are you connected with the Indian Department in this Province; if so, in what capacity, and how long have you held such situation?—I am: and have been in the Indian Department 32 years,—the last eight months as Second Clerk in the Office, the duties of which I now fulfil.

33. Have you assisted in the distribution of those annual allowances termed Presents, which the Committee understand have been regularly issued to the Indians in this Country; what did they consist of, and what was the amount to each?—I have; they consist at present of Blankets, Stronds, Powder, Shot, Balls, 3 yards of Linnen to each Chief, occasionally a Gun and Brass Kettle. I consider that by the present reduced allowance of Presents the average amount or value to each individual, at the prices in this Country, does not exceed 20s. I speak with reference to the Lower Canada Indians.

34. From this answer, it appears to the Committee, that the Indians you speak of suffered diminution in their Presents; what led to this diminution, and what was the previous allowance to each Indian?—I can only say as to the fact, that during the administration of Sir James Kempt, the Presents were nearly double the value of what they are at the present time. I cannot inform the Committee what led to this reduction.

35. Did it appear to you that these Presents formed the main annual supply of Clothing to an Indian family?—For their outer dress, the Indian women, and the children particularly, depend chiefly on the Blankets which they receive annually as Presents; the other Presents of late years being of the coarser fabrics, I do not consider go very far in supplying their year's Clothing.

36. Is it true that the Indians have been notified by the Government, that it is intended to cut off supplies by dis-

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

continuing the same to children born after 1st May 1846?—About two years ago, I was instructed jointly with Captain Hughes, late Superintendent of the District, to inform the Indians at St. Regis that those were the last Presents which the children born after that period were to expect, but they nevertheless received one issue of Presents after that period; and I have since been informed that it is the intention of the Government to discontinue these allowances after the 1st January 1846.

37. Can you, and will you, state what has led to this proposed discontinuance on the part of the Government?—I imagine that it has its origin in a Report on Indian Affairs from a Commission appointed by Imperial Authority, consisting of Messrs. Rawson, Hepburn, and Davidson.

38. How has such intention been received by the Indian People, in so far as the same has come under your observation?—It has not been well received so far as regards the Indians of St. Regis, but they say that they have that faith in the British Government, that if their case were fully represented, they would not be deprived of these Presents.

39. Do you not believe that the deprivation of these allowances, without compensation in any other way, in lieu thereof, will tend much to alienate the Indians from the Government?—The Indians, I am satisfied from a residence of 40 years among them, are devotedly attached to the British Government and its Institutions,—a feeling that has been induced by the kind treatment towards them; and although I am not prepared to say that the withholding or retrenching their Presents would alienate their loyalty from the Crown of Great Britain, yet doing so without some equivalent, might have a partial tendency that way, especially with the St. Regis Indians who live on the immediate border of the United States, and might be tempted to join the American Indians who receive an annuity from the State of New York.

40. Is not the annuity which is paid to the Indians as a compensation for their hunting grounds, gradually taken possession of by the Whites under the sanction of the Government, granted to them by virtue of the 40th Section of the Articles of Capitulation of Montreal, and of the Proclamation of King George the Third, of 1763, and considered as the Charter of the Indians?—I do not think that it was given to them with that view; I have always understood that Presents were given to them for their services during the War, and with a view to secure their services in any future War which might arise.

41. In what spirit do you think this arrangement would be met by them, and what preliminary arrangements do you think would be necessary on the part of the Government, to induce them to be satisfied with emigration to the Western Territories?—I think their prejudices would be very difficult to overcome; they have a strong attachment to their several localities. I think such a step would tend to sever their affections from those who would adopt compulsory measures to remove them.

42. Are you aware whether any progress has been made in the education of the Indians?—None whatever.

43. Have no attempts been made to establish Schools among them?—Several attempts have been made to establish Schools at St. Regis—one under the auspices of the Government; but they have been invariably opposed and put down by the Priests.

44. In so far as the same has come under your observation, what aptitude did the Indian children shew for learning?—During the short period that the School was in operation under Mr. Williams, the aptitude and progress of the children were equal to that of White children.

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

Thursday, 9th April, 1846.

J. W. Keating, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

45. Are you connected with the Indian Department in this Province; if so, in what capacity, and how long have you held such situation?—I am not at present, but was in it eight years.

46. Have you assisted in the distribution of those annual allowances termed Presents, which the Committee understand have been regularly issued to the Indians in this Country; what do they consist of, and what was the amount or value to each recipient?—I have, in various places, and have always understood the value to each recipient to be about 20s. currency.

47. What is the cost of a full equipment for each individual warrior?—I cannot say. I should not think it would exceed the other more than 5s.

48. Does it appear to you that these allowances formed the main annual supply of clothing to an Indian family?—Invariably almost, especially at Manitowaning, where the Indians assemble annually for the distribution of Presents.

49. Is it true that the Indians have been notified by the Government, that it is intended to cut off these supplies, by discontinuing the same to children born after 1st May 1846?—It is; all those who were not included in the Census taken in September 1845, or born after, would not receive Presents.

50. Can you, and will you, state what has led to this proposed discontinuance on the part of the Government?—I imagine motives of economy, nor have I heard of any thing of compensation in lieu thereof.

51. How has such intention been received by the Indian People, in so far as the same has come under your observation?—By general and loud dissatisfaction; they applied to Government to obtain a more certain tenure of their lands in consequence of this reduction, which they considered a breach of faith.

52. Do you think it would prevent them coming out, in the event of War, on the side of the British Government?—I think it would have a very strong tendency to produce that effect; indeed I have heard some of them say so.

53. From your acquaintance with Indian affairs, do you not believe that no such provision as the education of their children is in store for them, or at all events at present settled?—I am not aware of any such provision being made, nor that it is proposed to provide for educational purposes from any other source than their annuities. Last summer, at Sagueeng, a Council was held by the Indians with a view of inducing all the Tribes entitled to annuity, to consent to the formation of a general fund for the purpose of establishing Normal and Agricultural Schools. I know, however, that the proposition met with but very partial approval; and Mr. Jones, the chief promoter of the undertaking, proceeded to England in order to endeavour to procure by charitable subscription, the amount required,—a step which would not have been required had the consent been general.

54. In the event of War, how many Indian warriors could be brought into the Field from the Tribes in Upper Canada?—I should say 6000 and upwards.

55. Is not the annuity which is paid to the Indians as a compensation for their hunting grounds, gradually taken possession of by the Whites, under the sanction of Government, granted to them by virtue of the 40th Section of the Articles of Capitulation of Montreal, and of the Proclamation of King George the Third, of 1763, and considered as the charter of the Indians?—I am not aware upon what it is founded.

56. Are you aware whether any progress has been made in the education of the Indians?—I am aware that it is now in course of progress; the School house and Parsonage at Walpole Island have been erected at their expense.

57. Have you ever heard the Indians, and what Indian Tribes, state that they had received a solemn pledge, though unwritten, from the British Government or its Officers, that they should receive annual Presents for ever?—I have, from all the Indians whom I have been brought in contact as a Superintendent, or in travelling through various parts of Canada, invariably heard that they had been promised Presents so long as the waters flowed and the grass grew. It is a matter of record on their Wampum's, and is alluded to on all occasions as a matter known and handed down regularly from the time of the French; and I cannot imagine a report not founded on fact, could have been so uniform and general, especially as until now the annual issue confirms the statement and authorizes its belief. The Tribes to which I allude are the Ojibeways, Ottawas, Pottewatomies, Ojibeways of Red River, and Manominies.

58. Is there any other information bearing on the matter in question, which you can furnish the Committee with?—The present system of managing the Indian Department is faulty in the extreme; the number of Indians under one Officer's superintendence, and the distance between their several places of location, render it impossible to pay that attention to their interests, to exercise that active and personal control over their conduct, which a faithful carrying out of our avowed intentions towards them would demand. From Malden, or indeed Point Pelé, to the Sable in immediate juxta position to the American frontier, there is no person to check intemperance, resist the encroachments made by abandoned Whites, who generally swarm on all territorial boundaries, or withstand any insidious advances towards shaking a loyalty once proverbial, but which recent events may have tended to weaken. The moral effect of an Indian force on our Western limits has always been extremely great, and that once removed, the present uncertain state of their relations with Great Britain would cause much less anxiety to the annexationists of the West. The withdrawal of Presents from those not included in the census for 1845, and the total withholding of extra articles, such as Guns and Kettles, has caused an alarm which the Indians do not disguise, and a dissatisfaction which they have loudly expressed. They do not hesitate to tax the Government with the breach of an old and sacred promise, and to express their fears that their Reserves—held by the same tenure as their Presents—words as they term it, may likewise be gradually alienated from them. There is certainly a total difference between their annuities and the annual issues of clothing, the former being, as I take it, intended to be equivalent to the amount of goods specified for yearly distribution in the original Treaty for cession, or the interest of a capital fund sufficient for that purpose,—the latter as a redemption of the pledge that all obligations contracted by the French towards the Indians, and all rights by them conceded and confirmed to the Red men, should be held sacred, and carried out in a full and faithful spirit, without limitation as to time,—without diminution as to quantity. That independently from the contract thus entered into, the Indians have acquired a further right to the annual bounty of The Queen, will, I think, readily be conceded; and whilst the Valley of the Mohawk attests the bravery and devotedness of a Brandt who sacrificed his lands to his allegiance, and the Long Woods of the Thames the heroic zeal sealed by the death of a Tecumseh, few Britous will, I think, be induced to counsel or sanction any departure from what the Aborigines have long learnt to consider their rights, which years of custom have confirmed. I consider the changes in the Department as impolitic, especially at the present time, and unjust under any circumstance. I also wish, with the permission of the Committee, to state, that for the last three years, indeed since there has been the slightest appearance of difficulty to be apprehended between the two Countries, the Americans have made frequent attempts to induce the In-

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

dians now settled in, having emigrated to, Canada, to return to Washlenan, Kalmagoo, and other parts of Michigan and Illinois, from which they had made their escape to avoid transportation beyond the Mississippi, by promise of bounty in money, and an assurance that they should not be molested in their possessions. They employed Indians, resident in the States, for the purpose, and former Inter-preters. One man indeed remained one week at Algonac, Michigan, opposite Walpole Island, making vain efforts to accomplish his object. This circumstance I think I reported; but some Sagenaws were seduced by the offer, and left Port Sarnia to return to their former lands.

E. N. De Lorimier, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

59. In your opinion, will not the proposed stoppage of the annual Presents to the Indians, tend to alienate their affections from the British Government?—The Indians of Caughnawaga were certainly surprised when I informed them that the children born after the 1st January 1846, would not receive Presents; but I do not think that the stoppage of these annual Presents would tend to alienate their affection from the British Government:—they look upon it, however, in the light of an injustice.

Appendix
(V.)

16th April.

RETURN TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, dated the 3rd instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before them “A Copy of the Petition on which was grounded the Order in Council directing the sale of Lots Nos. 10 and 11, north side of Water Street, in the Town of Cornwall, together with a Copy of the said Order in Council; also Copies of the Report of the District Agent, and of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, touching the same; and Copies of any Letters and Documents addressed by John S. Macdonald, Esquire, to the Government on the subject, and of the replies thereto.”

By Command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 29th April, 1846.

(Copy.) CORNWALL, 22nd August, 1842.

SIR,

I have been endeavoring for some time past to secure a suitable and convenient location in this town, on which to erect a private dwelling for myself and family, but up to this period I have failed in attaining that object. I find however that there are two lots Nos. 10 and 11, north side of Water Street, which would suit my purpose; and having discovered that they have never been appropriated for any particular object, or otherwise disposed of by the Crown, I am induced to address you in the hope that you will permit me to purchase them at the valuation fixed by your Agent here, whose report with reference to them I beg leave to enclose herewith for your early information. With respect to the lots in question I would add, that they were never sought by individuals for purchase at the time when other lots in Town were wont to be sold, for the reason that the inhabitants at one time regarded them as suitable for a Market plot, and, in fact, a frame or open building intended for a market was built, about twenty years ago, on this ground, but from it having never, even in one instance, been used for the purpose for which it was designed, the building became dilapidated, and is now used as a stable.

The Inhabitants of the Town, at a general meeting which was convened a few weeks since by the Board of Police, abandoned the lots in question, and fixed the scite for the market in a more central position, where it is now in the course of being built or contracted for.

There are two or three small wooden houses on the ground, which were erected at the time the Canal was first begun, and the buildings belong to the persons named by Mr. Pringle, and who, if they should desire it, would be permitted to remain there for sometime to come, or until they could conveniently move their buildings to one of the adjacent lots.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit this application for your favorable consideration, which I beg you will bestow on as early a day as your various callings will admit.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

To JOHN DAVIDSON, Esquire,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Kingston.

I certify that lots number ten and eleven on the north side of Water Street, in the town of Cornwall, have been for many years past regarded as lots set apart for a public market; that the Inhabitants have lately, at a public meeting, fixed on lot number fifteen, south side of Fourth street, where a Market place is now in the course of being erected by the Police; that, on lots first mentioned, there are several buildings as reported in my return of January 1841, occupied by Caleb Knight, Philip Walsh and others. I valued each of the said lots at £25.

Given under my hand at Cornwall, this
22nd day of August 1842.

(Signed,) JAMES PRINGLE,
Agent, E. D.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

KINGSTON, 29th August, 1842.

There does not appear to be any application on record for these lots. Accompanying this is an Extract from Mr. Pringle's Return alluded to in his certificate. As Mr. Macdonald may be considered as the first applicant, I see no objection to his request being complied with, with the understanding that he shall make some equitable arrangement with the parties occupying the lot.

(Signed,) JOHN DAVIDSON.

3rd OCTOBER, 1843.

“The Governor in Council recommends a sale to Mr. Macdonald at a valuation, upon his producing an acquittance from the persons in occupation, according to the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.”

Appendix
(V.)

29th April.

Appendix
(V.)

29th April.

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

SIR,

In conformity with the Order in Council of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith the acquittances of the several persons in occupation of lots number 10 and 11, north of Water Street in this Town, comprising all the parties having any pretence the slightest to the said lots or to the buildings thereon.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) J. S. MACDONALD.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Esquire,
Com. of Crown Lands,
Kingston.

By CALEB KNIGHT,
PHILIP WELSH,
THOS. PRENDERGAST,
JOHN BROWN,
MRS. PALM.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,
10th November, 1842.

SIR,

My attention has been called to a paragraph in one of the public papers, respecting the valuation of lots number 10 and 11, north side, Water Street, Cornwall, recently sold to J. S. Macdonald, Esquire, and which, although at one time intended as Market lots, has ceased to be considered in that light, in consequence of the Market House being formally established in a different part of the town.

It is stated that those lots in lieu of £25 each, the valuation at which they were sold, are in fact worth together £500, and it as been ascertained from other quarters, that, at the date of your official valuation, 15th January, 1841, the squatters on those lots were paying to the Town Authorities, for the portions on which they had erected dwellings, an annual ground rent estimated by some at £22, and by others at £60 on the two lots.

The Land Department was not in possession of any information which could lead it to suppose that any circumstance had occurred which could tend materially to alter the value of landed estate in Cornwall, since the date of the valuation of lots made by yourself, and as in all cases where parties applied to you for a valuation of any particular lots, it was found that you uniformly adopted that valuation, it was acted upon and considered as an official document.

I am now to call upon you to report forthwith, for the information of the Government, whether in January 1841, the date of your Return, when you estimated the price at which those lots could be sold in fee simple at £25 each, you were aware that the squatters were paying an annual ground rent on the two, equal even to the lesser of the sums stated, viz: £22, and if so, why it did not enter into your calculation at the time you made your Return, which estimated the selling price of each at £25.

(Signed.) JNO. DAVIDSON.

JAMES PRINGLE, Esquire,
Cornwall.

CORNWALL, 12th November, 1842.

SIR,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in reference to lots number 10 and 11, on the north side of Water Street, in the Town of Cornwall, in which you

call upon me to report, for the information of the Government, whether in January 1841, the date of my Return, when I estimated the price at which those lots could be sold at £25 each, I was aware that the Squatters were paying an annual rent equal to £22, and if so, why it did not enter into my calculation at the time I made the Return which estimated the selling price at £25.

In reply, I beg to state, that on referring to Mr. Sullivan's letter of 28th December, 1840, accompanying a list of vacant lots to be reported upon and valued, I find I was directed to report as to the "real marketable value of each lot, exclusive of buildings and which it would bring if sold by a private individual." Acting upon these instructions, I inspected and valued the lots, without reference to the number of buildings, or improvements upon them. I was aware that the Board of Police had rented them, but never received information as to the amount of rent received by them; having been instructed not to take into consideration the buildings or improvements on any vacant lot, I did not consider it my duty to state any thing more than what I considered to be the value of the land itself.

By the following extract from my Report of January 1841, you will see that I stated that there were several buildings upon these lots rented by the Police.

No. of Lot.	Name of Occupant.	Dimensions of Building.	Height of Posts to the Eaves.	Of what Materials.	With what Roof.	Chimney.	Remarks.
10	Caleb Knight	44 ft. by 58	12 ft.	Frame	Shingle	Brick	10. A block of buildings, Market lots rented by Police. 11. Market House.
11	Philip Walsh	18 ft. by 30	12 ft.	Frame	Shingle	Brick	

And on referring to the report itself, you will perceive that I have not valued any of the lots in Water Street at a higher rate than £25. And in my letter accompanying the report, I stated the extreme difficulty which I found in determining the real value of vacant lots, owing to the conflicting opinions entertained upon the subject. The information contained in my report and letter, I considered to be all that was required of me by the instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, under which I acted at the time.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES PRINGLE,
Agent, E. D.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Esquire,
Com. of Crown Lands.

CORNWALL, 21st November, 1842.

SIR,

Being desirous that the Government should be satisfied with respect to the sale of the lots north of Water Street, lately sold to me, and that I could not continue to be charged with having obtained them at too low a price, I beg leave to say that I am willing at this moment, and notwithstanding the pecuniary inconvenience to which the proposal is likely to subject me—besides that the lots are now beyond my control—to submit to a second valuation by some one or more disinterested individuals, and if such valuation should not be found to be too extravagant, I will undertake to pay the amount to Government.

That valuation must of course be made irrespective of any improvements on the lots.

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

The right set up by the Board of Police I protest against, although in saying so I may be considered as being personally indifferent for the reason already given. The moment the Inhabitants decided (and they have done so on two or three occasions) that the lots in question were not fit for a Market, that moment, I contend, the interests of the Board (if any they had) ceased.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. S. MACDONALD.

HONBLE. S. B. HARRISON,
Kingston.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES BAGOT, K. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency :

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town of Cornwall most respectfully representeth, that in the early settlement of Cornwall as a County Town, the Executive Government of the late Province of Upper Canada set apart and allotted for the use of said Town, as a site for a Market, lots numbers 10 and 11 on the north side of Water Street in said Town, and in the year 1818 the Legislature of said Province of Upper Canada, 58, Geo. III, ch. 4, established the lots so reserved and set apart as the Market place for the said Town of Cornwall. That the Magistrates of the Town, in pursuance and by virtue of such enactment, did in the following year build and erect a Market House on said lots, at an expense of about one hundred pounds, which building is now standing, although from circumstances owing chiefly to the want of a Municipal Corporation, up to the year 1834, was never used for the purpose originally intended; nor has the funds of the Corporation since 1834, after defraying the necessary expenses attendant on the constructing plank side walks, sinking sewers, and erecting bridges for improving the streets of the Town, enabled your Petitioners to set into operation a Market commensurate with the wants and accommodation of the whole Town, whose scattered inhabitants cover an area of a mile square; but, with a view to suit the more densely populated part of the Town, your Petitioners have during the last summer, with the rents arising from the Market lots, together with other funds at their disposal, acquired an acre of ground in a central situation, whereon they have erected a small Market House. In this proceeding your Petitioners were prompted by motives of economy, as the ground rent accruing to the Town from lots numbers 10 and 11, exceeds annually, by fifteen pounds, the interest of the outlay in the purchase of the new site, and the erection of the Market House; but they never, for a moment, conceived that in so doing, they alienated their claim to the two lots under consideration, which they consider, with all deference to Your Excellency's judgment, was pledged on the faith of the Government as the property of the Town, or at least the preemption right to purchase.

That your Petitioners have learned with concern and surprise that a Patent Deed for said lots numbers 10 and 11 has lately been granted to John S. Macdonald, Esquire, Member of Parliament for the County of Glengary, for the nominal sum of fifty pounds.

Your Petitioners would beg to impress most earnestly on Your Excellency's consideration, that if Mr. Macdonald's deed is allowed to prevail, not only will the Town lose the lots in question, but those persons who, with honest intentions and in good faith, settled upon these lots as renters under the Corporation, and built houses thereon to the number of eight or nine, worth from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty pounds each, all this must inevitably be lost to them and to the Town; and, as a matter that must follow, will be Mr. Macdonald's gain.

Fully persuaded that neither you nor Your Excellency's Council were acquainted with the circumstances here set forth, when the grant of said lots was made to Mr.

Macdonald, while at the same time they assure Your Excellency, that Mr. Macdonald, from the circumstance of his having been President of the Board of Police for the last year, and in that capacity having been instrumental in causing rents to be paid by the aforesaid tenants, could not, at the time of his application for said lots, have been ignorant of the facts herein stated.

Your Petitioners pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made in the premises, and if the result proves the correctness of the statements made in this their humble and respectful petition, that Your Excellency will be pleased to institute such proceedings as, in Your Excellency's wisdom, may be deemed necessary and expedient to cause the said Patent granted to Mr. Macdonald to be rescinded, and order the said lots numbers 10 and 11 to be granted to the Corporation of the Town of Cornwall, upon payment of the sum demanded for Town lots, under the regulation that existed when those lots were originally set apart as the property of the Town, or upon such other terms as Your Excellency may deem just and equitable.

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

To His Excellency Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B.,
Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency :

The undersigned Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honor to lay before Your Excellency a Report of Malcolm Cameron, Esquire, dated the 9th instant, upon instructions to him from this office to proceed to Cornwall for ascertaining the value of certain Town lots, and of numbers 10 and 11 in particular.

The main point in the Report is the valuation of these latter lots, independent of all improvements, at £400 currency,—the valuation of improvements thereon at £300, at least,—and the fact that the revenue derived heretofore by the Town from the occupants was a matter of public notoriety.

As the undersigned believes that the proceedings had principally reference to the conduct of Mr. Pringle, the District Agent, as connected with the valuation of those lots numbers 10 and 11 made by him, and the certificate thereof given by him to J. S. Macdonald, Esquire, upon which a sale was effected in favour of the latter gentleman, he considered it his duty to call the attention of Your Excellency to a further statement from the Agent, dated 5th instant, and handed to Mr. Cameron, by which Mr. Pringle asserts that he was not made aware of the purpose for which Mr. Macdonald wanted that certificate, which was based upon a valuation of a former date; and that if he had been aware of his intention to purchase the lots, he would not have given him any certificate.

The undersigned also returns the several documents concerning this circumstance, part of which were filed with Mr. Cameron's Report.

While commenting upon this subject, the undersigned believes it to be the proper place to state, that by a letter of the 11th instant, received the 19th instant, Mr. Pringle begs to resign his situation as Agent, on account of his numerous other avocations. The undersigned however has not had time to correspond with Mr. Pringle in order to know whether his resignation was unconditional, or whether it was made conditional upon the appointment of his son recommended by him in his letter.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN.

Crown Lands' Office,
Kingston, 21st January, 1843.

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

Appendix
(W.)

KINGSTON, 9th January, 1843.

29th April.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of instructions to me, dated Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Kingston, 28th December, 1842, I proceeded to Cornwall for the purpose of ascertaining the value of certain lots in that Town remaining in the hands of the Government for sale, and for the further purpose of ascertaining the fidelity of the valuation of lots numbers 10 and 11 in particular, and certain circumstances connected with the granting of a certificate relative to the lots by the District Agent, Mr. Pringle, and also to ascertain the true position of certain parties occupying said lots represented as holders of "two or three small houses which were erected at the time the Canal first began."

For your information on these subjects, I beg leave to report that immediately on my arrival in Cornwall I proceeded to lots 10 and 11, and examined their position and the improvements upon them. I found that these lots were situated upon Front Street immediately facing the Canal, just above the Culvert, and some distance above the Locks; number 10 forming the Corner of Front and Amelia Streets. I found upon the premises eleven tenements in all, a rough Sketch of which I annex marked A, with the different tenements numbered as referred to below. I called upon all the parties occupying these tenements, and took down their statements relative to the whole matter.

Number One is a small frame house, 14 x 20, occupied by a Mrs. Pailan, whose husband died there. She has six children and her husband's mother to support by her industry. This spot of ground with an entrance, was leased from the Corporation, in 1835, by one Duncan, at the rate of 2s. 6d. currency per foot, ground rent per annum. Duncan built the house, and she leased until the spring of 1842, when she bought out Duncan and paid him £14 10s. and took a quit claim Deed and considered herself secured there for ever. She has paid up her rents regularly, and her last receipt I enclose.

Number Two is a stable owned by Mr. Caleb Knight, it is 18 x 36, a frame.

Number Three is a small frame house, same as Mrs. Pailan's, owned by one Pendergast, leased for 2s. 6d. per foot.

Number Four is a good story and a half frame house and store. The store is well finished, and the dwelling above has 8 rooms in all. The building is about 18 x 36. Mr. Knight, the owner and occupant, is a respectable man as there is in the place, and his rooms as well furnished and comfortable as Merchants generally.

Number Five is a kitchen attached to Number Four.

Number Six is another frame building, same as number 4, forming the Corner of Front and Amelia Streets,—a store and dwelling house above these premises are now rented by Mr. Knight for £26. The rent of 4 I think worth £30.

Number Seven is a small frame, of Mr. Knight's also, he has forty feet on Front Street by sixty on Amelia Street; he leased from the Corporation in 1834, and has paid five shillings currency per foot, ground rent ever since. Ten pounds per annum; several of his receipts I enclose. In 1842 the Corporation remitted Mr. Knight 50s. of the rent.

Number Eight is owned and occupied by one Brown, a baker. He leased from the Corporation, and built a frame house; has a shop, room and bakery; paid the Corporation 2s. 6d. a foot also; has a family, and all live in this house.

Number Nine is owned and occupied by a Mr. Welsh, is a good story and a half frame house, 18 x 36, with grocery and room,—a kitchen below and apartments above.

Number Ten is a small frame at the end of Welsh's, the only insignificant building on the premises.

Number Eleven is the old Market, now used as a stable. This building was erected in 1819, after the Act authorising the Town to build on the Market reservation, and is of course almost rotten.

The present value of the buildings I consider at least equal to Three hundred pounds, but of much more value than that to the owners, as they could be leased for £100 a year, while the whole ground rent is only £18 15s. These parties are very indignant at the sale of this property, and feel that they are in a most dangerous position, having been induced to sign certain agreements to Mr. Macdonald, which, they say, he extorted from them by shewing them his Patent under the Great Seal, and telling them that houses and all were his, and that he could turn them out at any moment, but that, if they signed the papers he presented and were civil, he would make them no worse than they were by the Corporation. After consulting friends they did this, but Mr. Macdonald never gave them any writing or authority to remain, and they feel that their whole property on earth, and the houses of their families, is entirely at his mercy; their only redress being against the Corporation on their leases. Having thus satisfied myself as to the situation of the lots, the nature of the possession held by the Tenants, the extent of their "Betterments," and their feelings on the subject, I next called on G. C. Woods, Esquire, forty years a Merchant in Cornwall, Postmaster, and Collector of Customs, (and moreover friendly to Mr. Macdonald) to get his advice and opinion in forming an estimate of the value of these lots, independent of all improvement.

Mr. Woods thought that as no doubt Mr. Macdonald would put the lessees on the same footing as the Corporation,—that they would in reality not be injured by his purchase,—that as Mr. Macdonald, no doubt, thought the Town had relinquished them, he was not to blame in buying, and that the only thing of any consequence was the valuation. He thought £200 would have been a fair price for them before the Canal opened.

I then called upon Mr. Robert Cline, a Lawyer, and the President of the Board of Police, and heard his opinions on the subject; he pointed out certain lots which had been sold on the Street,—some he owned himself; and other circumstances which satisfied him, that if any individual in Cornwall owned these lots, they would not be sold less than £500.

I then called on Mr. Pringle, told him the object of my visit and the conclusion I had come to as to the value of these and other lots in the list of 1841. He explained to me that this list was sent to him from Toronto, that it contained, besides the Market lots, all the other reservations—the Gaol and Court House, lot number 16 on Front Street, the School lots, &c., with many lots located and deeded many years ago, and that his valuation had no reference whatever to the present value, which is greatly enhanced by the Canal, but to the original value at the time of sale or reservation, and that when he gave Mr. Macdonald the certificate he did, he had no more idea that he (Mr. Macdonald) could have got these lots for private purposes, than that he could have got lot 16.

Mr. Pringle, next morning, handed me in a Statement in explanation of this matter, which I also enclose, marked B. His explanation also embraced many other lots in the list of 1841, which I have valued much higher than Mr. Pringle, i. e. upon Front and First and Second Streets, with one or two in Third Street, his valuation of all in rear of that I think sufficient. I enclose my valuation, marked C. Next morning, the Board of Police came to my Hotel in a body, and wished me to hear their whole statement as to claim, occupancy, and Mr. Macdonald's knowledge of these facts. I informed them that my duty was simply to ascertain the value of these and other lots, and the position of the occupants, and on these two points I would be glad to be informed. They then gave me their opinion of the value of these and other lots throughout the Town, and shewed me by the Books of

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

the Corporation the date and circumstances of the Leases granted; and from the Journal of the Police I made the following Extract:—

" SEPTEMBER 9th, 1834, Police Office.

MEMBERS PRESENT:
HONORABLE A. M'LEAN,
HONORABLE P. VAN KOUONHET,
M. CARMAN, Esquire,
JOHN CHESLEY, Esquire.

" Application having been made to the Board for
" Leases of certain portions of the Market lots 10 and 11,
" north side of Water Street,

" Ordered, That Leases be granted at the rate of
" 2s. 6d. currency, per foot, on Water or Amelia Streets,
" extending to the depth of sixty feet, with the exception
" however of a lot at the Corner formed by the said
" Streets. Sixty feet on Amelia by forty feet on Water
" Street, for which a rent of £10 shall be paid. Leases
" to be under the Seal of the Corporation, and signed by
" the President for the term of three years from the —
" day of September instant."

Again, in April, 1835, other Leases were ordered.
John S. Macdonald was made President of the Board
in 1841.

The President of the present Board then begged leave
to hand unto me papers D and E, which may be of use
hereafter in putting you in possession of their views.

After leaving the Board, I returned again to the lots
10 and 11, consulted several parties in Cornwall, and
traversed every Street that was at all tracked; ascertained
the truth as to all the actual sales which have lately been
made, and feel the greatest confidence that I am within
the prices an individual could obtain on time for these lots
10 and 11, when I fix their cash value, independent of all
improvements, at £400.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) MALCOLM CAMERON,
Com. of Inquiry.

Hon. A. N. MORIN, Esquire,
Com. of Crown Lands.

P. S. The Corporation never made out or gave the
parties the Leases, though ordered, and the rents regu-
larly paid.

(Signed,) M. C.

26th JANUARY, 1843.

On the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
and the explanation offered by Mr. Pringle, the Com-
mittee of Council are of opinion that Mr. Pringle under
no circumstances would have been justified in returning
to the Office of Crown Lands a valuation so utterly at
variance with the reality, as the one by which he has
misled the Government, in valuing the lots sold to Mr.
Macdonald. They do not consider it of importance
whether or not he was aware of the intended purchase by
Mr. Macdonald, and they therefore feel under the neces-
sity of recommending his removal from the Office of Dis-
trict Agent, without reference to his offer of resignation
or his request that he should be replaced by his son, which
request the Committee respectfully suppose Your Excel-
lency would not, under the circumstances, think it advi-
sable to comply with.

The Committee are further of opinion, that Mr. Attor-
ney General Baldwin should be instructed to take such
proceedings as shall appear to him advisable, for setting
aside the sale to Mr. Macdonald, and the Patent issued in
his name.

Copies of Receipts enclosed in Mr. Cameron's Report.

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

1

13th OCTOBER, 1842.

Received from Mrs. Pailan the sum of one pound fif-
teen shillings, for rent on the Market Square, for twelve
months rent.

(Signed,) THOMAS KENNEDY,
Collector for the Board of Police.

2

MARCH 24th, 1840.

Received from Mr. Caleb Knight five pounds, for six
months rent for the Market Square to September 1839.

(Signed,) THOS. KENNEDY,
Collector.

3

APRIL 1st, 1837.

Received from Mr. Caleb Knight for six months rent
for the ground of a house on the Market Square to Sep-
tember 1st 1836.

(Signed,) THOMAS KENNEDY.

4

Received, Cornwall, 30th April, 1841, from Mr. Caleb
Knight, the sum of fifteen shillings currency on account of
rent for a lot on the old Market Square.

(Signed,) JNO. LONNEY,
Collector.

5

Received, Cornwall, April 11th, 1835, of Caleb Knight,
five pounds currency, it being for one half year's rent of
lot number 1, on Water Street, on Market lot, said rent
commencing 1st September last.

(Signed,) THOMAS KENNEDY,
Collector.

6

Received, Cornwall, 4th April, 1838, of Caleb Knight,
the sum of five pounds, being in full for rent of Market
lot up to 1st March, 1838.

Fifteen shillings of the above was paid for work done
on the Bridge.

(Signed,) THOMAS KENNEDY,
Collector.

A

Is a copy of a Sketch enclosed in Mr. Cameron's Re-
port, and filed with the Records of the Office.

B

In addition to my former statements in reply to letters
respecting the valuation of lots numbers 10 and 11, north
side of Water Street in this Town, I beg leave to state

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

that in consequence of a Market House having been built on these lots, upwards of twenty years ago, by the Magistrates of the District, and as the Board of Police had for many years leased parts of them, the general belief among the Inhabitants was, that the Government had given them to the Town, and that they were not vacant or grantable; this certainly was my own impression, and it was strengthened by the fact of there being several other lots in the list sent to me in January 1841, which were either public property, or for which Location Tickets had been granted. Among others I may mention number 16, north side of Water Street, on which the Gaol and Court House have been erected, and numbers 18 on the same Street, on which a house has been standing for more than twenty years, and for which a Location Ticket is out. Having this reason for believing that numbers 10 and 11 could not be sold, I placed the same value on them as upon numbers 16 and 18, viz: £25. I may further state as another reason for valuing them so low, that at the time I was directed to make the valuation (that is, in January, 1841), the St. Lawrence Canal, which runs in front of Water Street, was unfinished, and there was at that time little prospect of its completion. It is now finished, and, of course, adds greatly to the value of all property near it. I beg further to say, that I was so thoroughly convinced that the Town had a Title for lots numbers 10 and 11, that I told Mr. Caleb Knight, to whom a part of number 10 had been let by the Board of Police, upon his asking me whether these lots were for sale, that they could not be sold, as I believed the Board of Police had some Title to them. And, in conclusion, I beg to state that, at the time when Mr. J. S. Macdonald applied to me for a certificate respecting these lots, he did not mention to me the purpose for which he wanted it, and that I was utterly ignorant of his intention to purchase them, or of the sale of them by Government, until I received the official account of the sale from the Commissioner of Crown Lands in October last; and that if I had been aware of his intention to purchase them, I would not have given him any certificate. I will also state that, in a conversation which I had with Mr. Macdonald some days after the official account of the sale had been received by me, he remarked, "you did not know what I intended to do with the certificate you gave me respecting the Market lots,"—my reply was, that I was perfectly ignorant of his intention. I also told him that as he knew the situation of these lots, he should have applied for them for the Town.

(Signed,) JAMES PRINGLE,
Agent, E. D.

CORNWALL, 5th January, 1846.

D

(Suggestions as to Market Lots.)

1st. That Lots Nos. 10 and 11 were reserved by the Executive Government for Market Lots. (Vide original Map.)

2nd. That in pursuance thereof, a special enactment was made authorizing the Commissioners of the Peace for the Eastern District to build a Market on the Lot or Lots so reserved. (Vide 58 Geo. 3, chap. 4.)

3rd. That in pursuance thereof in 1819, a Market-House was built, at an expense of about £80 currency, upon Lots 10 and 11, so reserved, and considered as granted by the Government for that purpose. (Mr. Justice M'Lean will prove this, who was instrumental in having the above Law passed for that special purpose, and others.)

4th. That in 1834, a Board of Police was established by special enactment (Vide 4 Will. IV, ch. 25.), since which period the Lots in question have been under the control and management of the Board of Police, and leased to different individuals. (Vide Corporation Records.)

Appendix
(W.)

29th April.

5th. That the Rents received from the different Tenements, amounted from £30 to £40 per annum, including the Rent received from the Market-House until of late years; 4 of the buildings were destroyed by fire, which reduced the Rent at present to £18 15s., which has always been applied towards the funds of the Corporation. (Vide Corporation Records and Thomas Kennedy, Collector for the different years.)

6th. That in building a Market-House in the Western part of the Town, the Corporation never anticipated the relinquishment of the Lots in question, and used as an argument at the time a Public meeting was called, that the Rents accruing from those Lots would pay the interest of the purchase of a Lot, and expense of building in the more central part of the Town, and that in the course of a few years, the Lots in question would also be resumed as Market Lots. (Sheriff M'Martin, chairman of the meeting, and others present, can prove that.)

7th. That the above circumstances were well known to J. S. Macdonald, as he was President of the Board of Police for the last year, and instrumental in collecting the Rents, &c. from the Lots in question, and could never have supposed for a moment, the Corporation had abandoned their claim, either by act, word or deed. (Vide Corporation Records.)

8th. The said J. S. Macdonald never made arrangements with the Tenants upon the Lots in question, until after the Patent had been issued; and then, by production of the Deed itself, coerced them into a promise of acknowledging him as their Landlord, and threatened to turn those off immediately who refused compliance. (Vide Tenants, and particularly Philip Walsh.)

9th. The communication of J. S. Macdonald to the Commissioner of Crown Lands would induce the Government to infer that the Tenants in question were mere Squatters, who had erected temporary buildings or huts during the progress of the Canal, and that no objections would be made by the Corporation to the Government disposing of the Lots in question. (Vide his communication to Mr. Davidson.)

10th. That the whole transaction was an underhanded devised suppression of real facts, hurried intentionally through with great rapidity, for fear of detection. (Vide Donald M'Donald, Esquire, and others, to whom he has boasted of the manner the same was accomplished.)

11th. That the Commissioner of Crown Lands was consequently deceived, and did not comply with the Statute 4 and 5, Vict. chap. 100, on the disposal of Crown Lands, by advertizing the same, agreeably to the provisions thereof. (Vide 24th, 25th and 29th Sections.)

E.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Police and others, do hereby certify, that at the Public meeting called by the Sheriff of the Eastern District relative to the Market Lots, it was fully understood and at the time explained, that Lots Nos. 10 and 11, were not relinquished by the Corporation as Lots intended for a Market, and that the Rents then accruing from them was considered sufficient, and intended towards paying the interest of the purchase of a Lot in the West end of the Town, and the expense of erecting a Market-House, and other purposes of the Town.

(Signed,) R. CLINE, President.
SAM. HART, M. B. P.
JAS. E. DUNN, M. B. P.
WM. MATTICE, M. B. P.
A. M'MARTIN, Sheriff E. D.

Cornwall, 5th January, 1843.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS appointed to enquire into the Losses occasioned by the Troubles during the years 1837 and 1838, and into the Damages arising therefrom.

To His Excellency, The Right Honorable Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K. C. B., Lieutenant General, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, and Commander of the Forces in British North America.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, the Report of their proceedings under the Commission issued on the twenty-fourth day of November last, under the Seal of His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, the then Governor of this Province, appointing them Commissioners to enquire into the losses sustained during the troubles of 1837 and 1838, and into the damages arising therefrom.

The want of power to proceed to a strict and regular investigation of the losses in question, left the Commissioners no other resource than to trust to the allegations of the claimants, as to the amount and nature of their losses. It is from these *data* alone, and the general inferences which could be drawn therefrom, that the Commissioners can form an approximate estimate of the sums requisite to cover the amount of damages sustained.

In order to throw more light upon this investigation, the Commissioners have drawn up, as shewing the result of their labors, a Table exhibiting at one glance the nature and particular circumstances of each claim, making a distinction between losses sustained on property, and those of another description. One column is reserved for the latter, and in it the Commissioners have put down the sums claimed for damages arising from the loss of property destroyed or carried off,—claims for interest,—claims for damages sustained from interruption of business or trade, and from the quartering of troops,—claims for sums extorted by threats of accusation, or prosecutions on accusation of High Treason,—damages arising from imprisonment for political misdemeanors, without having been brought to trial;—in fine, every claim not relating to the value of property destroyed or carried off, has been placed under that head.

The claims for immoveable property are mostly founded on the destruction of buildings by fire, by order of the Military Authorities, or by the Volunteers, or the Insurgents, according to the allegations of the claimants. There are also several claims, to the amount of £2,605 6s. 8d., for property destroyed since the troubles, and during the years 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1843, and which is supposed to have been destroyed by the Insurgents who took refuge on the Frontier, and who are said to have been actuated by political animosity.

The claims on losses of moveable property are alleged in great part to have arisen from the pillaging of the Insurgents, or of Her Majesty's Troops, or the Volunteers. Under this head are a great many claims resulting from the disarming of the population during the troubles which occurred in those years.

There are many particular cases which the Commissioners cannot pass over in silence. Two claims were made in consequence of sickness and infirmities contracted by the claimants while serving as Volunteers, without however specifying any particular sum. Two other individuals claim for wounds received from one of the insurgents. A third for the loss of a leg in trying to escape from them. Another individual claims a pension of £12, or a capital of £200, for the loss of his mental faculties from bad treatment and illegal imprisonment. A case still more painful is the claim of a mother for the murder of her son, her sole support, by a soldier while escorting property belonging to Her Majesty's Government.

A great number of applications made to the first Commission of Inquiry appointed under the authority of the Ordinance of the Special Council of Lower Canada, chapter VII., in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign, have been renewed before the undersigned Commissioners. Some of these have been objects of the investigation of the first Commissioners, and by them approved in whole or in part, those interested not being able to receive the amount of their respective allowances for want of disposable funds. Others again were returned as not falling under the above cited Ordinance, which had a less general and more restricted character than the instructions given to the undersigned Commissioners; and finally, others could not be examined on account of the suspension of the first Commission.

These different proceedings appear under their respective headings in the Table, to which we take the liberty to refer Your Excellency. The total amount claimed before the old Commission, and renewed before the undersigned Commissioners, is £70,551 3s. 9d., of which £10,292 4s. 1d. have been allowed by the first Commission, and have not yet been paid. The amount which they have not recognized, is £59,403 16s. 10d.

Appendix
(X.)

29th April.

All the claims which the undersigned Commissioners have recognized, amount to two thousand one hundred and seventy-six, and represent a sum total of £241,965 10s. 5d., divided as follows :

Personal property,	£111,127	4	9
Real property,	68,961	7	11
Damages not comprised in the two foregoing heads,	61,876	17	9

This latter sum includes about £9,000 for Interest ; £2,000 for Quartering of Troops ; £30,000 Indemnity for imprisonment, interruption of business or trade, privation of goods destroyed or carried off, and banishment : and the remainder represents various losses,—such as account-books, trade-effects, and many others which it is needless to detail.

To attain the ends which Your Excellency appears to have in view in your last instructions, and in particular to submit to Your Excellency an approximate estimate of the sum required to indemnify those who have sustained losses, the Commissioners have thought it their duty to take into consideration, 1st, certain parts of the claims which from their nature appear inadmissible,—such as the claim for interest ; 2ndly, the claims themselves which in many cases are evidently exorbitant ; and, 3rdly, the proportion of the allowances of the first Commissioners, which is sixty-one and one quarter per centum.

Actuated by these considerations, the Commissioners are of opinion that the sum of £100,000 would be

nearly equivalent to the losses suffered and sufficient to meet the amount of such claims as shall have been the object of a closer examination.

The Commissioners, in the above enumeration, have omitted to mention that different sums, to the amount of £25,903 15s. 7d. are claimed by persons who appear to have been condemned by the Court Martial established under the authority of the Ordinance of the Special Council for the Province of Lower Canada, passed in the second year of Her Majesty's Reign, chap. 3, and who are named in the Sentences of the said Court, a copy whereof is submitted along with the present Report. [*The Copy of the Sentences is preserved among the Files of the Session.*]

The Commissioners have reason to believe that all the claims have not been presented, although notice was given on the twenty-third of December last, the day on which the Commissioners commenced their labors ; those, however, which may be received hereafter will form the subject of a Supplementary Report.

The whole respectfully submitted by the Commissioners.

JOS. DIONNE,
P. H. MOORE,
J. VIGER,
JNO. SIMPSON,
J. U. BEAUDRY.

Montreal, 18th April, 1846.

Appendix
(X.)

29th April.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

APPENDIX TO FIRST REPORT.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.										
			Amount Claimed.		Amount Awarded.		Amount Rejected.			Not Investigated.		Amount Claimed.		Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Casual, Special, or other Losses.			
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	Andw. McCracken	Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Loss of sight in the service. No amount stated.
2	James Michell	Beauharnois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 4.—Claims £400 for false imprisonment and £25 for expenses there, and £500 for absence from the Province to avoid arrest, &c.
3	Damase Masson	Do.	1,406	15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claim against the estate of Dr. Nelson.
4	P. N. Pacaud	Three Rivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bodily sufferings from services in the Volunteers.
5	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No amount stated.
6	Edwd. Prentice	Montreal	242	10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Additional demands.
7	A. E. Bardy	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 11.—Claimed before former Commission £178 11s.; was awarded £100, but not paid; his claim therefore stands on the unpaid award.
8	A. Pattenau	St. Martin	187	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 13.—Unpaid award of £303 9s.
9	Jas. Switzer	Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 14.—Do. £583 0s.
10	Jacques Demers	Napierville	104	9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 24.—Unpaid award, £250 for goods; the value of the buildings was left by the former Commission for future consideration. £211 12s. 6d. claim on Prevost's Estate.
11	P. F. Charpentier	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 27.—Claims £300, as due from Dr. Nelson's Estate; £175 for three months' imprisonment, and £25 for additional losses since the former Commission.
12	M. Blanchet	St. Charles	178	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Claims £247 12s. 7d. on Dr. Nelson's Estate.
13	L. G. Brown	Beauharnois	304	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 32.—Claims £215 for loss of time whilst in exile.
14	Edwd. Elice	Do.	586	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 33.—Claims for damages done in 1841, but no amount stated.
15	B. Sénécal	St. Clement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 34.—Claims £268 16s. for interest, and £200 profit, on the goods destroyed and pillaged.
16	Justin Boyer	Beauharnois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Benj. Boyer	St. Clement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Firmin Martin	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Wm. Wheeler	Beauharnois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Felicité Morin	Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	St. Eustache Church	St. Eustache	6,812	5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Leonard Fine	St. Johns	108	16 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	David Nutt	Caldwell's Manor	18	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	John Ross	Beauharnois	797	17 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Paul Gagnier	St. Martin	399	18 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	François Dion	St. Timothée	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	J. Dorion, M. D.	St. Ours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	S. Z. Lantot	Laprairie	570	4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	F. Mount	St. Charles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Jean Duvert	Do.	216	11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Robert Sheddén	Montreal	843	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Theophile Robert	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Pierre Paradis	St. Valentin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Cyrille Beaudrault	Sault au Recollet	551	7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Jos. Daigneau	St. Philippe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	J. B. Reutier	Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	J. J. Macmanus	Sherrington	811	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward	.....	13,447	18 9	1547	17 0	1188	16 10	10,711	4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
																

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAME, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, REMARKS. Includes entries for Paul Lehenf, Jos. Hébert, Louis Hébert, Paul Roy, etc.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Table with columns: No., NAME, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, REMARKS. Includes entries for Paul Lehenf, Jos. Hébert, Louis Hébert, Paul Roy, etc., with detailed financial data.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Reflected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Award.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Casual, Speculative, or other Losses.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
218	Brought over.	St. Clément.	23,463 13 11	2,124 4 9	19,468 16 9	19,132 12 5	43,137 12 6	34,475 7 1	1838
219	Louis Gorette.	Do.	11 5 9			11 8 9	44 17 1	24 17 1	1838
220	Olivier Jouda.	Do.					14 19 3	14 19 3	1838
221	Joachim Lefebvre.	Do.					11 4 2	11 4 2	1838
222	Frs. Luduc dit Quilon.	Do.					8 10 0	8 10 0	1838
223	Gne. Lalonde.	St. Timothée.					3 3 9	3 3 9	1838
224	Jos. Daigneau, père.	St. Clément.					106 16 11	105 16 11	1838
225	Jos. Roy, fils.	Do.					14 13 9	14 13 9	1838
226	Etienne Boffiangy.	Charlebourg.					9 15 10	9 15 10	1838
227	Pascal Royer.	St. Clément.					4 15 2	4 15 2	1838
228	Bazile Mathieu.	Do.	26 7 6			26 7 6	40 9 2	40 9 2	1838
229	Jos. Touchette.	Do.					16 0 0	16 0 0	1838
230	J. B. P. Lafleur.	Do.					23 16 0	23 16 0	1838
231	Frs. Dandurant.	Do.	21 5 0			21 5 0	31 5 0	31 5 0	1838
232	H. Payfer.	Do.	56 6 1			56 6 1	54 11 9	54 11 9	1838
233	Chas. Farrell.	St. Malachie.					172 12 7	172 12 7	1838
234	Chas. Tessier.	Do.					11 0 3	11 0 3	1838
235	Louis Secours.	Do.					30 7 6	30 7 6	1838
236	André Papineau.	Do.					26 6 3	26 6 3	1838
237	Léandre Vachon.	Do.					32 19 10	32 19 10	1838
238	Louis Roy, père.	Do.					14 3 0	14 3 0	1838
239	Chas. Faubert.	Do.					111 3 10	111 3 10	1838
240	Ignace Tessier.	Do.	28 8 4			28 8 4	25 6 8	25 6 8	1838
241	Hyacinthe Montpetit.	Do.					9 10 6	9 10 6	1838
242	Louis Roy, fils.	Do.					18 0 7	18 0 7	1838
243	Jacques Parré.	Beauharnois.	13 0 0			13 0 0	27 13 6	27 13 6	1838
244	F. Bourbomais.	Do.					20 0 6	20 0 6	1838
245	Michel Leduc, fils.	St. Clément.					6 5 0	6 5 0	1838
246	Veuve Louis Lemay.	Do.					40 16 8	40 16 8	1838
247	Pierre Pilon.	St. Timothée.					64 8 3	64 8 3	1838
248	Benonie Lefebvre.	Beauharnois.					38 6 6	38 6 6	1838
249	Jos. Vachon, fils.	Do.					73 11 4	73 11 4	1838
250	Denis Couillard.	Do.					10 2 1	10 2 1	1838
251	Pierre Leduc, fils.	Do.					51 5 9	51 5 9	1838
252	Chas. D'Aoust.	St. Timothée.					29 17 10	29 17 10	1838
253	Michel Brossais.	St. Clément.					18 10 0	18 10 0	1838
254	Antoine Leduc, père.	Do.					10 10 0	10 10 0	1838
255	Gne. Laberge.	St. Timothée.					14 10 5	14 10 5	1838
256	Antoine Marchand.	Do.					14 2 6	14 2 6	1838
257	Chs. Bauluc.	Do.					2 5 0	2 5 0	1838
258	Laurent Fortier.	St. Timothée.	14 0 0			14 0 0	14 15 0	14 15 0	1838

259	Augustin Miron.	St. Timothée.					9 5 0	9 5 0	1838
260	Jocelin Brossais.	St. Clément.					3 17 6	3 17 6	1838
261	Ante. Daigneau, père.	Do.					17 17 11	17 17 11	1838
262	Edouard Tremblay.	Do.					4 5 0	4 5 0	1838
263	Philippe Tremblay.	Do.					34 3 0	34 3 0	1838
264	Michel Longtin, père.	Do.					52 10 0	52 10 0	1838
265	Jos. Daigneau, fils.	Do.					13 11 4	13 11 4	1838
266	Michel Leduc, père.	Beauharnois.					50 0 0	50 0 0	1838
267	Louis Longtin.	St. Clément.					28 15 0	28 15 0	1838
268	Ignace Bertrand.	Blarfüdic.					82 5 0	82 5 0	1838
269	Séraphin Bertrand.	Do.					60 3 0	60 3 0	1838
270	J. B. Levallier.	Napierville.					29 13 6	29 13 6	1838
271	François Gamache.	Do.					4 12 11	4 12 11	1838
272	Louis Thérié.	Do.					6 11 6	6 11 6	1838
273	Eulier Archant.	Do.					31 1 0	31 1 0	1838
274	Basile Robert.	Do.					20 17 9	20 17 9	1838
275	J. B. Hall.	Do.					10 0 0	10 0 0	1838
276	Théophile Pelot.	Lacolle.					327 12 6	327 12 6	1838
277	Church St. Cyprien.	Napierville.					3 6 4	3 6 4	1838
278	Etienne Patenaude.	Do.					15 5 0	15 5 0	1838
279	Louis Bedard.	Do.					45 18 2	45 18 2	1838
280	Laurcut Dupuis.	Do.					460 17 6	460 17 6	1838
281	François Dupont.	L'Acadie.					86 12 9	86 12 9	1838
282	Ed. Cyr.	Napierville.					8 17 0	8 17 0	1838
283	H. Fradette.	Do.					11 1 6	11 1 6	1838
284	Jos. Labonté.	Do.					5 14 10	5 14 10	1838
285	Louisa Roi.	Do.					14 2 6	14 2 6	1838
286	Marie Roi.	Do.					12 15 10	12 15 10	1838
287	Ignace Fradette, père.	Do.					27 6 9	27 6 9	1838
288	Chas. Letourneau.	Do.					132 11 0	132 11 0	1838
289	Louis Bail.	Do.					6 0 0	6 0 0	1838
290	J. B. Beaudrault.	Do.					20 12 5	20 12 5	1838
291	E. Chouinard.	Do.					498 19 6	498 19 6	1838
292	Jos. Trudeau.	Do.					11 11 6	11 11 6	1838
293	Louis Fréchette.	Do.					4 15 0	4 15 0	1838
294	J. B. St. Thomas.	St. Valentin.					17 7 6	17 7 6	1838
295	Pierre Patenaude.	Hemmingford.					4 15 0	4 15 0	1838
296	François Notet.	Napierville.					14 15 0	14 15 0	1838
297	Jos. Remillard.	Do.					51 10 10	51 10 10	1838
298	Frs. Patenaude.	L'Acadie.					5 11 6	5 11 6	1838
299	Isaiah Barnaby.	Napierville.					20 0 0	20 0 0	1838
300	Alexis Benoit.	Do.					44 13 1	44 13 1	1838
301	J. B. Sorette.	St. Jean Baptiste.					19 10 0	19 10 0	1837
302	Chas. Boin.	Do.					7 0 0	7 0 0	1837
303	J. B. Ressler.	Beauharnois.					26 5 10	26 5 10	1838
304	Olivier Boin.	St. Timothée.					24 19 0	24 19 0	1838
305	Ant. Tessier.	Beauharnois.					31 16 3	31 16 3	1838
306	Jos. Tasse.	La Petite Nation.					167 12 0	167 12 0	1838
307	Jos. Dumouchel.	St. Martine.					1878 13 9	1878 13 9	1838
308	Jos. Rousseau.	Baie du Febvre.					23 10 0	23 10 0	1838
309	Robt. Beattie.	Beauharnois.					21 6 0	21 6 0	1838
308 1/2	Carried over.		24,687 10 5	2,124 4 9	19,468 16 9	19,366 8 11	49,119 12 11	39,580 14 7	9538 18 4

No. 267.—£20 10s. Extortion by a Magistrate, under threat of imprisonment.

No. 277.—The sum of £327 12s. 6d. was taken from the Treasury of the Church at St. Cyprien, forcibly by Dr. Cote, against the will and remonstrance of the Church-Wardens.

7 years imprisonment and exile.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAME, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION (Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Convicted), FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION (Amount Claimed, Property Real or Personal Damaged or Destroyed, Claim for Casual, Speculative, or other Losses), and REMARKS. Includes entries for various individuals like Frs. Mazarette, J. F. Cote, etc.

No. 316.—£25. Extortion by the Volunteers under threat of burning his Distillery.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Continuation of the table from the previous page, listing individuals such as Etienne Trudeau, Pierre Faubert, F. X. Touchette, Louis Bergeron, etc., with their respective financial and legal details.

Carried over, £ 54,480 16 1 44,694 4 3

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.		
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Claimed.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Casual, Special, or other Losses.	
403	Brought over.		£ 24,869 19 11	2 124	4 9 1946 16 9	19 544 10 11	54,480 16 1	44,694 4 3	9786 11 10	1838	
404	Toussaint Bourdon.	St. Martine.					10 5 0	10 5 0			1838
405	Louis Mathieu.	Do.					15 0 0	15 0 0			1838
406	Jean Laberge.	Do.					104 6 7	104 6 7			1838
407	Joseph Leclair.	St. Clément.					26 6 4	23 16 4			1838
408	André Garpille.	St. Martine.					15 5 0	13 5 0			1838
409	Joseph Tourangeau.	Do.					7 19 6	7 19 6			1838
410	Augustin Bonnier.	Do.					11 11 8	11 11 8			1838
411	Charles Labrecque.	Do.					31 15 0	27 15 0			1838
412	Ignace Poissant.	Do.					8 1 8	8 1 8			1838
413	Louis Blanchette.	Do.					40 0 0	40 0 0			1838
414	Gabriel Richard.	Do.					12 10 0	12 10 0			1838
415	J. B. Frénière.	Do.					7 15 0	7 15 0			1838
416	Luc Thibault.	Do.					6 12 0	6 12 0			1838
417	Nicolas Mathieu.	Do.					19 4 0	17 19 0			1838
418	Pierre Lefebvre.	Do.					24 8 5	24 8 5			1838
419	Arable Moquin.	Do.					9 7 11	2 11 11			1838
420	Augustin Myre.	Do.					9 12 9	9 12 9			1838
421	Joseph Gougeon.	Do.					32 7 6	32 7 6			1838
422	Louis Desjardins.	Do.					42 0 0	42 0 0			1838
423	François Biendroil.	Do.					15 1 3	15 1 3			1838
424	Louis Dagenais.	Do.					13 2 6	13 2 6			1838
425	Louis Turcot.	Do.					83 0 0	83 0 0			1838
426	Michel Rochon.	Do.					5 10 0	5 10 0			1838
427	Prudent Venette.	St. Clément.					34 15 6	31 17 6			1838
428	Appoline Desjardins.	St. Martine.					35 2 8	35 2 8			1838
429	J. B. Blondin.	Do.					11 19 8	11 19 8			1838
430	Antoine Cadieux.	Do.					6 6 6	6 6 6			1838
431	Joachim Laberge.	Do.					12 1 3	12 1 3			1838
432	Paul Bergevin.	Do.					2 2 6	2 2 6			1838
433	Pierre Coite.	Do.					9 2 6	9 2 6			1838
434	Nicolas LeBlanc.	Do.					13 16 3	13 13 9			1838
435	François Vallée.	Do.					659 11 3	659 11 3			1838
436	Charles Hébert.	Do.					88 7 2	88 7 2			1838
437	Eustache Bergevin.	Do.					38 5 8	31 5 8			1838
438	J. B. Mallette.	Do.					6 14 1	6 14 1			1838
439	Charles Bourdon.	Do.					20 14 8	20 14 8			1838
440	Pierre Hébert.	Do.					60 18 11	44 18 11			1838
441	Joseph Poissant.	Do.					7 10 10	7 10 10			1838
442	Isaac Patenaude.	Do.					14 7 6	12 10 0			1838
443	Joseph Arcouette.	Do.					3 2 6	3 2 6			1838
444	Charles Sauvageau.	Do.					12 18 6	12 18 6			1838

No. 439.—£13. Extortion by 3 persons named, under threat of imprisonment.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

444	Léon Denis.	St. Martine.					14 17 6	10 12 6	4 5 0	1838
445	Antoine Lazure.	Do.					7 13 9	7 13 9	0 13 0	1838
446	Joseph Duhaie.	Do.					22 18 0	22 5 0		1838
447	Joseph Desrozeillers.	Do.					4 0 6	4 0 6		1838
448	J. B. Tabru.	Do.					15 18 6	15 18 6		1838
449	J. B. Enard.	Do.					10 5 0	10 5 0		1838
450	J. B. Vézina.	Do.					15 12 0	15 12 0		1838
451	Jacques Charbonneau.	Do.					15 11 5	15 11 5		1838
452	Eteune Fanbert.	Do.					10 0 0	10 0 0		1838
453	Sebastien Leïbre.	Do.					10 5 0	10 5 0		1838
454	Paul Gagnier.	Do.					14 2 10	14 2 10		1838
455	Paul Parent.	Do.					48 3 7	48 3 7		1838
456	Bazile Fitre.	Do.					4 11 10	4 11 10		1838
457	J. B. Doutré.	Do.					10 4 6	10 4 6		1838
458	Alexis Marcis.	Do.					9 0 0	9 0 0		1838
459	Pierre Gadbois.	Do.					28 0 0	20 10 0		1838
460	Louis Morand.	Do.					41 14 11	41 14 11		1838
461	Vital Payant.	Do.					17 10 6	17 10 6		1838
462	J. B. Bousin.	Do.					26 0 0	1 0 0		1838
463	Etienne Lemaire.	Do.					19 10 0	19 10 0		1838
464	Pierre Deniers.	Do.					9 18 4	9 18 4		1838
465	Chs. Bergevin, fils.	Do.					892 3 6	892 3 6		1838
466	Louis Laberge.	Do.					234 1 9	234 1 9		1838
467	Jacques Gervais.	Do.					15 5 3	15 5 3		1838
468	Jacques Fatenaude.	Do.					18 9 0	18 9 0		1838
469	J. B. Cliche.	Do.					86 9 0	86 9 0		1838
470	J. B. Aubry.	Do.					38 10 3	38 10 3		1838
471	J. Rousseau.	St. Clément.					13 13 4	13 13 4		1838
472	Celestin Fitre.	St. Martine.					6 18 7	6 18 7		1838
473	Eustache Simon.	Do.					51 8 11	51 8 11		1838
474	Touss. Hébert.	Do.					60 12 5	53 12 5		1838
475	Frs. Lefebvre.	Do.					16 5 0	16 5 0		1838
476	Huacinte Vallée.	Do.					10 10 9	6 0 0		1838
477	André Lemieux.	Do.					190 5 6	186 15 6		1838
478	Benj. Simon.	Do.					49 0 0	49 0 0		1838
479	Chs. Bergevin.	Do.					60 9 3	52 9 3		1838
480	Chs. Prineau.	Do.					10 12 6	5 12 6		1838
481	Paul Leduc.	Do.					86 1 7	86 1 7		1838
482	J. F. Kirouac.	Do.					25 4 2	25 4 2		1837
483	Louis Gouzin.	Napierville.					19 12 7	19 12 7		1838
484	Julien Fontaine.	Do.					12 2 0	12 2 0		1837-8
485	A. Cyr.	Do.					38 11 0	38 11 0		1837-8
486	Veuve Jos. Lamoureux.	Do.					1054 10 13	837 0 11		1838
487	R. and H. Elkins.	Do.					104 3 8	104 3 8		1838
488	Rev. M. Thèberge.	Grandy.					599 0 0	599 0 0		1838
489	Dominique Pédalu.	Lavallée.					14 11 6	14 11 6		1838
490	Saml. Adams.	Blairfinde.					24 9 4	24 9 4		1838
491	Pierre Surprenant.	Caldwell's Manor.					13 17 6	13 17 6		1838
492	Frs. Robillard.	LaColle.					108 7 0	108 7 0		1838
493	Veuve Gadebois.	Do.					112 5 2	112 5 2		1838
494	Jos. Marceau.	Ile Jésus.					16 15 7	16 15 7		1838
	Carried over.	Napierville.					87 17 4	87 17 4		1838
							60,485 7 11	49,856 2 4		10,659 6 7

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Awarded.	Property Real or Personal Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Casual, Speculative, or other Losses.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
495	Brought over.								
496	James Harrison,	Napierville,	25,550 6 2	2,124 4 9	19,461 6 9	20,233 17 2	49,836 2 4	10,639 5 7	1837-8
497	Isaac Hogle,	Do.	32 10 0			32 10 0	133 10 0		1838-9
498	Louis Dupuis,	Lacolle,	484 15 0			484 15 0	438 5 0	202 0 0	1838
499	Xavier Meloche,	St. Timothée,					7 3 4	5 15 0	1838
500	Louis D'Avoy,	Do.	17 0 0			17 0 0	21 5 0		1838
501	Eustache Lefebvre,	Do.					31 16 0	3 10 0	1838
502	Augt. Mailoux,	Do.					12 10 0	13 5 0	1838
503	Michel Tessier,	Do.					22 15 0		1838
504	John Odell,	Lacolle,					258 2 6		1838
505	St. Timothée,	St. Timothée,					11 17 6		1838
506	Frs. Melotte,	Do.					7 2 6		1838
507	Pascal Brunelle,	Do.					6 3 0		1838
508	Edward Lord,	St. Jean,					121 0 0	43 15 0	1837-8
509	François Poirier,	St. Timothée,					121 0 0	16 0 0	1838
510	Pierre Bergevin,	Do.	100 0 0			100 0 0	9 5 0		1837
511	J. B. Christin,	St. Hyacinthe,	10 0 0			10 0 0	2 0 0		1837
512	J. M. Larocque,	Château-du-Lac,					484 3 0		1838
513	Pierre L'Heureux,	Blarfinde,					2 0 0		1837
514	Jos. Rousseau,	La Présentation,					8 17 3	13 15 0	1837-8
515	René Morin,	Henryville,					2 17 0	14 2 0	1837-8
516	Seraphim Prevost,	Do.					2 17 0	14 2 0	1837-8
517	Amb. Brosseau,	Do.					200 4 0	115 0 0	1837-8
518	David Laroux,	Do.					21 16 5	7 14 0	1837-8
519	Alex. Boucher,	Do.					6 0 0	3 5 0	1837-8
520	Jos. Alard,	Do.					9 16 6	0 10 0	1837
521	David Holmes,	Do.					8 7 6	0 7 6	1838
522	Michl. Campbell,	Do.					10 7 6	0 12 6	1838
523	Paul Kirouac,	Do.					11 1 9	7 5 0	1837-8
524	Jos. Duquette,	Do.					7 7 6	0 12 6	1838
525	Pierre Ratté,	Do.					3 2 6		1837
526	Pierre Roy,	Do.					5 6 0		1838
527	Chas. Fortier,	Do.					14 3 9		1838
528	Seraphim Vincent,	Longueuil,					37 10 0		1838
529	Amable Coté,	Do.					13 18 10		1838
530	Victoire Coté,	Henryville,	4 6 1			4 6 1	4 2 10		1838
531	Veuve Alexis Gagnier,	Do.	77 4 0			77 4 0	106 12 0		1838
532	Victoire Cyré,	Do.					4 1 0		1838
533	Louis Fortin,	Do.					11 10 7		1838
534	Damase Bouchard,	Do.					9 0 1		1838
535	Mathéas Bessette,	St. Athanasie,	7 14 10			7 14 10	7 14 10		1838

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Awarded.	Property Real or Personal Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Casual, Speculative, or other Losses.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
536	Jacques Samozet,	St. Athanasie,	17 15 0			17 15 0	17 15 0		1837
537	Hypolite Campbell,	Do.	23 15 0			23 15 0	23 15 0		1838
538	Vidal Vincelle,	Do.	51 2 8			51 2 8	164 8 0		1837-8
539	Edw. Vincelle,	Do.	164 8 0			164 8 0	461 18 7		1837-8
540	Jos. Quat dit Dragon,	St. Denis,	461 18 7			461 18 7	89 19 9		1837-8
541	F. M. Lemire,	Quebec,	89 19 9			89 19 9	2175 10 9		1837
542	Wm. Phillips,	Châteauguay,	1441 3 7			1441 3 7	40 2 10		1838
543	John McConnochie,	Châteauguay,					13 12 10		1838
544	Ignace Tessier,	St. Timothée,					34 5 0		1838
545	Ant. Mathieu,	Do.					4 2 6		1838
546	Pierre Paré,	Do.					19 10 0		1838
547	Jos. Boyer,	St. Hyacinthe,					2 1 3		1838
548	Edw. Mailoux,	St. Timothée,					34 11 2		1838
549	Marie Lasure,	Do.					2 15 0		1838
550	J. B. Darpenigny,	Do.					28 11 6		1838
551	L. M. Wattier,	Do.					32 15 0		1838
552	David Gagnon,	Do.					3 0 0		1838
553	Louis Julien,	Do.					2128 5 2		1838
554	Jos. Wattier,	Do.					3 1 3		1838
555	Thos. Leduc,	Lacolle,					10 19 3		1838
556	Jos. Darné dit Lavolette,	Do.					7 16 3		1838
557	Le Cronkure & Co.,	Do.					627 17 6		1843
558	David Roy,	Blarfinde,	30 13 9			30 13 9	125 15 0		1838
559	Louis Gédéon,	St. Martin,					148 7 6		1838
560	Pierre Laberge,	Do.					54 7 5		1838
561	Jos. Gauthier,	St. Edward,	54 7 5			54 7 5	898 11 11		1838
562	Médard Brunneau,	St. Constant,					25 13 3		1838
563	Paul Gagner,	St. Martin,					39 2 0		1838
564	Etienné Langlois,	Blarfinde,					45 0 0		1838
565	Louis Pincneau,	St. Remi,					1419 10 9		1838
566	Charles DeWitt,	Châteauguay,					611 0 0		1838
567	Wm. Thompson,	Williamstown,					19 10 7		1837-8
568	L. M. Seers,	St. Edward,					66 6 4		1838
569	Julien Fredel,	Sherrington,					81 5 11		1838
570	Isaac Hudon,	St. Athanasie,					45 19 3		1838
571	David Fredel,	Sherrington,					52 10 3		1838
572	Jacques Bizaillon,	St. Edward,					48 1 6		1838
573	Michel Bell,	Do.					24 5 5		1838
574	Bélonie Verdon,	Do.					21 15 5		1838
575	Toussaint Beaudin,	Do.					337 17 9		1838
576	Thos. Lefebvre,	St. Joachim,					44 7 6		1838
577	Norbert Bell,	St. Edward,					90 10 0		1838
578	Jos. Lefebvre,	Do.					96 8 3		1838
579	Jos. Collier,	Napierville,					6 5 0		1838
580	Isaac Forsé,	St. Eustache,					143 10 0		1838
581	J. B. Belanger,	Do.					474 5 10		1838
582	Appolenaire Fortin,	Châteauguay,					881 4 4		1838
583	Jacques Robert,	St. Edward,					103 5 10		1838
584	François Caré,	St. Eustache,					148 13 2		1838
585	François Rapin,	St. Eustache,					105 19 8		1837
586	E. X. Bribois,	St. Timothée,					21 10 0		1838
587	Louis Decoigne,	Do.					10 0 0		1838
588	Carried over,		29,431 17 4	2,124 4 9	19,461 6 9	20,233 17 2	60,495 7 11		1838

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

No. 542.—Claim against the Estate of Dr. Nelson. Interest £734 7s. 2d.

Expenses of Imprisonment.
£633 15s. 3d. Interest.

No. 564.—Claims £345 for loss of time while in exile, and £84 passage from Sidney to Canada.
No. 565.—£855 15s. Imprisonment and exile.
No. 566.—£611. Imprisonment, and use of his Steamboat by the Insurgents against his will.
£13 18s. 9d. Expenses of imprisonment.
Do. Do. £13 18s. 9d. Do.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.		
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Claimed.	Properties Real, Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Compensation, or other Losses.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
587	Brought over,	St. Timothée,	24,431	17	4	2,124	4	9	76,781	13	1
588	Amable Brunette,	Do.				2,150	0	0	2,150	0	0
589	Frs. Bergevin,	Boucherville,				7	2	2	12,168	8	0
590	Louis Pilette,	Do.				12	13	1	7	2	2
591	François Gauthier,	St. Ours,				30	2	6	21	7	6
592	C. A. Pacaud,	Ste. Martine,				451	0	0	151	0	0
593	John LeClerc,	Do.				219	15	10	214	15	10
594	Marie Lefebvre,	Do.				8	7	9	8	7	9
595	Joseph Charpentier,	Rue du Fébyre,				42	0	0	42	0	0
596	J. B. Courchesne,	St. François du Lac,				37	0	0	37	0	0
597	Étienne Girard,	Beauharnois,				14	3	8	14	3	8
598	James Perigo,	Do.				28	13	5	28	13	5
599	Antoine Leduc,	Ste. Martine,				323	11	0	198	11	0
600	G. W. Baker,	Ste. Timothée,				6	7	6	5	12	6
601	Pierre Jannot,	Ste. Martine,				983	15	6	983	15	6
602	Pierre Robidoux,	St. Clément,				13	3	7	13	3	7
603	F. X. Prevost,	Beauharnois,				20	12	0	20	12	0
604	Chs. Tessier,	St. Clément,				1,147	3	8	1,147	3	8
605	Frs. Brassette,	Do.				8	6	8	8	6	8
606	F. X. Leger,	St. Timothée,				312	0	0	217	0	0
607	Julien Sauve,	Do.				26	0	0	26	0	0
608	Jos. Mallette,	St. Clément,				8	6	7	8	6	7
609	Jos. Tessier,	Ste. Martine,				82	3	8	82	3	8
610	Gilbert Montpetit,	St. Clément,				11	7	0	11	7	0
611	Jos. Marchand,	Do.				16	15	0	13	10	0
612	Louis Bergevin,	St. Timothée,				24	15	0	9	5	0
613	Louis Leduc,	Do.				15	16	8	9	11	8
614	Etienne Touchette,	St. Clément,				21	2	4	21	2	4
615	Frs. Poirer,	St. Timothée,				8	14	0	3	14	0
616	Moysse Coté,	St. Clément,				2	10	0	2	10	0
617	Frs. Rémy,	St. Charles,				13	0	0	9	0	0
618	Marguerite Huot,	Ste. Martine,				31	19	4	31	19	4
619	Bazile Mathieu,	St. Ours,				12	10	0	12	10	0
620	Frs. Cormier,	Do.				25	7	2	25	7	2
621	Aaron Traver,	Lacolle,									
622	Taylor Gore,	Caldwell's Manor,				31	0	0	21	15	0
623	Reins. Sewell,	Champlain,				85	4	0	60	0	0
624	Ant. Champout,	St. Athanase,				104	14	0	104	14	0
625	Fabrique St. Edward,	St. Edward,				15	0	0	15	0	0
626	G. M. Muir,	Montreal,				156	0	0	156	0	0
627	J. B. Sire,	St. Eustache,				6	16	1	6	16	1

No. 591.—£300. Forcible occupation of his Steamboat by Her Majesty's Troops for 10 days, at £30 per day.

Imprisonment and expenses.

Do.

£155. Imprisonment, &c.

Claims against the estate of Dr. Nelson.

No. 621.—Renews Claim made before former Commission; the sum not stated, nor has the Claim been found.

No. 626.—Claims half salary unpaid during the suspension of the Legislature, from 1836 to 1841.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.		
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Claimed.	Properties Real, Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Compensation, or other Losses.	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
628	Léonore Boudon,	Beauharnois,	14	5	0				16	10	0
629	Martin Bélanger,	St. Eustache,	206	0	0				341	5	9
630	Narcisse Mallette,	Chateauguay,				206	0	0	254	0	0
631	Frs. Sedibot,	Cedres,				96	17	1	13	10	0
632	John Duns,	St. Eustache,				36	13	2	157	3	2
633	Jos. J. Ouel,	Lacolle,							7	16	6
634	David Blanchette,	St. Cyprien,							912	13	2
635	Ant. Marzani,	Do.							10	2	4
636	Veuve Chs. Pouliot,	Do.							204	11	0
637	Laurent Raignault,	Do.							14	0	0
638	J. B. Dozois,	Do.							35	0	0
639	Geo. Harrison,	Lachine,							6	5	0
640	Jos. Hebert,	Napierville,							6	10	2
641	Gen. Boudreau,	St. Marie de Monnoir,							20	0	0
642	Ant. Forget,	St. Valentin,							9	6	5
643	François Martin,	St. Cyprien,							30	18	0
644	Louis Audette,	St. Valentin,							26	7	1
645	Toussaint Lavoie,	St. Cyprien,							132	5	0
646	Michel Lécuyer,	Do.							45	13	5
647	Pascal Blais,	Do.							152	13	2
648	Pierre Maquette,	Do.							42	8	6
649	Barth. Gervais,	Do.							69	10	5
650	Pierre Martin,	Do.							62	2	6
651	J. B. Fredette,	Do.							73	6	3
652	Vital Boichard,	Do.							339	8	9
653	Aug. Bissonnette,	Do.							95	4	2
654	Pierre Lavoie,	St. Valentin,							21	10	0
655	Louis Lemelin,	St. Cyprien,							25	8	11
656	J. B. LeBlanc,	Do.							60	6	10
657	Raymond Robert,	Do.							17	16	0
658	Joseph Trépan,	Do.							12	10	0
659	Adelaide McNeal,	Do.							7	16	6
660	Landry Mailoux,	Do.							2	9	2
661	Don. Lavarère,	Do.							26	12	2
662	Frs. Gervais,	Do.							163	14	3
663	Pierre Lavoie,	Do.							26	9	2
664	Frs. Thibaut,	Do.							24	14	2
665	Jos. Frotte,	Blairfinche,							10	0	3
666	J. B. Fredette,	St. Cyprien,							2	14	6
667	Olivier Vandanaigue,	St. Ours,							5	13	5
668	Nicolas Derocher,	St. Cyprien,							9	9	8
669	Louis Martin,	Do.							5	3	3
670	Charles Boyer,	Chateauguay,							12	10	0
671	J. B. Bélanger,	St. Cyprien,							10	18	4
672	Veuve Joseph Lacroix,	Do.							18	9	6
673	Ambroise Landy,	Do.							54	12	3
674	Marcel Raymond,	Do.							9	18	4
675	Pierre Palin,	St. Cyprien,							64	17	5
676	Jos. Lamoureux,	Do.							9	8	7
677	P. L. DeLaPlante,	St. Philippe,							6	16	0
678	W. Robinson,	Ouelletown,							16	16	0
679	Marie Laquette,	St. Eustache,							9	8	7
	Carried over,		29989	19	4	2133	13	4	67577	19	7
									85880	7	5
											18302
											7

£74 3s. interest.

£48 8s. 6d. interest.

No. 634.—Claims £520 16s. 8d. for imprisonment and exile.

Claims £55 5s. for imprisonment.

Loss of Horses through the ice on service.

No. 654.—Claims £300 for being exiled 6 years, at £50 per annum.

No. 656.—Claims £50 for imprisonment, and expenses, having been acquitted.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Not Investigated, Amount Claimed, Property Real Estate, Claim for Compensation, and REMARKS. Includes entries for M. A. Prineau, Jos. Mongeon, Simon Lacroix, etc.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Not Investigated, Amount Claimed, Property Real Estate, Claim for Compensation, and REMARKS. Includes entries for Jos. Eter dit Dragon, Frs. Lavelle, Cons. Bourgout, etc.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAMES., RESIDENCE., FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION., FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION., REMARKS. Sub-columns include Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Convicted, Property Real or Personal, Claim for Casualty, etc.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Table with columns: No., NAMES., RESIDENCE., FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION., FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION., REMARKS. Sub-columns include Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Convicted, Property Real or Personal, Claim for Casualty, etc. Includes specific remarks like 'Claims interest' and 'Renews claim made before former Commission.'

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Claimed.	Property Real or Personal Damaged or Destroyed.		Claim for Casual, Special, Live, or other Losses.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
957	Brought over,		40,751 4 0	2,220 6 1	1,956 12 3	85,313 15 10	90,380 0 8	25,635 9 4	
958	John Gibson,	Foucault,					56 15 9	16 10 0	1838
959	Albert Chapman,	Clarenceville,					25 0 0		1838
960	Joseph Goudreau,	St. Martine,					15 4 9		1838
961	J. B. F. Spenard,	St. Eustache,					139 9 4		1838
962	Michel Lauzon,	Do.					83 13 1		1837
963	Frs. Lauzon,	Do.					5 10 0		1837
964	Alexis Dubé,	Do.					54 0 2		1837
965	Frs. Read,	Chateauguy,	80 10 6			80 10 6	337 10 9	25 12 0	1838
966	Paul Richard,	St. Eustache,	209 19 6			209 19 6	209 19 6	141 8 0	1838
967	Anable Duquet,	Chateauguy,	205 0 0			205 0 0	205 0 0		1838
968	Louis N. Rochon,	Terrebonne,					76 16 0	91 17 0	1838
969	William Dier,	Montreal,					30 0 0		1838
970	J. B. Laforcain,	Do.					15 6 3		1837
971	André Proteau,	St. Bruno,					50 0 0	15 0 0	1838
972	Zenas Clarke,	Quelltown,	11 17 6			11 17 6	15 2 6	7 5 0	1837
973	Jacques Dragon,	Monnoir,					22 10 2	5 12 0	1838
974	Joseph Ouimet,	St. Athanase,	3 19 5			3 19 5	3 19 5		1837
975	J. B. Chicorne,	St. George,					14 4 0		1837-8
976	Joseph Gervais,	Do.					20 7 0		1838
977	Michel Lavigne,	Do.					26 16 2		1838
978	Alex. Nadeau,	St. Jean,					3 8 0		1838
979	Isabelle Nadeau,	St. Athanase,					11 0 10		1837-8
980	Denis Richer,	St. Marc,					39 16 5		1838
981	Louis Brodeur,	St. Charles,	35 19 10			35 19 10	35 19 10		1837-8
982	François Gagnon,	St. Athanase,					16 4 10		1838
983	Vincent Thurot,	Do.					6 4 1		1838
984	François Champoux,	Beleil,					7 5 5	0 10 0	1838
985	François Xavier Guy,	Montreal,					9 7 10		No account furnished.
986	Paul Bouchard,	St. Athanase,					16 0 6		1838
987	Clement Dausereau,	Contrecoeur,					2 11 9		1838
988	Louis Fiset,	Do.					8 7 6		1837
989	Pierre Groulx,	St. Eustache,	8 5 0			8 5 0	8 7 6		1838
990	Pierre Gamlin,	St. Cyrien,	26 3 7			26 3 7	26 3 7		1838
991	Ignace Raizenne,	St. Benoit,	217 7 0			217 7 0	217 7 0		1837
992	Léandre Ducharme,	Montreal,					56 18 1	262 5 0	1837-8
993	J. E. Cleroux,	St. Scholastique,	59 11 5			59 11 5	4 0 0		1837
994	François Julien,	St. Timothée,					4 0 0		1838
995	Constant Buisson,	St. Martine,					24 8 0		1838
996	Stephen May,	St. Timothée,					7 4 0		1838
997	Michel Longtin,	St. Clément,					5 5 0		1838

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

998	Charles Roy, fils,	St. Clément,					99 16 0		1838
999	Charles Chepier,	St. Hermas,					104 15 0		1837
1000	J. M. Couillard,	Chateauguy,					14 0 0		1838
1001	André Lafébre,	Beauharis,					35 0 0	3 15 0	1838
1002	Jules Patenaude,	Napierville,	10 15 0			10 15 0	23 7 0		1838
1003	Frs. Beauchemin,	Do.					6 9 3		1838
1004	Alexis Couture,	Do.					7 14 0		1838
1005	J. B. Giroux,	Do.					70 18 8		1838
1006	M. A. Denaut,	Do.					2 17 0		1838
1007	Louis Ouimet,	St. Eustache,	41 0 0			41 0 0	5 10 6		1837
1008	Olive Ouimet,	Do.					8 14 4		1837
1009	Edward Kemillard,	Do.					40 19 8		1838
1010	Jos. Beauchamp,	Blarindie,					20 5 6		1838
1011	Abraham Briabe,	St. Eustache,					10 11 9		1838
1012	Frs. Giroux,	Napierville,					12 19 8		1838
1013	Aug. Grenon,	Do.					218 17 6		1838
1014	Frs. Remillard,	Blarindie,					5 2 6		1838
1015	Julien Picard,	Napierville,					15 10 2		1838
1016	Yeuve Julie Elisé,	Do.					3 17 2		1838
1017	Gédéon Terrien,	Do.					36 6 4		1838
1018	Amable Charbonneau,	Do.					51 10 9		1838
1019	J. B. Delonier,	Do.					21 2 6		1838
1020	Frs. Giroux,	St. Valentin,					158 8 6		1838
1021	Antoine Girard,	Do.					31 10 3		1838
1022	Louis Moubelau,	Blarindie,					86 1 5		1838
1023	Aug. Piquier,	Lacolle,					10 4 0		1837
1024	Ant. Bélanger,	Napierville,					66 6 2		1837
1025	F. A. Latour,	Do.					24 5 0		1837
1026	Alexis Hébert,	Do.					23 19 9		1837
1027	Thos. Ethier,	St. Benoit,					8 15 8		1837
1028	Jos. Richer,	Do.					22 17 9		1837
1029	Ant. Boucher,	Do.					20 7 7		1837
1030	Alex. Robert,	Do.					8 16 8		1837
1031	Frs. Chèvre,	Lachine,					6 9 3		1837
1032	Antoinette Raizenne,	St. Scholastique,					196 0 0		1837
1033	Mare Roy,	St. Benoit,					23 19 9		1837
1034	Théodore Proulx,	St. Hermas,					7 7 1		1837
1035	Théodore Proulx, Senr.,	St. Benoit,					22 9 2		1837
1036	Louis Brazeau,	Do.					6 14 9		1837
1037	J. B. Richer,	Do.					4 16 10		1837
1038	Olivier Richer,	Do.					16 16 1		1837
1039	M. C. Leblanc,	Do.					190 15 0		1837
1040	Guillaume Séguin,	Do.					174 17 6		1837
1041	Jos. Trotter,	Do.					14 15 0		1837
1042	Paul Séguin,	Do.					3 10 0		1837
1043	Jos. Frenche,	Do.					6 15 0		1837
1044	Eustache Clément,	Do.					2 7 4		1837
1045	Franque Charbonneau,	Do.					4 5 0		1837
1046	J. B. Richer,	Do.					94555 15 9		1837
1047	F. X. Guindon,	Do.					120796 8 4		1837
1048	Jos. Océille,	Do.					37007 17 11		1837
1049	X. Dumouchelle,	St. Scholastique,					2308 4 5		1837
	Carried over,		42558 4 8	2308 4 5	1981 12 6	37007 17 11	94555 15 9	26240 12 7	

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAMES., RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION., FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION., REMARKS. Sub-columns include Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Convicted, Property Realized, Claim for Compensation, and s, d.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Table with columns: No., NAMES., RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION., FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION., REMARKS. Sub-columns include Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Convicted, Property Realized, Claim for Compensation, and s, d.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, REMARKS. Includes names like G. Richard, Veuve Louis Masson, etc.

Renews Claim made before the former Commission. Claim not found.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, REMARKS. Includes names like J. Barreille, E. Duquette, F. Miller, etc.

Exile to Bermuda.

Carried over,

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.				FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.				REMARKS.						
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.	Claim for Casualty, Speculative, or other Losses.	Amount Claimed.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.							
1328	Brought over,	St. Timothée,	£ 52754	7 1	2472	15 4	2167	18 8	46853	9 3	169286	3 5	131750	4 0	34535	19 5	1838
1329	P. Boyer,	Do.									6 10	0	6 10	0	0	0	1838
1330	F. Boyer,	Napierville,									4 5	0	4 5	0	0	0	1838
1331	F. Valade,	St. Eustache,	59	13 9	50	0 0	9	18 9			5 7	0	5 7	0	0	0	1837
1332	J. Deguise,	Do.									20	17 0	20	17 0	0	0	1837
1333	Jean Baptiste Bouffard,	Do.									6 8	0	6 8	0	0	0	1837
1334	François Brunette,	Do.									11 9	3	11 9	3	0	0	1837
1335	M. L. Tailleux,	St. Hermas,									1 2	6	1 2	6	0	0	1837
1336	H. Lalande,	Do.									5 0	0	5 0	0	0	0	1837
1337	H. Sauvé,	Do.									1 5	0	1 5	0	0	0	1837
1338	J. Lacasse,	Do.									7 16	8	7 16	8	0	0	1837
1339	L. Cherrier,	Do.									6 18	2	6 18	2	0	0	1837
1340	J. Depocas,	Do.									10 0	0	10 0	0	0	0	1838
1341	A. Soirier,	St. Timothée,									44 7	6	44 7	6	0	0	1838
1342	P. Dansereau,	Verchères,									25 1	1	25 1	1	0	0	1838
1343	N. Beaura,	Do.									10 16	7	10 16	7	0	0	1838
1344	D. Tetreau,	Do.									11 18	7	11 18	7	0	0	1837
1345	A. Denis,	Ste. Scholastique,									26 12	8	26 12	8	0	0	1837
1346	E. Dorion,	St. Eustache,									3 5	7	3 5	7	0	0	1837
1347	Jean Baptiste Neveux,	Do.									1 12	6	1 12	6	0	0	1837
1348	Jean Baptiste Sanche,	Do.									4 6	3	4 6	3	0	0	1837
1349	Veuve A. Monnette,	St. Marie	12	3 2	12	3 2					32 7	11	32 7	11	0	0	1837-8
1350	B. Sauvé,	St. Eustache,	1000	0 0					1000	0 0	12	3 2	12	3 2	0	0	1838
1351	A. Pinet,	Varenes,									22	3 1	22	3 1	0	0	1838
1352	J. Duquet,	Chateauguay,									18	0 0	18	0 0	0	0	1837
1353	M. Dean,	Isle Perrot,									111	2 1	111	2 1	0	0	1837
1354	J. Charpentier,	St. Denis,									2	11 0	2	11 0	0	0	1837-8
1355	P. Nigre,	Belzil,									20	0 0	20	0 0	0	0	1838
1356	J. D. de Boucherville,	Boucherville,									31 15	6	31 15	6	0	0	1838
1357	P. Leduc,	St. Timothée,									12	10 0	12	10 0	0	0	1838
1358	A. Gratton,	St. Eustache,									21	5 0	21	5 0	0	0	1838
1359	L. Vendelle,	Do.									13	0 0	13	0 0	0	0	1838
1360	B. Chatigny,	Do.									38	10 0	38	10 0	0	0	1837
1361	J. D'Arpentigny,	St. Denis,									4	10 0	4	10 0	0	0	1838
1362	François Bazinet,	St. Denis,									96	13 10	96	13 10	0	0	1838
1363	Julien Lacoste,	Boucherville,									10	2 6	10	2 6	0	0	1838
1364	J. Vegrard,	St. Damase,									51	13 4	51	13 4	0	0	1837-8
1365	T. Gauthier and others,	Do.	96	13 10					96	13 10							1837-8
1366	F. Hart,	St. Philippe,									4	0 0	4	0 0	0	0	1837
1367	E. Godin,	Do.									6	0 0	6	0 0	0	0	1837
1368	E. Hebert,	Do.									4	0 0	4	0 0	0	0	1837

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.				FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.				REMARKS.						
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.	Claim for Casualty, Speculative, or other Losses.	Amount Claimed.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.							
1369	S. Martin,	St. Philippe,	4	15 2							4	15 2	7	8 7	0	0	1837
1370	J. B. Surprenant,	Do.									3	0 0	3	0 0	0	0	1837
1371	E. Demers,	Do.									22	0 0	22	0 0	0	0	1837
1372	J. B. Lamirand,	Laprairie,									2	0 0	2	0 0	0	0	1837
1373	Louis Martin,	St. Philippe,									38	11 6	38	11 6	0	0	1837
1374	J. B. Poissant,	Do.	28	14 7							3	15 0	3	15 0	0	0	1837
1375	A. Chabot,	Do.									7	27 5 6	7	27 5 6	0	0	1837
1376	L. Bonneau,	Laprairie,									20	1 4	20	1 4	0	0	1837
1377	J. Barcelo,	Ste. Scholastique,									13	15 0	13	15 0	0	0	1837
1378	J. Rousseau,	St. Marie,									31	1 0	31	1 0	0	0	1837
1379	C. Damour,	St. Benoit,									75	5 0	75	5 0	0	0	1837
1380	X. Leclair,	St. Eustache,									49	2 0	49	2 0	0	0	1837
1381	J. Mazurette,	St. Jean,									20	11 0	20	11 0	0	0	1837-8
1382	F. Papineau,	St. Césaire,									884	0 0	884	0 0	0	0	1838
1383	F. Papineau, Junr.,	Do.									272	0 0	272	0 0	0	0	1838
1384	Jos. L'Ecuyer,	Chateauguay,									17	10 0	17	10 0	0	0	1838
1385	A. Nivernois,	Do.									7	17 10	7	17 10	0	0	1837
1386	E. Tranquille,	Do.									16	1 3	16	1 3	0	0	1837
1387	P. LeRoux,	St. Hermas,									67	1 2	67	1 2	0	0	1838
1388	Veuve C. Minville,	St. Benoit,									56	15 0	56	15 0	0	0	1838
1389	B. Vaughan,	Do.									85	5 10	85	5 10	0	0	1838
1390	D. Michie,	St. Johns,									46	10 0	46	10 0	0	0	1838
1391	A. Dumas,	Ste. Martine,									14	10 0	14	10 0	0	0	1838
1392	C. Daout,	Beauharnois,									9	10 0	9	10 0	0	0	1837
1393	S. Cecire,	Do.									3	11 8	3	11 8	0	0	1837
1394	J. B. Metras,	Chateauguay,									2	9 8	2	9 8	0	0	1837
1395	J. Frenche,	St. Clément,									9	15 0	9	15 0	0	0	1837
1396	T. Richer,	St. Benoit,									65	3 6	65	3 6	0	0	1837
1397	Jean Baptiste Augin,	Do.									14	12 6	14	12 6	0	0	1837
1398	Jean Baptiste Dupras,	Do.									25	10 0	25	10 0	0	0	1837
1399	L. Leblanc,	St. Benoit,									2	17 2	2	17 2	0	0	1837
1400	F. Dupras,	Do.									358	17 6	358	17 6	0	0	1837
1401	J. Loncin,	Do.									163	0 0	163	0 0	0	0	1837
1402	C. St. Denis,	Do.									20	9 2	20	9 2	0	0	1837
1403	Jean Baptiste Brunet,	Do.									6	6 6	6	6 6	0	0	1837
1404	François Xavier Ouellette,	Do.									39	10 5	39	10 5	0	0	1837
1405	J. Augrignon,	Do.									36	3 9	36	3 9	0	0	1837
1406	J. St. Denis,	Do.									6	0 2	6	0 2	0	0	1837
1407	A. Demers,	Do.									16	5 7	16	5 7	0	0	1837
1408	J. Boyer,	Do.									25	3 10	25	3 10	0	0	1837
1409	Jean Baptiste Augrignon,	Do.									3	12 6	3	12 6	0	0	1837
1410	Jean Baptiste Monceaux,	Do.									17	1674 2 6	17	1674 2 6	0	0	1837
1411	G. Ferrier,	Do.									2	6 1	2	6 1	0	0	1837
1412	L. Joron,	Do.				</											

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Refused.	Not Investigated.	Amount Claimed.	Property Real or Personal, or other Losses.	
1421	Brought over,								
1422	P. Monette,	St. Benoit,	£ 553 12 16	£ 1 3 4	£ 11 3 4	£ 493 69 10 4	£ 17 16 7 4	1837	
1423	J. Dumoulin,	Do.	11 3 4				17 17 6	1837	
1424	Veuve P. Filiatrault,	Do.	6 4 10				18 9 3	1837	
1425	D. Langlois,	St. Eustache,					9 4 10	1837	
1426	A. Charbonneau,	Do.					7 0 3	1837	
1427	L. Freche,	St. Benoit,	14 10 0				8 3 1	1837	
1428	S. Chatterton,	Do.	189 4 10	0 89 4 10			14 10 0	1838	
1429	J. Balthazar,	St. John's,					2 10 0	1838	
1430	A. Senecal,	St. Marie,					10 8 4	1838	
1431	C. Bradford,	Vereches,					65 5 0	1838	
1432	A. Godin,	St. Philippe,					20 0 0	1837	
1433	P. B. Lefebvre,	St. Eustache,					7 10 0	1837	
1434	J. Lefebvre,	Do.					11 1 8	1837	
1435	M. Fortier,	Do.					6 0 0	1837	
1436	F. Bourboiniere,	St. Timothee,					4 0 0	1837	
1437	Veuve F. Durocher,	Do.					11 7 6	1837-8	
1438	Jean Baptiste E. Durocher,	St. Jean,	390 8 2		390 8 2		390 8 2	1837-8	
1439	A. Lenoir,	St. Charles,					137 10 0	1838	
1440	J. Dacier,	St. Antoine,					217 11 0	1838	
1441	J. Charland,	St. Athanas,	93 10 11		93 10 11		219 12 2	1838	
1442	William Douglas,	Do.					20 2 6	1837	
1443	D. Coutremanche,	Montreal,	7 11 1				5 2 2	1837	
1444	A. James,	St. Charles,					25 12 5	1838	
1445	V. Beaudry,	St. Scholastique,					25 12 5	1838	
1446	J. Mounsey,	St. Marc,					76 6 1	1838	
1447	B. Riche,	St. Athanas,					6 10 8	1838	
1448	A. Meloche,	St. Hernas,					16 2 10	1837	
1449	Jean Baptiste Clement,	Do.	90 5 3	76 4 3 24 1 0			76 4 3	1837-8	
1450	Francois Lajoie,	St. Eustache,					478 1 0	1837	
1451	S. Richer,	St. Denis,					4 18 3	1837	
1452	Francois Xavier Laforce,	Do.					24 9 5	1837	
1453	M. Barthelemy,	Do.					43 5 10	1837	
1454	A. Chaquet,	St. Timothee,					25 8 9	1838	
1455	L. Lestage,	St. Denis,	2 11 0		2 11 0		357 1 6	1838	
1456	G. Picot,	St. Edward,					5 2 6	1838	
1457	L. Lussier,	Do.	13 10 2	9 0 0 4 10 2			9 0 0	1838	
1458	L. Masson,	Do.	7 10 0				8 2 6	1838	
1459	Luc Perrier,	Do.					5 15 10	1838	
1460	V. Gahneau,	Do.					22 17 6	1838	
1461	Carried over,		£ 37 136 14 3	£ 2734 17 9 2327 19 5	£ 50824 7 8		£ 183298 15 8 142814 18 11		

Claim made twice. (See No. 831.)

£440 4s. 3d. Claim on Dr. Nelson's [Estate.
Do.
Do.
£30 10s. 10d.
Do.
Do.
£357 1s. 6d.
Do.
Do.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

1462	L. Leveinois,	St. Edward,	50 0 0				50 0 0	1838
1463	Jean Baptiste Ouellette,	Do.	12 11 0				7 15 0	1838
1464	Jean Baptiste Chicoite,	Do.	23 0 0				23 0 0	1838
1465	J. Baptiste Lecuyer,	Do.	27 2 4				5 7 4	1838
1466	T. Prevost,	Do.	13 0 9				0 8 9	1838
1467	F. M. Lepailleur,	Do.	13 3 1				0 13 1	1838
1468	J. O. Pisonneau,	Montreal,	1442 2 5				817 2 5	1838
1469	L. O. Aubry,	St. Edward,	20 10 0				20 10 0	1838
1470	J. Robert,	Do.	18 0 0				18 0 0	1838
1471	E. Aubry,	Do.	12 13 4				12 13 4	1838
1472	Laurent Lerige,	Do.	11 3 0				8 15 6	1838
1473	P. Pisonneau,	Do.	14 2 0				8 9 6	1838
1474	J. Charon,	St. Philippe,	626 13 4				300 0 0	1838
1475	A. Loiseau,	St. Charles,	300 5 4				300 5 4	1837
1476	A. Adams,	Do.	7 16 6				7 16 6	1837-8
1477	J. B. Doray,	Beloeil,	6 9 11				5 19 11	1837-8
1478	J. Reid,	Montreal,	91 13 9				91 13 9	1838
1479	C. Lenny,	Do.	12 0 0				12 0 0	1838
1480	T. Lenny,	Do.	55 0 0				40 0 0	1837-8
1481	L. Gingras,	St. Scholastique,	1750 0 0				1750 0 0	1837-8
1482	C. Rapin,	Do.	3 10 0				3 10 0	1838
1483	J. B. Dubuc,	Montreal,	724 1 6				619 1 6	1838
1484	A. Couture,	Laprairie,	337 13 7				337 13 7	1838
1485	Julien Couture,	Blairfinche,	22 4 6				22 4 6	1838
1486	J. B. Bissonette,	L'Acadie,	14 17 6				14 17 6	1838
1487	C. Gigon,	Stukely,	1127 9 6				1127 9 6	1838
1488	J. McDonald,	Chateauguay,	137 19 7				137 19 7	1838
1489	E. Biroleau,	St. Scholastique,	227 1 9				227 1 9	1837
1490	M. Davies,	St. Jerome,	36 0 0				36 0 0	1837
1491	J. Vincent,	Do.	15 0 0				15 0 0	1837
1492	F. Guenotte,	Do.	5 0 0				5 0 0	1837-8
1493	J. Longpre,	Do.	1 7 11				0 2 11	1838
1494	Veuve Frs. Brassard,	La Presentation,	12 8 4				12 8 4	1838
1495	F. Bouvier,	Do.	21 10 0				21 10 0	1838
1496	P. Lemais,	Montreal,	236 2 6				236 2 6	1838
1497	Veuve F. Masson,	St. Eustache,	27 19 3				27 19 3	1837
1498	M. T. Bowes,	Montreal,	150 15 3				150 15 3	1837-8
1499	J. Abbott,	West Hatley,	30 10 4				30 10 4	1838
1500	F. A. Laroque,	Montreal,						1838
1501	H. Craig,	Beauharnois,						1838
1502	V. Coucher,	St. Eustache,						1838
1503	L. Crevier,	St. Laurent,						1837
1504	J. Leroux,	St. Augustin,						1838
1505	A. Giroux,	Do.						1837
1506	M. Crevier,	St. Laurent,						1838
1507	A. Duquette,	St. Augustin,						1837-8
1508	Veuve J. Dandurand,	Montreal,						1837
1509	J. B. Tetreau,	St. Denis,						1838
1510	J. Patton,	Beauharnois,						1837
1511	B. Oligny,	St. Remy,						1838
1512	J. Oligny,	Do.						1838
1513	Carried over,		£ 37 136 14 3	£ 2734 17 9 2327 19 5	£ 50824 7 8		£ 183298 15 8 142814 18 11	

£23. Imprisonment.
£21 15s. Do.
£625. Imprisonment and exile.
£18. Imprisonment.
£326 13s. 4d. Imprisonment and exile.

No. 1500.—Chairant fell from his horse in 1839 going to drill, and received injury from the fall.

Appendix (X.)
29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Amount Claimed.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.	
1514	Brought over.		£ 571 10 14 3	£ 273 4 7 9 2327 19 5	£ 508 24 7 3	£ 182 208 15 8	£ 40 483 16 9		
1515	F. Davis,	Côte des Neiges,				208 0 0	109 12 0	1837	
1516	L. S. Chiquy,	St. Roch,				400 0 0		1837	
1517	J. Atkinson,	Hemmingford,				75 0 0		1840	
1518	M. Borne,	Quebec,				284 0 0	124 0 0	1837-8	
1519	A. Gauvin,	La Presentation,				7 12 2		1837	
1520	Do.	Do.				3 3 2		1837	
1521	Do.	Do.				4 0 3		1837	
1522	M. Brouillet,	Do.				12 16 11		1837	
1523	J. Chapdelaine,	Do.				6 0 10		1837	
1524	J. Bernard,	Do.				1 14 11		1837	
1525	G. Gagnon,	Do.				5 7 11		1837	
1526	J. Jarret,	Do.				5 13 6		1837	
1527	P. Drapeau,	Do.				5 15 7		1837	
1528	F. Larivière,	Do.				3 3 3		1837	
1529	Jean Baptiste Jarret,	Do.	40 3 11		40 3 11	49 9 6	8 1 6	1837	
1530	H. Dumouchel,	St. Hermas,				91 4 2		1837	
1531	L. A. Desrochers,	St Benoit,				115 4 15 8	6 6 3	1837	
1532	F. Lalonde,	Do.				25 8 2		1837	
1533	O. Brisebois,	Do.				20 3 0		1837	
1534	G. Menard,	Do.				71 4 9 4		1837	
1535	J. Perrier,	St. Scholastique,	71 4 9 2		71 4 9 2	37 14 9	1 0 0	1837-8	
1536	A. Hébert,	Chatenougny,				130 0 0		1837-8	
1537	T. Chertier,	Montreal,				117 6 0		1837-8	
1538	C. Rochon,	St. Scholastique,				32 15 7		1837-8	
1539	J. Brazeau,	Do.				26 5 0		1837-8	
1540	F. Fugas,	Do.				44 5 0		1837-8	
1541	A. Desormeau,	Bytown,				48 3 0		1837	
1542	L. Dorion,	Do.	14 4 4		14 4 4	14 4 4		1837	
1543	Jean Baptiste Raymond,	Montreal,				49 15 0		1837	
1544	J. Barbeau,	St. Constant,				56 0 0		1838	
1545	J. Bissonnette,	St. Valentin,				19 7 4	6 12 4	1838	
1546	J. Pinsonnault,	Lacolle,				33 19 6	22 14 6	1838	
1547	François Xavier Lavigne,	Do.				9 14 8	2 17 2	1838	
1548	L. Dumas,	Do.				16 8 2	7 14 2	1838	
1549	C. Levac,	Cedars,						1838	
1550	Do.	Do.						1837	
1551	Veuve A. Lalonde,	Bytown,	4 13 3		4 13 3	109 19 6	15 7 9	1837	
1552	L. Chenier,	Do.				39 14 1	25 2 6	1837	
1553	François Côte,	Rouville,						1838	
1554	J. Robitaille,	Do.						1838	

Nos. 1549-50.—The Claimant asserts that his son was killed, without cause, by a Sergeant of the 73rd Regiment. No sum stated.

1555	L. G. Authier,	Rouville,				3 5 0	2 1 0	1 5 0	1838
1556	E. Douville,	Do.				5 18 8	5 18 8		1838
1557	Jean Baptiste L'Heureux,	Do.				10 15 9	1 9 9		1837-8
1558	Jean Baptiste Fontaine,	Do.				29 8 3	1 5 5		1837-8
1559	T. Lagarde,	Do.				15 8 2	1 6 6		1837-8
1560	J. Fourné,	Do.				7 9 0	3 17 6		1837
1561	F. Ménard,	Boucherville,				19 5 0	13 10 0	5 15 0	1838
1562	E. P. Rochon,	St. Louis,				19 44 0	38 19 0	19 05 1 5	1838
1563	M. A. Lemaître,	St. Anne,				18 7 6	13 16 0	4 11 6	1838
1564	Jean Baptiste Delorme,	St. Bruneau,				58 3 0	41 0 0	17 3 0	1838
1565	A. Deneau,	Beauharnois,				52 14 8	6 8 8		1837
1566	P. Thibodeau,	St. Scholastique,				6 8 8	5 18 7		1837
1567	M. Sarazin,	Do.				5 18 7	9 5 10		1837
1568	L. Rodrigue,	Do.				35 6 8	29 1 8	6 5 0	1838
1569	J. Loiseau,	Boucherville,	4 6 9		4 6 9	1 15 0	1 15 0		1837
1570	Jean Baptiste LaBrosse,	St. Hermas,				4 3 6	4 3 6		1837
1571	J. Robillard,	Do.				9 0 0	9 0 0		1837
1572	B. Denis,	Do.				200 0 0		200 0 0	1837-8
1573	T. LeMay,	Rouville,				50 0 0		50 0 0	1837
1574	A. Blair,	St. Césaré,				25 5 0	12 15 0	12 15 0	1837-8
1575	P. Carreau,	St. Marie,				18 9 7	18 9 7		1838
1576	R. Martineau,	Napierville,				15 0 0	15 0 0		1838
1577	S. Gamache,	Do.				6 8 2	6 8 2		1838
1578	Jean Baptiste Goyet,	St. Athanase,				25 0 0	25 0 0		1838
1579	J. Clouaire,	St. Luc,				99 10 0	99 10 0		1838
1580	J. L. Chamuel,	St. Luc,				11 16 3	11 16 3		1838
1581	Ira Wilson,	Stanstead,				24 0 11	24 0 11		1838
1582	A. Sabourin,	Lacolle,				11 9 0	11 9 0		1838
1583	J. Boucher,	St. Valentin,				3 10 0	3 10 0		1838
1584	A. Bisson, Sen.,	Huntingdon,				7 10 0	7 10 0		1838
1585	J. Brisson,	Do.				9 10 0	9 10 0		1838
1586	F. Mailoux,	St. Rémi,				14 0 0	14 0 0		1838
1587	B. LeEhre,	Do.				7 6 8 2	7 6 8 2		1838
1588	F. Cahiré,	Do.				7 6 8 2	7 6 8 2		1838
1589	M. Bolducque,	St. Constant,				7 6 8 2	7 6 8 2		1838
1590	C. Beaudin,	St. Rémi,				10 12 6	10 12 6		1838
1591	E. Cardina,	Do.				12 10 0	12 10 0		1838
1592	Z. Duquette,	St. Rémi,				18 12 6	18 12 6		1838
1593	Veuve F. N. Trudeau,	Napierville,				1 15 0	1 15 0		1838
1594	O. Asselin,	St. Rémi,				10 0 0	10 0 0		1838
1595	F. Pinsonneault,	Do.				7 10 0	7 10 0		1838
1596	G. Bariteau,	Do.				22 10 0	22 10 0		1838
1597	C. Dupuis,	Do.				10 5 0	10 5 0		1838
1598	Jean Baptiste Lanarre,	Do.				55 7 6	55 7 6		1838
1599	J. Girard,	Do.				8 2 6	8 2 6		1838
1600	A. Labonté,	Do.				11 2 6	11 2 6		1838
1601	Jean Baptiste Brisson,	Do.				6 5 0	6 5 0		1838
1602	A. Roi,	Do.				3 15 0	3 15 0		1838
1603	N. Rouillé,	Do.				26 15 0	26 15 0		1838
1604	N. Patenaude,	Do.				10 0 0	10 0 0		1838
1605	A. Beauchamps, Jun.,	Do.							1838
1606	Jean Baptiste Brisson,	Do.							1838
Carried over,			£ 57959 8 3	£ 273417 9 2327 19 5	£ 51647 1 3	£ 191183 3 10 147975 16 0	£ 49207 7 10		

No. 1562.—Loss on property by sale, suspension of business, imprisonment and exile. £1905 1s. 5d

No. 1573.—£200. Detention by Insurgents at St. Charles, and absence from home.

Imprisonment.

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.					
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Convicted.	Amount Claimed.		Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.	Claim for Casualty, Speculative, or other Losses.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1607	Brought over,													
1608	G. Gaudin,	St. Rémi,	570.39	8	3	2734	17	9	516.47	1	3	1479.75	16	0
1609	M. Brien,	Do.	102	8	8				108	4	6			
1610	N. Trudelle,	Do.							101.7	6	6			
1611	R. Vieu,	Do.							26.10	0	0			
1612	P. Vaillancour,	Do.							2	5	0			
1613	P. Larocbe,	Do.							13.10	0	0			
1614	F. Papineau,	Ste. Martine,							17.10	0	0			
1615	F. Trudos,	Do.							17.15	0	0			
1616	J. Raimond,	St. Rémi,							34	6	8			
1617	L. Laplante,	Do.							25	10	0			
1618	F. Lemieux,	St. Pierre,	22	13	6				26	5	0			
1619	Veuve A. Cardinal,	St. Rémi,							1	10	0			
1620	T. Gibeau,	Do.							4	1	6			
1621	P. Marcotte,	Do.							7	3	0			
1622	A. Barrette,	Do.							9	0	0			
1623	A. Ferras,	Do.							20	5	8			
1624	P. Gaborribeau,	Do.							13	12	0			
1625	L. Durivage,	Do.							14	15	0			
1626	J. Lemieux,	Do.	11	11	5				12	18	9			
1627	A. Normandin,	Do.							20	0	0			
1628	Jean Baptiste Ste. Marie,	St. Constant,							27	10	0			
1629	J. Moquin,	St. Rémi,							11	9	0			
1630	P. Bruneau,	Do.							10	9	6			
1631	P. M. Lefebvre,	Do.							3	5	0			
1632	H. McLeod,	Do.							12	3	0			
1633	J. Troie,	Do.							9	7	0			
1634	C. Labonté,	Do.							11	10	0			
1635	E. Leclair,	Do.							16	2	6			
1636	J. Pepin,	Do.							1	0	0			
1637	S. Pisonneau,	Do.							1	0	0			
1638	M. Pattenau,	Do.							21	0	0			
1639	W. Towbin,	Do.							1	19	4			
1640	A. Lefebvre,	St. Constant,							11	12	6			
1641	G. Raymond,	Ste. Martine,							5	17	0			
1642	C. Rielle,	St. Rémi,							35	11	0			
1643	H. Longtin,	Do.							14	5	0			
1644	Jean Baptiste St. Germain,	Do.							11	19	9			
1645	G. Lanchetière,	St. Isidore,							13	5	0			
1646	B. Lefebvre,	St. Rémi,							9	10	0			
1647	P. Leriget,	Do.							1	10	0			
	Carried over,		58625	18	5	2734	17	9	52313	11	5	115042	11	0

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.					
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.	Not Investigated.	Convicted.	Amount Claimed.		Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.	Claim for Casualty, Speculative, or other Losses.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1648	A. Provost,	St. Constant,												
1649	T. Martin,	St. Rémi,												
1650	J. Longtin,	St. Constant,												
	Moise Longtin,	Do.												
1651	C. Raisenue,	St. Benoit,	151	5	0				11	5	3			
1652	A. Cherrier,	Vaudreuil,	156	5	0				6	5	0			
1653	F. Joannette,	St. Eustache,	10	0	0				10	0	0			
1654	M. A. Rousse,	St. Martin,	2	0	0				2	0	0			
1655	R. Barbe,	Montreal,	52	8	0				37	8	9			
1656	E. Soupras,	St. Matthias,	20	0	0				20	0	0			
1657	A. Kimeueur,	St. Charles,	448	17	6				448	17	6			
1658	C. Charpentier,	Rue du Febvre,	20	4	4				3	15	0			
1659	I. Duron,	St. Rémi,	200	12	6									
1660	H. Germain,	Napierville,	13	17	6				13	17	6			
1661	J. B. Gervais,	St. Rémi,	30	19	4				30	19	4			
1662	F. Desmarais,	St. Rémi,	18	15	6				18	15	6			
1663	H. Asselin,	Do.	31	1	0				31	1	0			
1664	A. Barbeau,	St. Constant,	4	5	0				4	5	0			
1665	F. Boyer,	St. Rémi,	16	2	2				16	2	2			
1666	A. Lavigne,	St. Constant,	7	0	0				7	0	0			
1667	A. Rechon,	Do.	68	5	9				68	5	9			
1668	H. Rhéaume,	St. Eustache,												
1669	O. Desnoyers,	St. Rémi,	20	11	6				20	11	6			
1670	F. Riendeau,	Do.	5	10	0				5	10	0			
1671	T. Charbonneau,	Do.	2	0	0				2	0	0			
1672	O. Surprenant,	Do.	45	10	0				45	10	0			
1673	A. Belanger,	Do.	7	10	0				7	10	0			
1674	S. Brisson,	Do.	12	10	10				12	10	10			
1675	J. Brassau,	Do.	14	12	3				14	12	3			
1676	A. Boutillier,	Do.	54	5	0				54	5	0			
1677	H. Dalpe,	Do.	6	10	0				6	10	0			
1678	P. Boucher,	Do.	5	10	0				5	10	0			
1679	L. Beauchamp,	Do.	26	10	2				26	10	2			
1680	L. Lecompte,	Do.	10	2	6				10	2	6			
1681	J. Drolet,	Do.	6	4	0				6	4	0			
1682	A. Doyon,	Do.	3	0	0				3	0	0			
1683	J. Boyer,	Do.	2	0	0				2	0	0			
1684	G. Tarsu,	Do.	3	10	0				3	10	0			
1685	F. Barthiaume,	Do.	8	15	0				8	15	0			
1686	A. Bisson,	Do.	72	8	9				72	8	9			
1687	F. Malo,	Montreal,	41	5	0				41	5	0			
1688	P. Dumouchelle,	Ste. Martine,	320	5	11				78	0	6			
1689	L. Marcoux,	Ste. Marie,	48	13	6				34	10	0			
1690	Jean Baptiste Bernard,	Beleil,	12	13	3				10	9	3			
1691	J. Côté,	Chateauguay,	43	3	0				26	3	0			
1692	J. H. Surprenant,	Napierville,	27	12	4				27	12	4			
1693	A. Leduc,	St. Charles,	30	4	0				21	0	0			
1694	C. Thibault,	Do.	6	13	4				6	13	4			
1695	P. Boissonneau,	Do.	19	18	0				15	0	0			
1696	J. Remillard,	Do.	30	2	0				14	10	0			
1697	C. Lucier,	Do.	7	14	0				7	14	0			
1698	J. Renillard,	Do.	71	0	0				50	0	0			
	Carried over,		1176	1	0				828	10	0			
			195280	11	1				115042	11	0			

£140. Imprisonment.
1651.—£150. For three years exclusion from his profession as a Notary, owing to the loss of his books when prepared to pass his examination as Notary.

Claim against Dr. Nelson's estate. £448 17s. 6d.
£200 12s. 6d. Imprisonment.

No. 1697.—£40. For the loss of a horse { 4 years, and £21 for interest.
£347 11s. Interest.

Appendix (X.) 29th April

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, Amount Claimed, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Conversion, Property Real Damaged or Destroyed, Claim for Casual, Specific or other Losses, REMARKS.

Appendix (X.) 29th April

Appendix (X.) 29th April

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, Amount Claimed, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Conversion, Property Real Damaged or Destroyed, Claim for Casual, Specific or other Losses, REMARKS.

Appendix (X.) 29th April

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION (Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Conviction Recorded), FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION (Amount Claimed, Property Real Personal Damaged or Destroyed, Claim for Casual Speculative or other Losses), REMARKS.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION (Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Conviction Recorded), FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION (Amount Claimed, Property Real Personal Damaged or Destroyed, Claim for Casual Speculative or other Losses), REMARKS.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Carried over, £

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION.			Conviction Recorded.	FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION.			REMARKS.
			Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.	Amount Rejected.		Amount Claimed.	Property Real or Personal, Damaged or Destroyed.	Claim for Casual, Spectral, or other Losses.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1901	Brought over,	St. Philippe,	64779 4 6	456117 9 2	754 13 8		218356 1 8	166000 17 3	1837-8	
1902	M. Lusier,	St. Eustache,					117 6	0 17 6	1837	
1903	F. Lauzon,	Do.					510 0	5 10 0	1837	
1904	S. Jussanne,	Contrecoeur,					8313 1	28 17 8	1838	
1905	H. Mogé,	St. Ours,					129 6 2	58 15 8	1837-8	
1906	F. Vigon, Junr.,	St. Marie,					917 11	9 17 11	1837-8	
1907	E. Gratton,	Do.					10 2 4	10 2 4	1838	
1908	F. Vigeant,	Do.					20 0 0	20 0 0	1837	
1909	J. Libouan,	St. Renoit,					4 11 0	4 11 0	1837	
1910	E. Onales,	Do.					2 10 0	2 10 0	1837	
1911	C. Dumouchelle,	Do.					17 5 6	17 5 6	1837	
1912	J. B. Dumouchelle,	Do.					57 16 0	57 16 0	1837	
1913	L. Dumouchelle,	Do.					60 3 6	60 3 6	1837	
1914	J. André,	Do.					7 4 0	7 4 0	1837	
1915	J. Robillard,	Do.					4 2 6	4 2 6	1837	
1916	90 persons,	St. Eustache,					205 0 10	205 0 10	1837-8	
1917	Withdrawn.									
1918	E. Casgrain,	St. Césaire,					8 7 5	8 7 5	1838	
1919	Rev. L. Turcot,	Do.					37 10 0	22 10 0	1837-8	
1920	P. Thuot,	Do.					3 5 0	3 5 0	1837-8	
1921	J. Audette,	Do.					110 0	110 0	1837-8	
1922	J. Sevigny,	Do.					8 8 6	2 2 6	1837-8	
1923	A. Morin,	Do.					10 10 0	10 10 0	1837-8	
1924	J. B. Beauvais,	Do.					10 16 7	0 3 10	1837-8	
1925	P. Fontaine,	Do.					36 5 0	13 0 0	1837-8	
1926	P. Fontaine,	Do.					92 18 0	92 18 0	1837-8	
1927	W. Monplaisir,	Do.					651 10 10	651 10 10	1837-8	
1928	F. Guertin,	Do.					136 10 0	36 10 0	1837-8	
1929	J. McDonald,	Laprairie,					27 16 8	13 11 8	1837	
1930	A. P. L. Carigny,	St. Césaire,					151 15 0	15 15 0	1838	
1931	A. H. Brunette,	Do.					95 15 0	95 15 0	1838	
1932	Jean Baptiste Hébert,	Nicolet,					101 5 0	101 5 0	1838	
1933	Jean Baptiste Proulx,	Do.					3 0 0	3 0 0	1838	
1934	J. O. Rousseau,	Do.					3 1 0	3 1 0	1838	
1935	Jean Baptiste Manabie,	St. Benoit,					1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1838	
1936	J. Tessier,	Verchères,					174 13 5	174 13 5	1838	
1937	Veuve D. Eschambeault,	Boucherville,					15 13 6	15 13 6	1838	
1938	H. D. Eschambeault,	Do.					280 3 4	280 3 4	1838	
1939	F. Thibault,	St. Martin,					717 1 1	717 1 1	1838	
1940	A. Bourdages,	Montreal,								
1941	P. Grenier,	Contrecoeur,								

Guns taken and not returned.

£151 15s. Imprisonment.
£95 15s. Do.
£105 5s. Do.

Claim against Dr. Nelson's Estate.
Do.
Do.

No. 1951.—Claims £12 per annum or £200 for his brother, who lost his senses from imprisonment and ill-usage.
£36 5s. Imprisonment.

1942	J. Leiberté,	Contrecoeur,					1 5 6	1 5 6	1838
1943	Jean Baptiste Renaud,	Do.					310 0	310 0	1838
1944	F. Dupuis,	Do.					2 5 6	2 5 6	1838
1945	G. Barbeau,	St. Eustache,					9 4 8	9 4 8	1837
1946	J. Constantineau,	Napierville,					2 10 0	2 10 0	1837
1947	A. Dalmage,	St. Hermas,					10 5 0	10 5 0	1838
1948	A. St. Jacques,	St. Denis,					28 16 2	28 16 2	1838
1949	C. Lévesque,	St. Césaire,					4 6 8	4 6 8	1838
1950	J. Tessier,	Do.					18 4 6	10 17 10	1837-8
1951	F. Dionne,	Do.					200 0 0	200 0 0	1838
1952	J. Daragon,	Do.					19 8 4	19 8 4	1838
1953	J. Gaspard,	Do.					17 10 0	12 10 0	1837-8
1954	J. Dionne,	Do.					4 3 0	2 10 0	1838
1955	F. Allard,	Do.					21 18 6	7 16 0	1837-8
1956	A. Papineau,	Do.					18 7 0	12 0 0	1838
1957	Dame J. Lefebvre,	Do.					14 12 6	14 12 6	1838
1958	J. Dionne,	Do.					9 13 8	9 13 8	1838
1959	V. Cr.	Do.					13 1 6	13 1 6	1838
1960	Guillaume Plamondon,	Do.					18 10 0	18 10 0	1838
1961	J. B. Marotte,	Do.					25 0 6	25 0 6	1838
1962	H. Stephens,	Longueuil,					12 10 0	12 10 0	1838
1963	Toussaint A. Fournier,	Do.					7 17 6	7 17 6	1838
1964	C. Trudeau,	Do.					2 10 0	2 10 0	1838
1965	L. Trudeau,	Do.					9 2 0	9 2 0	1837-8
1966	T. Prefontaine,	Do.					3 13 3	3 13 3	1837
1967	X. A. Trudon,	Do.					4 11 3	4 11 3	1837
1968	J. B. Mongeau,	St. Césaire,					5 19 0	5 19 0	1837
1969	J. Greenshields,	St. Hilaire,					6 5 0	6 5 0	1837
1970	J. Ébier,	St. Benoit,					7 17 6	7 17 6	1838
1971	N. Byer,	Do.					9 2 0	9 2 0	1838
1972	L. Maynard,	Do.					3 13 3	3 13 3	1837
1973	J. B. Baulnes,	Do.					4 11 3	4 11 3	1837
1974	Veuve T. Duchesneau,	Do.					5 19 0	5 19 0	1837
1975	B. Maynard,	Do.					6 5 0	6 5 0	1837
1976	P. Surpaveant,	St. Athanase,					45 0 0	45 0 0	1838
1977	F. Denicourt,	Do.					563 2 0	405 0 0	1838
1978	J. M. Petrimault,	St. Gregoire,					20 8 0	4 0 0	1838
1979	N. Benjamin,	St. Johns,					48 10 0	26 10 0	1838
1980	J. Daigean,	St. Marie,					28 17 0	15 9 0	1838
1981	J. Girard,	Do.					28 7 8	11 19 8	1838
1982	J. B. Robert,	St. Athanase,					35 0 0	35 0 0	1838
1983	J. M. Lavoie,	Do.					363 8 9	290 16 3	1838
1984	J. B. Damien,	St. Joseph,					37 15 5	23 11 5	1837
1985	P. C. Pilon,	Chateauguay,					22 0 4	14 16 4	1837-8
1986	B. Charbon,	St. Eustache,					43 2 0	29 10 0	1837-8
1987	A. Groulx,	Do.					229 7 0	161 16 0	1838
1988	E. Noël,	Do.					87 5 0	84 0 0	1838
1989	E. Roussier,	St. Valentin,					136 0 0	84 0 0	1838
1990	F. Bourdeau,	Longueuil,					200 0 0	200 0 0	1838
1991	Veuves Sicard and Morand,	Chateauguay,					650 10 0	452 5 8	1838
1992	L. H. Holton,	Montreal,					107 17 7	107 17 7	1837-8
1993	F. Gendron and 45 others,	Do.							
to									
2038	Carried over,		66518 6 1	462912 9 2	2783 8 5		225399 2 11	169487 19 2	55911 3 9

£36. Interest.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

APPENDIX.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, REMARKS. Sub-columns include Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Convicted, Property Real or Personal Damaged or Destroyed, Claim for Compensation or other Losses.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Table with columns: No., NAMES, RESIDENCE, FILED BEFORE FORMER COMMISSION, FILED BEFORE THE PRESENT COMMISSION, REMARKS. Sub-columns include Amount Claimed, Amount Awarded, Amount Rejected, Not Investigated, Convicted, Property Real or Personal Damaged or Destroyed, Claim for Compensation or other Losses.

Appendix (X.) 29th April.

Montreal :

PRINTED BY LOVELL & GIBSON,

ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Bill to make provision for the legal proof and preservation thereof of certain informal Marriages had, anterior to a certain date therein mentioned, before Justices of the Peace in the Inferior District of Gaspé, and others, as ratified by an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, but whereof no Register or Records have been kept, and for recording the same; including also certain Births or Baptisms and Burials in the said District,—and also the Petitions of Benjamin Coffin and others, inhabitants of Gaspé,—of John S. Moriarty, Esquire, and others, of Percé, and parts adjacent, in the County of Gaspé,—of the Reverend J. L. Allain and others, of the District of Gaspé,—and of Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, Esquire, of the Island of Jersey, beg leave to REPORT:—

That Your Committee have examined the said Bill, together with the Petitions referred to them, upon all which they have taken evidence, which is hereunto annexed.

In 1821 an Act (1 Geo. 4 chap. 19,) was passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, to confirm certain marriages of the description above mentioned, that had taken place in Gaspé, where there were no resident clergymen of the established Church of England, or other Protestant ministers, by law competent to solemnize marriages.

This Act was found, however, to be deficient in its provisions, no means being afforded by it for enabling parties concerned in those marriages to prove and record them in an authentic shape. The deficiency was supplied by an Act in 1832 (2 Will. 4., chap. 51,) "to provide for the proof of the solemnization of marriages, &c., in the "District of Gaspé," and which gave parties interested in them five years for this purpose. Its existence, it would seem, however, was not generally known during the time it was in force, by the inhabitants of the District to which it related, many of whom, through ignorance of it, and possibly several from neglect, lost the benefit intended by it.

It is to remedy this, and afford the interested another opportunity of proving and recording such marriages, that the Bill referred to Your Committee, nearly in the same terms as the expired Act, and substantively the same, has been brought forward; a measure which there is abundant evidence, by petitions numerous and respectably signed, as confirmed by the testimony of persons they have called and examined on the subject, to prove to Your Committee is necessary, and desired by the inhabitants of Gaspé generally, and which testimony Your Committee append to their present Report, for the information of Your Honorable House.

The Bill it is to be observed, legalizes no marriages whatever, and authorizes the proving and recording of such only as were confirmed and legalized by the Act of 1821 (1 Geo. 4, chap. 19,) the validity whereof resting wholly upon that Act, will neither be enhanced nor deteriorated by the present Bill, which admits those concerned in such marriages merely to prove and record the fact, as they would have been entitled to do under the Act that has expired, leaving the reputed marriages themselves, with all their consequences, if questioned in a Court of Law by any party concerned in contesting the validity of any of them, to stand or fall on their merits or demerits.

Your Committee have also taken into consideration the Petition of Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, of Jersey, bearing date at Jersey, 29th December last, against the Bill under consideration, and have admitted evidence on the matter to which it relates. They have in like manner considered the Petition of the Rev. J. L. Allain and others, against the Bill, representing it as intended merely to deprive certain large proprietors in this District (Gaspé)

of their lands, and offer a reward to concubinage of former days,—allegations in no respect sustained by any evidence offered to Your Committee.

Mr. Gosset states, among other matters, that he is one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of his uncle, the late Philip Robin, Esquire, who died at Waburn, near Berne in Switzerland, in April 1841, and for many years carried on trade and business in the District of Gaspé. That the said Philip Robin, when resident at Gaspé, became father of a natural daughter to whom by his Will, dated at Paris 10th June, 1840, he bequeathed a legacy of £2000 Sterling, independently of £3000 more to certain Trustees in trust for her and her children.

That the said Philip Robin, after several other legacies expressed in his said Will, named and declared him (the Petitioner,) together with his brother Charles Robin Gosset, his sole legatees for the residue of all his property, subject to the payment of a life annuity of one hundred pounds Sterling to Madame Marthe Arbou, residing at Percé, in this Province, the mother of his said natural daughter. That the said legacy of £2000 to his said daughter has been paid, and that the said annuity bequeathed to Dame Marthe Arbou has also been regularly paid to her.

That, nevertheless, the said Dame Marthe Arbou, since the death of the said late Philip Robin, has attempted to establish proof of a marriage between her and the said Philip Robin, by a Petition to that effect to the Provincial Judge for the District of Gaspé, but that the application was rejected, and the rejection, on an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, confirmed.

The Petitioner respectfully submits that the enactment contemplated would be fraught with the most injurious effects to the members of the community at large, and more particularly to him whose rights and interests, it is obviously (as he states) intended to endeavour to set aside by a Law having a retroactive effect, and granting the novel power of establishing pretended marriages, by the production of evidence not deemed legal, and thus tending to unsettle families, and creating the greatest uncertainty and confusion in the tenure of property, and in the relations of life between the members of society in the District of Gaspé, with a view, as regards the Petitioner, of depriving him unjustly of his rights and interests as beneficially interested in the Will of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

The Petitioner concludes by praying Your Honorable House will not pass any Bill having a retroactive effect, altering the existing Laws of Canada with respect to marriages in Gaspé, whereby the interests of the Petitioner may be affected.

Mr. Gosset's Counsel has been heard on the above Petition, and such testimony as he had to offer received, all which, as well as the documents produced by him in elu-

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

cidation of it, are annexed, for the information of Your Honorable House. It appears that the above named Dame Marthe Arbou of Percé, in the District of Gaspé, claiming to be the widow of the aforesaid late Philip Robin, represented by her Petition bearing date at Percé, 10th August 1843, to the Provincial Judge, "that at the time of her marriage with Mr. Robin, there was neither Priest nor Minister resident in the County of Gaspé, and that, in consequence thereof, the marriage took place before John Beck, Esquire, in his life time of Cap d'Espoir, a Justice of the Peace for the District of Gaspé, and which marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the established Church of England.

"That according to the Act made and provided in this behalf, the said marriage was to all intents and purposes good and valid at Law, and that as no public registers of any authentic character, of marriages, baptisms and burials, had been kept in the District (at that time) it had become necessary, in conformity with the Law, to prove the celebration of the said marriage before the said Justice, as appeared by a certificate he had given under his hand and seal to that effect, bearing date 23rd August, 1811. She therefore prayed for leave to produce the said certificate before him, the Provincial Judge, at such time as he should be pleased to appoint, with the proofs and evidence she might produce in support of the allegations of her Petition, and consequently the validity of her marriage."

This application was made evidently in ignorance of the expiration of the Act for proving and recording marriages in Gaspé, of the above description. The Provincial Judge, although without jurisdiction in the matter, nevertheless entertained the Petition, under a misconception, as will presently appear, of the Law in virtue of which the Petitioner expected to prove her case, and a hearing accordingly was granted, and took place the day following, i. e. 11th August, 1843.

A certificate, in the handwriting (as it is proved by the evidence adduced) of Mr. Robin himself, of the fact of this marriage with the said Dame Marthe Arbou, at the time and place specified, signed "John Beck, J. P." the Justice of the Peace celebrating it, was produced and filed in support of the Petition, a copy whereof is to be found in the annexed minutes of the proceedings that took place on the subject before the Provincial Judge. Four witnesses also were examined by him on the occasion, viz: Henry O'Hara, and John Beck, (son of the above named,) Esquires, Susan Beck, and Joseph Methot.

On the 18th September following, the matter was disposed of by an order, as follows: "It is ordered, upon mature consideration, that inasmuch as it appears that the Petitioner's pretended marriage with the late Philip Robin, took place on the 23rd day of August, 1811, it became, (if such marriage took place) good and valid in Law, for all civil rights, under the Provincial Statute of the 1st Geo. 4, chap. 19: and as far as relates to the latter part of the conclusions of the said Petition, calling upon the said Provincial Judge of this District, to order the eregistrement of the said marriage, under the 4th Geo. 4, chap. 13, it is adjudged that as the case of the Petitioner does not fall within the meaning of the last mentioned Act, the conclusions of the Petition are therefore rejected."

The case, as truly stated above, does not fall within the meaning of the Act (4 Geo. 4, chap. 13.) quoted, nor, as will be seen by referring to the Petition of the said Dame Marthe Arbou, did it not invoke the aid of, nor mention that Act, (as assumed by the Provincial Judge,) being wholly irrelevant and foreign to her purpose, which was simply and solely to prove and record, under the Act previously mentioned, (2 Will. 4, chap. 51,) erroneously believing it still in force, the fact of her marriage in conformity with her certificate. The Act mentioned in the foregoing order (4 Geo. 4, chap. 13.) it is to be observed, is still in force and permanent, but instead of relating to the proof and recording of marriages, is

"to render valid certain Acts, agreements in writing and contracts of marriage *sous seign privé*, heretofore executed in the Inferior District of Gaspé, and to provide for the want of Notaries in the said District," having no bearing whatever upon the case brought by the Petitioner, Dame Marthe Arbou, viz: to prove the fact of her marriage as stated above.

The validity or invalidity of the marriage, it is also apparent, was not in question by these proceedings. The rejection of the Petition of Dame Marthe Arbou to prove and record her marriage, was solely owing to want of jurisdiction in the Provincial Judge, and not, as implied in Mr. Gosset's Petition, on the merits. It was necessarily confirmed in appeal, which was allowed pursuant to the said Act (4 Geo. 4, chap. 13.) on the supposition that the case appertained to it, whereas it was of the class of cases provided for by the Act of 1832 (2 Will. 4, chap. 51, expired.) but which allowed no appeal. In fact, the application and the appeal from the rejection, were both founded in error, and accordingly dismissed.

There is nothing as it seems to Your Committee to be inferred from the failure of Dame Marthe Arbou's application to prove and record her alleged marriage anterior to 1821, with Mr. Robin, further than that the Law formerly passed in this behalf being expired, and she foreclosed from its benefits, her case is an additional proof of the expediency of the measure. The proceeding itself is not of a nature to create surprise or distrust, it being but natural, if she were *bona fide* married, that she should entertain a wish to prove and put on record the fact, and (setting aside all other considerations) thereby rescue herself from the reproach of concubinage and her offspring from that of illegitimacy, which, in dying, Mr. Robin has attempted to fix upon them. As to the Will of that gentleman, in which he speaks of this lady and his "natural daughter" by her, to the one of whom he bequeaths a life annuity, and to the other a legacy, it proves nothing in the estimation of Your Committee, to the prejudice of either, it being scarcely to be believed, taking a common-sense view of the subject, that the Law can allow him, by his Will, or by any other act of his own, to abrogate his marriage, if it were in good faith contracted, no more than it would, by the same means, to absolve himself, in the opinion of the world, from the imputation of bigamy, to which, by the second marriage, he rendered himself obnoxious, if the first were valid.

The passage of the Bill referred to Your Committee into a Law, will but enable her, if she thinks fit, to prove and record the fact of her marriage in Gaspé, anterior to 1821, if such took place, (which, however, Your Committee have not thought it necessary to make an object of their inquiry,) in common with others similarly situated, and within the purview of the Act of that year. With respect to the "vested rights" which it is pretended the passing of such a Bill may disturb, Your Committee are of opinion that the rights of all will be best consulted by avoiding any exceptional legislation in the matter, the rights of one, in the eyes of Your Honourable House, being equally as sacred as those of the other, and with respect to which the Courts of Law will be open to the parties.

Your Committee view the Bill in question as a general Law, and not as special legislation, either for or against the Petitioner, Mr. Gosset, and the terms in which it is worded, is such as to place all parties in the same state in which they stood at the passing of the Statute, in Lower Canada, of 1832, (2 Will. 4 chap. 51.) The Committee view that Act as necessary to the peace and quiet of families in the District of Gaspé, and considering the remoteness of that District, and its want of roads and communications, it is not surprising that the benefit of its provisions has not been as general as was intended. The renewal of the Act at this time appears, under all circumstances, as necessary in Gaspé as its original enactment.

Your Committee, nevertheless, have thought proper to amend the Bill, making it merely a revival of the ex-

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

pired Act of 1832, for a limited time (three years next hereafter) thereby intending to place all those concerned in precisely the same, and no better situation than they would have been, if they had availed themselves of it during the five years it was in force.

The whole, however, respectfully submitted.

ROB. CHRISTIE,
Chairman.

30th April, 1846.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esquire, in the Chair.

Wednesday, 8th April, 1846.

Mr. Timothy Spruen, of Gaspé, called in; and examined:—

1. You came overland from Gaspé this winter, did you not?—Yes.

2. Are you a resident in Gaspé, and how long?—Yes; I have resided there for the last thirty years.

3. Were you married in Gaspé, and when, and by whom?—Yes, I was married in 1816, by James Stewart, Esquire, of Douglstown, Gaspé, there being no resident clergyman at that time in the District.

4. To whom were you married?—To a daughter of the late Henry Johnston, Esquire, of Douglstown, Gaspé.

5. Have you any family by that marriage, and are they alive?—My wife is dead, and I have two children, a son and a daughter, who are both married.

6. Are you among the Petitioners who are seeking for an Act for recording such marriages as have taken place before Justices of the Peace, or Dissenting ministers in Gaspé, previous to 1821?—I am.

7. Why did you not avail yourself of the Act of 1832, (2 Will. 4, chap. 51.) to enregister your marriage?—I was not aware of the existence of the Law.

8. Are there many persons in the County and District of Gaspé situated in this respect as you are?—Yes, a great many.

9. Is there any anxiety among the people generally, there on this subject?—Yes, a great deal; all the old and respectable inhabitants are in that state.

10. Was there any disappointment felt by the population in that quarter, at the loss of the Bill introduced last Session, for their relief, in this respect?—Yes, there was a great deal of anxiety. We thought it a strange proceeding, as it might be very injurious to our rights, by debarring us of the means of proving our marriages.

11. Do you think the great mass of the population remained ignorant of the last Act above alluded to, which allowed them five years for proving such marriages?—Yes, I believe that not one out of ten had any knowledge of the passing of the said Act.

12. Are you aware of any one instance in which the passing of such a Bill as that at present before the Committee, could be prejudicial, or injuriously affect the rights of any one?—No; I do not know of any one instance.

13. But on the contrary, do you think it would be generally beneficial, and received as a boon by the people?—Yes; I think it would quiet the minds of the people, and be a very beneficial Act. I know that every one in the District would have signed the Petitions, if they had thought their doing so would have added weight to them.

Thursday, 9th April, 1846.

John U. Campbell, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

14. Have you formerly resided in the District of Gaspé, and how long?—I have during four years, at Maria, in the Bay of Chaleurs.

15. Do you frequently visit those parts at present?—Yes, I now reside at Dalhousie, on the New Brunswick side of the Ristigonche, but I have frequent occasion to visit the Canada side, having a farm in the Seigniory of Shoolbred, and of which Seigniory I am, in right of my wife, Annabella Stewart, a co-proprietor.

16. Read the Petitions now shewn you, the one from Benjamin Coffin, of Gaspé, and the other from John T. Moriarty, and others, of Percé, both of the same tenor, and say whether, to your knowledge, they express the sentiments of the generality of the inhabitants, and whether the persons whose signatures appear to those Petitions are persons of respectability and deserving of credit?—I know several of the Petitioners, and they are respectable persons; but I am not prepared to say what the opinion of the generality of the inhabitants may be, not having had occasion to speak to them at all upon the subject. My own opinion is, that it is quite necessary such a measure should be passed.

Saturday, 11th April, 1846.

The Chairman informed the Committee, that he has had communication of documents which he considers authentic, explaining the views on this subject of the Municipalities of the two County Towns or chief places in the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, viz: New Carlisle in Cox Township, and Percé.

In New Carlisle, on the second of March, the Municipality expresses itself as follows: "A Bill having passed the last Session of the Legislative Assembly, having for its object the renewal of an Act passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, (2 Will. 4, chap. 51.) which expired in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, we are concerned to find that a Law so beneficial and so indispensable should have met with any difficulty in the Legislative Council, and caused delay, the more so that the operations of such a Law cannot avail unjustly against any party or parties that may be disposed to raise opposition thereto, and as many families in the District are directly concerned in the passing of the Law, never having availed themselves of the provisions of the said Act, the community at large is deeply interested, that all those entitled to its benefit, may not ultimately suffer in their rights, wherefore we have reason to hope that the subject will be renewed at the approaching Session, and finally pass the three Branches of the Legislature."

At Percé, on the 9th March, the Municipality express themselves as follows:—

"Unanimously Resolved, That R. Christie, Esquire, is entitled to the gratitude of the inhabitants of this County, for having at the last Session of the Legislature introduced a Bill having for its object the passing

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

" of a Law similar to that passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, (2 Will. 4, chap. 51.) whereby many inhabitants of this County may be secured and benefitted in their civil rights, it being a matter of public notoriety, that previous to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, a great number of marriages were solemnized by Justices of the Peace, in the absence of clergymen, and no record thereof kept by them, wherefore this Council approves of a Petition to the Legislature, to the effect that a Law so necessary and beneficial may be passed."

Tuesday, 15th April, 1846.

John R. Hamilton, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

17. You reside at New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure, do you not?—I do.

18. You are an Attorney practising in the Gaspé Courts, are you not?—I am an Attorney practising in Gaspé, and Queen's Counsel for the Province of Canada.

19. How long have you resided in the County of Gaspé?—I first went to Gaspé in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty; I was then elected member for the County of Bonaventure; I returned in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and have resided there ever since.

20. You have a general acquaintance with the inhabitants of the County of Gaspé, as well as with those of Bonaventure?—I know almost every man in both Counties, having a very extensive practice in both Counties.

21. As Attorney and Queen's Counsel, you have a knowledge that a Law was passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, legalizing marriages previous to that date?—I have a knowledge that a Law was passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, rendering valid certain marriages solemnized in Gaspé, but that Law left the proof of such marriages to the ordinary tribunals, and according to the then existing Laws of Canada.

22. Does the Act say so, or speak at all of proof?—The Act not having repealed the Laws of the Province, of course the Laws remained in full force.

23. The Act itself, if I understand you rightly, made no provision as to the proving and enregistering of those marriages?—Such a provision or provisions were unnecessary, inasmuch as the Legislature having once declared that marriages solemnized in the manner mentioned in the said Act should be valid, it would have been most dangerous to alter the ordinary rules of evidence, and put informal marriages on a better footing, as far as proof is concerned, than those legally contracted.

24. Do you mean to say, that although those marriages were rendered legal by the Act, proof of them would not also be permitted by it?—No, most certainly not; but I mean to say that it was for a Court and a Jury to decide of the proof of such marriage, as if it had been legally contracted, and not by a patched up Law of any description.

25. Why then was the Act of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, of which you no doubt have some knowledge, (2 Will. 4, chap. 51.) to provide for the proof of the solemnization of marriages, and for the proof of certain baptisms and burials in the Inferior District of Gaspé, passed?—I am not aware that any inquiry was made by the Legislature of Lower Canada as to the necessity of such a Law; certainly no opposition was made to the passing of that Law, and probably the inhabitants of Gaspé were aware of the existence of the Law only after it became a Law, and most certainly

some gentlemen then residing in Europe could not have known of the intention of the passing of such Law, although their vested rights were interfered with.

26. Do you think the Legislature, then, blindly passed the Act in question?—My thoughts are my own; the inference to be drawn from my previous answer must be left to any sensible mind who peruses it.

27. Were you not a Member of the Legislature of Lower Canada in 1832?—I was elected in 1830. The Returning Officer thought proper, although I had a large majority of votes, to return my opponent. The Law passed in the month of February, 1832, and I took my seat the following Session, the 14th December, 1832. I was absent from the Province of Lower Canada during the Session the Bill was introduced into the House, and passed.

28. You speak of persons in Europe in one of your previous answers; why do you refer to persons in Europe, were any persons there injured or surprised by that Act?—As I have been informed that it is intended to examine me before the Committee on certain Petitions presented to the House of Assembly yesterday, one of which is from a gentleman in Europe, which Petitions, I understand, are to be referred to this Committee, I should prefer answering this question after the Petitions are before the Committee.

29. Have you a knowledge that any persons in that quarter, (Gaspé,) availed themselves of the provisions of the Act of 1832, for proving and recording marriages?—I believe two or three did, but am not certain.

30. When did the Act expire?—The effects of the Bill are permanent, and the Law speaks for itself as to the period of its expiring.

31. But the results of the Act are small, as you say, but two or three having availed themselves of it?—Since my residence in the District, although engaged in an extensive practice, I have not met any cases requiring the operation of such an Act among my clients, and whether the effects are small for the want of cases that the Bill would meet, or from other causes, I cannot say.

32. Can you say whether the inhabitants generally are anxious for the revival of that Act?—I should think that it is a matter of indifference to the mass of them: the parties interested are the only ones anxious. The Catholic population are opposed to it, as far as I know their feelings.

33. Then you do know persons who are anxious for its revival; are they numerous, and where do they mostly reside?—I know of two persons and two persons alone, that is, the Member for Bonaventure and his wife's mother; but there may be others whom I do not know.

34. Have you, in your very extensive practice in the Law, never heard of any others, for instance, in the County of Gaspé?—No.

35. You are well acquainted with Percé?—I am.

36. Are you also acquainted with the principal persons in Gaspé Basin?—I am less acquainted with Gaspé Basin than any other parts of the District, but I know the principal persons there.

37. Do you know Benjamin Coffin, Esquire, at Gaspé?—I know that there are such persons as Benjamin Coffin and Abraham Coffin.

38. Do you know Maria Anna Coft, widow of the late Hugh O'Hara?—I do—she is a client of mine.

39. Do you know Charles Davis, Esquire, Schoolmaster?—I do.

40. Do you know John Eden?—I do.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

41. Do you know Joseph Languedoc?—I do.
42. Do you know Captain William Harbor?—I do.
43. Do you know Philip Bechervaise, Esquire?—Yes.
44. Are you acquainted with the Pattersons of that place?—I know that there are such persons there.
45. Do you know the Boyles?—I do.
46. Do you know Isaac and Thomas Kennedy, at Douglstown?—Yes, I know them both.
47. Are all these persons of respectability, and on whose word you would place credit?—They are respectable persons.
48. Do you think that they would give the sanction of their signatures to any representation that would not be perfectly true?—Most certainly not, if they knew and understood well what they were giving their signatures to.
49. Read the Petition from Gaspé now shewn to you, and state whether you think it is possible the persons above named, whose signatures are appended thereto, could mistake the object of that Petition?—I believe that the persons who have signed this Petition have done so with the view of having the records of their marriages and baptisms made and preserved, but not with any intention to assist parties anxious to prove marriages with other parties denying the fact. In other words, I believe the Petitioners are anxious for registers of marriages being kept, where all the parties and their heirs agree to the fact of a marriage having existed, and I should join with them in saying that there could be no objections to such an Act; that, on the contrary, it would be desirable, because even if it did no good, it could do no harm; but I should be sorry to see such respectable names used to assist parties where marriages are denied; but in those cases it ought to be left to the operation of the existing Laws.
50. This is not an answer to the question. Again, do you think the persons above named would vouch with their signatures for the facts you have read, and petition for what they did not sincerely desire?—My thoughts on the question are all embodied in my answers to the last question.
51. Then you do not mean to answer directly?—My opinion is, that my answer is a direct one.
52. Do you yourself see any objection to the revival of the Act of 1832, (2 Will. 4, chap. 51,) for a limited time, and what objections are these?—There are certainly objections to the revival of the Act in toto, which no lawyer or legislator can overlook; but there can be no objections to an Act providing for the proof of the solemnization of marriages in the District of Gaspé, preserving vested rights. The objections are, firstly,—that the proceeding on the part of the person anxious to prove a marriage is *ex parte*; it does not afford the party denying the marriage any opportunity of contradicting the evidence adduced in support of the marriage. Secondly,—It allows no appeal from the decision of the Judge. Thirdly,—It alters the Laws of evidence.—It permits persons aged twenty-one to prove facts that must have occurred long before they were born;—would permit a child to prove the marriage of a parent;—has a retroactive effect;—takes from parties vested rights;—renders that valid which at the time of contracting was invalid;—renders that invalid which at the time of contracting was valid.
53. When you speak of *ex parte* proceedings, you suppose parties to be at Law; but what objection can there be to allow parties who in good faith believe themselves married—the survivor, or their descendants concerned in that marriage, to prove the fact of such marriage, since it would be but allowing them to place themselves in the same situation in which they would have been, neither better nor worse, had there been clergymen in the country to marry and record such facts at the time

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

when they were married?—None in the least, but should it so have occurred that one of the parties may not be willing to admit the validity of such a marriage, or may have contracted another marriage in a lawful manner, or may have disposed of his property by Will, and die,—under such circumstances, no Legislature ought, by any Law having a retroactive effect, to interfere with vested rights. The consequences of such interference are obvious; the children or heirs of the legitimate marriage would by such a Law be rendered illegitimate, and deprived of the property, the second wife although legally married would cease to be such, and many other effects of such a system of legislation would no doubt follow. I again repeat, that where all parties, heirs and others consent, it would be madness to oppose such a Law, and it would be equally unjust to bind parties who are unwilling.

54. Suppose that other party, to whom you allude, dead, would you refuse to the survivor the faculty of proving and recording such marriage on that account?—Supposing a party to a pretended marriage to be dead, not having lived with the other for years, and that party should have by his last Will and Testament refused to acknowledge such a marriage, but, on the contrary, spoken of the other party in his last Will as one to whom he had not been married,—spoken of the child or children that may have been born, as natural child or children,—and that the parties may have complied with the Will by receiving the legacies from the testator, it would be unjust and unfair to allow the parties to prove a marriage, because that very fact would be, in a Court of Law, *prima facie* evidence of the illegitimacy of the child. But in cases where the husband or party has died in the arms, or in the house of the other party, and living with the party, declaring that they were married, and that the heirs of both parties agree to it,—then of course, I would permit it, and it would be unjust to refuse it.

55. Then, if I understand you rightly, you take it for granted at Law, that a man married in Gaspé has the power, after abandoning his wife, to abrogate, by his last Will and Testament, his marriage?—I could not take such an absurdity for granted. If a man has been married in Gaspé, the existing Laws of the land provide for the proof of such marriage, and should he attempt to deny, or should he have, by his last Will and Testament, denied, or implied the denial of such a marriage, it then behoves his widow to establish such a marriage by the ordinary rules of evidence, and certainly no legislative enactment ought to pass altering the ordinary rules of evidence in such a case, and thereby interfering with the rights vested in the legatees or heirs at Law of the party deceased.

56. Precisely, such marriages then are matter of fact, and to be proven by witnesses?—I repeat that marriages contested between the parties ought to be left to the ordinary rules of evidence.

Wednesday, 15th April, 1846.

John R. Hamilton, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

57. But where, by the ordinary rules of evidence, legal proof cannot be had, such, for instance, as a certified extract from the Marriage Register, which in such cases is the best evidence, is not secondary evidence admissible?—It is for a Court before whom such a case would be brought to decide what evidence ought or ought not to be taken. In all cases where Registers have been destroyed by accident, or have not been kept, the Law provides in what manner such marriages are to be established; and I consider that the question implies that the only legal proof of a marriage is an extract of a certificate of marriage, which is not the case.

58. This is no answer to the question, which neither implies nor says that such is the only evidence or proof, but

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

possibly you may mean to say so?—I mean to say, and I do say, that the proof of a marriage can be established according to the Laws of Lower Canada, without the necessity of a certificate or extract of marriage from the Register. When parties can make it appear before a Court that the certificate or extract was destroyed or never existed, then other evidence is usually allowed to establish the proof of such a marriage.

59. You are supposing a case in a Court of Justice, but is there any Law in existence authorizing marriages in Gaspé, contracted previous to 1821, of which no authentic Register has been kept, to be proven and recorded upon some authentic Register without recurring to Law?—I have already said in my previous answers, that a Law allowing the proof of marriages in the District of Gaspé, where all the parties to such marriage are agreeable, would be desirable, but such a Law ought to except cases where the parties or their heirs deny such a marriage. There is no Law in existence for Gaspé, or any other part of Lower Canada, authorizing marriages in Gaspé or any other part of Lower Canada, contracted previous to 1821, of which no authentic Register has been kept, to be proven and recorded upon some authentic Register without recurring to Law, that I am aware of.

60. Can you point out any Law or Act upon this subject, in existence or expired, where such terms as "all the parties," or even any of them, are mentioned or even hinted at?—The Acts relating to Gaspé respecting marriages, imply according to my opinion, that all the marriages of which a Register is to be kept, have been regularly solemnized, and that the parties to the said marriage are consenting and anxious to have Registers kept. I believe that few Laws having a retroactive effect, have ever been passed without certain provisions reserving the vested rights of parties that may be injured by such Laws. The Gaspé Act that has expired is a general one, containing no reservations,—consequently bad. The Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada contains, I believe, certain reserves.

61. This again is no answer to the question; it may be your understanding of those Acts, but do the Acts themselves, or either of them say so?—If by the question it is understood the expired Act relating to Gaspé, I would say no. If the question refers to the proof of the solemnization of marriages for the whole Province, I would say that the Upper Canadian Statute does contain provisions, to the best of my knowledge.

62. Have you ever seen the Upper Canada Act to which you allude?—The Statute I allude to I have seen and read, and it contains the following proviso: "Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to make valid any marriage illegally solemnized when the parties to such illegal marriage or either of them, shall have subsequently contracted matrimony according to Law."

63. In consequence of your extensive practice as an Attorney, you must be well acquainted with the inhabitants of Percé, in the County of Gaspé, and its neighbourhood: Do you know J. T. Moriarty, Esquire, of that place?—I do know Mr. Moriarty.

64. Do you know John Beck, Esquire, of Cap d'Espoir, near Percé?—I do.

65. Did you know the late Henry B. Johnston, Esquire, of Point St. Peter, near that place?—I did.

66. Do you know Captain John Baker, and Mr. A. Payne, of Cape Cove, near Percé?—I do, and also Mr. William Baker, his brother.

67. Do you know John Baker Blondin, Esquire, of Percé?—I know John Baker Blondin, of Percé.

68. Do you know Mr. Charles Lenfesty, of Percé?—I know Charles Lenfesty, a fisherman, of Percé.

69. Do you know Peter Winter, Esquire, of the same place, an Attorney, and the Registrar there?—I do.

70. Do you know G. F. Tremblay, Esquire, the Clerk of the Court there?—I do.

71. Do you know Mr. Edmund Flynn, Mr. James Rooney, and Mr. Lawrence Lamb, of that place?—I do.

72. Do you know James Alexander and Francis Collas, of Point St. Peter?—I do.

73. Do you know Philip Mabee, of Malbaie?—I do.

74. Do you know Henry Dalton, of the Grand River, and Robert Houston, of the same place?—I do know them both.

75. Are the above named persons, persons of respectability?—Most of them are.

76. Look at the Petition now shewn you, signed by those gentlemen, and say whether, from your knowledge of them, they would have signed such a Petition, if the matters it contained were not their own opinion and in accordance with the desire of the inhabitants generally?—I know not. I believe that several in the District wish for a Law providing for the preservation of the proof of marriages, baptisms and burials informally contracted, and of which no registers have been kept. I would join with them in wishing such a Law were enacted, reserving always vested rights. I should think that most of the persons mentioned in the above interrogatories would not sign without knowing what they were signing, but I am not aware that any Public Meeting was held in the District at which this Petition was proposed and the question canvassed, and I believe if a Public Meeting had been held and the question canvassed, some of the gentlemen mentioned would not have signed.

77. Do you except any of those names, and if so, have you any objection to name them?—I should not like to name them, but I do except some.

78. You have alluded to two individuals, and the only two, as you say, in the whole District, whom you know to be interested in the passing of the proposed Bill, or in the revival of the Act of 1832, for proving and recording Gaspé marriages anterior to 1821; will you name them and explain, for the information of the Committee, the particular interest they have in this matter?—I have stated to the Committee only two persons whom I knew were certainly interested in the passing a Law to preserve the proof of their marriages. Those two persons are mentioned in the Petition of Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, Esquire, to the Provincial Assembly, which I understand is to be referred to this Committee to-day at the opening of the House, and with the permission of the Committee I will postpone further answering until that Petition is before them.

79. Were you the bearer of that Petition?—The Petition was sent me by Mr. Gosset, whose Counsel I am, to put it into the hands of some Honorable Member to present it to Parliament.

80. You are then Mr. Gosset's Counsel?—I am his legal adviser.

81. And employed by him?—I am retained by Mr. Gosset professionally.

Thursday, 16th April, 1846.

John R. Hamilton, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

82. Where does the Petitioner, Mr. Gosset, reside?—At St. Helier, in the Island of Jersey, in Europe.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

83. How long has he resided there?—I do not know; I believe ever since he was born.

84. Has he been in Gaspé since you resided there?—No, not since I was there; I have never seen him there, nor heard of his being there.

85. When did the late Philip Robin, mentioned in Mr. Gosset's Petition, leave Gaspé; can you fix the date?—I believe he left Gaspé about twenty years before he died, or thereabouts; but of this fact I am not certain, it having occurred before my residence in Gaspé.

86. During all which time he did not return to Gaspé?—I cannot say, but I believe not.

87. Do you know whether he contracted marriage in Europe, where and when, and with whom?—All I know upon the subject is from documents; I never was in Europe, but I have reason to believe that he was married, from the documents which are in my possession; the name of his wife as mentioned in his last Will, is Dame Madelaine Lehmann; when and where they were married, I cannot say.

88. The Committee renew question No. 78, put to you yesterday, and which you requested to be postponed until the Petitions were before it, which will, they suppose, enable you to state any thing you may have to submit to it, in connexion with Mr. Gosset's Petition?—In the latter part of the past, or perhaps in the beginning of the present century, the late Mr. Philip Robin, a merchant carrying on an extensive business in Gaspé, became the father of a natural daughter, with a woman named Marthe Arbou, who then resided at Percé, and who had a family of children there with another person, previous to the birth of this natural daughter. About a quarter of a century ago, perhaps more or less, but I believe more, Mr. Robin left the District for Europe, and died in Europe, on the 17th day of April 1841. By his last Will and Testament he bequeathed property to his natural daughter in the following terms:—

" I bequeath to my natural daughter Elizabeth, spouse of Jean Le Boutillier, residing in Canada, two thousand pounds Sterling, and, in case of her death, to her children, independently of the sum of three thousand pounds in trust for her in the name of James Robin and Jean Durell." By the same Will, dated at Paris the 10th of June, 1840, Mr. Robin bequeathed to his nephew in the following words:—" I give and bequeath to my nephew, Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, all my share in the commercial firms of Charles Robin & Co., and of Philip Robin & Co., with all my share of ships, estates, debts and merchandize belonging to the said firms in Canada, and the Island of Cape Breton; and also my share of the Manor of the Grande-Rivière, situate in the County of Gaspé." By the same Will, he named and declared his nephews, " Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, and Charles Robin Gosset, his residuary legatees, subject to the payment of a life annuity of one hundred pounds Sterling, to Madame Marthe Arbou, residing at Percé, in Canada," and by the codicil attached thereto, he mentions his wife, and calls her his dear wife, using the following terms: " I give and bequeath to my dear wife, born Madelaine Lehmann, a life annuity of three thousand francs of France." This annuity, left to his wife, may perhaps appear small from the immense fortune possessed by Mr. Robin; but I wish the Committee to be put in possession of this fact, that Charles Robin Gosset, one of Mr. Robin's legatees, is married to a daughter of Dame Madelaine Lehmann by a previous marriage. On the 8th day of November, 1841, Elizabeth Robin, the wife of Mr. Le Boutillier, and her husband, received the legacy bequeathed to his wife, and their joint receipt is in the following words: " Received the 8th November, 1841, of Messrs. J. H. Gosset, C. R. Gosset, and James Hammond, Executors of the Will of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, the sum two of thousand pounds, Sterling, being the amount bequeathed to me by his last Will and Testament, dated 10th June, 1840. Given in duplicate.

(Signed) " ELIZABETH LE BOUTILLIER.
" JOHN LE BOUTILLIER.

Madame Marthe Arbou, has also regularly received the annuity bequeathed unto her by the said Will, as appears by the following certificate, which I also produce to the Committee, viz: " We the undersigned hereby certify that the seven Bills of Exchange herein specified, have been drawn on us by Mrs. Marthe Arbou, of Percé, in favor of Mr. John Le Boutillier, and that we have paid them by order of Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, of Jersey, one of the Executors of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, deceased; also that the respective amounts of these Bills have been placed by us to the debit of the said Executors' account.

" Particulars of the above Bills dated—

" 1842, 18th April.....	£100
" " 18th October.....	50
" 1843, 18th April.....	50
" 1844, 16th January.....	50
" " 20th April.....	50
" " 9th December.....	50
" 1845, 16th July.....	50
	—£400

" DELISLE, JANVRIN & DELISLE.

" London, 1st October, 1845."

An application was, on the 10th August, 1843, made to the Provincial Judge of Gaspé, by the said Dame Marthe Arbou, of Percé, styling herself widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, to establish the proof of the validity of her marriage with the said late Philip Robin, Esquire, and on the eighteenth of September following, this application was rejected, and the words of the Judgment were as follows:—

" NEW CARLISLE, 18th September, 1843.

" The Petitioner, by Etienne Martel, Esquire, her Counsel, and the heirs of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, by John Robinson Hamilton, Esquire, their Counsel, having been heard upon the above Petition; it is ordered, upon mature consideration, that, inasmuch as it appears that the Petitioner's pretended marriage with the late Philip Robin took place on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, it became, (if such marriage took place,) good and valid in Law for all civil rights under the Provincial Statute, the First, George the Fourth, chapter nineteenth; and as far as respects the latter part of the conclusions of the said Petitions, calling upon the Provincial Judge of this District to order the enregistration of the said marriage under the Fourth of George the Fourth, chapter thirteen, it is considered and adjudged that the case of the Petitioner does not fall within the meaning of the last mentioned Act.

" The conclusions of the Petition are therefore rejected.

(Signed,) " JNO. THOMPSON,
" Provincial Judge,
" District of Gaspé."

From this Judgment an appeal was instituted before the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, and on the 20th day of February, 1844, the Judgment of the Provincial Judge was confirmed with costs. It is therefore evident that Mrs. Arbou, not succeeding in establishing the proof of the validity of her marriage with the late Mr. Robin, that the Act now before the Assembly altering the Laws of evidence with respect to marriages in Lower Canada, will thereby assist her in establishing the marriage, thereby destroying the marriage legally contracted by Mr. Robin with Dame Madelaine Lehmann, so that, in point of fact, this Law will render valid that which was illegal at the time of contracting, and render invalid that which was legally contracted. It would also vest in Mrs. Marthe Arbou the one half the estate or property acquired by the late Philip Robin in Lower Canada since the date of the said pretended marriage. This would be a very large property; Mr. Gosset, therefore, would be deprived of that half, inasmuch as it has been bequeathed him by his late uncle's Will. All Mr. Gosset wishes by his Petition, is, that

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

whatever Law the Legislature, in its wisdom, may think proper to pass, granting relief to the inhabitants of Gaspé, that his case may be excluded and governed by the Laws of the Province as they now stand, and that the Legislature may not interfere between him and the parties concerned in the estate of the late Mr. Robin.

89. Have you any objection to allow a copy of the minutes of these proceedings to be taken by the Clerk?—I have no objection.

90. You speak of proof of the validity of the marriage, —was there any proof of the fact of such marriage then offered?—There was evidence offered in proof of the fact, but no proof of the fact, according to my opinion.

91. Have you never seen any certificate by any Justice of the Peace, of the fact of the marriage of the late Philip Robin and Dame Marthe Arbou?—I saw a certificate upon which her application was founded, to prove a marriage with Mr. Robin, and it is in the copy of Record that I have been called upon to file before the Committee.

92. You state that the application to the Judge, was to prove a marriage: can you point out the Law that gave the Judge jurisdiction in such a case?—I have stated that the application was made to prove the validity of her marriage; I cannot do better than give the very words of the conclusion of her Petition, which are as follow:—“ Wherefore, your Petitioner prays that she may be permitted to produce to Your Honor, the said certificate, with the proof and evidence, on such day, at such hour, and in such place as Your Honor will be pleased to determine, so as to establish the truth of the allegations contained in the present Petition, and consequently the validity of the said marriage; and thereupon that the Prothonotary of the Provincial Court of this District be ordered to enregister the said Certificate in the same manner as your Judgment thereon is enregistered, and by him kept to that effect, the whole according to Law. And you will do justice.

(Signed,) “ P. WINTER,
“ Attorney for the said Petitioner.

“ Percé, 10th August, 1843.”

This application was founded, according to the applicant's Attorney's endorsement, on 1st Geo. 4, chap. 19, and 4th Geo. 4, chap. 15, both of which Acts were inapplicable to the case.

Friday, 17th April, 1846.

John D. McConnell, Esquire, Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Gaspé, called in; and examined:—

93. How long have you resided in Gaspé?—Since June or July, 1825, inclusively.

94. In what part of Gaspé do you reside?—At Gaspé Basin, in the County of Gaspé.

95. Are you acquainted with the population generally in that quarter?—Yes, I am.

96. Have you a knowledge of the nature of the Bill under the consideration of the Committee, relating to marriages in Gaspé, anterior to 1821, before Magistrates?—I have.

97. Do the inhabitants there express any wish for the passing of a Law to enable such of them as have been so married, or their relatives, to prove and record in an authentic manner such marriages?—I have heard many of the persons interested, express themselves in such terms; and I have reason to believe it to be the general wish.

98. Do you know any person or persons in the County who object to such a measure?—No, I do not.

99. Do you think it would be agreeable to the inhabitants at large?—I do so.

100. Are there many in your immediate neighbourhood who are personally interested and desirous of the passing of such a Law, in order that they may avail themselves of it to prove and record such marriages?—Yes.

101. Have you a knowledge that an Act was passed for the purpose in 1832, which expired in 1837, and whether the persons interested generally availed themselves of it, and if not, what were the reasons?—I have a slight knowledge that such an Act was passed, of which the inhabitants did not avail themselves; and I am of opinion that the same was not sufficiently promulgated to enable them to do so.

102. Are any of your own family or connexions at Gaspé, concerned in the re-passing or revival of such a Law?—Yes, I may mention in particular, my mother-in-law, Maria Anna Cort, widow of the late Hugh O'Hara, and my wife Jane Baird O'Hara, and the other members of the family are parties concerned, the former having been married by a Justice of the Peace previous to 1821, there being at that time no Clergyman in the District.

103. Look at the two Petitions now shewn you, the one from Gaspé Bay, the other from Percé, and say whether they express truly the views and wishes of the inhabitants; and if the signers are persons entitled to credit?—Yes; I think they do express the wishes of the people, and that the signers of them are credible persons—many of them highly respectable.

104. Do you think that if the subject to which these Petitions relate, had been discussed at any Public Meeting of the inhabitants, anterior to their being signed, the discussion would have tended to prevent people from signing them?—No, I do not; I think on the contrary, it would have had a contrary effect.

105. Do you know of, or can you state to the Committee, any reasonable objection, or objection of any kind—good or bad—among any of your neighbours in Gaspé—against the passing of the measure under consideration; if so, state it?—No, I do not.

James Armstrong, Esquire of Montreal, Advocate, called in; and examined:—

106. Have you any acquaintance with the District of Gaspé?—Yes, I visited that District during the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, and remaining there a considerable time during each visit.

107. Whence is your acquaintance with that District derived?—My mother was a native of that country, and her relations still reside there.

108. Is she still living?—No; she died in 1822.

109. During your visits to Gaspé, had you occasion to learn the views and wishes of persons there, who had been married previous to 1821, by Magistrates, or the offspring of such marriages?—Yes, their desire was that some Law should be passed to render more easy the proof of such marriages, by an enactment similar to that of 1832, which enactment was not taken advantage of by these parties, many of whom were not aware of such a Law having been enacted; I myself am anxious that such a Law should be passed. A case was a few years ago brought in Quebec, in my behalf, in which it was necessary for me to prove the marriage of my grandfather and grandmother on my mother's side. Fortunately for me, the defendant in that case, owing to the proceedings taken by him previous to the institution of such action, could not take advantage of that exception. I cannot now establish the marriage of my said grandfa-

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

ther and grandmother, but by the testimony of witnesses. I feel it a matter of importance to myself, that such a Bill as the present one should become a Law, and I know there are many who are in the same situation as I am myself. If a Bill to enable the proof of marriages in Gaspé to be made otherwise than can now be, be not passed, great injury may be done to many individuals who will suffer, because their parents or relations did not take advantage of the Law now expired, or because such a Bill as that before the House may affect the real or supposed interest of some one person.

110. Do you know of any person in that District objecting to such a Law?—I do not.

Monday, 20th April, 1846.

John R. Hamilton, Esquire, being again called in; is informed by the Committee, that they had no further questions to propose to him; but that they are willing to hear any thing and every thing he may have to say in support of the two Petitions presented by him, and which have been referred to this Committee.

Mr. Hamilton stated, that not being prepared for such a liberal permission on the part of the Committee, but expecting to undergo an examination similar to the one he had undergone for the last two or three days, he has not with him the documents that are in his possession, and to which he should like to refer, previous to making a statement connected with the above Petitions, to the Committee: he should also beg leave to state to the Committee that he has a great many witnesses, and, if the Committee think proper, he will submit a list, so that they may be summoned. The witnesses will establish the same facts that he has in his examination.

111. Where do those witnesses reside?—They reside in the District of Gaspé.

112. You have made some allusion as to the manner in which you have been previously examined by the Committee; do you mean to complain of it?—The questions that were put to me by the Chairman of the Committee, and the manner in which the examination was conducted by him, speaks for itself; I certainly do not wish to complain of it.

113. How,—as to the manner?—The members of the Committee present, must have noticed it.

114. Is it your intention to bring up these witnesses from the District of Gaspé, whose names you mean to give in, at the public expense, or at the expense of *Mr. Gosset*, whose Counsel you are?—Should the Committee decide that they ought to be brought up at *Mr. Gosset's* expense, then he will bring them up at his expense; but I conceived that it would be unjust to call upon *Mr. Gosset* to pay the expense of witnesses in opposition to a pretended general Law.

115. Why did they not come up with you in support of the Petition?—Because they could not afford it, and I knew not whether the Petition would be received, nor did I know whether I would be in time to prevent the Bill from passing, neither did I conceive that I had a right to call upon these persons to come up and give evidence; nor did I think they would come unless they received an order from the House.

Mr. William Hyman, of Gaspé Bay, Merchant, called in; and examined:—

116. Do you reside in Gaspé Bay, and in what part?—I do, at Grand Grève.

117. How long have you resided there?—For the last three years.

118. Have you any knowledge that the people in your

neighbourhood, generally, have a wish that an Act should be passed for enabling those who are concerned in marriages anterior to 1821, by Justices of the Peace, to prove and record such marriages?—It is the general wish there, to my knowledge.

119. Is there among your acquaintance in the District of Gaspé, any one who, to your knowledge, is opposed to such a measure?—Not one.

120. Do you know of any families in the Bay of Gaspé, who, by report, were married by Justices of the Peace?—I have heard of the Coffins and the O'Haras', and I know there are others, from report, but I cannot particularly name them.

121. Are you of opinion that the passing of such a Law would gratify the people generally?—It would so indeed.

122. Look at the Petitions shewn to you, from Percé and Gaspé, and say if the persons whose names are attached to them, many of whom state themselves personally interested,—are persons of respectability, and entitled to credit?—I am not acquainted with Percé, but the Petitioners to the Gaspé Petition I know, and consider them all very respectable, and entitled to credit.

Mr. Jean C. Belleau, Sub-Collector of Customs of the Magdalen Islands, called in; and examined:—

123. Have you at any time resided at Gaspé, where, and how long?—I have resided in Gaspé during the summer season, including two winters, from the year 1837 to 1842, inclusively, at L'Ance à Beaufile, near Percé.

124. Are you generally acquainted with the inhabitants at and near Percé?—I am; I may say, I know every one thereabouts.

125. Are you acquainted with the Bill before the Committee, for proving and recording marriages had before Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé anterior to 1821?—I am.

126. Do you think that such a measure is generally desired by the inhabitants in that quarter?—I do; I have heard them express themselves very strongly in favor of the measure.

127. Are you acquainted with any persons in or near Percé who were married by Justices of the Peace?—I am.

128. Are they respectable in numbers, in standing, and in character?—I know them to be the most influential and respectable persons in the country, and possessing the most property.

129. Have you any objection to name any of them?—I have no objections; there are *James Lanfesty*, Senior, Councillor for the Township of Percé; *Josiah Case*, Esquire, Justice of the Peace; *John Beck*, Esquire, of Cap d'Espoir, Justice of the Peace; and *Mr. J. T. Moriarty* of Percé; there are also in the Basin of Gaspé, the *Boyles*, the *Coffins*, and the *O'Haras'*, as I have heard; and I know there are a great many more whose names I cannot particularize.

130. Look at the two Petitions now shewn you, one from Percé and the other from Gaspé, and say whether the persons who sign them are persons of respectability, to your knowledge?—I am personally acquainted with nearly the whole of the signers of those Petitions, and they include the most respectable men in the country, and in fact I may say, all the leading men. I was there in the character of a trader, and had an opportunity of knowing every body.

131. There is a Petition before the Committee, and referred to it by the House, from *Isaac Hilgrove Gosset*, Esq., of Jersey, naming the late *Philip Robin*, Esq., formerly of Percé, and *Dame Marthe Arbou*, of Percé,—the said petition being against the present measure, and denying the existence of an alleged marriage between those

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)
30th April.

two parties; do you know any thing of them?—I know the said Marthe Arbou, who resides at Percé, and I have always understood her to have been legally married to the late Mr. Robin.

132. Is she so reputed by the inhabitants generally?—Yes.

133. Is she a person of respectable standing, and generally esteemed by her neighbours?—She is.

134. Are you acquainted with any person who had a personal knowledge of the said marriage?—No, I have no personal knowledge other than having heard that she was married by the late John Beck, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, father of the present John Beck, Esq. I have heard that from the people there; this was the mode of getting married then, because there were no Clergymen in the place.

135. If the present Bill were to pass into a law, do you think it would be just to make her case an exception, and exclude her from the benefit of the law?—Surely not.

136. Do you know of one disinterested individual in the whole District, who would desire such an exception, or think it just?—I do not.

137. Do you know Mr. Isaac Hilgrove Gosset?—I do not.

138. Does he reside in the District?—He does not; I understand he resides in Jersey.

139. Look at the Petition against the proposed Bill; is not the signature of James Lanfesty attached thereto, the same James Lanfesty whom you mention in your answer to question No. 129?—I cannot say.

140. Do you know whether the present Bill does or does not interfere with vested rights?—I cannot say that it does; it may or may not for aught I know.

Wednesday, 22nd April, 1846.

John R. Hamilton, Esquire, being again called in; handed in the following statement:—

“In compliance with the permission granted by the Committee, I beg leave to state that I am not opposed to a Bill for the registration of marriages contracted in Gaspé, previous to the year 1821, or since, and of which no records have been kept, provided such a Bill were to contain proper provisions, and that it were not calculated to interfere with well established rights. I am of opinion that the Bill in question, under the color of producing a general benefit, is intended for private advantage. I believe it to be a measure that might deprive the issue of parties legally married of the rights of inheritance, and at the same time fix upon them the stain of illegitimacy.

“It is well known that by the laws of Lower Canada, the effect of a marriage, after the birth of illegitimate children between their parents, procures for them all the civil rights they would have had, had their parents been married before their birth. It would also be to give to the wife the one half of the personal property, and the one half of the real estate acquired by the husband since the date of the marriage; this renders the fifth and the seventh clauses of the Bill particularly objectionable. By the fifth clause a party directly interested, as for instance an illegitimate child, would be made a competent witness to prove that his parents had been afterwards legally married; thus holding out the strongest inducements that it is possible to conceive for the committing of perjury, the first being the removal of the stain of illegitimacy, and the second being the acquisition of property.

“Such evidence might also go to disprove the existence of a marriage that had been legally solemnized during the supposed existence of that which it might be attempted to

prove, and this too upon an *ex parte* proceeding, and without notice to the parties most deeply interested in the matter; thus placing at stake their reputation and property, without an opportunity of being heard. The allowing of the evidence of a party interested, under such circumstances, appears to me to be repugnant to the first principles of law and justice.

“The seventh section of the intended Bill appears to me equally objectionable. It is therein stated, that in cases of death, or absence of witnesses merely beyond the jurisdiction of the District Judge, the next best evidence of the marriage that can be procured, and that the case and circumstances will admit of, shall be admitted and received by the District Judge as proof thereof. In the first place, this clause would admit inferior testimony merely in the case of the absence of a witness, and voluntary departure to obtain such evidence could be easily obtained; and secondly, it does not state what evidence will be sufficient to authorize the Judge to admit the registration, every thing to be left to the mere will of the Judge, without any principle of law or rule of conduct, by which they ought to be directed.

“I will not recapitulate the facts stated in my answer to the 87th question; suffice it for me to say, that legal proceedings have commenced or are about to commence in the Courts of Lower Canada, between Mrs. Marthe Arbou, and the heirs of the late Mr. Robin; I would therefore say, that it would be the height of injustice on the part of any Legislative Body to pass any law altering the rules of evidence for this particular case, by which the matter in dispute is to be governed, and thereby favor the one to the prejudice of the other party. I believe from what I could hear from the petitioners, that they entertain with me the opinions I have just now expressed, and indeed such opinions I have heard expressed by almost every disinterested person that I have spoken to on the subject.”

141. You state that legal proceedings have commenced or are about to commence in the Courts of Lower Canada, between Dame Marthe Arbou and the heirs of the late Mr. Robin; whence do you derive your information?—A report to that effect is in circulation in the District; I was told by Mr. Robin's Agent, Mr. Hardeley, that he had put the question to Etienne Martel, Esq., who admitted it, to the best of my recollection. The same Mr. Martel told me last summer that he was going to bring an action for ten thousand pounds, or thereabout, against one of my clients, or words to that effect; and I understood from that conversation that it was against Mr. Gosset, on behalf of Mrs. Arbou. It was after the conversation that I had with Mr. Martel that Mr. Hardeley spoke to Mr. Martel, and from his conversation with him, he said to me, “I find that it is true that Mr. Gosset is to be sued; I wish they may bring the action that I may take it home with me this fall,” as he was going to Jersey, where he now is, and will return in the spring.

142. Did you hear anything of the kind yourself from Dame Arbou or any of her relations?—I neither speak to her nor any of her relations.

143. I think you have stated that Mr. Gosset does not reside in this Province?—I have.

144. Read the Petitions of Mr. Allain and others, and of Mr. Gosset, and state all that you know concerning the facts and allegations contained in the said Petitions, in the same manner as if you were interrogated specially on each fact or allegation; and produce such documents as you may have on the subject, and be pleased to give copies thereof?—With respect to the Petition of Isaac Hilgrove Gosset I have already stated in my previous answers all I know on the subject; as to the Petition of the Reverend Messire Allain and others, it was sent to the House, so that the names of the petitioners might not be used in order to pass a law in which they have no direct or indirect interest. This Petition would never have been forwarded had not the gentleman who introduced the measure last session stated that it was the universal wish of the inhabitants of Gaspé, that the Bill should pass into a law in the manner in which it passed the Assembly.

Appendix
(Y.)
30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Some of the Petitioners, I mean the gentlemen of the Clergy who have signed it, did so to prevent any law being passed sanctioning the marriage of Roman Catholics by a Justice of the Peace, as there have been Roman Catholic Priests in the District long previous to 1821, as I understand; others signed it because they thought the law was an act of injustice committed against the heirs of Mr. Robin; and some because they were entirely opposed to the measure both as to principle and detail. I produce certified copies of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Robin,—of receipt given by Mrs. and Mr. LeBoutillier,—of letter addressed to me from Messrs. DeLisle, Janvrin and DeLisle, Bankers, in London; and these documents, with the certified copy of record in application of Dame Marthe Arbou, which I have already filed before the Committee, are the documents upon which Mr. Gosset founds his Petition.

Saturday, 25th April, 1846.

William H. LeMoine, Esq., called in; and examined:

145. Have you at any time resided in the District of Gaspé, where, when, and how long?—I have lived in the District of Gaspé nearly three years, at Percé, Grande Rivière and Ste. Anne des Monts.

Answer to 103. After having examined the Petition of the inhabitants of Gaspé and also that from Percé, I be-

lieve sincerely that their demands are just and reasonable, and I know the persons who have signed those Petitions to be the most respectable persons in the country.

146. Are you acquainted with Dame Marthe Arbou, of Percé, called and known at that place as Madame Robin?—I am.

147. Is she a person of respectability and generally esteemed among her neighbours and acquaintances?—She is generally known and respected among her neighbours.

148. Is she reputed there to be the lawful widow of the late Philip Robin, formerly of Percé?—She is.

149. Do you know of any person there entertaining a contrary opinion, or doubting the legality of her marriage with the late Mr. Robin?—No. I never heard any thing of the kind.

150. Is it understood that Mr. Robin and she lived together as man and wife, and that they were so esteemed and reputed?—Yes, it was.

151. Do you know of any person in the Gaspé District who has any objection to the Bill under consideration, for proving and recording marriages in that District previous to 1821, before Justices of the Peace?—I do not.

152. Do you think it a measure that is desired by, and would be gratifying to the public there?—Certainly I do.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

APPENDIX.

- 1.—Copy of Record on the Petition of Dame Marthe Arbou.
- 2.—Probate of Will of the late Philip Robin.
- 3.—Letter from Delisle, Janvrin & Delisle, to Mr. Hamilton, enclosing Certificate of Bills drawn on them by Dame Marthe Arbou.
- 4.—Receipt of Mrs. LeBoutillier.
- 5.—Copy of the Bill referred to the Committee.
- 6, 7, 8, and 9.—Copies of the Petitions referred to the Committee.

No. 1.—*Copy of Record on the Petition of Dame Marthe Arbou.*

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
INFERIOR DISTRICT OF GASPE. }

To the Honorable John Gawler Thompson, Judge of Her Majesty's Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé.

The Petition of Dame Marthe Arbou, of Percé, in the County and District of Gaspé, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, in his life time formerly of Percé, aforesaid, and latterly of Wabern, near Berne, in Switzerland, where he died, a Merchant;

HUMBLY REPRESENTS:—

That at the time of the marriage of the said Petitioner with the said late Philip Robin, Esquire, there was no Priest or Minister residing in the said County of Gaspé, and that, in consequence, the said marriage was celebrated by the late John Beck, Esquire, in his life time of Cap d'Espoir, in the said County and District, being one of the Justices of the Peace of His late Majesty, in and for the said District, and which said marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the established Church of England.

That according to the Law made and provided in like cases, the said marriage is valid to all legal intents, and whereas no Public Registers, duly authenticated, were kept of the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, in the said District, it becomes necessary to prove the celebration of the said marriage by the said Justice of the Peace, as it appears by his certificate by him granted to that end, under his sign and seal, and bearing date the twenty-third day of August of the year eighteen hundred and eleven, as provided and ordained by the Law in like cases.

Wherefore, Your Petitioner prays that she may be permitted to produce before Your Honor, the said certificate, with the proofs and evidences, at such time and in such place as it shall please Your Honor to appoint, for the purpose of establishing the truth of the allegations of the present Petition, and consequently the validity of the said marriage, and that thereupon the Prothonotary of the said Provincial Court be ordered to enter the said Certificate, together with your Judgment in the premises, in the Register by him kept for that purpose, the whole according to the due course of Law.

And you will do justice.

P. WINTER,
Attorney for the said Petitioner.

Percé, 10th August, 1843.

Appendix (Y.) 30th April

Ordered, That the said Petitioner do appear before us in person, or by her Attorney and Counsel, with her proofs in support of the allegations of her Petition (as prayed for) in the Court House at Percé, at three o'clock in the afternoon of this eleventh day of August, instant, and we will render Judgment on the conclusions of the said Petition.

Given under our seal, at Percé, this 11th day of August, 1843.

JNO. G. THOMPSON, Provincial Judge, District of Gaspé.

NEW CARLISLE, 18th September, 1843.

The Petitioner by Etienne Martel, Esquire, her Counsel, and the heirs of the late Philip Robin, by John Robinson Hamilton, Esquire, their Counsel, having been heard upon the above Petition, it is ordered, upon mature consideration, that inasmuch as it appears, that the Petitioner's pretended marriage with the late Philip Robin, took place on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, it became (if such marriage took place) good and valid in Law, for all civil rights under the Provincial Statute, the first of George the Fourth, chapter nineteenth, and, as far as respects the latter part of the conclusions of the said Petition, calling upon the Provincial Judge of this District to order the registration of the said marriage under the fourth of George the Fourth, chapter thirteenth, it is considered and adjudged that the case of the Petitioner does not fall within the meaning of the last mentioned Act.

The conclusions of the Petition are therefore rejected.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Provincial Judge, District of Gaspé.

(ENDORSED.)

Exparte Petition of the Widow Philip Robin, to prove and authenticate her marriage, 1st Geo. IV. chap. 19, to validate, &c. 4 Geo. IV. chap. 13.

Fyled, 11th August, 1843. B. & W.

I hereby certify to have this day married Philip Robin with Marthe Arbou, in conformity and according to the rules and ceremonies of the Church of England; there being no Minister residing in this District, I have thought myself authorized as a Magistrate, to perform the marriage ceremony.

JOHN BECK, J. P. [L. S.]

Given under my hand and seal, at Percé, this 23rd of August, 1811.

(ENDORSED)

No.—Exparte upon the Petition of Mrs. Marthe Arbou, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

(A) Petitioner's Exhibit.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, INFERIOR DISTRICT OF GASPE.

Exparte.—Petition of Mrs. Marthe Arbou, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

Evidence produced by the said Petitioner in support of her conclusions.

Before me, the Honorable John Gawler Thompson, Her Majesty's Provincial Judge of and for the District of Gaspé, came and appeared, Henry O'Hara, Esquire, of Gaspé Basin, in the County of Gaspé, in the District aforesaid, Justice of the Peace, and Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evan-

gelist, doth depose and say, that he is aged about sixty-two years; and was well acquainted with the late John Beck, Esquire, of Cap d'Espoir, in the said County and District, in his life time, that is to say, during several years, and particularly during the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé aforesaid, and also with the late Philip Robin, Esquire, during several years, and at the same time resident at Percé, in the said County and District, Merchant, one of the partners of the Commercial House of Charles Robin & Company. Deponent is, since and before the said period acquainted with the Petitioner and the document now presented and shewn unto deponent, marked A. Petitioner's Exhibit, is all, except the signature, to the best of Deponent's knowledge and belief of the handwriting of the said late Philip Robin, and the signature at the foot of the said document, to wit: "John Beck, J. P." is, to the best of Deponent's knowledge of the true handwriting, and is the signature of the said John Beck, Justice of the Peace above alluded to, and that he, the said Deponent, hath full faith in the contents of the said document, having been well acquainted with the handwriting of both the said John Beck and Philip Robin. Deponent saith no more, and hath signed.

H. O'HARA, J. P.

Sworn before me at Percé, this 11th day of August, 1843.

JNO. G. THOMPSON, Judge, District of Gaspé.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, INFERIOR DISTRICT OF GASPE.

Exparte.—Petition of Mrs. Marthe Arbou, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

Evidence produced by the said Petitioner in support of her conclusions:—

Before me, the Honorable John Gawler Thompson, Her Majesty's Provincial Judge of and for the District of Gaspé, came and appeared John Beck, Esquire, of Cape d'Espoir, in the County of Gaspé, District aforesaid, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, aged about fifty-three years, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the late John Beck, Esquire, in his life time of Cape d'Espoir aforesaid, (father of the said deponent), was one of His late Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé, during several years and particularly during the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven. That the document now presented and shown unto the said deponent, marked A. Petitioner's Exhibit, is to the best of deponent's belief, of the handwriting of the late Philip Robin, in his lifetime heretofore of Percé, one of the Partners in the Commercial House of Charles Robin and Company, using trade at Percé and elsewhere, in the District of Gaspé, that the signature of "John Beck" is of the true handwriting, and is the true signature of the late John Beck, Justice of the Peace; that about the time of the granting of the said document, that is, about the year aforesaid, being the certificate of the marriage by him performed, of the said late Philip Robin and Mrs. Marthe Arbou, the present Petitioner, he, the said deponent, was informed by the said John Beck, Esquire, Deponent's father as aforesaid, and by his late mother, that the marriage in question had taken place, and deponent was then told, that from thenceforth, the said Mrs. Marthe Arbou should be called and known as Mrs. Philip Robin; that since the said period he has always known her as the true and lawful wife of the said Philip Robin, which to the knowledge and belief of the said deponent, is of public notoriety. That the said Philip Robin left this District several years after the said marriage, during which he lived and cohabited publicly with the said Petitioner as husband and wife, (and the said Philip Robin lived, as deponent is credibly informed, in Europe until about three years ago). Deponent further saith, that he is not

Appendix (Y.) 30th April.

Appendix (Y.)

30th April.

related to either of the said parties, nor interested in any view, matter or object concerning the said marriage, or other matter concerning the same. Deponent saith no more, and hath signed.

(Signed,) JOHN BECK.

Sworn before me, at Percé, }
this 11th day of August, 1843. }

(Signed,) JNO. G. THOMPSON,
Judge, District of Gaspé.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF GASPE. }

Exparte:—Petition of Dame Marthe Arbou, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

Evidence on the part of the Petitioner in support of the conclusions of her Petition :

Before me, the Honorable John Gawler Thompson, Her Majesty's Provincial Judge for the District of Gaspé, came and appeared Susan Beck, of Percé, in the County and District of Gaspé, daughter of the late John Beck, in his lifetime of Cape d'Espoir, in the County and District aforesaid, Esquire, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé, aged thirty-seven, who, after having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that, there being no Minister or Priest in the County of Gaspé, before and since the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, her late father above mentioned, in his capacity of Justice of the Peace, married several persons; that about the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, that is about thirty or thirty-two years ago, this deponent heard her relations say that the said Petitioner was married to Mr. Philip Robin, then residing at Percé, one of the Partners of the House of Charles Robin and Company; that since that time or about that time this Deponent hath always known the said Petitioner as " Dame Philip Robin," and has always considered her to be publicly known as such; that they resided together (as man and wife) during the last years, during which the said Mr. Robin resided in the County aforesaid, and that during and since that time, the said Dame Robin has always been admitted to the Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, which would not have been the case had she not been duly married to the said Mr. Philip Robin.

This deponent further declares that she is not related, or of kin to the said parties, nor interested in their affairs; and further she saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) SUSAN BECK.

Sworn before me at Percé, }
this 11th day of August, 1843. }

(Signed,) JNO. G. THOMPSON,
Judge, District of Gaspé.

Province of Canada, }
Inferior District of Gaspé. }

Exparte:—Petition of Dame Marthe Arbou, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

Proof on the part of the said Petitioner in support of the conclusions of her Petition.

Before me, the Honorable John Gawler Thompson, Judge of Her Majesty's Provincial Court for the District of Gaspé, came and appeared Joseph Méthot, of Percé, in the County of Gaspé, in the District of Gaspé, farmer, who, after having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that he is aged seventy-four; that he has known the late John Beck in his lifetime of Cape D'Espoir, in the County and District of Gaspé,

Appendix (Y.)

30th April.

Esquire, who was about the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Gaspé aforesaid; that he has known the late Philip Robin, Esquire, formerly residing at Percé, in the County and District aforesaid, during his lifetime one of the Partners in the Firm of Charles Robin and Company, doing business at Percé and other places; that he has known the said Widow Robin for sixty years, and that, for the last thirty years, she was publicly known as the true and lawful wife of the said Philip Robin; that they cohabited together openly, while the said Robin resided at Percé; that the said Dame Robin was at that time, and has ever since been considered as his wife, otherwise she would not have been admitted to the Sacraments of the Catholic Church as she has been. This Deponent lastly saith that he is not related nor of kin to any of the said parties, nor in any wise interested in their affairs. And further he saith not; and being unable to sign, doth hereunto set his ordinary mark, a cross.

his
JOSEPH MÊTHOT.
mark.

Sworn before me at Percé, }
this 11th day of August, 1843. }

(Signed,) JNO. G. THOMPSON,
Judge, District of Gaspé.

Province of Canada, }
Inferior District of Gaspé. }

New Carlisle, 26th September, 1843.

Exparte:—Dame Marthe Arbou, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

To the Honorable John Gawler Thompson, Judge of Her Majesty's Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé:—

The said Dame Marthe Arbou, the Petitioner, doth respectfully notify Your Honor, that she intends to appeal to the Honorable Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, from Your Honor's decision of the eighteenth day instant, dismissing her Petition presented and filed on the eleventh day of August last.

Wherefore, your Petitioner humbly prays Your Honor to give, to such person whose duty it shall be, such order as you shall think convenient; and further to do all that is required by law in such circumstances, so as to attain the objects hereby intended.

And you will do justice.

(Signed,) ET. MARTEL,
Counsel for Petitioner.

Upon examination of the said Petition, it is ordered that the Prothonotary of the said Court do, without delay, prepare an authentic copy of all the proceedings had in the above case, including the Petition, the evidence taken in support thereof, and all or any of the proceedings had thereon, and the same forthwith to transmit to Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, in conformity with the Provincial Statute, 4th George IV, ch. 13.

(Signed,) JNO. G. THOMPSON.

New Carlisle, 28th September, 1843.

(ENDORSED.)

Exparte:—Dame Marthe Arbou, widow of Philip Robin. Notification of Appeal received 29th September, 1843.

(Signed,) J. G. T.

Fyld 27th September, 1843. (Signed,) B. & W.

We, the undersigned Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé, do hereby certify that what is written on the above, and eleven preceding pages, is a true copy of the original Peti-

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

tion and Documents in support thereof, and of all the proceedings had thereon, and remaining of record in our office.

(Signed,) BEBEE & WILKIE.

New Carlisle, the 4th October, 1843.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS COMPOSING THE FOREGOING RECORD.

- No. 1.—Petition of Mrs. Marthe Arbou, and Order and Judgment thereupon.
 No. 2.—Certificate of John Beck, J. P.
 No. 3.—Deposition of Henry O'Hara, Esquire.
 No. 4.— " John Beck, Esquire.
 No. 5.— " Susan Beck.
 No. 6.— " Joseph Méthot.
 No. 7.—Notice of Appeal and Order of the Judge to the Prothonotary to transmit the record.

(Signed,) BEBEE & WILKIE, P. P. C.

New Carlisle, 4th October, 1843.

(ENDORSED.)

King's Bench, Quebec; No. 2045.—*Ex parte*, at the instance of Marthe Arbou, widow of Philip Robin, Petitioner, tending to prove and authenticate her marriage.

Appeal from the Inferior District of Gaspé. Fyled 27th November, 1843. (Signed,) P. & B.

A true copy of the original remaining of record in our office.

Prothonotary's Office,
Quebec, 4th March, 1845.

(Signed,) BURROUGHS & HUOT,
P. K. B.

Comb, 45, 14, 15.

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec. }

In the King's Bench, the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

No. 2045 }
of 1844. } *Ex parte*.

At the instance of Dame Marthe Arbou, of Percé, in the County and District of Gaspé, widow of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, in his lifetime heretofore of Percé aforesaid, and lately of Wabern, near Berne, in Switzerland, where he died, Merchant,

Petitioner,
Tending
to prove and authenticate her marriage.

The Court having heard the parties by their Counsel respectively upon the merits of the Appeal in this cause instituted and brought up to this Court from Her Majesty's Provincial Court of the Inferior District of Gaspé, it is considered and adjudged that the Judgment in this Cause rendered in the said Provincial Court for the Inferior District of Gaspé, on the eighteenth day of September now last past, rejecting the conclusions of the Petition of the said Marthe Arbou, certified and returned to this Court, be, and the same is, hereby confirmed with costs.

A true copy.

(Signed,) BURROUGHS & HUOT,
P. K. B.

Prothonotary's Office,
Quebec, the 5th March, 1845.

No. 2.—*Copy of Probate of the Will of the late Philip Robin.*

Sworn under Ten thousand pounds, within the Province of Canterbury, and that the Testator died on the 17th day of April, 1841.

G. J. M.

To all and singular the faithful in Christ to whom these our present Letters Testimonials shall come, or whom the matters herein written do, or may hereafter in any wise concern:

William, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting, and will, that undoubted faith be given to these presents, and do make known, and will that it be made known to you, that on searching the Registry of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the Archives thereof, there well and faithfully preserved and kept, we have found among other things in the same, that on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, at London, before the worshipful William Frederick White, Doctor of Laws, Surrogate of the Right Honorable Sir Herbert Jenner, Knight, also Doctor of Laws, Master Keeper or Commissary of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury aforesaid, lawfully constituted, the last Will and Testament (with a Codicil thereto) of Philip Robin, formerly of the Island of Jersey—then of the city of Paris, but late of Wabern, near Berne, in Switzerland, Esquire, deceased, having, whilst living and at the time of his death, goods, chattels and credits in divers Dioceses or Jurisdictions sufficient to found the Jurisdiction of our said Court, was proved, approved and registered, and administration of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, or any way concerning his said Will, was granted to Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, and Charles Robin Gosset, the nephews, and James Hammond, Esquires, the Executors named in the said Will, they having been already sworn well and faithfully to administer the same, and to make a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the said goods, chattels and credits, and to exhibit the same into the Registry of our said Court on or before the last day of December next ensuing, and also to render a just and true account thereof; which said Will and Codicil, with a Notarial Certificate, and also an affidavit of Ann Mary Vavator Durell and Jane Vavator Durell, follow in these words:

A.

(Translated from the French Language.)

I, the undersigned, Philip Robin, a native of the Parish of St. Brelade, in the Island of Jersey, at present residing at Paris, being, thanks to God, of sound mind and body, do declare to have this day made my Testament, to be opened after my decease, and executed according to my last wishes hereinafter expressed, as follows: I bequeath to my two brothers, Jean Robin and James Robin, to be divided and shared between them, Five thousand three hundred and seventy-five (say £5,375) three per cent English Consols, and Three thousand francs, rentes, French five per cent, the conversion of the rentes to be deducted, if it take place, the same being the succession bequeathed to me, by my late uncle Charles Robin, and which I make over to my two brothers; and, further, I bequeath to my brother Jean Robin Three thousand pounds sterling, and to my brother James Robin One thousand pounds sterling, having made over to him my patrimony at Jersey,—in case of their decease, to go to their children: I bequeath to my nephew David Durell Three thousand pounds sterling; to my nephew Thomas Durell Two thousand pounds sterling; to my nieces Anne Jane Marie, and Marguerite Durell Two thousand pounds sterling, each; I bequeath to my nieces Ann Brock and Elizabeth Hall, Two thousand pounds sterling, each, and to the children of my niece Mario Tanner, (deceased) Two thousand pounds sterling, to be by them divided in equal shares; I bequeath to my natural daughter, Elizabeth, spouse of Jean LeBoutillier, residing in Canada, Two thousand pounds sterling, and in case of her decease, to her children, independently of the sum of Three thousand pounds in trust, for her in the name of James Robin and Jean Durell; I bequeath to my two brothers-in-law, Jean Durell and Isaac Gosset, Five hundred pounds sterling, each; I give and bequeath to my nephew Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, all my share in the

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Commercial Firms of Charles Robin and Company and Philip Robin and Company, together with all my share of Ships, Estates, Debts and Merchandize belonging to the said Firms in Canada, and the Island of Cape Breton, and also my share of the Manor of the Grande Rivière, situate in the County of Gaspé, in Canada; I bequeath to my nephew Charles Robin Gosset, all my goods, books, wines, plate and money, whether in specie or paper, which I possess in Switzerland; I do also bequeath to him any funds in Austrian Metallic "Billets" at present in the hands of Messrs. Terpunler and Company, of Vienna; I bequeath to my relation and friend Major Elic Papon, Three hundred pounds sterling; I bequeath to my Lord the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, One thousand pounds sterling, to be employed by him in benefit of the poor or repairs of the Catholic Churches of Bonaventure, Paspebiac, Port Daniel, Grande Rivière, and Percé, in the County of Gaspé, in Canada; I bequeath to the Hospital of St. Aubin, in the Island of Jersey, One hundred pounds sterling, and also Two hundred pounds sterling, for the poor of the Parish of St. Brelade. I name and declare my nephews Isaac Hilgrove Gosset and Charles Robin Gosset, my sole legatees for the residue of all my property (residuary legatees,) after the distribution of my legacies with those that shall or may be expressed in the Codicils, subject to the payment of a life annuity of One hundred pounds sterling, to Madame Marthe Arbon, residing at Percé, in Canada. I name and appoint as and for my Testamentary Executors, my two nephews Isaac Hilgrove Gosset and Charles Robin Gosset, along with my friend James Hammond, Esquire, of the Ordnance, with power to act separately or jointly in the distribution of my aforesaid bequests; and I moreover bequeath to each one of my executors Three hundred pounds sterling. Done in duplicate. Signed and sealed in Paris, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed,) P. ROBIN, (L. S.)

Sealed,
(Signed,) THOMAS PICKFORD,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Paris.

(Signed,) JOHN PEYREBURN, GENT.
British Embassy at Paris.

1ST CODICIL.

The Metallic Austrian bonds having been sold and the amount invested in Ohio billets, ten thousand dollars at six per cent, and five thousand dollars in billets of the State of New York at five per cent, in the whole \$15,000 standing in my name in the hands of Messrs. De Rothschild Brothers at Paris, I bequeath the said \$15,000 to my nephew Charles Robin Gosset, or in case of his decease, to his children; I give and bequeath to my dear wife, born Madelaine Lehmann, a life annuity of three thousand francs of France, to be regularly paid to her on the half yearly dividends becoming due by my aforesaid Executors. The £200 sterling above bequeathed to the poor of the Parish of St. Brelade are intended for a life annuity to Judith Hannon and Betty Drocault, of eight louis each, after their death the residue to be employed as shall best seem to my Executors, but always for the benefit of the poor. Done and signed at Wabern, the thirteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

(Signed,) P. ROBIN.

These are to certify that the paper writing herenunto annexed marked A, is and contains a true and faithful translation by me, the undersigned Notary Public, made of and from the paper writing also herenunto annexed marked B, purporting to be the Will with a Codicil thereto, of Philip Robin, formerly of the Island of Jersey, then of the City of Paris, but late of Wabern near Berne, in Switzerland, Esquire, deceased, and that the said paper writings are by me, the said Notary Public, paraphrased in the margins of the respective leaves thereof. London, this eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. *In testimonium veritatis.*

(Signed,) A. DE PINNA.
Not. Pub.

Appeared personally, Anne Mary Vavator Durell, of the Parish of Mongowell, in the County of Oxford, spinster, and Jane Vavator Durell, of the same place, spinster, and made oath that they knew and were well acquainted with Philip Robin, a native of the Island of Jersey, but late of Wabern near Berne, in Switzerland, Esquire, deceased, who died on the seventeenth day of April last, for many years before and to the said time of his death, and also with his manner and character of handwriting, and of writing and subscribing his name; having often seen the said deceased write, and also write and subscribe his name, and that having now with care and attention viewed and perused the annexed paper writing, the same being or purporting to be and contain a Codicil to the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, the said Will bearing date the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, the said Codicil being written at the foot of the said Will, and beginning thus: "Les bons métalliques d'Autriche," and ending thus: "fait et signé à Wabern, le troisième Octobre, mil-huit-cent-quarante," and thus subscribed: "P. Robin;" they these deponents do verily and in their consciences believe the said writing beginning and ending of the said Codicil, and the whole body, series and contents thereof, and the said written subscription thereto, to be all the proper handwriting and subscribing of the said Philip Robin, Esquire, deceased.

(Signed,) ANN MARY VAVATOR DURELL,
JANE VAVATOR DURELL.

On the 9th day of June, 1841, the said Anne Mary Vavator Durell and Jane Vavator Durell were duly sworn to the truth of the above written affidavit, in virtue of the annexed Commission before me.

(Signed,) D. DURELL,
Rector of the Parish of Mongowell.

In faith and testimony of all and singular which premises we have caused these our present Letters Testimonial, to issue forth, and to be corroborated and confirmed by affixing thereto, the Seal of our Prerogative Court of Canterbury aforesaid, which we use in this behalf. Given at London, as to the time of the aforesaid search and sealing these presents, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and in the eighteenth year of our Translation.

(Signed,) CHAS. DYNELEY, } Deputy
JOHN IGGULDEN, } Registers.
W. F. GOSTLING. }Extracted by Gostling & Son, }
Proctors, Doctors' Commons. } (L. S.)

To all whom these presents shall come, I, Michael Gibbs, Lord Mayor of the City of London, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, "An Act for the more easy recovery of debts in His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies in America," and also, in pursuance of an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the then present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths," do hereby certify that on the day of the date hereof, personally came and appeared before me, William Hyde Watson, named in the Declaration herenunto annexed, being a person well known and worthy of good credit, and who did before me solemnly and sincerely declare to be true, the several matters and things mentioned and contained in the said annexed declaration.

In faith and testimony whereof, I, the said Lord (L. S.) Mayor, have caused the Seal of the Office of Mayoralty of the said City of London, to be

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

hereunto put and affixed, and the exemplification mentioned and referred to, in, and by the said Declaration to be hereunto also annexed.

Dated in London, the twenty-third day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed,) REYNAL.

In the goods of Philip Robin, Esquire, deceased.

I, William Hide Watson, of Doctors Commons, in the City of London, Gentleman, do solemnly and sincerely declare that Charles Dyneley, John Iggulden and William Frederick Gostling, Esquires, are the Deputy Registers of the Prerogative Court of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and I do further sincerely and solemnly declare that I did, on the twenty-second day of September instant, see William Frederick Gostling, Esquire, one of the said Deputy Registrars, duly sign the exemplification of the Probate of the Will and Codicil of Philip Robin, formerly of the Island of Jersey, afterwards of the City of Paris, but late of Wabern near Berne in Switzerland, Esquire, (hereunto annexed,) and did afterwards, on the same day, see the said exemplification sealed with the Seal of the said Prerogative Court; and I make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations made and taken in various Departments of the State,' and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affirmations, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths."

(Signed,) W. H. WATSON.

Declared at the Mansion House, }
in the City of London, this 23rd }
day of September, 1845.

Before me,
(Signed,) MICH. GIBBS.

No. 3.—*Letter from Delisle, Janvrin and Delisle, to Mr. Hamilton, enclosing certificate of Bills drawn on them by Dame Marthe Arbou.*

LONDON, 3rd October, 1845.

John R. Hamilton, Esquire,
Paspebiac or New Carlisle,
County of Bonaventure,
Lower Canada.

SIR,

We have been requested by Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, Esquire, of Jersey, to send you a certificate of the Bills which Mrs. Marthe Arbou has drawn on us, and which we have paid by his order, as one of the Executors of the late Philip Robin, all which payments have been placed at the debit of Mr. Gosset, who we have provided with the exemplification of the Will of the deceased.

We remain, very truly,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) DELISLE, JANVRIN & DELISLE.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seven Bills of Exchange herein specified have been drawn on us by Mrs. Marthe Arbou, of Percé, in favor of Mr. John Le Boutillier, and that we have paid them by order of Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, Esquire, of Jersey, one of the Executors of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, de-

ceased; also that the respective amounts of these Bills have been placed by us to the debit of the said Executor's Account.

Particulars of the above mentioned Bills, dated:—

1842 18th April.....	£100
" 18th Octr.....	50
1843 18th April.....	50
1844 16th Jany.....	50
" 20th April.....	50
" 9th Decr.....	50
1845 16th July.....	50

£400

(Signed,) DELISLE, JANVRIN & DELISLE.
London, 1st October, 1845.

No. 4.—*Receipt of Mrs. Le Boutillier.*
£2000.

Received, the 8th November, 1841, of Messrs. J. H. Gosset, C. R. Gosset, and James Hammond, Executors of the Will of the late Philip Robin, Esquire, the sum of Two thousand pounds Sterling, being the amount bequeathed to me by his last Will and Testament, dated 10th June, 1840.

Given in duplicate,

(Signed,) ELIZABETH LE BOUTILLIER.
JOHN LE BOUTILLIER.

No. 5.—*Bill to make provision for the legal proof and preservation thereof, of certain informal Marriages had anterior to a certain date therein mentioned, before Justices of the Peace and others, in the Inferior District of Gaspé, as ratified by Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, but whereof no Register or Records have been kept, and for recording the same; including also, certain births or baptisms and burials, in the said District.*

Whereas, it is expedient to revive for a limited time the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Lower Canada, passed in the second year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the proof of the solemnization of marriages, and for the proof of certain baptisms and burials in the Inferior District of Gaspé," which expired in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and the benefits of which Act, the inhabitants of the said District from ignorance of its existence and other causes, as by their Petitions in this behalf they have represented, they thereby lost, and it is therefore just to renew the same, to the end that all marriages solemnized anterior to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, before Justices of the Peace and other incompetent persons in the said Inferior District of Gaspé, (where there were at that time no resident Clergymen competent to solemnize marriages) and which were legalized by an Act of the aforesaid Parliament passed in the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to confirm certain marriages heretofore solemnized in the Inferior District of Gaspé," may be proved and recorded in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid Act:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said Act passed in the second year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the proof of the solemnization of marriages, and for the proof of certain baptisms and burials in the Inferior District of Gaspé," shall be, and the same is hereby revived, and shall be and remain in force during three years from and after the passing hereof, and no longer.

"And be it enacted, That the powers which by the said Act are given for the purpose thereof to the Provincial Judge of the late Inferior District of Gaspé, shall be and they hereby are given for the same purposes to the District Judges, respectively, in and for the District of Gaspé, within their respective jurisdiction."

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

No. 6.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Gaspé,

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That an Act was passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, in the year 1821, legalizing all marriages which anterior to that period had taken place before Justices of the Peace residing in the said District, and Clergymen or Ministers of the Gospel not legally competent to solemnize marriages, but which, nevertheless, had been contracted in good faith.

That an Act was also passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada in 1832, supplementary to the aforesaid Act "to provide for the proof of the solemnization of marriages, and for the proof of certain baptisms and burials in the Inferior District of Gaspé," the provisions whereof, the Act being temporary, expired in 1837.

That there is reason to believe many families and individuals, who would have availed themselves of the benefits of this Act, were not even aware of its existence until it had expired, and consequently have lost the important advantages intended them by the aforesaid beneficial Acts, whereby many individuals in this District of Gaspé may hereafter suffer in their civil rights, and thereby be subjected to great inconveniences, law suits, losses and ruin.

That Your Petitioners learnt with much satisfaction that Your Honorable House during the last Session, to remedy the inconveniences complained of, had passed a Bill intituled, "A Bill to provided for the legal proof and preservation thereof of certain marriages formerly had before Justices of the Peace in the late Inferior District of Gaspé, Births, Baptisms, and Burials," and for which the Petitioners are truly grateful to Your Honorable House.

That the said Bill, however, has not become a Law, not having met with the concurrence of the other Branch of the Legislature, which, misinformed of the importance of the measure and the deep interest which a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Gaspé have in it, were induced to lay it over until, as Your Petitioners are informed, the inhabitants could express their sense of it.

That Your Petitioners, impressed with a conviction of the importance and necessity of Legislative provision in this respect, and that the civil rights, the security of property, and the peace, prosperity and happiness of many individuals and families in this District, may seriously be affected, if some such measure be not provided as that passed at your last Session, or the Act passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, in 1832, be renewed, humbly implore Your Honorable House to resume the consideration of the subject, and to pass such a Bill in reference to it, as to the wisdom of Your Honorable Body shall seem fit, and as may tend to prevent the evils apprehended, and quiet the uneasiness of Your Petitioners, many of whom are directly and individually concerned.

And who, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) BENJAMIN COFFIN.

And by 102 names, all of which appear to be the signatures of the Petitioners.

Gaspé Bay, August, 1845.

No. 7.

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Township of Percé, and adjacent parts in the County of Gaspé, most respectfully represents:

5

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April.

That the Legislature of Lower Canada, in the year 1821, passed an Act, legalizing all marriages in the District of Gaspé, which had taken place anterior to that period, before Justices of the Peace, or Clergymen, or Ministers of the Gospel, not legally competent to solemnize marriages, but which nevertheless had been contracted by the parties in good faith. This Act, however, did not provide for the proof or enregistering of such marriages, whereby the rights of all those entitled to its benefits might be made apparent, and a record thereof preserved for all time thereafter, but the omission was provided for by an Act in 1832, intituled, "An Act to provide for the proof of the solemnization of marriages, and for the proof of certain baptisms and burials, in the Inferior District of Gaspé," which expired in 1837, the provisions thereof being temporary.

That many in this District would have availed themselves of the Act, had they been aware of its existence, which they were not until recently, in part, probably owing to the imperfect manner in which the Acts of the Legislature have always been distributed in the District of Gaspé; and to other causes, of which it is unnecessary to trouble Your Honorable House with a detail; the fact always being notorious that the greater part of those for whose advantage the last mentioned Act was intended, have lost the benefit of it; and that in consequence thereof, many individuals of the Gaspé District may hereafter suffer in their civil rights, and be subjected to great inconveniences, law suits, and ruin.

That Your Petitioners learnt with much satisfaction, that Your Honorable House, during the last Session, had, to remedy the inconvenience complained of, passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the legal proof and preservation thereof, of certain marriages formerly had before Justices of the Peace, in the late Inferior District of Gaspé, births, baptisms and burials," and for which the public in this District, and in particular, Your Petitioners, are truly grateful to Your Honorable House.

That the said Bill, however, has not passed into a Law, not having met with the concurrence of the other House, which, misinformed (by a deliberate misstatement laid before it in the name of an individual,) of the importance of the measure in a public sense, and of the deep interest a considerable number of the inhabitants of Gaspé have in it, was induced to lay it over, as Your Petitioners understand, until some expression of the public in this quarter should be brought forward on the subject, which they hereby accordingly do.

That Your Petitioners, impressed with a conviction of the importance and necessity of the measure, pray Your Honorable House to receive it; and to pass anew the Bill previously adopted, or such other as in Your wisdom shall seem necessary, to prevent the evils that are apprehended, and thereby quiet the public uneasiness on this subject, and in particular of Your Petitioners, several of whom are individually concerned.

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

(Signed,) J. T. MORIARTY.

And by 115 names, 96 of which appear to be the signatures of the Petitioners, and the remaining 19 are crosses. (X)

Percé, County, of Gaspé, September, 1845.

No. 8.

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

The Petition of Isaac Hilgrove Gosset, of the Island of Jersey, Esquire,

Humbly Sheweth:

That Your Petitioner is one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of his Uncle, the late Philip Robin, Esquire, who died at Wabern, near Berne, in

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April

Switzerland, in April, 1841, and for many years carried on trade and business in the District of Gaspé.

That the said late Philip Robin, when a resident in the District of Gaspé, became the father of a natural daughter, now the wife of John Le Boutillier, Esquire, M. P. P., for the County of Bonaventure.

That by the last Will and Testament of the said late Philip Robin, dated at Paris, the 10th day of June, 1840, he bequeathed to his said natural daughter, Two thousand pounds Sterling, independently of the sum of Three thousand pounds Sterling, in trust for her and her children in the names of James Robin and John Durell.

That the said late Philip Robin, after several other legacies, expressed in the said Will, amounting to a considerable sum, named and declared Your Petitioner, together with his brother Charles Robin Gosset, his sole legatees for the residue of all his property, subject to the payment of a life annuity of One hundred pounds sterling to Madame Marthe Arbou, residing at Percé, in Canada, the mother of his said natural daughter.

That by the Codicil attached to the said Will, and dated at Wabern, the 30th October, 1840, the said late Philip Robin bequeathed unto Madame Madelaine Lehmann, his wife, a life annuity of three thousand livres of France, to be paid unto his said wife by his Executors.

That the said legacy of Two thousand pounds Sterling, to the said natural daughter of the said Philip Robin, was paid unto her and her husband by Your Petitioner, through Messieurs Delisle, Janvrin and Delisle, Bankers in London.

That the said annuity bequeathed to Dame Marthe Arbou, has also been regularly paid to the said Dame Marthe Arbou by Your Petitioner, through the same, Messieurs Delisle, Janvrin and Delisle of London.

That after the death of the said late Philip Robin, the said Dame Marthe Arbou attempted to establish the proof of a marriage between her and the said late Philip Robin, by a Petition to that effect, to the Provincial Judge for the District of Gaspé.

That the application made by the said Dame Marthe Arbou was rejected by the said Provincial Judge, and on an appeal to the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec, by the said Marthe Arbou, from the said Judgment, the same was affirmed with costs against her.

That during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, a Bill passed Your Honorable House, containing among other enactments, the following:—
“ That in all time hereafter, upon the application to either
“ of the District Judges in the said District of Gaspé,
“ by the parties to any such marriage aforesaid, or by the
“ survivors, or by any relative or friend, or both or either
“ of such parties, and who may have an interest in proving
“ such marriage, and causing the proof thereof to be
“ recorded, or who having no interest therein shall, as a
“ friend of the parties or of either of them, or of their
“ or either of their heirs, or of their or either of their
“ legal representatives, be desirous of making proof of
“ the fact of such marriage, and of recording the same
“ for legal purposes in time to come, such District Judge
“ applied to shall proceed without delay to examine the
“ evidence or proof that may be offered of such marriage,
“ whether the evidence be such as would in a Court of
“ Law be deemed legal evidence and proof or not, and to
“ ascertain and determine whether the supposed marriage
“ in question took place, and before what Justice of the
“ Peace, the time and place thereof, and whether the parties
“ lived together, and were publicly reputed to be lawfully
“ married, and all such circumstances connected therewith
“ as he shall deem proper and necessary to be ascertained
“ in the matter, causing the same to be entered of record
“ on the Book or Register to be kept as above mentioned
“ in the Prothonotary's office, and such District Judge
“ being, by the evidence and proof adduced, satisfied that
“ the parties lived together, and were reputed to have
“ been lawfully married in the said Inferior District of
“ Gaspé, shall cause an entry, judgment, declaration or
“ certificate to that effect, as the result of his investiga-

tion of the matter to be made by the Prothonotary upon
“ the said Book or Register to be by him kept and pre-
“ served as aforesaid, for the purpose, and which entry the
“ said District Judge shall sign on the Register at the
“ time when the same is made, and if the proof adduced
“ to the District Judge be insufficient in his opinion to
“ justify such entry, judgment, declaration or certificate,
“ he shall in like manner cause an entry to that effect to
“ be made on the said Book, and sign the same, the sub-
“ ject being, nevertheless, open to further proof at any
“ subsequent period, if new proof or evidence on the sub-
“ ject shall have been discovered.”

“ That the entry, judgment, declaration or certificate
“ as aforesaid, or any copy thereof certified by the said
“ District Judge or Prothonotary for the time being of
“ the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Gaspé,
“ shall be authentic, and as such be taken and received as
“ final and conclusive proof of the fact or facts therein
“ specified, with respect to the lawful marriage, birth,
“ baptism, or burial of the parties mentioned in such en-
“ try, by all Courts of Law in this Province.”

That Your Petitioner has been informed, that it is intended to introduce a Bill containing similar enactments before Your Honorable House, during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, and respectfully submits that were such an enactment to become the Law of Canada, it would be fraught with the most injurious effects to the members of the community at large, and more particularly to Your Petitioner, whose rights and interests it is obviously intended to endeavour to set aside by a Law having a retroactive effect, and granting the novel power of establishing pretended marriages by the production of evidence not deemed legal, and thus tending to unsettle families and creating the greatest uncertainty and confusion in the tenure of property and in the relations of life between the members of society in the District, and with the view of, as regards Your Petitioner, depriving him unjustly of his rights and interests as beneficially interested in the Will of the late Philip Robin, Esquire.

Wherefore, Your Petitioner humbly prays that Your Honorable House will not pass any Bill having a retroactive effect, altering the existing Laws of Canada, with respect to marriages in Gaspé, and whereby the interests of Your Petitioner may be affected; and, as in duty bound, Your Petitioner shall pray.

ISAAC HILGROVE GOSSETT.

Jersey, 29th December, 1845.

No. 9.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants, freeholders
of the District of Gaspé;

Respectfully represents:—

That at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, a Bill passed Your Honorable House, altering the Laws relating to marriages in the District of Gaspé.

That Your Petitioners consider that the said Bill is unjust, uncalled for, and fraught with the most injurious consequences, and would tend to unsettle families and create the greatest uncertainty and confusion in the tenure of property, and in the relations of life between the members of Society in this District.

That Your Petitioners consider that the said Bill is merely to deprive certain large proprietors in this District of their lands, and offer a reward to concubinage of former days.

Wherefore, Your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Honorable House will not pass any Bill having a retroactive effect, and altering the existing Laws of Canada, with respect to marriages; and, as in duty bound, Your Petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed,)

J. S. ALLAIN.

And by 365 names, 102 of which appear to be the signatures of the Petitioners, and 254 crosses. (X)

New Carlisle, 2nd March, 1846.

Appendix
(Y.)

30th April

AFFAIRS OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

COPIES OF COMMUNICATIONS that have passed since the last Session of the Provincial Parliament (29th March, 1845,) between the Executive Government, the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, and the Governors of M'Gill College, on the subject of said College; transmitted to the Legislative Assembly on the 1st May, 1846, by Message from His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to an Address of the 14th April, 1846.

Letter from the Secretary of the Royal Institution to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.

Royal Institution Office,
Montreal, 25th June, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of the Royal Institution, to enclose to you the accompanying copy of a Minute passed at a meeting of the Board yesterday, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

(Signed,) R. R. BURRAGE,
Secretary R. I.

The Honorable
D. Daly, M. P. P.
Civil Secretary,
Montreal.

(Enclosure.)

Minute read and adopted at a Meeting of the Board of the Royal Institution, on 24th June, 1845.

Upon entering on the discharge of their official duties, the attention of the Members of the present Board of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning has been forcibly and painfully drawn to the serious differences, which have for a long time past existed between their predecessors and a portion of the Governors of M'Gill College; and to the embarrassments and difficulties, of various kinds, which now environ an Establishment, originating in the liberal views of an enlightened Individual, and benevolently designed by him to communicate the blessing of sound Instruction to the Youth of this Province.

The difference between the two Corporate Bodies relate, 1st. To the rights and powers of the Royal Institution, as the legal owners of the property devised to them by the late Honorable James M'Gill, and 2ndly, To the nature of the duties and to the extent of the powers of the Royal Institution in their character of Visitors of M'Gill College, under the Charter.

On both these leading points, opposite, and apparently irreconcilable, pretensions have been advanced by the contending parties; and, when the present Members of the Royal Institution consider, on the one side, the high professional reputation of the two gentlemen, by whose legal opinion their predecessors

seem to have been mainly guided, and, on the other hand, the exalted station in the Law of the two Governors of M'Gill College, who have dissented so widely from that opinion, they are disposed to shrink from the arduous and responsible task of examining the arguments, and balancing the merits of men, whose superiority over themselves, both in natural talents and acquired attainments, they most readily acknowledge; unhappily, however, it is not permitted them to indulge their private feelings on this occasion, since a decision upon their duties and powers must necessarily precede any attempt to carry them into operation: constrained them to enter on this much to be lamented controversy, the only material qualification which the present Members of the Board of the Royal Institution presume to believe they can bring to the investigation of it, is a spirit devoid of any party bias, and alone solicitous for the discovery of certainty and truth.

The argument of the Governors of M'Gill College goes so far, as to question "the legal existence" of the Royal Institution, assuming, that "the objects for which it was created, are swept from under it;" and that "the Act, on which its powers depended, is now a dead letter:" But without insisting positively, that the Royal Institution had thus become altogether a "caput mortuum," the Governors contend "totis viribus suis," that "the powers of the Royal Institution of holding the lands or funds devised and bequeathed by Mr. M'Gill was merely temporary; and that the occasion for it ceased when there was a proper corporation, to which they could transfer them."

From the necessity, however, of going more largely into this part of the dispute, the present Members of the Board of the Royal Institution rejoiced to find themselves relieved by the 8th Victoria, cap. 78, which distinctly recognizes a right of ownership in the Royal Institution over the property devised to them by Mr. M'Gill; and, therefore, reserving the exposition of their ideas respecting the nature of their powers, as owners, to a future part of this Minute, they will now pass to the "vexata quæstio" of the nature of their duties, and the extent of their powers, as Visitors of M'Gill College.

In commenting on this subject, the Governors of the College observe, in their Minute of the 15th July, 1843, that, "the Charter says simply, that the Royal Institution shall be Visitors: and that it is impossible that in any case the authority could be given in more naked and general terms;" and they then deduce from this nakedness of terms the conclusion, that the Royal Institution "have such controlling powers as the term Visitor generally imports, and nothing more;" evidently implying, that other terms of creation were necessary to confer those large visitatorial powers, for which the Royal Institu-

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

tion contend. But with all due deference, it is urged, that the expression, "sit visitor," is sufficient to constitute a perpetual and general Visitor; and it is confidently asserted, under the sanction of cases decided in Westminster Hall, that the appointment of a General Visitor, without restraint as to any particular instance, invests the person so constituted with all incidental powers. Where the intention is to limit, or restrain, the visitatorial power, clauses to that effect are invariably inserted in the instrument creating the Visitor; and in the absence of such restraining clauses, the largest and most ample powers, recognized by the Common Law, belong to the Visitor; so that it may be truly said, the more naked the terms of creation, the more extensive are the powers delegated by it.

Continuing their train of reasoning on this topic,—the visitatorial character of the Royal Institution,—the Governors proceed to say, "if in the numerous cases in which the Queen's Bench in England are Visitors of Corporations, because no Visitor has been specially provided," &c. &c. and the present Members of the Royal Institution candidly acknowledge, that they cannot exactly comprehend the meaning of this paragraph; for they apprehend, that it is an undoubted principle of English Law, that the Queen's Bench has not, and cannot by possibility have, any visitatorial power over Eleemosynary Corporations; and that, wherever the right of visiting these devolves on the Sovereign, either as Founder, or in consequence of the failure of the Heirs or Assignees of the Founder, the visitatorial power must be exercised in the High Court of Chancery, or by Commissioners specially appointed for that purpose. Over Civil Corporations it is, indeed, sometimes said, that the Queen's Bench are the Visitors; but it has been justly remarked, that, even in respect of them, the term Visitor is not properly applicable to the Queen's Bench; because the power exercised by the Queen's Bench over Civil Corporations wants two of the essential properties of the visitatorial office, viz., 1st, the power of acting upon their own motion, and 2dly, the power of pronouncing a final judgment, irreversible by any other tribunal. Were the character, however, of the Queen's Bench, as Visitors of Civil Corporations, ever so perfect, the distinctions between Civil and Eleemosynary Corporations are so numerous, that a practice relating to the one could hardly ever form a precedent for the other: and the Members of the Royal Institution are obliged, therefore, to repeat the expression of their inability to understand the precise view with which the Governors of M'Gill College, have adverted to the visitatorial powers of the Queen's Bench, as bearing in any manner upon those of the Royal Institution.

It would be easy to enlarge upon this branch of the subject; but, as the object of this Minute is not to dilate, but to condense, the present Members of the Royal Institution will content themselves with recording, upon the mere strength of the foregoing observations, their entire dissent from the opinions of the Governors of M'Gill College respecting the duties and powers of the Royal Institution under the two heads in which they have here considered them.

Whilst the Governors of M'Gill College strenuously deny, as has been shewn, all right of Ownership in the Royal Institution, the latter have asserted that right in its largest extent; and the course of their proceedings plainly proves, that they considered themselves as holding the Trust under Mr. M'Gill's Will, unfettered by the enactments of 41 Geo. III, cap. 17. To the Members of the present Board it is a source of deep regret to differ from the late one on

any point; and, more particularly, on one of such primary importance. Finding themselves, however, after the most attentive and dispassionate consideration, compelled to do so, they will state, as succinctly as the subject will allow, the arguments which have induced them to draw a conclusion different from that of their predecessors.

In the Charter of M'Gill College, the Royal Institution are appointed its Visitors, and are thus clothed with a character incompatible, as it seems to the present Members, with that control over rents and profits to which the late Members laid claim; since a direct interference with the rents and profits ought necessarily to place the Royal Institution itself under a visitatorial check; and, in the absence of a Court of Equity, to exercise that control over them, it might reasonably be demanded by the Governors of M'Gill College, "Quis custodiet istos custodes?" In the language of Lord Hardwicke, "If the estate and revenue were vested in the Royal Institution, they could not be Visitors, because they could not visit themselves; but it has never been held, that they could not be Visitors, merely because the Legal Estate of the Charity was vested in them." On the strength, then, of the distinction so clearly drawn here by his Lordship, the present Members conceive, that whatever may have been the rights and powers of the Royal Institution before the College was brought into existence, and their duties as its Visitors, consequently attached,—the Royal Institution ceased, on the erection of the building, and the appointment of its officers, to have any thing beyond a bare Legal Estate in its endowments.

Such would have been the reasoning, and such the inference of the present Members of the Royal Institution, if the question now under consideration had hinged solely and exclusively on the clause in the Charter creating them the Visitors of the College; but the proposition, that the Trust under Mr. M'Gill's Will is affected by the provisions of the 41. Geo. III, cap. 17, appears to be demonstrable to a certainty.

1st. From the words of that Statute, which enacts, "that all lands, tenements and hereditaments, &c. &c. and all sums of money, goods, chattels, &c. &c., which shall hereafter be paid, given, granted, purchased, appropriated, devised or bequeathed in any manner or way whatsoever, for and in favor of the said Schools and Institutions of Royal foundation, to and for the purposes of Education and the advancement of Learning within this Province, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said Trustees and their successors, to and for the uses and purposes herein mentioned, declared and enacted concerning the same."

2dly. Because the above cited Act having been in operation when Mr. M'Gill made his Will, he must be presumed to have framed his devise and bequest with reference to it.

3dly. Because the Legislature, in empowering the Royal Institution by the 8th Victoria, c. 78, to sell a part of the Lands devised by Mr. M'Gill, without prescribing a rule respecting the proceeds of the sale different from that enjoined by the 41st Geo. III, c. 17, may naturally be supposed to have intended, that the course pointed out by that statute should be followed; it being a sound method of interpretation to construe statutes "in pari materia,"—and still more those which, as in the present case, are in "eadem materia," with reference to each other.

4th. Because the late Board of the Royal Institution have recently admitted themselves to be bound

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

in relation to Mr. M'Gill's devise, by that clause of the 41st Geo. III. c. 17, which restrains the Royal Institution from alienating the Lands held by them for a longer period than 21 years: and after this admission, it is difficult to conjecture, upon what ground of distinction they can avoid the force of that proviso, which directs them "to pay into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, all rents, issues, and profits, and all sums of money which they shall receive by virtue of that Act."

Yielding, therefore, to the accumulated, and, as they think, irresistible force of the foregoing observations, the present members of the Board of the Royal Institution are unanimously of opinion, that the direction in the 41st Geo. III. c. 17, relative to the payment into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province, of all monies receivable by them, is applicable to, and operative on the Funds resulting from Mr. M'Gill's munificence.

Having by this determination removed the leading objection to the exercise of the visitatorial powers of the Royal Institution, it will be right to investigate, with some degree of care, the true extent of those powers, and the description of persons affected by them: In doing this, the peculiar structure of the two bodies, and their departure, in some striking particulars, from the form of all the Corporations known in England, ought never to be lost sight of; for an attempt to engraft upon them all the incidents which attach to the visitatorial character in that country, would, doubtless, lead to many incongruities and absurdities. As a specimen of the tendency of such a practice, the following passage from the legal opinion of Messrs. Stuart and Black, already adverted to, may be confidently cited:—

"The Royal Institution has, under its visitatorial power, the right to amend, or repeal, any by-law made by the Governors; and, amongst them, any by-law appointing the salaries of the Principal, Professors, and Officers of the College." Now, supposing that, in England, the visitatorial power does extend to the repeal of the by-laws enacted by the Corporation, subject to visitation, it is, to say the least of it, a startling proposition, and one to which the present members of the Royal Institution cannot certainly agree, that statutes enacted by such a body of men, including the Governor of the Province, as compose the Governors of M'Gill College, and confirmed by the Sovereign, can be repealed by a Corporation of Trustees, appointed, and at all times removable, by that very Governor, over whom they would, in that case, exercise the very highest act of authority—the abrogation of Laws framed with his concurrence—which any body of men can possess. In wholly repudiating such a pretension, the present members of the Royal Institution do not feel the slightest hesitation; and at the same time they unequivocally disclaim every kind of visitatorial control over the Governors of M'Gill College; nor do they believe such a control to be at all necessary to the regular working and well-being of that establishment. The Principal, and, perhaps, the only duty of the Governors under the charter appears to be, to enact statutes for the good government of the College; and in the discharge of their functions, as its Legislators, they neither are, nor need to be, under the revision and control of the Royal Institution. Any interference on their part with the funds of the College appears to be wholly foreign to the purposes of their appointment; and provided they entirely abstain from such interference, there cannot be the smallest cause for collision between the two bodies.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

It is the assertion of a right to such interference, equally, as the present members of the Royal Institution conceive, unwarranted on both sides, that has engendered such fierce contention between them. To explain their ideas on this point more fully, the present members of the Royal Institution would divide the component parts of the College into the three following classes:—

- 1st. The Governors.
- 2nd. The Principal, Professors, and other Executive Officers.
- 3rd. The Royal Institution in their character of Visitors.

Of the first it has already been observed, that their peculiar province is to make statutes, regulating the finances, the course of tuition, and the whole economy of the College. The execution of those statutes devolves on the Executive Officers of the College in their several capacities. And the duty of enforcing the observance of those statutes, with a power, inseparably incident thereto, of punishing any violation of them, constitutes what may be termed the "Peculium" of the Royal Institution. Under such an arrangement of the several parts, with a judicious code of laws for the Government of the College, and with adequate funds for its support, it may reasonably be hoped, that the system might work harmoniously, and secure to the Province those transcendent benefits, which have hitherto been expected from it in vain.

In putting forth these views on the subject of this Minute, the members of the Royal Institution believe them to exhibit the most convenient, most consistent, most rational, and most legal construction, of which the charter of M'Gill College is susceptible; and as such, they propose implicitly to follow them, whenever they shall be called on to act, either as its visitors, or as the legal owners of all its present endowments.

(A true copy.)

(Signed,) R. R. BURRAGE,
Secretary, R. I.

Montreal, 25th June, 1845.

*Letter from the Secretary of M'Gill College to the
Provincial Secretary.*M'Gill College,
July 11th, 1845.

Sir,

The Board of the Royal Institution having communicated to the Governors of this College, their intention to pay "all monies applicable to the support of M'Gill College," to the Receiver General of the Province; I am directed by the Governors of this College, by a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 7th instant, respectfully to pray, that His Excellency the Governor General will be pleased to issue his Warrant to the Receiver General, commanding him to pay all monies applicable to the support of M'Gill College, now received, or that may hereafter be received by him, from the Board of the Royal Institution, into the hands of the Bursar of the

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

College, to be applied and disposed of according to the direction of the Governors.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) J. W. ABBOTT.
Acting Secretary.
M'Gill College.

The Honorable
Dominick Daly,
Provincial Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

Memorial of the Governors of M'Gill College, resident in Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Theophilus Baron Metcalfe, 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.

The Memorial of the Governors of M'Gill College, resident in Montreal,

Respectfully sheweth,

That your Memorialists, some months since, addressed a communication to the Provincial Secretary, requesting that your Excellency would be pleased to direct the monies belonging to M'Gill College, in the hands of the Receiver General, to be paid to your Memorialists; but your Memorialists have received no reply to that communication.

That, under these circumstances, your Memorialists are compelled to represent to your Excellency the pressing wants of the College, in the large sums now long over due, not only to various trades-people, but also to the Officers of the College, as well as in the sums for which your Memorialists made themselves personally liable, and which are demanded from them even by threatened legal coercion. Wherefore your Memorialists most earnestly pray your Excellency will no longer permit those resources to be withheld from them, without which they must suffer very great personal inconvenience, and the business of the University must be much embarrassed and impeded.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed,) VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,
Chief Justice.

JOHN BETHUNE,
Principal, M'Gill College.

College, M'Gill,
17th September, 1845.

Letter from Provincial Secretary to the Principal of the Royal Institution.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 8th September, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you the accompanying copies

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

of applications made by the Governors and Resident Officers of M'Gill College, praying that payment may be made to the former of the monies paid in from time to time to the Receiver General by the Board of the Royal Institution, in terms of their Minute of the 25th of June last; and I am to request that you will be good enough to bring the subject to which they relate, under the early consideration of the Board, and to advise me of their opinion and your own in regard thereto, for His Excellency's information.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

To Hon. R. A. Tucker,
Principal of Board of
Royal Institution, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from the Principal of the Royal Institution to the Provincial Secretary, with Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board.

Montreal, 19th September, 1845.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive, and lay before the members of the Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, your letter of the 8th instant, with the several papers which accompanied it; and, in compliance with their desire, I now hasten to forward you Extracts from the Minutes of their Proceedings, at two meetings held, respectively, on the 15th and 18th of this month, for the purpose of conveying to His Excellency the Governor General, in the most full and satisfactory manner, the opinion and views entertained by the members of the Board on the interesting subjects which His Lordship has been pleased to bring under their consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) R. A. TUCKER,
Principal of the Royal Institution.

The Honorable D. Daly, Esquire,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, held at the Court House, in Montreal, on Monday, the 15th of September, 1845.

Present.

The Hon. R. A. TUCKER, Principal,
T. A. STAYNER, Esquire.,
The Hon. F. A. QUESNEL,
The Hon. PETER M'GILL,
JAMES FERRIER, and
T. B. ANDERSON, Esquires.

The Principal laid before the Board a Letter to him, of the 8th instant, from Mr. Secretary Daly, requesting the opinion of the Members of the Royal Institution, for the Governor General's information, upon certain applications relative to the Funds of

M'Gill College in the hands of the Receiver General of the Province, which had been addressed to His Excellency by the Governors and Resident Officers of the College, and by the Rev. Dr. Lundy.

The Documents to which the attention of the Board has thus been directed, appearing to require more deliberate consideration than could now be bestowed on them, it was resolved,

That the consideration of them should be resumed at a Meeting to be held on Thursday next, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M., expressly for that purpose.

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of an adjourned Meeting of the Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, held at the Court House, in Montreal, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1845.

Present.

The Hon. R. A. TUCKER, Principal,
 " " F. A. QUESNEL,
 " " P. M'GILL,
 T. B. ANDERSON,
 JAMES FERRIER, and
 R. ARMOUR, Esquires.

The Members of the Board of the Royal Institution having again taken into their most serious and respectful consideration the Letter from Mr. Secretary Daly, of the 8th instant, to the Principal, requesting, for the Governor General's information, the opinion of this Board upon certain applications appended to that Letter, which had been addressed to His Excellency by the Governors and Resident Officers of M'Gill College, and by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, on the subject of the Funds applicable to the support of the College, which now are, or hereafter may be, in the hands of the Receiver General of the Province, continue to be deeply impressed with a sense of the difficulty, as well as the importance, of the points to which their attention has thus been directed.

In their Minute of the 24th of June last, the Members of this Board expressed an opinion, "That any interference on the part of the Governors of M'Gill College with the Funds of that Institution, appeared to them to be wholly foreign to the purposes of their appointment;" and, adhering to that opinion, with a confidence in its accuracy resulting from calm and dispassionate reflection, they feel that they cannot consistently recommend a compliance with the request of the Governors of M'Gill College,—sustained, to a certain extent, by the Resident Officers, "that His Excellency would issue his Warrant to the Receiver General, commanding him to pay all monies applicable to the support of M'Gill College, now received, or that may hereafter be received by him, from the Board of the Royal Institution, into the hands of the Bursar of the College, to be applied and disposed of according to the direction of the Governors."

The application of the Funds of the College should, as the Members of this Board humbly conceive, take place by the hands of the Bursar, or other Ministerial Officer, not according to directions prescribed by the Governors after the receipt of the monies, but according to statutes, previously enacted, regulating the disbursements to be made by him under each head of expenditure: and, agreeably to this view of the subject, they think, that a Schedule, prepared by the Bursar, of monies required for the use of the College, under

the sanction of its statutes, ought to constitute the basis, or voucher, upon which the Governor General's Warrant should be grounded. The Funds applicable to M'Gill College having been paid to the Receiver General under the 41st Geo. III., cap. 17, s. 3, must necessarily be subject to the provisions of that Act, which distinctly gives the Governor General a disposing power over, and, by consequence, exposes him to a responsibility in regard to them, which seems to the Members of this Board to require, on the part of His Excellency, the exercise of a caution, in the appropriation of those Funds, directly opposed to an unqualified acquiescence in the application of the Governors of the College.

In arriving at this conclusion, the Members of this Board have naturally been very much influenced by the knowledge they possess of the past and present circumstances of the College; and it is possible, that under different circumstances their opinion might also have been different. Looking, however, at the present melancholy condition of the College,—tottering, as it were, on the very brink of ruin,—and sincerely believing, that the management of the affairs of the College has not hitherto been in any way satisfactory, they unhesitatingly repeat their opinion, that it would not be advisable for His Excellency to place at the disposal of the Governors of the College the monies now in the hands of the Receiver General, or which may hereafter be paid to him by the Royal Institution, without a statement exhibiting clearly and specifically the particular purposes for which the money is required. Among many considerations upon which this opinion is founded, one, of no small weight with the Members of this Board, is, the objection which presents itself to a reference of Mr. Lundy's claims to the decision of two Gentlemen, between whom and Mr. Lundy there unhappily exist differences which must, probably, disqualify them from forming an impartial judgment on his case. With respect to those claims, the Members of this Board have no means of testing their validity to the extent to which they are now urged by Mr. Lundy; but they do not hesitate to express their unanimous conviction, that he is certainly entitled to a reasonable compensation for his services up to the time when his suspension from office by Chief Justice Vallières and Doctor Bethune took place. From that period his case involves points, both of law and fact, which the Members of this Board are not now competent to decide; and which, perhaps, can only be definitively settled by the solemn adjudication of a Legal Tribunal.

On perusing the representation of "The Resident Officers of the College," the Members of this Board observe, that those Gentlemen complain of the "neglect" of this Board; and ascribe a large share of the inconvenience they are now suffering to the absence of a seasonable communication to the Governors of the College, of the Board's intention to pay over all the monies belonging to the College to the Receiver General, instead of paying the half-yearly revenue of it, accruing on the 1st of July last, to "The Governors," in conformity to a Resolution of their predecessors.

Upon this complaint the Members of this Board are induced to remark, that it evidently originates in error:

1st. Because, instead of any laches having been incurred, in communicating their intention to the Governors of the College, their Minutes will abundantly prove, that the communication was made at the earliest possible moment; and,

Appendix
(Z.)
1st May.

2ndly. Because nearly the whole of the money paid to the Receiver General consisted, not of the annual Income, but of the fixed Capital of the College; and, consequently, was not available to the payment of Salaries under the terms of the Resolution of the 11th of January, 1845.

In adverting, however, to the incorrectness of this charge, the Members of this Board are very far from entertaining the slightest feeling of resentment towards the "Resident Officers;" on the contrary, they cordially sympathize with them under trials calculated to test the patience of most men; and they earnestly desire to see them relieved from the painful incidents of the anomalous situation in which they now stand, apparently without any fault on their side. Indeed, justice seems to call for some immediate measure of relief, which may mitigate, if it cannot altogether remove, the hardship of their case.

Whilst the Members of this Board anxiously wish strictly to confine their sphere of action within what they deem its legitimate limits, viz.: the management of the Estates of the College, and the discharge of their visitatorial duties—it will ever afford them the purest gratification if their services can be made conducive to the promotion of the true interests of the College; or in any degree tend to assist His Excellency the Governor General in the settlement of the embarrassing questions now before him.

The Members of the Board having thus given full expression to their sentiments on the several matters referred to in Mr. Secretary Daly's Letter, desire that an answer may be returned to it by the Principal, with all practicable despatch, in accordance with this Minute.

Certified to be true Extracts.

(Signed,) R. A. TUCKER,
Principal.

Montreal, 19th September, 1845.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Governors of M'Gill College.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 23d September, 1845.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that the subject of your application made to His Excellency, for payment to the Bursar of M'Gill College, of all monies received, or to be received, by the Receiver General from the Board of the Royal Institution, on account of the endowments of the Institution, to be by the Bursar applied and disposed of as the Governors of the College may direct, has engaged His Excellency's attentive consideration.

His Excellency feels himself unable to come to any other conclusion in the premises, than that the Funds of the College should be applied through the agency of the Bursar, not simply according to any directions to be given him by the Governors after he shall have received such Funds, but according to statutes previously enacted and regulating the disbursements he is to make under each Head of Expenditure. The Funds at present in question having been paid over to the Receiver General under the 41st Geo. III, cap. 17, must be held subject to the provisions of that

Act; and His Excellency cannot, therefore, avoid the responsibility which it imposes upon him, of deciding upon any applications which may be made for their disposal. His Excellency commands me accordingly to inform you, that a Statement by the Bursar, in Schedule form, of the several amounts required for the use of the College, under the sanction of its statutes, must constitute the basis or voucher upon which alone His Warrant upon the Receiver General can issue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

To Hon. Jos. R. Vallières de St. Réal,
and The Rev. J. Bethune, D. D.,
Governors of M'Gill College,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from the Governors of M'Gill College to the Provincial Secretary.

Montreal, 6th October, 1845.

Sir,

The undersigned have the honor to request the favor of your laying the enclosed Statements of the Bursar of M'Gill College before His Excellency the Governor General.

They beg leave to quote the statute referred to in Schedule A, for the information of His Excellency, viz.: "The Salaries, Fees, and Perquisites of the Professors, Lecturers, and Tutors, shall be determined and appointed by the Governors." They also think it proper to quote the following statute, viz.: "At all meetings of the Governors, two shall make and constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as does not require, under the Charter, the presence of a majority of the Governors for the time being." Upon this statute it is to be remarked, that the Charter does not require the presence of such a majority of Governors, save and except only for the framing of statutes, and that consequently two Governors are competent to transact all other business of the College.

The undersigned have thought it proper to submit the information contained in Schedule E, although not required by His Excellency, shewing according to their information, that there are sufficient Funds for the liquidation of the College debts, as well as for carrying on the Institution, on its present establishment.

The undersigned respectfully desire it to be understood, that they submit the information contained in the enclosed papers without prejudice to the claim of the Governors of the College to be entitled to hold the whole proceeds of the bequest of the late Mr. M'Gill, and to be free to administer the same at their discretion, subject only to legal visitation.

The undersigned have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed,) VALLIERES de ST. REAL,
Chief Justice, Montreal.
JOHN BETHUNE,
Principal, M'Gill College.

The Honourable D. Daly, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(Z.)
1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

SCHEDULE A.
UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

Salaries of Officers.	Amount.	The Authority under which they are claimed.
	£ s. d.	
September 30th, 1845, To the Principal, who is also Professor of Divinity; his salary from January 1st, 1845, to date, at £250 per annum, three quarters is	187 10 0	4th Resolution of the Governors passed at a meeting held July 13th, 1843, "That so soon as the funds derived from the property of M'Gill College shall admit of it, the Principal being also Professor of Divinity, shall receive an annual salary of £250." Vide also stat. 6, cap. vii.
To the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; his salary from January 1st, 1845, to date, at £300 per annum, three quarters is	225 0 0	5th Resolution of the Governors at their meeting held July 13th, 1843, "That the salary of the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy shall be £300 per annum."
To the Registrar, Secretary, and Bursar; his salary from January 1st, 1845, to date, at £100 per annum, three quarters is	75 0 0	Part of statute 4, cap. viii, "He (the Bursar) shall receive an annual salary to be fixed by the Governors." 6th Resolution of the Governors at a meeting held July 13th, 1843, "That the salary of the Bursar shall be £100 per annum."
To the Beadle; his salary from January 1st, 1845, to date, at £30 a year, three-quarters is	£22 10 4	8th Resolution of the Governors at the above-mentioned meeting, "That the Beadle shall receive a salary of £30 per annum, besides being boarded."
His board during same	13 10 0	
	36 0 0	
To the Tutor; his salary from January 1st, 1845, to date, at £100 per year, three quarters is	£75 0 0	6th Resolution of the Governors at a meeting held February 20th, 1844, "That the salary of the Tutor shall be £100 per annum, with board and lodging in College."
Board of Tutor for same time	26 10 7½	
To Tutor as Lecturer in Classical Literature; his additional salary of £50 per annum, from 4th January to date, three-quarters of a year	£37 10 0	9th Resolution of the Governors at a meeting held 4th January, 1845, "That Mr. Edward Chapman be appointed Lecturer in Classical Literature, with an additional salary of £50 per annum."
	139 0 7½	
Total amount of salaries	£662 10 7½	

(Signed,) JO. ABBOTT, A. M.
Bursar, M'Gill College.

EXTRACT from the Statutes, Chap. viii. Sec. 2.

"He (the Bursar) shall apply the funds in his charge to the payment of salaries and other purposes, according to the statutes and orders of the Governors."

(Signed,) JO. ABBOTT, A. M.
Bursar, M'Gill College.

SCHEDULE B.

List of Debts due by the College.	Amount.	Remarks and Explanations.
	£ s. d.	
Furniture Account.		
To Scott, Shaw & Co.	21 13 3	These expenses were incurred by the following Resolution of the Governors at a meeting on the 14th July, 1843, to wit: "That the Principal and Vice Principal be requested to take such preliminary steps as may be required for opening the College on the 6th day of September next, being the first day of Michaelmas Term," which Resolution was intended to carry into effect the objects of a Resolution of the Governors, passed on the 17th June, 1842, to wit: "That it is highly desirable to put M'Gill College into immediate operation, to the extent that can be warranted by the resources of the College."
To balance due Hilton & Baird	189 11 9	
To Crawford & Glen	2 16 1½	
To balance due Bethune & Kitson	101 16 11	
To do John Smith	4 10 0	
To W. A. Townsend	4 19 6	
To J. Dwight	17 12 0	
To Robert Campbell	15 9 0	
To Joseph Scobel	15 7 1	
To J. C. Beers	26 12 9	
Building Account.		
To balance due to William Ludlam	53 15 11	
Total amount of furniture account	£454 4 3½	

(Signed,) JO. ABBOTT, A. M.
Bursar, M'Gill College.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

SCHEDULE C.

List of Debts due by the College.	Amount.	Remarks and Explanations.
Charges Account		
To balance due to John Harrison	£ s. d. 74 12 4	{ Vide Remarks and Explanations in Schedule B.
do Lovell & Gibson	29 10 9	
do Herald Office	6 5 3	
do William Don	7 14 0	
do Robert Slack	7 0 0	
do John Andrew	7 1 2	
To Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	2 12 0	
To Morning Courier	28 7 11	
To balance due A. M'Donald	13 18 3	
do L'Aurore de Canada	10 8 1		{ Glazing, &c.
do T. Cary & Co.	4 9 3	
do J. W. Dunscombe & Co.	9 7 6	
do M. A. Skinner	4 10 6	
do — Clarke	5 18 6	
do W. Neilson	9 8 2	
do Waddell, Smith, & Co.	6 6 8	
do R. H. Radford	5 0 0	
do Benjamin & Brothers	14 6 5½	
do Armour & Ramsay	15 6 11	
do Montreal Gazette	7 6 2	
do John Mathewson	15 1 5	
do Forsyth, Richardson, & Co.	13 11 3	
do J. Brondson	10 3 3½	
To sundry small accounts	9 7 11	
To Governors Vallières, Robinson, and Bethune	431 18 6	{ Interest upon the amount due the Governors, upon £500 borrowed by them to enable them to open the College.
To balance due R. Sharpley	196 8 0	
To the Steward of the College	54 13 8	
To the Governors Vallières, Robinson, and Bethune	60 0 0	
Total amount of charges account	£1060 13 11	

(Signed,)

JO. ABBOTT, A. M.

Bursar, M'Gill College.

SCHEDULE D.

Recapitulation.	Amount.	Remarks.
From Schedule A.		
Total amount of salaries	£ s. d. 662 10 7½	{ These salaries are to the last day of September, because that is the end of the quarter.
From Schedule B.		
Furniture account	454 4 3½	{ This account is up to the first day of September, because that is the beginning of this Term.
From Schedule C.		
Charges account	1060 13 11	{ This account is up to the same date for the same reason.
Total amount of debts due by the College	£2177 8 10	

(Signed,)

JO. ABBOTT, A. M.

Bursar, M'Gill College.

SCHEDULE E.

ASSETS of the College for payment of Debts according to the Statement of the Secretary of the Royal Institution, up to 31st January, 1845; and according to information derived from other authentic sources.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Montreal Bank Stock, £1000, worth	1080	0	0			
Deposit in the same Bank	1400	0	0			
do in Bank of British North America	28	0	0			
				2508	0	0
Debts of the College				2177	8	10
Balance...				£390	11	2

INCOME of the COLLEGE according to the same and similar Authority.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent of House in the New Market	250	0	0			
Rentes constituées	129	6	8			
Rent of Burnside House...	100	0	0			
do of 18 lots sold on 22nd September, 1845	272	8	0			
do expected from sale of lots to take place 27th inst.	408	0	0			
				1159	14	8
Salaries of Officers fixed.						
Principal and Professor of Divinity	250	0	0			
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	300	0	0			
Lecturer in Classical Literature	185	7	6			
Secretary, Bursar, and Chaplain	150	0	0			
Beadle	30	0	0			
				915	7	6
Balance for contingencies				244	7	2
do from above				390	11	2
Arrears of rent for Burnside House				125	0	0
Total Balance for contingencies for one year				£699	18	4

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Trustees of the Board of the Royal Institution.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 7th October, 1845.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you the accompanying letter and statements received from the Resident Governors of M'Gill College; and I am to request that you will favor me with an early communication of your views upon the subject to which they relate, for His Excellency's information.

I am to add, that the Rev. Mr. Abbott has received instructions to render you any explanations or other assistance which you may have occasion to call for.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Trustees of the Board
of the Royal Institution.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Bursar of M'Gill College.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 7th October, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you, that His Excellency has been pleased to refer the letter of the resident Governors of M'Gill College of the 6th instant, together with the statements which accompanied it, for the report of the Board of the Royal Institution; and I am to express to you His Excellency's desire, that you will afford that Body, if called upon by them to do so, any explanations or other assistance in your power, to enable them fully to understand the matters thus referred for their consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Rev. Jos. Abbott, A. M.
Bursar, &c. &c. &c.
M'Gill College.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Trustees of the Board of the Royal Institution, with one enclosure.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 16th October, 1845.

Gentlemen,

I have received the commands of the Governor General, to transmit to you the accompanying Memorial received from the Medical Faculty of McGill College; and to request that you will favor me with an early communication of your views upon the subject to which it relates, for His Excellency's information.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Trustees of the
Board of the Royal Institution.
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure.)

To the Right Honorable Charles Baron Metcalfe,
G. C. B. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Medical Faculty of McGill College most respectfully sheweth:—

That your Memorialists, though an integral part of the University, and although they have prosecuted their labors successfully for several years, remain unprovided with any assistance from the Institution to which they belong.

That when in 1839, at the request of the Governor General, Sir John Colborne, they consented to resume the labors of their department, (which had been intermitted for several years,) His Excellency, with the other Governors of the College, sanctioned the payment to the Medical Faculty of £500 per annum; partly as salaries to the Professors, and partly to defray contingent expenses; the amount of which grant was to be increased so soon as the funds of the College would permit.

That in confident reliance on this promise, the Medical Faculty did resume their duties; but that after the departure of Sir John Colborne, it was found that no provision had been made for the payment of the amount, and that the Faculty must depend on their own resources.

That representation of the circumstance, and of the condition of the Faculty, was made to his successor, the late Lord Sydenham, who, allowing the justice of the claim, and appreciating the benefits to be realized from the operations of the Faculty, recommended to the Special Council of Lower Canada that a grant should be made equal to that which the Faculty had been led to expect.

That this grant was continued yearly till the Union of the Provinces, when being again recommended to the United Parliament, it was again approved, and has been continued till the present time.

Your Memorialists further beg leave to state, that they think themselves in justice entitled to a share in the revenues of the College, seeing that their duties

are equally arduous and important as those of any other portions of the College, and that in similar institutions the Medical department is considered as worthy of remuneration as others; in proof of which they refer to the College at Toronto, where the Medical Professors have adequate salaries for duties of a similar nature to those performed by your Memorialists.

Your Memorialists being, however, cognizant of the state of the revenues of the College, and having reliance on the continued liberality of the Legislature, are not desirous of urging any claim to so large a share of the funds as might be even a very small remuneration for the time and labor they expend, (their number being now ten,) but believe they have a just claim to a portion to enable them to meet the heavy expenses which they are obliged to bear.

Your Memorialists having heretofore lectured in a house hired for the purpose, have recently been allowed by the Governors to occupy rooms in the College buildings, but all the alterations of fittings necessary, as well as all the expenses of carrying on their operations during the winter, are to be defrayed by the Faculty themselves.

Wherefore, as the amount which the Faculty will be called upon to pay, will much exceed what they have paid in former years, the Faculty trust that your Excellency will take their case into consideration, and allow to them what may appear to your Excellency to be reasonable.

On behalf of the Medical Faculty,
(Signed,) A. F. HOLMES, M. D.
Secretary.

Letter from the President of the Royal Institution to the Provincial Secretary, with a Report on certain matters referred to their consideration.

Montreal, 17th November, 1845.

Sir,

By desire of the members of the Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, I have the honor herewith to forward you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, their Report on the matters referred to their consideration by your letters of the 7th and 16th ultimo.

In the great importance, and still greater difficulty, of the subjects of those communications, it is confidently believed a sufficient apology will be found for the delay which has taken place in returning an answer to them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) R. A. TUCKER,
President of the Royal Institution.

The Honorable
D. Daly, Esq.
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—The several documents which accompanied your letters of the 7th and 16th ult. as enumerated below, are herewith returned to you.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

A Letter from the two Resident Governors of M'Gill College.

Five Schedules, A, B, C, D, E, enclosures in the last mentioned Letter.

An application from the Medical Faculty to participation in the Funds of M'Gill College, forwarded to the Board of Royal Institution with your letter of the 16th ult.

The Board of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning having, at a special meeting, held on Saturday the 15th of November, 1845, taken Mr. Secretary Daly's letters of the 7th and 16th of last month into their final consideration, Resolved, that the following Report should be addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, on the important subjects of those communications.

REPORT.

In the investigation of the subjects referred to them by Mr. Secretary Daly's letters of the 7th and 16th ult., the members of the Board of Royal Institution have felt, that the very existence of M'Gill College might possibly be involved in the result of their deliberations; and they have, consequently, experienced, in every step of their proceeding, an intense anxiety, which has been sensibly aggravated by the difficulty of obtaining a correct knowledge of the exact amount of the existing debts of the College. In the Bursar's return of those debts, which accompanied Mr. Daly's letter of the 7th of last month, the amount was stated to be £2177 8s. 10d., which sum was afterwards increased, by the discovery of articles that had been omitted, to £2311 14s. 4d., and has since been swelled, by a corrected account furnished by Mr. Abbott, to £2754 10s. 9½d.

The vast magnitude of that debt, in comparison to the funds of the College, and coupled with the fact, that £2555 9s. 3d. had already been paid by the late Board of the Royal Institution, towards the support and entirely exclusive of the cost of building—of an establishment which had scarcely been two years in partial operation, could not fail to give rise to reflections of a very painful character, and even to suggest serious doubts, whether any part of the monies bequeathed by the late Mr. M'Gill, for the endowment of an University, can legally be appropriated to the liquidation of debts contracted under the authority of statutes still wanting that Royal confirmation which is emphatically required by the Charter; and upon which confirmation their validity seems wholly to depend. The words of the Charter are: "Provided that no such statutes, rules, and ordinances shall have any force or effect until allowed and confirmed by Us, our heirs or successors."

Deeply impressed with the importance of a legal problem which they do not deem themselves competent to solve, the members of the Board of Royal Institution respectfully recommend, that it should be submitted to the High Law Officers of the Crown, and that an unanimous opinion by them, in favor of the legality of the proceeding, should constitute the basis of any arrangement that may be adopted for the liquidation of the debts of M'Gill College. The claims of the other creditors may, possibly, stand upon a somewhat different footing from that of the Officers of the College; but should there be any real ground of distinction between them, there is no fear of its escaping the observation of the Law Officers, who,

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

in that case, will doubtless examine the question, first, as a general one; and, secondly, in its particular bearing upon each class of claimants.

In the hope that an opinion may be obtained from the Law Officers to justify the payment of the debts of the College; and under a strong conviction, that their payment must necessarily precede any attempt to rescue it from the miserable condition into which it has fallen, the members of the Royal Institution would even go the length of recommending, that every farthing that can be made available to the purpose, should be applied to the extinction of the existing debt; but since its amount, as stated by the Bursar, considerably exceeds the means of discharging it, an unpaid balance would still remain, sinking the College to the earth, unless some of the charges can with justice be struck out, or so lessened as to reduce the amount of debt to the same level with the assets. A minute scrutiny into the voluminous accounts rendered, would probably go far towards the attainment of that most desirable object; but this is a task requiring more time than the members of the Royal Institution have been able to bestow upon it; and they have accordingly confined their examination to certain articles which appear to them, upon principle, to be altogether inadmissible; and to a few others, in which they conceive, that the payment of a part of the sum due may be postponed with the least prejudice to the interests of the College, and with the smallest injury to the rights of individuals.

In the first class, the members have no hesitation in placing the sum of £629 17s.; a part of which has already been paid to Dr. Bethune, and the residue is now claimed by him. It consists of £562 10s. for his salary as Professor of Divinity; and of £67 7s. retained by him, apparently, for his services in collecting the rents of Burnside for three years. On the former charge it may be sufficient to remark, that, being grounded on a Resolution of the "Governors," dated 13th July, 1843:—"That so soon as the funds derived from the property of M'Gill College shall admit of it, the Principal, being also Professor of Divinity, shall receive an annual salary of £250." A sufficiency of funds is evidently a condition precedent to the claim of salary; and that, consequently, such claim could not possibly arise during any portion of a period in which the expenditure of the College has always been in more than the quadruplicate ratio of its income. Nor can it escape observation, that under a regulation palpably designed to be prospective in its operation, Dr. Bethune has charged for his salary from the very day of the passing of the Resolution by which it was granted, and for a period even antecedent to the earliest attempt to open the College. In whatever light, therefore, this charge may be viewed, it appears to the members of the Royal Institution to be one which ought to be decidedly rejected; and with respect to the sum of £67 7s., they cannot even imagine the colour of an argument by which Dr. Bethune's right to retain it can be sustained. See Appendix No. 3.

The next article which the members of the Royal Institution would venture to point out as highly objectionable, are the extra Salaries of £50 each to the Bursar and Classical Lecturer. To the members of this Board, the present condition of the College, in reference both to the extent of its pecuniary embarrassments, and to the limited number of Students, (now reduced to three!) would seem to call for retrenchment, rather than augmentation of Salaries; and they accordingly deem themselves restrained by a strong sense of duty from recommending the payment of any additional Salaries under the existing circumstances of the College.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

In offering the following suggestion, that out of the nine months Salaries of the Resident Officers now in arrear, an advance of a quarter's Salary only should be immediately made to them, and that the payment of the other two quarters should be postponed for a while, the members of the Royal Institution feel very great regret; for they are not only alive to the inconvenience which this may occasion to the Officers themselves, but they are also sensible that any arrangement which may prevent the Officers from discharging their debts with punctuality must tend to lessen their respectability, and, by necessary consequence, to impair their powers of being useful in their official capacity. Yet with a mass of debt exceeding every possible means for its liquidation, the postponement of some payments is absolutely inevitable; and after much consideration the members of this Board have arrived at the conclusion that the Salaries present, upon the whole, the least exceptionable object to which such postponement can be applied. Should this suggestion be adopted by His Excellency, the members would respectfully propose, that another quarter's Salary should be punctually paid at the termination of the current, and each succeeding quarter, until the Funds of the College will allow of the payment of the half-year's Salary which, until then, must always continue to be in arrear. Whenever that much to-be-desired event shall arrive, the quarterly payment of Salaries ought to take place with scrupulous exactness.

In directing their attention to the application from the Medical Faculty, inclosed in Mr. Daly's Letter of the 16th ultimo, to participate in the Funds of M'Gill College, the members of the Royal Institution have brought to the consideration of that subject a disposition to estimate very highly the importance of the Medical Faculty, as a branch of the University, and an earnest desire to foster its growth, and to extend the sphere of its usefulness as much as possible. From the preceding review of the financial affairs of the College, it must, however, be abundantly manifest, that nothing in the shape of pecuniary assistance can, at this moment, be done for the Medical Faculty; and the members of the Royal Institution

will, therefore, content themselves with observing, that under a more prosperous posture of the finances of the College, it may hereafter become expedient to consolidate the sum of £500, now annually voted by the Legislature, for the use of the Medical Faculty, with the other sources of Revenue belonging to the College, and to assign such a proportion of the aggregate amount to the Medical Faculty as may be consistent with its just claims, in relation to those of the other departments of Science.

For the sake of elucidating more clearly their opinion upon the several matters contained in this Report, and of exhibiting more distinctly in each case, the foundation upon which their opinion rests, the members of the Royal Institution have appended to it certain papers to which they would solicit the Governor General's particular attention, and, more especially to one, (See Appendix No. 4,) in which they have brought before His Excellency the sentiments of the late Board on the different topics herein discussed; conceiving that the perfect agreement in opinion between their predecessors in office and themselves upon those points, will deservedly impart energy and force to their united voice.

Convinced from the view now presented of the melancholy condition to which M'Gill College is reduced, that the Institution itself is actually "ἐν κρηδῶν ἀκμῆς," the members of the Royal Institution are extremely desirous of laying before His Excellency a succinct statement of the leading causes which have brought it to this lamentable state, accompanied with such practicable suggestions as may seem calculated to rescue it from impending ruin; but they dare not pledge themselves positively to do so, from a serious apprehension, that they may not only be deficient in these higher qualifications of talent and ability which so grave and responsible a task imperatively demands, but may even be unable to bring to it that degree of leisure from other avocations which, were they possessed of the other requisites, is still indispensably necessary to its successful performance.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

APPENDIX No. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Whole amount of the Debts of M'Gill College, as stated in the Bursar's Schedule D. accompanying the letter of 6th October, 1845, from Ch. J. Vallières and Dr. Bethune to Mr. Secretary Daly ...	2177	8	10
Sums added, as having been incorrectly omitted in Schedule D. by the Bursar, in his answers to certain queries proposed to him by the Board of Royal Institution ...	183	5	6
	£2310	14	4
Sum returned by the Bursar to the Royal Institution as the correct amount of the debts of M'Gill College, in a Statement furnished by him on the 31st October, 1845 ...	£2754	10	9½
From which it appears that the difference in the first and last Return (embracing the same period) amounts to ...	£577	1	11½
that is, to more than a fourth of the original sum.			

The debts being thus ascertained, the next subject which claims consideration is a view of the funds which may be applied to their liquidation; and it may be right to divide those funds into three classes, viz.

- 1st. Such as are in actual possession.
- 2nd. Such as are certain, though not yet reduced into possession.
- 3rd. Such as are altogether contingent and uncertain.

Appendix (Z.)

STATEMENT of FUNDS which may perhaps be applied towards the Liquidation of the Debts of M'Gill College.

Appendix (Z.)

1st May.		1st May.	
CLASS 1ST (in possession.)			
Amount in the hands of the Receiver General of the Province	...	£	s. d.
16 shares of Montreal Bank Stock, worth about	...	1158	19 8
Small balance in the Bank of Montreal...	...	912	0 0
		32	7 6
Whole amount of Class No. 1	...	£2103	7 2
CLASS 2ND (certain.)			
Rente constitue now due by Mr. Cuvillier...	...	£48	0 0
Rent now due by Mr. Mack	...	62	10 0
		110	10 0
Whole amount of Funds that may be deemed certain	...	£2213	17 2
Deduct			
To pay premium for Fire Insurance and expenses of two auctions, about	...	100	0 0
Net disposable amount	...	£2113	17 2
CLASS 3RD (uncertain.)			
A year and three-quarters rent of Burnside (to January, 1846)	...	175	0 0
Grand aggregate amount...	...	£2288	17 2
Since, however, the last article is likely to form the subject of an action at law, it must necessarily be rejected from the present consideration of ways and means for the payment of the debt. By comparing that debt, as stated in the former page, at			
With the sum available towards its satisfaction	...	2754	10 9½
		2113	17 2
There will appear to be a deficiency of assets of	...	£640	13 7½
But in order to get rid of that balance, very nearly the sum claimed by the Reverend Dr. Bethune may fairly be deducted	...	629	17 0
And the whole debt would be paid with the exception of	...	£10	16 7½

In the foregoing view no notice has been taken of some immediate wants of the College; nor has any provision been made for the probable expenses of the current quarter. It remains, therefore, to inquire how both these objects may be secured.

STATEMENT intended to exhibit the probable Financial State of M'Gill College on the 1st January, 1846.

Amount of existing debts as by the Bursar's return	...	£	s. d.
Wanted immediately for fuel, £150; and for contingencies, £22 17s.	...	2754	10 9½
		172	17 0
Required immediately, according to the Bursar's account	...	£2927	7 9½
Deduct			
1st, From Dr. Bethune	...	629	17 0
2nd, Extra salary of Tutor	...	37	10 0
3rd, Six months salary of Mr. Wickes	...	150	0 0
4th, do do Mr. Abbott	...	50	0 0
5th, do do Mr. Chapman	...	50	0 0
6th, do do Beadle	...	15	0 0
		932	7 0
Reduced amount of immediate wants	...	£1995	0 9½
Add			
1st quarter's salary to Mr. Wickes on 1st January, 1846	...	75	0 0
2nd do do Mr. Chapman	...	25	0 0
3rd do do Mr. Abbott	...	25	0 0
4th do do Beadle	...	7	10 0
5th, board, wages, and contingencies	...	60	9 0
		192	10 0
Whole probable expenditure to 1st January, 1846, inclusive	...	£2187	10 9½
To meet which there is,			
1st, Amount now available, as stated on former page	...	2113	17 2
2nd, Amount of rent which will then be due from Mr. Mack	...	62	10 0
Whole amount of funds that can certainly be calculated on	...	2176	7 2
Deficit	...	£11	13 7½

The payment of which must depend on the chance of obtaining the rent for Burnside, which will amount on the 1st January, 1846, to £175.

Appendix
(Z.)

APPENDIX No. 2.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.	£	s.	d.	1st May.
The Bursar has stated the amount of sums already paid for the support of M'Gill College (exclusive of the cost of building) to be...	3001	13	0	
And he estimated the debts now existing at ...	2754	10	9½	
Making an aggregate charge, in about two years, of ...	£5756	3	9½	
Of the sums already paid, viz. ...	3001	13	0	
The Royal Institution appears to have supplied ...	2555	9	3	
And the Bursar states that the balance has been discharged from fees, caution money, and the rent of Burnside ...	£446	3	9	
The Bursar's return of the debts of the College ...	2754	10	9½	
Being reduced, 1st, by a disallowance of Dr. Bethune's claim for ...	£629	17	0	
2nd, do do Tutor's extra salary ...	37	10	0	
	667	7	0	
The true amount of the debt will seem to be ...	2087	3	9½	
To which if the sums already paid be added...	3001	13	0	
The expenditure for about two years will then appear to be ...	£5088	16	9½	

From the strong opinion, however, which has been expressed by the late members of the Royal Institution of Mr. Abbott's deficiencies as an accountant, and from their own knowledge of the unsatisfactory manner in which the accounts of M'Gill College appear to have been kept, the present members of the Board are induced to think it probable, that, upon a minute and careful investigation of the accounts, a further reduction may be made in the Bursar's estimate of the existing amount of the debt; and they would accordingly respectfully suggest, that Mr. Wickes and Mr. Chapman, whose College duties being now limited to the classical and mathematical instruction of only three students, may easily bring sufficient "tempus subsecivum" to the task, should be requested by His Excellency to examine and report upon the accounts of the College from its first establishment down to the present period; and that such scrutiny by these gentlemen should precede the issue of the Warrant for the payment of the debts.

The members of the Board of Royal Institution would also strongly recommend, that to every Warrant there should be appended a schedule containing a careful account of the services to which the money given by the Warrant should be applied; and that the Bursar should accordingly be held strictly responsible for its faithful application to the particular purposes enumerated in that schedule.

APPENDIX No. 3.

On the supposition that the sum in the hands of the Receiver General of the Province,—the Bank Stock,—and the other small disposable funds, should all be applied towards the payment of the debts of the College, its revenue would then consist,

	£	s.	d.
1st, of Rente constituée payable by Mr. Cuvillier ...	£96	0	0
2nd, do do do Mr. Gillespie ...	33	6	8
3rd, of Rentes Foncières on 18 lots sold in September last ...	272	8	0
4th, do do 14 do 30th October, 1845 ...	210	0	0
5th, Rent of a house in New Market ...	250	0	0
Whole amount of revenue that can be deemed certain ...	861	14	8
Deduct			
The amount of premiums on Insurance of the College and the other buildings, with a small allowance for incidental charges ...	61	14	8
And the net certain income will be ...	£800	0	0
To which, if we should ever add the nominal rent of Burnside ...	100	0	0
The amount would not exceed ...	£900	0	0
Without taking any notice, therefore, of the contingent expenses of the College—a single item of which, for fuel, exceeds £150 per annum, the annual income would fall short of the amount of permanent salaries as returned by the Governors in Schedule E., at ...	915	7	6
	£15	6	6

And, surely, no other argument can be necessary to prove that the time has not yet arrived when a salary contingent upon a sufficiency of funds can be fairly claimed. Here, then, the members of the Royal Institution might rest their reason for thinking that Dr. Bethune has, as yet, no right whatever to a salary, under the Resolution of the 13th January, 1843; but as the two Resident Governors of the College have endeavored to sustain Dr. Bethune's claim, by a Statement furnished to His Excellency the Governor General, marked E, in which there are several considerable inaccuracies, the members of the Royal Institution deem it necessary to exhibit a true state of the question, by making the proper corrections in Schedule E.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

	Amount stated in Schedule E.			Actual amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
* 1. Montreal Bank Stock	1080	0	0	912	0	0
Deposit in Banks	1428	0	0	1191	9	8
	2508	0	0	2103	9	8
Debts of the College, per Schedule D.	2177	8	10	2754	10	9½
More than the amount of debts	£330	11	2	Less than debt	£651	1 1½

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

INCOME of the COLLEGE.

Rent of the house in New Market	250	0	0	250	0	0
Rentes Constitues	129	6	8	129	6	8
Rentes Foncières of 18 lots sold in September...	272	8	0	272	8	0
do do of 14 do sold 30th October, 1845...	408	0	0	210	0	0
† 2. Rent of Burnside House	100	0	0	100	0	0
Whole annual revenue	£1159	14	8	Whole revenue	£961	14 8
Permanent salaries, per Schedule E.	915	7	6	915	7	6
Excess of income above amount of salaries	£244	7	2	£46	7	2
† 3. Arrears of rent for Burnside	125	0	0	125	0	0
Balance applicable to contingent expenses...	£369	7	2	£171	7	2
Add, as above	330	11	2	Deduct, as above	651	1 1½
Disposable surplus	£699	18	4	Unpaid debt	£479	13 11½

REMARKS.

* 1. The Bursar had sufficient reason to warrant him in estimating the Bank Stock at the sum stated by him; the difference between his statement and the actual amount arising from the recent sale of four shares to pay for the commutation of Seigniorial dues.

† 2. It is hardly safe to calculate on this rent.

† 3. These arrears, it is feared, will never be realized.

From the foregoing corrected view of the financial condition of M'Gill College it will appear, that—putting out of the question the serious consideration of the sacrifice of about £2500 of capital which was necessary to procure the balance exhibited in the Bursar's Schedule E, and giving credit for rent, and arrears of rent, of Burnside, under a very remote prospect of realizing either—the disposable surplus of £699 18s. 4d. stated in Schedule E to be applicable to the contingent expenses of the ensuing year, is actually converted into a deficiency of means of discharging the debt equal to £479 13s. 11½d., or, should the Burnside rent not be realized, the deficiency would be £704 13s. 11½d.

Of Dr. Bethune's right to retain the sum of £677s. all the information which the members of the Royal Institution at present possess, is contained in an account in which the Dr. charges himself with three years rent of Burnside, £225, and acquits himself of that sum:—

1st, By a balance which he states to be due to him of	40	0	0
2nd, By expenses of journies on the affairs of the College	21	10	0
3rd, By disbursement for repairs, insurance, &c. &c. &c.	96	3	0
4th, Balance by Principal, 3½ years, making an average of £19 4s. 10½d.	67	7	0
	£225	0	0
If it should be deemed proper to withhold the £629 17s. from Dr. Bethune, it still remains to be shewn how this can most easily be done.			
It is compounded of salary already received by him	375	0	0
Sum retained by him	67	7	0
Salary included in Bursar's Schedule A.	187	10	0
	£629	17	0
From the Bursar's last return of the debts of the College, it may therefore be proper to strike out,			
1st, Three-quarters salary to Dr. Bethune	187	10	0
2nd, Sum said to be due to Dr. Bethune	33	11	0
	£221	1	0
And to deduct the balance of £408 16s. from the sum of £489 15s. 2d. returned by the Bursar as a debt to the "Governors."			

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, at meetings respectively held on the 15th January, 1844, and the 10th December, 1844.

15th January, 1844.

The Board intimated to the Resident Governors on a former occasion, that the Gross Income at their disposal, (subject however to deductions for Agency, repairs, &c. &c.) did not exceed £559 per annum, to which an addition has since been made by a further investment, producing about £30 per annum. The Board observe, however, that the Salaries stated to be assigned by the Governors to the Professors and to a Secretary, and other fixed annual charges, amount to £730 per annum.

With respect to the remaining items of the sum demanded by the Resident Governors, amounting to about £1300, and consisting as stated in the heading of the account of expenses incurred in making the necessary preparations for opening and carrying on McGill College, the Board observe—

1st. That some of the expenses incurred do not appear to have had any connection with the opening or carrying on of McGill College.

2ndly. That this expenditure for contingencies amounts in one year (and the quarter part of it incurred within five months) to much more than three years income of the Funds in the possession of the Board—an expenditure so wasteful, without precedent or principle, the Board feel it their duty to reject and resist, when called upon to provide for it out of the insufficient Fund which they hold in trust.

They cannot defray it, nor can they meet the excess of the fixed Salaries and charges sanctioned by the Resident Governors over the actual available income, without sacrificing a large portion of the remaining amount (already but too inadequate) of the Bequest made to them by the Testator for permanent support of the Institution. This sacrifice they find it their duty not to make, and they must refer the Resident Governors to the various Minutes of the Board already transmitted to them, bearing date of 7th July last.

10th December, 1844.

The result of an examination into the financial concerns of the Institution, exhibits a state of things too much in unison with the disordered condition of its other interests. Not only is the scale of permanent expenditure for the College Establishment in Salaries and contingent charges two-fold the income applicable to it, but a debt has been incurred by the Governors, in the course of a few months of 1843, in making preparations to open the College, to the amount of £1550, equal to three years nett revenue of the whole property of the College.

Among the items of expense thus incurred, are the travelling charges of the Principal and Vice Principal in going to Kingston and Toronto,—and the character of the whole is that of wasteful expenditure beyond the necessity of the case.

The Board, however, feeling that innocent third parties, to whom the larger part of this debt is due,

ought not to be made to suffer, have reluctantly come to the resolution of sacrificing a part of the Capital of the Trust to discharge this demand; although by so doing they further diminish by nearly £90 the annual Income already insufficient.

On examining the Bursar and inspecting his Books, the Board could not but remark the defective way in which the accounts are kept, and the Bursar's imperfect acquaintance with the pecuniary affairs of the Institution; nor can they admit that any excuse for these deficiencies is afforded by the fact acknowledged by that Officer, that he has no knowledge of matters of accounts; that he has not been himself permanently resident and performing his duties, but has left them to a Deputy. The Board conceive that every shilling received from the property of the Institution, or on its account, or for its support, and every item of the expenditure, should appear fairly and intelligibly stated on the College Books of Accounts. But the Board must also record their opinion, that neither this duty nor that of Secretary requires the appointment of a separate Officer; that the office of Bursar and Secretary should be abolished, and the Salary of £100 saved to the College, and that the duties now performed by the Bursar and Secretary and Registrar should be divided between two of the Professors.

Among other objects of enquiry the attention of the Board has been particularly turned to the receipts and expenditures of the revenues, rents or proceeds of the Burnside Estate, since May, 1840—when Dr. Bethune gave up possession of that property: upon this matter, which forms a necessary part of the College Accounts, the Bursar's Books afford no information; and it was with some difficulty that the Board ascertained from the Bursar that the monies in question had been received by the Acting Principal. A paper in Dr. Bethune's hand writing was subsequently produced, purporting to be a statement of the sums so received by him from Burnside Estate—from May, 1841, to May, 1843, and of the expenditure of a part thereof.

From other sources of information the Board have ascertained that Dr. Bethune has not debited himself with a sum of £15 received by him in the year ending 1st May, 1843, nor does his statement shew what sums have been derived from renting the fields of Burnside as pasture or for grass, while he takes credit for £40, as remaining due to him by the Royal Institution, at the period of his giving up possession of Burnside, which sum he had agreed by his letter of 26th March, 1839, to allow to be deducted from his then demand, and had accepted the residue in satisfaction of his claim; and he also states the balance of £88 upon the present statement, as retained by him.

But as no authority appears by the Minutes of the proceedings of the Governors to have been ever given by them for Dr. Bethune's appropriation of this balance to his own remuneration, the Board declare it to be the duty of the Bursar to call upon the acting Principal to pay over to him this balance, together with that of £40, for which Dr. Bethune has improperly taken credit, and also the sum of £100 received by him from the actual tenant of Burnside, for rent since the date of his Statement; and that the Bursar should demand payment from that tenant of the current and future accruing rent. But the Board do not hereby intend to recognize in any way the right of Mr. Pelton, from whom the present tenant appears to hold the property, to be in possession of it, although delivered to him by Dr. Bethune under color of the arrangement for a long lease of the pro-

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

perty begun in 1842, but never perfected with the sanction of the Board. On the contrary, the Board hold it to be the duty of the Governors and themselves to take immediate measures for ousting any person holding adverse possession, in order that the property may be turned to the best account for the benefit of the College, so soon as the legal difficulties in the way are surmounted, which at present are considered by the Council of the Board at Montreal to prevent the Board from giving a title for more than twenty-one years.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Resident Governors of M'Gill College.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 9th December, 1845.

Gentlemen,

The Administrator of the Government having had under consideration in Council your applications of the 11th of July and 17th of September last, that the monies belonging to M'Gill College in the hands of the Receiver General of the Province, might be placed at your disposal for the uses of the College, I have the honor, by His Excellency's command, to inform you in reply, that with every wish to terminate the difficulties now existing in the affairs of M'Gill College, in so far as he can with propriety do so, His Excellency regrets to find that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it is out of his power to direct a compliance with your request, inasmuch as before proceeding to direct the payment of any sums deposited in the hands of the Receiver General under the operation of the Act 41 Geo. III., cap. 17, he is bound to see that there exists sufficient authority for such disposition of the same.

His Excellency is advised that the Funds in question are vested in the Trustees of the Royal Institution under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, for the support of M'Gill College, and that the Royal Charter of the said College imperatively demands that all the Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances of the College shall be confirmed by Royal Authority, before they shall have any force or effect whatever in Law; and that these Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances have never received the Royal confirmation.

Under these circumstances His Excellency does not feel warranted in directing the application of any of the Funds in the hands of the Receiver General, to the liquidation of debts contracted by the Government of the College under the authority of Statutes which he is advised have no effect in Law.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Resident Governors
of M'Gill College.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Trustees of the Board of Royal Institution.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 9th December, 1845.

Gentlemen,

With reference to my letter to you of the 21st ultimo, I have received the commands of the Admi-

nistrator of the Government, to inform you that His Excellency has had under consideration, in Council, the subject of the application of the Governors of M'Gill College for payment to them, for the purpose of enabling them to liquidate the debts of the College from the Funds of the College endowment, at present in the hands of the Receiver General; and that His Excellency is led to the conclusion that he would not be warranted in directing such payment, inasmuch as he is advised that before doing so, the existence of a sufficient authority should be ascertained for the disposition proposed to be made of the Funds in question, and that the Statutes of M'Gill College under presumed authority of which these debts have been contracted, not having received the Royal Sanction, are of no effect in Law.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Trustees of the Board
of the Royal Institution.

Letter from the Principal of M'Gill College to the Provincial Secretary.

Montreal, 24th November, 1845.

Sir,

In the absence of the Bursar of M'Gill College from Town, I think it my duty to inform you that a seizure was made of the Furniture of the College on Saturday last, at the suit of John Harrison, for a sum amounting to between £80 and £100, and that unless payment be made, in the mean time, the said Furniture will be sold on the 2nd proximo. I venture to hope that under such circumstances, His Excellency the Governor General will issue his Warrant for the amount.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN BETHUNE,
Principal, M'Gill College.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from the Secretary of M'Gill College to the Provincial Secretary.

M'Gill College, December 10th, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to request that you will furnish me with a Copy of the last Report from the Board of the Royal Institution to Lord Metcalfe, on the subject of the Debts and Liabilities of M'Gill College, for the information of the Governors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JO. ABBOTT,
Secretary, M'Gill College.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

*Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Secretary of M'Gill College.*Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 17th December, 1845.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor, by command of the Administrator of the Government, to enclose to you, for the information of the Governors of M'Gill College, the accompanying Copy of the Report made by the Board of the Royal Institution to Lord Metcalfe, on the subject of the Debts and Liabilities of the College.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

Rev. Joseph Abbott,
&c. &c. &c.
M'Gill College.

*Letter from the Secretary of M'Gill College to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.*M'Gill College,
December 18th, 1845.

Sir,

In accordance with a Resolution of the Governors of M'Gill College, passed at their meeting yesterday, I have the honor to communicate to you the enclosed Resolution, in order that it may be submitted to the consideration of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JO. ABBOTT,
Secretary to the Governors of
M'Gill College.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary.

(Enclosure.)

At a Special Meeting of the Governors of M'Gill College, held December 17th, 1845, it was Resolved:—

That the Governors of M'Gill College cannot coincide with His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, in the sufficiency of the ground in which his refusal is based.

First, because the Governors of the College are of opinion, as stated in their Resolution of the 4th January last, that the sanction of the Crown is not requisite to the legality of the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the College.

Secondly, because if such sanction were necessary the greater proportion of the expenditure in question was not made by Statute, but by simple Resolutions of the Governors, who have authority by the Charter to appoint a Principal and four Professors, without reference to any Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances, and to fix their Salaries with or without Statutes.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Thirdly, because it is manifestly unjust on the part of the Executive to advise the Crown not to sanction the Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances of the College, and then to assign the absence of such sanction as the reason for refusing to give up the monies belonging to the College, which are in the hands of the Receiver General.

Fourthly, because the right assumed by the Executive Government to dispose of the monies belonging to the University of M'Gill College, proceeds from the voluntary relinquishment of the same right hitherto claimed and exercised by the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, in the exercise of which assumed right that body has repeatedly sanctioned the payment of the Salaries of the Officers of that Establishment, as well as divers other expenses incurred by the Governors for the use of the College; and that the Government having succeeded the Royal Institution in the possession and management of those Funds is clearly bound to act in accordance with the practice of their predecessors in the premises; as otherwise the Officers and other creditors of that Institution will be taken by surprise, and defrauded of their just claims and expectations.

*Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Resident Governors of M'Gill College.*Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 30th December, 1845.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honor to receive and to bring under the consideration of the Administrator of the Government the Resolution passed at a Special Meeting of the Governors of M'Gill College, held on the 17th instant, transmitted with the Reverend Mr. Abbott's letter of the 18th.

His Excellency, in Council, has carefully reconsidered the various questions arising out of the present position of the affairs of the College, but sees no reason to depart from the decision upon the same conveyed to you by my letter of the 9th instant. If, however, you are of opinion, that, as Governors of the College, you have legal rights in reference to the funds now in the hands of the Receiver General, and which are vested in the Trustees of the Royal Institution under the provisions of the Act 41st Geo. III, cap. 17, His Excellency is advised that such rights can be legally ascertained only by a Judicial decision; and should you deem it desirable to obtain such a decision, he will be prepared to direct that every assistance should be afforded by the Government to that end.

With reference to the allegation made in your Resolution, that the Executive Government had advised Her Majesty to refuse Her Royal Sanction to the Statutes, Rules, and Ordinances passed by the Governors of the College, I am to observe, that so far as His Excellency is aware, the question of the propriety of confirming those Statutes is one which the Provincial Executive has never had under consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Resident Governors
of M'Gill College.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Letter from the Secretary of M'Gill College to the Provincial Secretary.

M'Gill College,
16th January, 1846.

Sir,

Having submitted your letter of the 30th ultimo, to the Governors of M'Gill College, I am directed by them to make you the following communication, in reply, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

The Governors have only the choice of two alternatives, under the circumstances in which they are now placed. They must either seek a judicial decision, or abandon their charge altogether. A sense of duty forbids them to take the latter course; the former, therefore, they must adopt. A seizure has already been made of a certain sum in the hands of the Receiver General by one of the creditors of the College, and under this process it is the intention of the Governors to seek for a judicial decision on the points in question. They beg to express their thanks to His Excellency, for his assurance that he will direct that every assistance will be afforded by the Government for that end. Such a proceeding will ensure a speedy decision.

With regard to the allegation that the Executive Government had advised Her Majesty to refuse Her Royal sanction to the Statutes of the College, the Governors were led to this conclusion by the repeated declaration of Lord Metcalfe, in conversation, that he felt assured, the circumstances of the establishment by the Statutes, of a Professorship of Divinity, and the performance of Divine Service in the College, would tend to prevent their sanction by Her Majesty. But as the Governors could not comply with the requirements of the charter without such establishments, they felt that they had no choice in the matter. In the preamble of the charter, it is distinctly declared, that, "being desirous that an University or " College should be established for the education of " youth in the principles of true religion," &c. " We " are willing to comply with the prayer of the said " Petition,"—that is, to grant a Royal Charter for the College, thus making such instruction a condition on which the charter is granted; and in the authority to make Statutes, &c. "the performance of Divine " Service therein," is distinctly stated. The Governors cannot conceive how the instruction of youth " in the principles of true religion" in an University can be provided for without the establishment of a Professorship of Divinity therein; or how provision can be made for "the performance of Divine Service " therein," without embodying such provision in the Statutes.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed,) JO. ABBOTT,
Secretary, M'Gill College.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Resident Governors of M'Gill College.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 30th January, 1846.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I have the honor, by command of the Administrator of the Government, to inform you that His Excellency has given the necessary instructions to the Receiver General and to the Attorney General for Lower Canada, to secure the action in behalf of the Crown, contemplated by His Excellency's order in Council, of the 22d ultimo, in regard to your claim upon the funds of M'Gill College at present in the hands of the former Officer, under the operation of the Act 41, George III, c. 17.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Resident Governors
of M'Gill College.

Letter from the Secretary of M'Gill College to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.

M'Gill College,
February 6th, 1846.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governors of M'Gill College to hand you the enclosed Document, for the information of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
(Signed,) JO. ABBOTT.
Secretary, M'Gill College.

The Honorable Dominick Daly,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure.)

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable CHARLES MURRAY, Earl CATHCART, in the County of Renfrew, K.C.B., Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The undersigned, Governors of M'Gill College, resident in Montreal, beg leave respectfully to submit to Your Excellency the following observations on the Report of the Board of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, to Lord Metcalfe, dated 15th November, 1845.

It is stated, in that Report, that £2555 9s. 3d. had already been paid by the late Board of the Royal Institution, "towards the support, and entirely exclusive of the cost of building, of an establishment

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

"which had been only two years in partial operation;" and, in the Appendix No. 2, referred to in the margin, they assert that "the Bursar has stated the amount of sums already paid for the support of "M'Gill College, (exclusive of the cost of building,) to be £3001 13s." In the same Appendix it is stated, that the aggregate charge in about two years, "for the support of the College, has been £5796 3s. 9½d.," leaving it to be inferred that the annual expenditure for the support alone of the College has been £2878 1s. 10¾d! It is difficult to imagine, by what process of reasoning, or by what system of examination of the statement of the Bursar, the Board of the Royal Institution could possibly arrive at such a conclusion; since in the Bursar's statement, the amount of expenditure for partially completing the buildings, left unfinished by the late Board of the Royal Institution, and for the requisite furniture, before the College could be opened, is distinctly distinguished from the amount incurred for the support of the Institution. From that statement it appears, that the amount of expenditure for the former object has been £2826 4s. 8d., and for the latter £2929 19s. 1½d., making the annual expenditure for the support of the College £1464 19s. 6¾d., now reduced to less than £1100. The idea that the whole amount of expenditure has been incurred for the support of the Institution, appears to have been created in the minds of the present Board, by the Report of the late Board of the Royal Institution, rather than by the statements of the Bursar; and it appears rather extraordinary, that the exposure of the fallacies in that Report (and especially on that very point,) made by the Governors of the College in the month of January, 1845, should have wholly escaped the notice of the present Board.

2. The Board of the Royal Institution assert, that, instead of seeking to retrench the annual Expenditure, the Governors have increased it by adding £50 each to the Salaries of the Bursar and Lecturer in Classical Literature. With the same one-sided view of the case, which has already been noticed, the Board have entirely overlooked the fact, that a reduction in the expenditure had been previously made, on the dismissal of Dr. Lundy, of about £450 per annum; so that after the additional Salaries above stated were granted, the annual expenditure was still reduced by the sum of £350.

3. The Board of the Royal Institution seeking "to reduce the amount of debt due to the same level with the assets," have recommended that the sum of £629 17s. partly paid to the Principal, and partly claimed by him, should be disallowed. This amount is represented to be made up of two sums, viz.: £562 10s. for Salary, and £67 7s. "retained by him "apparently for his services in collecting the Rents of "Burnside for three years." The recommendation of the Board, to strike out from the list of debts the sum already paid to the Principal, as well as that which is claimed by him for Salary, is predicated on this interpretation of the Resolution of the Governors which establishes that Salary. "A sufficiency of funds, (they say,) is evidently a condition, precedent to the claim of Salary, and that, consequently, such claim could not possibly arise during any portion of a period, in which the expenditure of the College has always been in more than the quadruplicate ratio of its income." The fallacy of the latter portion of this assertion has already been exposed and need not be repeated. The facts of the case are these. When the Governors passed the Resolution relative to the Salary of the Principal and Professor of Divinity, they were not aware of the exact amount of the "Funds derived from the property of M'Gill College" in the hands of the late Board of the Royal Institu-

tion. They had merely been informed by the Board, what was the amount of the annual Income of the property, and as the Salaries of the other officers whom the Governors thought it necessary to appoint, would be not much more than covered by that income, and a sum of £500 which had been granted by a vote of the Legislative Assembly, and which the Governors had been informed by Lord Metcalfe would be paid on the opening of the College, and which they were induced to believe, would be annually granted by the Legislature, it was suggested by the Principal himself, that the payment of his Salary should be made contingent upon the capacity of "the Funds derived from the property of the "College" to make such payment. The intention of the Governors then, was simply to assign a Salary to the Principal and Professor of Divinity from the date of his appointment, as all other Salaries were assigned, but not to be paid, in his case, until the Funds derived from the property of the College would admit of it. So long as the late Board of the Royal Institution limited their remittances to the Governors, from time to time, within an amount, not more than sufficient for the payment of the Salaries of the other Officers of the College, at such times over due, the Principal made no claim for a share of such remittances. But when the whole amount of the debts of the College, including the Salary of the Principal and Professor of Divinity from the date of his appointment, was ascertained to be considerably less than the assets of the College, that Officer claimed his Salary. His claim was allowed, and paid out of the amount remitted to the Governors in January, 1845, by the Board of the Royal Institution. It is true that the amount so remitted was not sufficient to pay the debts, but the Governors were informed that the Board had more than sufficient for that purpose in hand, and were led to believe that the remaining necessary sum, would speedily be placed at their disposal. The Governors, moreover, had at that time strong reasons to induce them to hope, that the management of the Burnside property would speedily come into their hands, and that they would consequently be enabled, in a few months, to increase the revenues of the College to more than quadruple their then amount. Had their first hope, (which was defeated by means which they will not characterize,) been realized, the Governors still think that the second would also have been fulfilled.

When the statements were made by the Bursar, which were referred to in the Report of the present Board of the Royal Institution, it still appeared that there were more than sufficient funds, for the payment of the debts, including the unpaid salary of the Principal and Professor of Divinity, and therefore that salary was claimed. It moreover appeared, that the annual income arising from the property, was more than sufficient to pay all the salaries as now established, and it still appears to be so, even by the statement of the Board themselves, when divested of its fallacies. (See Appendix A.) And if the Board had commenced the sale of lots in June last, as they might have done, and if they had consulted the Governors of the College, as common courtesy should have led them to do, they would have escaped that committal of themselves with the present occupant of the property, which it is to be feared will postpone future sales of lots for some months; the income of the College, from its own property, might now have amounted to £2000 per annum. It may moreover be justly remarked, that of the sum of £629 17s., which the Board have recommended to be disallowed, and struck off, from the list of debts, only £187 10s. is comprehended in that list. The balance of £442 7s. had already been paid by the Governors; any attempt, therefore, to include this last amount

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

in the list of debts still due, is an unwarrantable interference with the proceedings of the Governors.

With regard to the sum of £67 7s. the Board say, "they cannot even imagine the color of an argument by which Dr. Bethune's right to claim it can be sustained." This assertion appears rather extraordinary, compared with another statement in their Report, by which it appears that they have "imagined" that the aforesaid sum was retained by him, "apparently for his services in collecting the rents of Burnside for three years." Now supposing that the audited account submitted by Dr. Bethune to the Governors in July, 1843, and approved by them, which the Board have themselves quoted, had apparently to the Board stated this claim to have been made for collecting rents, this should have afforded them a sufficient argument for the claim, because the account was approved by the Governors. But the truth is, that a very little exercise of the reality of that "intense anxiety" to which the Board lay claim, in the examination of this matter, would have led them to the knowledge, that, by a Resolution of the Governors, the Principal of the College was allowed to hold possession of, and enjoy, the property of Burnside, until the College buildings should be finished, and further until the Institution should be brought into actual operation; and that the amount submitted by him to the Governors, when the College was about to be brought into operation, shewed that his nett receipts from the Burnside property, had amounted to the paltry sum of £67 7s. in three years!

4. The Board of the Royal Institution "have arrived at the conclusion, that the Salaries (of the Officers of the College,) present on the whole the least exceptionable object to which the postponement of some payments can be applied, and with the least prejudice to the interests of the College, and with the smallest injury to the rights of individuals," although they express themselves "sensible, that any arrangements which may prevent the Officers from discharging their debts with punctuality must tend to lessen their respectability, and by necessary consequence to impair their powers of being useful in their official capacity." This consequence, it appears to the undersigned, should have led the Members of the Board to the conclusion, that the Salaries presented the most objectionable object to which a postponement of payments could be applied, involving the greatest "prejudice to the interests of the College," and the greatest "injury to the rights of individuals." This view of the case is strongly supported by the consideration, that the amount of Salaries due, is less than one fourth of the whole amount of the debts; that the Salaries are, to each individual Officer, infinitely larger items than the claims of the other creditors are to each of them, consisting, with few exceptions, of small sums, and that the proposed postponement of the payment of two-thirds of the Salaries, deprives each Officer of the enjoyment of two-thirds of his whole means of subsistence; whereas, if the postponement were applied to the other creditors, the amount postponed, to wit, £10 13s. 7½d.; according to the statement of the Board, in Appendix No. 1, would be less than the two-hundredth part, and not of their whole means of subsistence, but in each case of a comparatively trifling debt, which could occasion them no inconvenience, and for which they would even gladly compound if necessary. The postponement of the payment of Salaries to the amount of £440, or two-thirds of £661, does certainly appear to be a most notable expedient for the payment of £10 13s. 7½d! An expedient, it must be confessed, not ill calculated to convert into a reality the "serious apprehension" expressed by the Board, in the concluding paragraph of their Report, that

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

they "may be deficient in those higher qualifications of talent and ability which so grave and responsible a task imperatively demands." If by any unfortunate circumstance it had happened that the fiscal affairs of this Province required the postponement of payments to any extent, to the creditors of the Government, the undersigned doubt very much whether the Principal of the Royal Institution would have felt, (even if the most "intense anxiety" were brought to the consideration of the subject,) that "the Salaries of its Officers presented the least objectionable object for such postponement, with the smallest injury to the rights of individuals." Unless the venerable Principal can feel a conscientious assurance that such postponement would have been his recommendation, he must admit that he has allowed very little weight, in consideration of the difficulties of M'Gill College, to the golden rule of doing as we would be done by.

The Board of the Royal Institution have alluded to "the strong opinion which has been expressed by the late members of the Royal Institution of Mr. Abbott's deficiencies as an Accountant;" and, adopting that opinion, they recommend that two Officers of the College should be requested to "examine and report upon the accounts of the College." With regard to "the strong opinion," the undersigned take leave to remark, that it appears to them that the "intense anxiety" to which the members of the Board lay claim, in the consideration of the affairs of the College, should have led them to give, at least, one glance at the reply of the Governors to the expression of that "strong opinion," and that glance might have convinced them that the "strong opinion" in question had no good foundation. It moreover appears to the undersigned rather extraordinary, that the members of the Board should adopt such an opinion without availing themselves of the opportunity of examining the Books of the Bursar, which was offered them by that Officer, but which they declined. Their refusal to examine those Books could not have been occasioned by any feeling of incompetency for the task, because the majority of the members of the Board are Merchants, who are, with one exception, largely engaged in trade. To such men it seems reasonable to believe that a few minutes inspection of the not very extensive Account Books of the College, must have conveyed a correct opinion of the mode in which they have been kept, and of the consequent competency or incompetency of the Bursar for the duties of his Office.

With regard to the recommendation of the Board, that two Officers of the College should be requested to examine and report upon the accounts, it seems unreasonable to suppose, without the slightest imputation upon the talents or capacity of those Officers, that the four Merchants who are members of the Board, must be far more competent to the tasks proposed, than persons who cannot be supposed to have turned their minds, without any particular attention, to the consideration of Books of Account, and whose practice in that way, must be as nothing in comparison with that of the former.

6. Great stress appears to be laid by the Board, in their Report, upon what they are pleased to designate the enormous "mass of debt," compared with the assets of the College, threatening the Institution with "impending ruin;" while their own statements make the deficiency to be only £10 13s. 7½d.,—and they further state, that to liquidate the debts of the College, a large amount of its capital must be employed. It is very remarkable, that in making these statements, the Board should not have distinguished the amount of disposable cash, from the real estate

Appendix
(Z.)
1st May.

which constitutes properly the capital, consisting of the Burnside farm, and a house in the New Market.

The undersigned cannot but strongly express their conviction, that such a statement as that which is contained in Appendix A, would have been much more in accordance with that "intense anxiety" professed by the Board, to bring the financial affairs of the College to a proper adjustment, than seeking by paltry and unfounded insinuations against the Governors, and some of the Officers of the College, to create distrust of their management; and thus to add to those prejudices, raised by the idle tales of a discarded Officer of the College, and perhaps of some suffering individuals, and by newspaper slander, which appear to have influenced the Board of the Royal Institution, in their conclusions, rather than the actual facts of the case under their consideration.

The undersigned cannot but admire the coolness with which the Board of the Royal Institution endeavour to palm upon the Principal of the College, the payment of nearly the whole of the amount borrowed by three of the Governors, on their individual responsibility, for the use of the College, under the pretence that that officer was not entitled to his salary, as if he alone was unworthy of remuneration for his services; although they could not but know that it was by the influence of his personal responsibility, for indispensable incidental expenses, that the College was kept in operation for more than a year, and it may be added, that it is by the same influence in supplying the like items of expenditure, that the College is now kept in operation. The credit of the College has been entirely destroyed by the withholding its pecuniary resources, and, consequently, without personal responsibility, credit cannot be obtained for one shilling. But even on the supposition that the Board of the Royal Institution were convinced, on what they conceived to be sufficient grounds, that the Principal and Professor of Divinity was not entitled to his salary, there can be no want of charity, in saying, that a gentleman who had occupied a high

Appendix
(Z.)
1st May.

judicial office, should have felt the impropriety of acting at once in the incompatible capacities of accuser and judge, or of endeavouring to enforce the repayment of money without judgment in the case being previously obtained in a legal way. If the Board felt convinced that money had been obtained by the Principal, without right or authority, their obvious course would have been, to seek for the re-funding of that money by a judicial decision, rather than by a process so utterly unworthy, that the undersigned cannot blot this page with the name it deserves.

8. The undersigned do not feel themselves called upon to make any other observations on the sneering remarks of the Board, relative to the number of students in the College, (which is even understated,) than simply to refer them to the statements which the undersigned have already made on the same subject, and which are printed as constituting part of the evidence submitted to a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in the month of February last.

In conclusion, the undersigned feel it to be their duty to remark, that in the Report of the Board of the Royal Institution, there is a strain of imputation upon the character of the Governors of the College, and of invective, and an assumption of authority over their proceedings, which, if sustained as the legal and due exercise of the functions of that Board, must effectually prevent any man who has any feeling of self-respect, from acting in the office of a Governor of that Institution.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servants,

(Signed,) VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,
Chief Justice of Montreal.
" JOHN BETHUNE, D. D.
Principal, McGill College.

Montreal, February 6th, 1846.

APPENDIX A.

	£	s.	d.
Assets of the College, as stated by the Board of the R. I. in their Report dated 15th November, 1845			
Montreal Bank Stock	912	0	0
Deposits in Banks	1191	9	8
Rente Constituée due by Mr. Cuvillier	48	0	0
Rent due on house in New Market	62	10	0
Arrears of rent for Burnside	175	0	0
	£2388	19	8
The deduction of £100 from this sum in the Statement of the Board, for defraying the expenses of two auctions, cannot be allowed, because £3 were paid by the purchaser of each lot towards the defraying these expenses.			
To the above Statement may be added an amount which may be easily realized by the sale of £129, Rentes Constituées, say	1500	0	0
Total amount of assets without touching the capital, consisting of landed property	£3888	19	8
Amount of the debts of the College, including all salaries due 1st October, 1845	2754	10	9½
Surplus of assets after paying debts	£1134	8	10½

Statement of the Annual Income and Annual Expenditure of the College on its present Establishment.

	£	s.	d.
Income from Real Estate, in round numbers	792	0	0
If the above balance of £1134 be divided by three, there may be thus added to the annual income for 3 years	378	0	0
	£1110	0	0
EXPENDITURE.			
For salaries, in round numbers	£915	0	0
For contingencies... ..	173	0	0
	1088	0	0
Balance	£22	0	0

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

From this Statement it appears there are sufficient means for carrying on the College on its present establishment for three years, without reckoning the progressive increase of income during that period from sales of lots, when it is not unreasonable to suppose the whole of the property now laid out in building lots, may easily be disposed of,—which, reckoning according to the average prices already obtained, should yield an annual income of nearly £3000.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Trustees of the Board of Royal Institution.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 21st February, 1846.

Gentlemen,

I have it in command from the Administrator of the Government, to transmit to you the accompanying Memorial from the Resident Governors of M'Gill College, for any remarks which you may be disposed to offer upon the subject to which it relates.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) D. DALY.

The Trustees of the Board
of the Royal Institution.

Letter from the President of the Royal Institution to the Provincial Secretary, with one Enclosure.

Montreal, 16th March, 1846.

Sir,

The Members of the Board of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning have requested me to offer, through you, their respectful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, for having favored them, spontaneously, with the perusal of the Memorial of the two Resident Governors of M'Gill College, to His Excellency, dated on the 6th ultimo; and to submit the accompanying answers to the principal observations contained in that document, on the Report of this Board of the 15th of November last, to His Lordship's impartial consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) R. A. TUCKER,
President of the Royal Institution.

The Hon. Dominick Daly, Esq.
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure.)

Answers of the Members of the Board of Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, to certain observations on their Report of the 15th November, 1845, contained in a Memorial from the two

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Resident Governors of M'Gill College, to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, dated 6th February, 1846.

1. The force of this observation depends wholly upon the true meaning of the word "support," when applied to an expenditure incurred upon a College, viz.: whether money laid out in the purchase of "furniture" for it can properly be comprehended under that term. Without entering into any hypercritical discussion upon this point, it will be sufficient to remark; that the Members of the Board of Royal Institution, in stating a particular sum to have been expended "exclusive of the cost of building," must evidently have intended to include in that sum every item of charge except the price of the building; and that, consequently no misconception whatever could possibly arise from the use of the word "support." Nor is there any reason, as the two Resident Governors have asserted, to believe that the Members meant it to be inferred, that the annual expenditure had been just half of the amount stated in their Report to have been incurred in about two years. To have distributed that sum into several portions corresponding to certain definite periods, would have been impossible with the means of information they possessed; and would have answered very little purpose if they could have accomplished it. Called on by the Executive to investigate accounts, presented under the three heads of "salaries," "furniture," and "charges," in none of which had they the least idea that any "building account" was comprehended—their object was to ascertain what the actual amount of expenditure had been, including furniture and every other charge, (the cost of building alone excepted,) from the time that the College had been in partial operation; and the result of their labors produced a conviction on their minds, that for a period (about 2 years) in which the nett revenue of the College had not amounted to £1200, the sums paid, and the debts due amounted to £5796 2s. 3d.—in other words, that the expenditure had been much more than four times the amount of the Income.

2. Whether any reduction of expense will result from the supersession of Mr. Lundy by the two Resident Governors will depend on the issue of the legal proceedings which have been instituted to test the validity of his amotion from office; and upon the arrangement which may hereafter be made in regard to the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature. In the meanwhile it appeared to be a sufficient argument against any increase, however small, to other salaries, "that the existing funds of the College were not adequate to pay "them at the old rates."

3. That under the terms of the Resolution by which a Salary was granted to the Principal, being Professor of Divinity, a sufficiency of Funds was made a condition precedent to the commencement of the Salary, can scarcely be doubted by any one; nor has the opinion of the Members of the Board of Royal Institution upon that point been altered by the explanatory observations of the two Resident Governors. They continue to think, as they have stated in their Report, "that the time has not yet arrived when that Salary can be claimed." With respect to the argument that has been urged against

Substance of the first observation of the two Resident Governors. That the word "support" is incorrectly used in the Report of the 15th November, 1845, and was employed therein in order to lead to a false inference.

2nd Observation. That the Board of Royal Institution in objecting to the increase of the Salaries of two of the Officers of the College have unfairly kept out of sight the reduction of expense consequent on Mr. Lundy's dismissal.

3rd Observation. That the Principal is entitled to retain the sum of £562 10s. charged for his Salary.

First, because the Resolutions of the Governors granting it did not render a "sufficiency of Funds a condition precedent to its commencement."

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

the refund of the part of that Salary that has already been paid, the fact is, that such payment was made out of monies advanced by the late Board of Royal Institution to the Bursar, specifically towards the liquidation of a number of debts exhibited in a Schedule, in which no charge was contained for the Salary of the Principal. How far, therefore, it would have been competent to two Governors to authorize the application of a part of that money to a purpose different from that for which it was imprest to the Bursar, is a matter not necessary to be decided in this case, since one of the two Resident Governors was wholly disqualified from acting where his own interest was directly concerned. That payment then having been manifestly made, not only contrary to the intentions of the late Board, but also without proper authority from the Governors of the College, the Members of the present Board felt it to be their duty to recommend its disallowance.

After contending strenuously against the proposition "that a sufficiency of Funds constitutes a condition precedent to the commencement of the Principal's Salary," the Governors appear to be disposed to waive that point, and to join issue on "a sufficiency of Funds." Now since the existing liabilities of the College would more than absorb every farthing of money belonging to it, the application of all its money Funds towards the satisfaction of its debts would leave a part of them still unpaid; and the whole of its present annual revenue would, in that case, be composed of—

1st, Rent from Mr. Mack of a house in the New Market, ...	£250 0 0
2nd, Rente Constituée payable by Mr. Cuvillier, ...	96 0 0
3rd, " " by Mr. Gillespie, ...	33 0 0
4th, Rente Foncière on 18 Lots sold in September, 1845, ...	272 8 0
5th, " " 14 Lots sold in October, 1845, ...	210 0 0
	<hr/>
	£861 8 0
Deduct annual amount of Insurance, ...	45 6 0
	<hr/>
Making a certain Income of only, ...	£816 2 0
And since the two Resident Governors state the sum required for the annual support of the College, in its reduced establishment, to be, ...	1080 0 0

There would, under their own statement, be a deficiency of funds amounting to, ... £263 18 0
To which a litigated claim to annual rent of £100 for the rent of Burnside is the only offset. So that if the question is made to rest upon a present sufficiency of funds, the claim of the Principal to his Salary clearly cannot be maintained.

It should not, however, be lost sight of, that no portion of the revenue to be derived from Rentes Foncières will begin to accrue until October, 1845; and, consequently, that, if the amount of that Rente had been large enough to raise the income of the College to the level of its expenditure, the Salary of the Principal could, even then, only commence with the Rente, i. e. in October, 1845; a period long subsequent to the time for which it has been charged by Dr. Bethune.

But the two Resident Governors, probably aware that the ground of the argument last assumed by them was not altogether tenable, proceed to observe, "if the Board had commenced the sale of lots in June last, as they might have done, and if they had consulted the Governors of the College, as common courtesy should have led them to do, they would have escaped that committal of themselves with the present occupant of the property which, it is to be feared, will postpone future sales of Lots for some months. The income of the College, from its own property, might now have amounted to £2000 per annum." In this paragraph the Members of the Board of Royal Institution are charged:—

1st. With a neglect of duty in not selling some of the Burnside Property in June, 1845.

2dly. With a want of courtesy in not consulting the Governors of the College respecting such sale.

3rdly. With having committed themselves with the present occupant of a part of the Burnside property.

To the first it may be replied, that it charges, as a fault against the members, the not doing that which it was absolutely impossible for them to do: their first meeting having been appointed by Letters Patent, to take place in June, 1845, and the Statute empowering them to sell the land enjoining that a month's notice, at the least, should be given of the time and place of sale.

Not disposed, however, to screen themselves from this charge, merely by exposing its absurdity in a literal point of view, the members of this Board are willing to meet it according to its widest scope; and they trust that the following plain statement of facts will completely absolve them from the imputation of "laches" in the performance of that which they have always regarded a very important branch of their duty.

On the 5th June, 1845, the members of the present Board of the Royal Institution first entered on the execution of their official functions; and at their meeting, on that very day, it was Resolved, "That a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the best mode of giving effect to the intention of the Legislature, as expressed in the 8th Victoria, c. 78; and also to report upon the nature of Mr. Joshua Pelton's claim; and that the Hon. P. McGill, J. Ferrier, and R. Armour, Esquires, do form the said Committee."

To the interest thus evinced by the Board on this subject, their Committee responded in a spirit of similar zeal; and under their suggestions, and in accordance with their judicious arrangements, thirty-two lots were sold in September and October following, on terms exceeding the expectations, as it is confidently believed, of almost every one. Under the plan of the second sale it had been contemplated to expose a much larger number of lots to auction; but the state of the market not seeming to admit of the sale of more than fourteen, without a great reduction of price, it was deemed advisable to stop there, and to try another experiment in the spring of 1846. Such are the facts; and the members of this Board have no other wish than that their conduct should be fairly judged by them.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

To the complaint of the two Resident Governors of a want of courtesy towards them on the part of the Board, in not consulting them respecting the sale, the members can with the utmost truth and sincerity declare, that no discourtesy was intended to be shewn to the Resident Governors; and that they would most readily have consulted them, if any motive, either of benefit to the College, or of necessary compliment to the two Resident Governors, had suggested itself to their minds.

In adverting to the third and last division of this charge, the members of this Board cannot but express some astonishment at the nature of it, and still more at the quarter from whence it has proceeded. They confess, too, that they feel much regret at being thus forced to enter upon a detail of the circumstances connected with it. As far, however, as regards their own share in those transactions, they will ever be ready to submit it to the most rigorous investigation, "*volet hæc sub luce videri.*"

Under an arrangement originating with Dr. Bethune, and, in some measure, sanctioned by the late Board of the Royal Institution, Mr. Joshua Pelton was the only bidder, on the 28th April, 1842, at public auction, for a lease of the east part of the Burnside property, for a term of ninety-nine years. Two days before the time of the intended sale, some legal difficulties to the execution of Dr. Bethune's plan occurred to Mr. Griffin, the Law Agent to the Board, which he instantly communicated to Dr. Bethune, as well as the Board, accompanying his communication to the former with a suggestion, that the sale should be postponed until the point should have been finally settled. In disregard of this seemingly judicious advice, the sale was permitted to take place; and the late Board, considering themselves somewhat as parties to it, were willing to do every thing in their power to confirm Mr. Pelton's title; and, with that view, successively adopted two Resolutions, which, on examination, were found to be obnoxious to as strong legal objections as Dr. Bethune's first proposition. The attempt to sustain the sale of the 28th April, 1842, having thus proved altogether abortive, Mr. Pelton appears to have been given the possession of the property by Dr. Bethune, under a new agreement, for a lease of twenty-one years, at a reduced rate of rent. In this state Mr. Pelton's case continued from 1842, to June, 1845, when the present members of the Board succeeded to office: and being, like their predecessors, disposed to satisfy, as far as their powers would allow, any reasonable claims he might have, either in law or equity, they requested Mr. Griffin, who was conversant with every part of the subject, to furnish them with a statement of all the material facts belonging to it; and also to favor them with his own opinion of the true merits of this embarrassing case.

From Mr. Griffin's reply the members were induced to think, that Mr. Pelton's claims were indeed, very small; and to agree with Mr. Griffin that, such as they were, they were rather against Dr. Bethune than the Royal Institution. Still desirous of regarding the acts of Dr. Bethune as those of an accredited agent, and not of a private individual, and anxious to recover the possession of the property without the inconvenience and delay of an action at law, the members were inclined to remit the two years rent (£200,) which would become due on the 1st of May next, on condition of their obtaining a quiet delivery of the premises from Mr. Pelton, so as to enable them to sell a portion thereof about that time. The extravagant pretensions to indemnity

advanced by Mr. Pelton precluding, however, in the judgment of the members, all chance of an amicable adjustment of this question, and a recourse to legal proceedings appearing, in consequence, to be inevitable, a letter was received, on the 4th November, 1845, from Dr. Bethune, in which that gentleman, after some preliminary observations, says, "I therefore employed Mr. Pelton to purchase the property for me, and he did so on the perfect understanding, that the property should, in the first instance, be conveyed to him, and afterwards by him to me, as he supposed—but really to the Governors, Principal, and Professors of McGill College."

Deeming this declaration altogether decisive against Mr. Pelton's pretensions, and not supposing that he would venture to contravene a statement coming from such a source, the members of the Board promptly transmitted a copy of Dr. Bethune's letter to Mr. Pelton, with an intimation that they would require the possession of the premises to be surrendered by him on the 1st of May, 1846, without the remission of a single farthing of rent. Instead, however, of yielding to this demand, Mr. Pelton treated Dr. Bethune's statement with the highest contempt, and asserted a "determination to maintain his position, and to employ every legal means in order to obtain his just rights." In spite, therefore, of all their efforts to prevent it, a resort to a lawsuit became unavoidable: and in order to secure the services of the most distinguished members of the profession, and also to lessen the expense of litigation, the members of the Board solicited from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, the assistance of the High Law Officers of the Crown; and their request having been graciously acceded to by His Lordship, the case is now in the hands of Mr. Smith, the Attorney General for Canada East.

Having thus given a faithful outline of all the material facts of the case, the members of this Board will leave it, without any comment by them, to the two Resident Governors to shew how the members have "committed themselves with the present occupant of the property;" and to Dr. Bethune, individually, to explain why, with a perfect knowledge of the manner in which the late and present Board have been harassed by Mr. Pelton's claims since the summer of 1842, he should have deferred till November, 1845, making a disclosure which might long since have put these claims for ever at rest.

4. The distinction between "apparent" and "real" is so strongly marked in the familiar expressions of "apparent time" and "real time," that scarcely any one can be supposed to be ignorant of it; and it does, therefore, appear strange, that the two Resident Governors should conceive, that a contradiction is necessarily involved in the assertion, that it is impossible "to imagine the color of an argument" (i. e., of course, a real argument) in favor of the retention of a sum of money which has "apparently" been claimed under a particular pretext. If an English gentleman should write from Washington, "The Americans are 'apparently' going to war with us about Oregon; but, after listening attentively to the debates in both Houses of Congress upon the question, I cannot discover in any of the speeches,—nor am I able even to 'imagine' the color of an argument to justify them in doing so;" it would be perfectly obvious that he meant to put a real, substantial argument in contradistinction to an assigned motive, or plausible

Fourth Observation. That the members of the Board have been guilty of an absurd contradiction in their statement respecting Dr. Bethune's claim to the sum of £67 7s. retained by him out of the rents of Burnside; and that the circumstances of the case fully entitle Dr. Bethune to keep it.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

Appendix (Z.)

1st May.

pretext, void of any solid foundation; and probably no one would be disposed to carp at a form of expression very forcibly illustrating the sentiments of the writer. But passing by this verbal criticism, and turning to the subject which elicited it, viz., Dr. Bethune's right to the sum of £67 7s. "apparently claimed by him for his services in collecting the rents of Burnside for three years,"—the only document produced in support of that claim was an account in which Dr. Bethune charges himself with three years rent of Burnside:—

From 1841 to '43	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
And acquits himself of that charge:—						
1st. By a balance stated to be due to him,	40	0	0			
2nd. By expenses of three journeys on affairs of the College	21	10	0			
3rd. By disbursements for repairs, insurance, &c.	96	3	0			
4th. By balance received by Principal 3½ yrs., average £10 4s. 10½d	67	7	0			
				225	0	0

Now, in looking at that account, it does still seem difficult to imagine the color of an argument by which Dr. Bethune would be entitled to retain the £67 7s. Certainly no owner of an estate would be well pleased with such a statement of its proceeds for three years. But in their objection to that charge, the members of the present Board were fortified by the example of their predecessors, who had always held Dr. Bethune accountable for the rents of Burnside, and had repeatedly called on him—though in vain—through the Bursar, to exhibit an account of them. Indeed, in their report, the members of the present Board tacitly admitted the item of £40, claimed by Dr. Bethune as a balance; although his right to it had to the last been positively denied by the late Board; and, wishing to make their view of the affairs of the College as little retrospective as the duty they had been requested to perform would allow, the members of the present Board not only yielded the point respecting the contested balance, but also abstained from noticing several other points in Dr. Bethune's statements of the Burnside Rents, upon which they would have been fully warranted in asking for explanations; as the following copy of those statements will show:

STATEMENTS of Rent received by Dr. Bethune for Burnside.

In one Statement.	{ 1841, to May, rent to this date	...	80	0	0
	{ 1842, do do do	...	80	0	0
	{ 1843, do do do	...	65	0	0
In second Statement.	{ 1843, to November, nett quarter's rent	17	2	4	
	{ (year omitted) 1st February	...	16	15	0
	{ do do) 1st May	...	18	12	1
			£277	9	5

Supposing, therefore, the three last articles to refer to the year from 30th April, 1843, to 1st May, 1844, Dr. Bethune seems only to have debited himself with rent for three quarters of a year, amounting to £52 9s. 5d., whereas Mr. Pelton asserts, that he paid Dr. Bethune £100 rent, for the year ending 1st May, 1844; and he also states, that he paid for the previous year,—instead of the £65 credited by Dr. Bethune—the sum of £80, "over and above the fruit, and half of the grass, which were enjoyed by Dr. Bethune." These discrepancies in the sums may, possibly, be reconciled by the hypothesis, that Mr. Pelton is speaking of gross, and Dr. Bethune, of nett sums; but, even then, the Quarter's Rent from May to August, 1843, will seem to have been lost to the College. At any rate, the forbearance on the part of the Board to investigate those matters—

to whatever other grounds of censure it may justly expose them,—must abundantly prove, that their conduct has not been influenced by any captious or hostile spirit towards Dr. Bethune.

5. In the accounts laid before them, the members of this Board observed, that costs had already been incurred in actions brought by some of the creditors of the College against the Governors; and from the long standing of many of the debts, there was every reason to apprehend, that a further delay in their liquidation would be followed by a large increase of law suits; adding materially to an already insupportable weight of pecuniary difficulties. Since, therefore, the entire appropriation of the money funds of the College would not suffice to discharge its existing debts—to pay the whole of the salaries of its officers, then nine months in arrear, and to provide for its essential wants on the 1st January, 1846, it was evident that all of those objects could not be fully attained; and, after a serious, and even painful consideration of the subject, the members of this Board expressed the opinion which has been so severely animadverted upon by the two Resident Governors.

6. It is perfectly true, that the strongly expressed opinion of the members of the late Board, respecting the unsatisfactory state of the College accounts, had much weight with the present members; but the estimate formed by them of Mr. Abbott's deficiencies as an Accountant, by no means rested solely on that foundation. The inaccuracies in the accounts furnished by him; and, above all, the fact, that the debt of the College, which had been officially stated, in a document presented to the Governor General, to be only £2177 8s. 10d. had, first, been increased, by corrections, to £2311 14s. 4d., and afterwards swelled to £2754 10s. 9½d., must, in the absence of all other argument, have thrown some doubt on Mr. Abbott's qualifications as an Accountant. With reference to the other observations of the two Resident Governors on this branch of the Report of the 15th of November 1845, it may be remarked, as somewhat extraordinary, that whilst those gentlemen insist so stoutly and tenaciously on Mr. Abbott's arithmetical powers, they should think so lightly of those of Mr. Wickes and Mr. Chapman. In this particular, the Professor of Mathematics might at any rate, be supposed to be on a footing of equality with Mr. Abbott; and the more so, as Mr. Wickes would have carried to the examination of the accounts of the College the great advantage of having acted as its Bursar.

7. By his Will, the late Mr. James McGill left an Estate, and the sum of £10,000 for the erection and support of an University; and before the £10,000 were paid, they had been augmented by accruing interest to £22,000. Of this sum £9,251 6s. 10d. were expended by the late Board in building the College; £10,200 vested in landed property; a part employed in the purchase of Harbor Debentures, and shares in the stock of the Bank of Montreal; and the remainder was in the hands of Mr. Redpath at interest. According then to the conception of most men, the "capital" of McGill College consisted of certain landed property, and of a sum of money yielding an annual income, applicable to the annual support of the College. Unhappily, however, the members of the late Board

Appendix (Z.)

1st May.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

felt themselves under a necessity of sacrificing, in January, 1845, £1,500 of that capital towards the payment of the College debts; thereby reducing the annual income by £90: and when the present members of the Board succeeded to office, the money portion of the capital of the College was reduced to £1000 due by Mr. Redpath, and to 20 shares in the stock of the Bank of Montreal. In recommending, therefore, that both those sums should be applied towards the satisfaction of the existing debts of the College, they certainly did believe that the proposition involved a diminution of its capital to the extent of their combined amount. Should a nobleman, deriving £10,000 a year from a landed estate, and £5,000 from funded property, be obliged to part with £50,000 of the latter for the payment of his debts, he would, doubtless, be said to have sunk £50,000 of his capital; and between such a case and the present, the members of this Board confess themselves unable to distinguish. The argument, indeed, of the two Resident Governors, "if trusted home," would deprive even a part of the landed estate of the character of "capital;" since the money by which it was acquired was a part of the identical sum from which the Bank Stock and the other £1000 were derived. In fact, the two Resident Governors contend, in the Appendix A. to their letter of the 6th ultimo, that the £129 of annual Rentes Constituées might be sold for £1500, and that sum applied, under what they are pleased to designate "disposable cash," to the support of the College, without at all trenching on its "capital." From which doctrine the members of this Board think it only necessary to express their entire dissent.

8. To the concluding observation of the two Resident Governors, the members of this Board might safely venture to oppose the strong approbation of their "Report" by Lord Metcalfe, conveyed in a letter to them of the 21st of November, 1845, from Mr. Secretary Daly: but against the charge of indulging "in invective, and of an assumption of authority over the proceedings of the Governors," they prefer defending themselves by a simple reference to the whole tenor of their conduct since their accession to office.

With feelings of sincere respect for their predecessors, and with a high sense of the abilities and legal attainments of the eminent Counsel by whose professional advice the members of the late Board have been guided, the present members, at the very commencement of their career, by a construction of the 41st Geo. III., cap. 17, essentially different from that which had previously prevailed, at once relin-

quished that claim to a control over the appropriation of the funds of the College, which had proved the prolific parent of controversy between the two Corporations: and having thus, as they thought, entirely surrendered "the apple of discord," they hoped that nothing would occur to interrupt that harmony which they were desirous to maintain with the Governors of the College. Actuated by this love of peace, and by an aversion from every thing like the usurpation of power, the members of this Board, upon being asked by the Head of the Government for their opinion on an application which had been addressed to him by the two Resident Governors, for the transfer to them of all the monies which then were, or, thereafter might be, in the hands of the Receiver General on account of McGill College, whilst they assured His Excellency that "it would ever afford them the purest gratification if their services could be made conducive to the promotion of the true interests of the College," did not hesitate to accompany that assurance with an expression of "their anxious wish strictly to confine their sphere of action within what they deem its legitimate limits—viz., the management of the estates of the College, and their visitatorial duties." And certainly, if there was one task which more than any other they were solicitous to decline, it was an investigation into the affairs of the College under the anomalous circumstances in which that Institution is placed. But this was a desire they were not permitted to gratify: for, on being afterwards called on by the Governor General for their opinion, and advice, respecting the debts of the College, and the means of liquidating them, they did not consider themselves at liberty to refuse this unenviable office; and accordingly entered upon it with great reluctance, but with a determination not to shrink from the faithful performance of it through an unmanly dread of the obloquy to which they might thereby expose themselves. The result of their labors is contained in their Report of the 15th November, 1845; and they confidently trust, that neither in that document, nor in any other part of their official transactions, can any instance be found of the slightest departure from that comity which all public bodies are bound, even under the excitement of warm controversies, ever strictly to observe towards each other.

In the name and on the behalf of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning,

(Signed,) R. A. TUCKER,
President.

Montreal, 16th March, 1846.

Appendix
(Z.)

1st May.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE to which was referred the Petition of James Ferrier, Esquire, Mayor, and others, Members of the Municipal Council of the City of Montreal, praying that an Act may be passed declaring the proceedings with regard to the Election of Mayor for the present year (1846) null and void, and empowering the said Council to proceed to another Election of Mayor at the earliest possible period, —have the honor to REPORT:—

That they have considered the Petition referred to them, and after taking evidence in relation thereto, which is appended to this Report, they have adopted the following Resolutions, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of your Honorable House:—

Resolved, That doubts having arisen as to the legality of the proceedings had at the Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Montreal, held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of the month of March last, for the Election of a Mayor of the said City; and the Election of James Ferrier, Esquire, as such Mayor, made at the said Meeting, having been questioned by John Easton Mills, Esquire, a Councillor of the said City of Montreal; and the rule obtained on the application made by the said John Easton Mills to the Court of Queen's Bench for an information in the nature of a *Quo warranto*, against the said James Ferrier, having been discharged by the said Court, on the ground of its having no civil jurisdiction in the matter; it is, in the opinion of this Committee, expedient to give power to the said Court of Queen's Bench to hear and try questions of this nature, in Term or Vacation, making the proceedings as summary as possible.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that at all Meetings of the said Council of the City of Montreal for the Election of a Mayor of the said City, every Member of the Council shall have a right to vote as such Member; that at such Elections the City Clerk shall preside, or in case there be no City Clerk, a Chairman for the occasion shall be appointed, who shall have a vote as a Member, but not a casting or double vote.

And your Committee recommend that a Bill be passed by Your Honorable House, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. MOFFATT,
Chairman.

5th May, 1846.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

The Honorable GEORGE MOFFATT in the Chair.

Monday, 27th April, 1846.

J. P. Sexton, Esquire, City Clerk of Montreal, called in; and examined:—

1. Have you a copy of the proceedings at the last Quarterly Meeting of the City Council, and if so, produce it?—I have; and now produce the same. (Appendix No. 1.)

2. Have you a copy of the Judgment pronounced by the Court of Queen's Bench in the matter of the *Quo warranto*, and if so, produce it?—It is being prepared, and I will hand it to the Committee as soon as I receive it from the Prothonotary's Office. (Appendix No. 2.)

Wednesday, 29th April, 1846.

J. P. Sexton, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

3. In consequence of the conflicting pretensions for the office of Mayor, have any, and what number of Members withdrawn from the Council?—Nine Members have so withdrawn, viz.: Messrs. Mills, Bourret, Jodoin, Perrin, Tully, Dorwin, Beaubien, Ward, and Dufresne.

4. During the secession of these Members, can By-Laws be passed for the good rule, peace, welfare, or improvement of the City?—No, they cannot; inasmuch as by the 15th Section of the Act, 8 Vic., cap. 59, it is provided that no By-Law can be passed by the Council unless two-thirds of its Members are present.

5. Has the credit of the City been affected, and in what manner, by the doubts entertained respecting the Mayoralty?—It has been injuriously affected by the doubts referred to in the question.

6. Have citizens, in consequence, refused to pay the assessments and taxes due by them?—They have, in many instances, as I have been informed by the City Treasurer.

7. Was not the Police Force left for some time unpaid?—It was.

8. Did they not, in consequence, decline going on duty?—They did.

9. Have not the butchers declined paying the rent of their stalls?—I am so assured by the City Treasurer.

10. Are not the officers and servants of the Council unpaid?—They are.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

11. Have not all public works and improvements, even to the sweeping and watering of the streets, been stopped?—They have.

12. Will not the Police Force have soon to be greatly reduced, if not altogether disbanded?—I should think so, for want of funds with which to pay them.

13. Will it be possible to collect assessments and taxes for the current year?—It will be very difficult, if not impossible, in a great many cases, inasmuch as the community appear to be greatly divided in opinion as to the party legally elected Mayor in March last; and the friends of either party, it is rumored, will not only decline paying, if the other be in possession, but will contest, to the last stage, any proceedings adopted against them to recover the assessments or taxes they may owe.

Henry Stuart, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

14. Are you a Member of the Corporation of the City of Montreal?—I am.

15. Have difficulties arisen among the members of that body, regarding the election of Mayor?—Difficulties have arisen.

16. State what those difficulties are?—The difficulties proceed from the interpretation given to the proceedings at the last Quarterly Meeting,—certain of the Councillors being under the impression that the Mayor, James Ferrier, had no right to vote against the amendment proposed by Mr. Bourret, and seconded by Mr. Dorwin, "That John Easton Mills be elected Mayor?" certain other Councillors, being a majority of the Council on the third night of the Quarterly Meeting, being under the impression that the Mayor had a right to vote against that amendment,—that even if he had no such right, the vote of the seconder of the amendment was absolutely void, he being an alien and disqualified from voting at the election of City Officers; that John E. Mills was an alien himself, and incapable of filling that office; that even if all these reasons were set aside, the Council having adjourned without putting the amendment in a substantive form, it was in the power of the Council, on the Wednesday night, to renew the debate, and to terminate the proceedings either by voting for the amendment as a substantive motion, or else against it; which last was done, and the original motion, in favor of James Ferrier, was then put and carried,—those Members favorable to the election of Mr. Mills declining to vote on the Wednesday night; they, however, being only nine in number, while those who so voted in favor of James Ferrier, were eleven in number.

17. Have certain members declined attending the meetings of the Council, and are you of that number?—Certain members have declined—nine in number, of whom I am not one.

18. Have any efforts been made to procure the resignation of Mr. Ferrier and of Mr. Mills, or of both, and if so, with what success?—Efforts have been made to procure the resignation of Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Mills, but without success,—the former only consenting to do so, if the latter would do so likewise, in order that the peace and welfare of the city might be secured; Mr. Mills, though only the claimant out of possession, declined acceding to any such compromise.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

19. Are you aware whether Mr. Ferrier has determined not to resign unless Mr. Mills also resigns his claim?—I am aware that Mr. Ferrier has so determined, not to resign unless Mr. Mills does so likewise.

20. Have the parties, either or both, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for its interference?—Both parties have applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for its interference, but upon reference to the judgment of the Court upon one of the applications, it will appear that they had no jurisdiction, at least on the civil side.

21. What are the inconveniences resulting from the present state of things?—Upon reference to the answers of Mr. Sexton, the City Clerk, I find that he has specified very many of the inconveniences alluded to in the question.

Thursday, 30th April, 1846.

J. P. Sexton, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

22. Has it been the custom for the Mayor, or person presiding at the meeting of the Council, to vote when there was not an equality of votes among the other members of the Corporation present?—It has not.

23. Has it been the custom to insert in the Minutes, the name of the person presiding, when there was not an equality of votes?—Of course not, when he does not vote, under the existing law.

24. Why was his name inserted in the Minutes of the proceedings of the Quarterly meeting held in the month of March last?—Because he voted thereat, as he stated to me afterwards, not as Mayor, or Chairman, but as the Member returned for the St. Lawrence Ward.

25. Was it by his desire, then, that you deviated from the usual custom, and inserted his name as having voted?—I do not conceive that on that occasion I deviated from the usual custom; the meeting was not an ordinary one, called in the usual manner after the formation of Council, and the election of a Mayor,—but it was a meeting held according to the provisions of the law, to elect a Mayor, and to constitute the Council; and having never entertained a doubt of Mr. Ferrier's right to vote at that meeting, and on that question, as the Member returned for the St. Lawrence Ward, I looked to him in the usual course, to see whether he would vote or not; and when he voted, I recorded the vote as a matter of routine duty and without any specific directions.

26. Then Mr. Ferrier did not desire you to put down his name as voting for or against the motion before the Council?—I neither received directions from Mr. Ferrier, or any other member of the Council, as to the manner in which I should record the votes given by them on the occasion;—they voted, and I recorded the votes.

27. Then, in your opinion, Mr. Ferrier was entitled to vote?—I have already so said.

28. Who presided at the Quarterly meeting of the 9th March, and following days?—Mr. Ferrier occupied his usual seat on the 9th, and presided; on the 10th, Mr. Lunn was called to the Chair,—and on the 11th, Mr. Ferrier again took the Chair.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

29. Did Mr. Ferrier preside at the meetings, on the 9th and 11th, as the former Mayor, or as the Councillor elected for St. Lawrence Ward?—I have already stated it to be my opinion, that it was questionable if he had any right to sit in the Council Room on the 9th, except as Member returned for the St. Lawrence Ward. Having entered the room, I presume, in virtue of his election, out of courtesy to the office he had previously held, and still retained, for certain executive purposes, Mr. Ferrier, I suppose, was allowed to take the Chair.

30. Had Mr. Ferrier not been elected a Councillor for the St. Lawrence Ward, would he, as being the last Mayor of the City, have been entitled to sit, or to vote, in the City Council on the 9th March?—I am not at this moment prepared to give an opinion whether he would have been entitled to sit; but I am quite sure he would not have been entitled to vote; and I am strongly impressed with an opinion that he would not have been entitled to sit.

31. Did you consider that Mr. Ferrier, at the meeting held on the 9th March, sat and voted in the City Council as Mayor of the City, or as one of the Councillors elected to represent the St. Lawrence Ward, and did Mr. Ferrier state to you, as City Clerk, in what capacity he voted on that occasion?—Previous to the Election on the 9th March, Mr. Ferrier spoke with me on the subject of his right to vote, and although he never contemplated a necessity for voting at that Election, or on a question in which he was himself personally interested, neither he nor I ever doubted his right to vote as Member returned for the St. Lawrence Ward.

32. Have you read the Act 8 Vict. cap. 59?—Yes.

33. Does not the 28th Section of that Act declare, that the former Mayor shall continue in office until his successor is sworn in?—It does; but having drawn up the Petition upon which that clause was introduced into the Act, and being aware of the manner and the purposes for which that clause was framed, I have always been of opinion, and am still, that in the interval between the expiration of his term of office, and the period when the new Mayor is sworn in, the Mayor is only continued in office, by that provision of the Act, for certain public and necessary purposes, and has not all the powers and authority previously held by him.

34. Do you not consider that by the following Section (29th) the Mayor went out of office on the morning of the first Monday in March, and that in virtue of the vacancy so created, the Council met to appoint a successor to fill the said vacancy?—As regards many of the ordinary functions, I consider the Mayor went out of office on the first Monday in March, and that by the clause referred to in the previous answer he was continued, as I have before stated, only for certain public and necessary purposes. I conceive it was in virtue of the vacancy then, as above stated, that the Council met to elect a Mayor, for I cannot understand how any one can be elected to an office until that one is vacated.

35. Do you consider that under the 44th Section of the said Act, the former Mayor, or person who presided, is precluded from voting except when there is an equality of votes?—I do; but I consider that that clause is intended to apply only to the Council when properly constituted, and after the election of a Mayor.

36. Can the Council be properly or legally constituted for the transaction of business without the

appointment of a Mayor?—I am of opinion not, except for the purpose of electing the Mayor.

37. Can the Council be properly or legally constituted without the appointment of the necessary number of Aldermen required by law?—I am not prepared to answer that without reference to the law.

38. Were the Aldermen for the current year chosen and appointed on the 9th, 10th, or 11th March last, if so, on what day; and were they then, or have they been sworn as such Aldermen since?—They were elected on the 11th, as appears by the Report of the Minutes, but they have not as yet been sworn.

39. Was the Quarterly Meeting held with open or closed doors?—As customary—with open doors. The doors of the Council are never open to the public until the Minutes have been read. On the first day, the 9th March, the Council having declined to hear the Minutes of the previous Special day's Meeting read, the doors were opened to the public almost immediately after the Members took their seats. On the second day the doors were opened immediately after the Minutes of the preceding day were read. On the third day, as stated in the copy of the Minutes of the proceedings delivered to the Committee by me, Mr. Mills made the demand and received the reply mentioned in the said copy, in the interval between the reading of the Minutes and the opening of the doors.

40. Was not the credit of the city affected before the late election, owing to the inability of the Council to pay its bonds and other debts which had become due?—I cannot answer from my own personal knowledge; the City Treasurer can best answer the question.

41. Has there been any Meeting of the Council since the Quarterly Meeting held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th March last, and if so, state when, and the proceedings that then took place?—There have been Meetings, and I will furnish copies of the proceedings as soon as possible. (Appendix Nos. 3 and 4.)

42. Are you not officially aware that other Members of the Council, besides the nine Members stated by you to have declined attending its Meetings, have expressed their opinions that Mr. Ferrier was not legally elected Mayor, and have in consequence refused to act with that gentleman; and will you state the names of such Members?—I know nothing officially but what will appear in the proceedings of the Council, which I shall furnish to the Committee in reference to my last answer.

43. Was it not in consequence of the refusal of certain Members of the Council, who originally voted for Mr. Ferrier as Mayor, to act with that gentleman, that the business of the Corporation was suspended, although two Meetings of the Council were convened since the last Quarterly Meeting?—Two Meetings of the Council were convened since the last Quarterly Meeting, besides the Meeting held yesterday. It was not, I am firmly persuaded, in consequence of the refusal of any Members of the Council who voted for Mr. Ferrier as Mayor, to act with him, that the business was suspended; it was always stated to me, and I have always believed, that the business was suspended out of consideration to the large number of Members seceding, and to admit of a reconciliation, which it was said third parties were interested in bringing about.

44. Has any official opinion been obtained upon the legality of Mr. Ferrier's election as Mayor; and

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

if so, by whom was said opinion given?—No opinion has been obtained by the Council, but I have always understood that Mr. Ferrier has obtained legal opinions from Messrs. Meredith, Rose, and others, that he was the legal Mayor of the City.

45. Were the streets of this City swept and watered this morning, and by whose orders was this done?—At a Meeting of the Council yesterday, at which a majority declared Mr. Mills to be the Mayor, he, Mr. Mills, stated his readiness to advance £500 to the city for sweeping and watering the streets, provided the money would be returned to him out of the first assessments collected: the Resolution could not be then passed, but it was understood that it would be at the next Meeting. A Meeting of the Road Committee was called for eleven o'clock to-day, and I know that there were Sweepers in Notre Dame Street to-day. The Police Force is, I believe, as usual, on duty.

46. Did the majority of the City Council elect Mr. Mills, Mayor, at their sitting yesterday, or did they declare that the preceding Election of Mr. Mills, on the 9th March last, was legal?—The majority present at the Meeting declared that the election of Mr. Mills, on 9th March last, was legal.

47. Can you name the majority of the City Council that yesterday declared Mr. Mills to be the legal Mayor of the City?—They were Councillors Bourret, Beaubien, Dorwin, Gibb, Glennon, Jodoin, Perrin, Tully, and Ward, 9.

48. Then, in fact, a majority of the whole Council did not, either on the 9th March, nor at any subsequent Meeting, vote for or declare Mr. Mills the legally elected Mayor of the City?—No.

49. Was Mr. Mills sworn in as Mayor, at the Meeting held yesterday?—He was not.

50. Is there any of the Members of the Council absent from the Province; what Member is absent; and are all the Wards fully represented?—Mr. Ferrier is absent from the Province; and the East Ward is represented by one Member less than its complement.

51. Are you aware if Mr. Mills has already been sworn in as Mayor, and when?—I have a knowledge that Mr. Mills took the oath of office before Councillors Bourret and Tully, on the 10th March last.

52. Do you know for what reason it was judged judicious to do away with the double vote formerly enjoyed by the Mayor, or Chairman *pro tem.* of the Council?—It was thought judicious that the Mayor should not participate in the debates of the Council over which he presided, which it was alleged he might and ought to do, previously to voting as a Member without giving his casting vote; and it was therefore resolved to restrict his vote to a casting vote. The same reason would apply, generally speaking, to the Chairman.

53. Who presided at the meeting held on the 9th March last, when Messrs. Mills and Ferrier were proposed to fill the office of Mayor for the current year; and when Mr. Ferrier was called upon to vote for himself as Mayor, did he then declare that he voted as a Councillor for the St. Lawrence Ward?—I have before stated that Mr. Ferrier presided. Mr. Ferrier accompanied his vote with some explanations, but I cannot state what they were, in consequence of the confusion and clamour which then prevailed.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

54. Did you hear Mr. Ferrier declare that he voted as Councillor for the St. Lawrence Ward, when he, Mr. Ferrier, gave his vote in his own favor for the Mayoralty?—In consequence of the clamour and confusion which prevailed at the time, I did not distinctly hear what Mr. Ferrier said; my attention was chiefly attracted to the Bar, which I was in constant fear would break down, and bring the crowd upon us, as was eventually the case.

55. What is the number of Members of which the City Council is composed, were the Corporation complete; and what are the numbers that are now, either by non-election, or by absence from the Province, unable to attend their duties in the City Council?—Were the Council complete, the number of Members would be twenty-one. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Ferrier from the Province, and the non-election of a Member for the East Ward, the number able to attend at present is nineteen.

56. Did a majority of all the Members of the City Council who are resident in the City of Montreal, and who were so resident on the 9th March last, and have so continued resident, declare Mr. Mills duly elected as Mayor, at their sitting yesterday?—Of course not, only nine Members having voted for him. Mr. Dufresne, who voted for Mr. Mills on the 9th March, was, however, absent at the time of the division, and it is my impression that had he been present he would have voted for Mr. Mills.

57. Was Mr. Dorwin one of the Councillors who voted for Mr. Mills as Mayor on the 9th March, and have you heard his vote protested against by other Members of the Council, as being an alien, and as being contrary to the 8th section of 8 Vic., cap. 59?—Mr. Dorwin was one of the Members, and I have heard other Members of the Council question the legality of his vote.

58. Did not Mr. Connolly, one of the City Councillors, vote for Mr. Mills, as Mayor, on the 9th March, and has he not since stated that he then voted in error; and has he not since voted for Mr. Ferrier, and against Mr. Mills, as Mayor?—Mr. Connolly voted for Mr. Mills on the 9th March; he subsequently declared he was in error, and on the 11th he voted in favor of Mr. Ferrier; and, again, yesterday, he voted against the opinion that Mr. Mills was elected on the 9th.

Henry Stuart, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

59. Do you consider that Mr. Ferrier was duly elected Mayor?—I do.

60. Were you one of those who took an active part in endeavoring to effect a compromise between Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Mills, both of whom claimed to have been duly elected Mayor?—I took no part, but I was extremely anxious that such compromise should take place, for the sake of the peace of the City.

61. Upon what law did you ground your desire to effect a compromise, by which a person duly elected to a public office should resign that office?—I believe that the power of resignation is inherent, and that he might, at any time resign, as he might at first have refused to accept office—subject at all times to paying the penalty, if exacted. My opinion is, that the law gives him the power of resigning.

62. Why did you desire that the resignation should be conditional upon the consent of another?—Because, if the pretensions of Mr. Mills were not also resigned,

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

the objects of the resignation, viz.: the union of the two parties in the Council, could not have been obtained.

63. What proof was there before the Council at the time the vote was taken for a Mayor, on the 9th March last, that Mr. Mills or Mr. Dorwin were aliens?—There was no proof before the Council.

64. What were the reasons that induced certain members to decline attending the City Council?—The alleged cause for their retiring, was the supposed illegality of Mr. Ferrier's election.

65. Were there any legal opinions taken as to the legality of Mr. Ferrier's election, by the Council, or by any Member of the Council?—Mr. Ferrier told me that he had taken legal opinions, and that the same were favorable to his pretensions. I did not see these opinions; but in conversations with one of the legal Counsel, Mr. Ferrier's statement was confirmed.

66. Do you know by whom these opinions were given?—Mr. Meredith, certainly; and, I believe, also Mr. Rose.

67. Is Mr. Ferrier at present in this Province?—I believe not.

68. What is your profession?—I am an Advocate.

69. Did the Council, on one of the days of the last Quarterly Meeting, choose and appoint the required number of Aldermen; if so, on what day,—and were they, or have they since been sworn in as such Aldermen?—They were chosen on the 11th; but, I believe, have not qualified.

Friday, 1st May, 1846.

Henry Stuart, Esquire, again called in; and examined:—

70. Are you of opinion that James Ferrier, Esquire, was Mayor of this City, on the 8th and 9th day of March last?—My impression is, that he was.

71. Is it your opinion, with reference to the 44th clause of the Act of Incorporation, that James Ferrier, Esquire, who presided as Mayor, according to law, at the Quarterly Meeting of the City Council held on the 9th March last, had a right to vote on Mr. Bourret's motion in amendment, that John E. Mills, Esquire, be Mayor of the City, for the present year,—the votes being 10 for, and 9 against him?—I entertain doubts on that point; but my impression is, that he had no right to vote.

72. Were not the votes twice told by the Clerk, with the same result, before Mr. Ferrier was called upon to vote?—They were called over and verified before Mr. Ferrier voted. Excluding Mr. Ferrier's vote, they were 10 to 9 in Mr. Mills' favor.

73. Was Mr. Bourret's motion in amendment, that John E. Mills, Esquire, be elected Mayor, a distinct substantive proposition, or was its object to strike out or alter any part of the original motion?—My opinion is, that it was a motion of amendment, and not a substantive motion.

74. Can you give any reason, or cite any authority in support of your opinion, that such a motion as

that proposed by Mr. Bourret, after having been twice carried, should have been again put to the meeting?—I do not think the motion was carried; the reason why the votes were twice told, was, that the Member calling for the verification, was under the impression that there must have been an error in the first telling,—and my impression that the motion was never carried.

75. As a practising Advocate, you are doubtless familiar with the provisions of the Act 1st Will. IV. cap. 53, intituled, "An Act to secure to, and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province, the civil and political rights of natural born British subjects?"—I do know that Act.

76. Are you aware that that Act confirms in all the privileges of British birth, "certain persons not by law entitled to be regarded as natural born subjects of Her Majesty?"—I am not.

77. Did you, as a Member of the City Council, propose or vote for John Easton Mills, Esquire, as an Alderman of the City of Montreal, for the present year?—I voted for, and, I believe, proposed Mr. Mills as an Alderman, at the suggestion of Mr. Lyman at the meeting, but I neither intended to have proposed or voted for him originally.

78. Do the Committee understand you to maintain that Messrs. Mills and Dorwin should be considered as aliens, and disfranchised accordingly, simply because you and other Members of the Council assert that they are so?—I believe, that with reference to Mr. Dorwin, there can be little doubt that he is an alien, because it is generally admitted as a matter of notoriety, that Mr. Canfield Dorwin was born in the United States of American parents; and upon reference to the list of persons naturalized under the law regarding naturalizations, Mr. Canfield Dorwin's name is not to be found; and Mr. Dorwin, in a letter addressed to the public, does not allege the fact that he is a British subject; and, I am of opinion, that though the alienage of Mr. Dorwin may be a matter of some difficulty to prove, it could only be proved in a Court of Justice, to set aside that vote. I am also of opinion, that the Mayor's vote against Mr. Bourret's amendment, could only be set aside, against his consent, by the same tribunal.

79. Is not an alien as much disqualified to fill the office of Alderman, as that of Mayor?—He is.

80. Are you aware that any competent tribunal has given a decision that Messrs. Mills and Dorwin are aliens?—I am not aware that such a question has ever been raised before a competent tribunal.

81. You have stated that you considered Mr. Ferrier to be Mayor on the 8th and 9th March last; do you mean that he was on both of those days clothed with all the authority of Mayor, and in virtue of his office as such was required to preside at the meeting of Councillors held for the election of a Mayor on the day last mentioned?—My own impression is, that he was Mayor on those days, and, as such, was obliged to preside at the meeting for the election of Mayor; but I am aware that there are persons of eminent legal ability of a different opinion.

82. Can any person, not being elected a City Councillor for some Ward of the City, be Mayor?—No.

83. Had Mr. Ferrier not been elected Councillor for the St. Lawrence Ward, on the 2nd March last, could he have voted in the City Council, either upon

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

the election of Mayor, or upon any other question?—My impression is, that he could have done so; but it is a matter of great difficulty and doubt.

84. Was Mr. Canfield Dorwin one of the Councillors who voted for John E. Mills, as Mayor, and is he not a reputed alien, and has not his vote for Mr. Mills been objected to, on the ground of his being an alien?—It has; and I believe Mr. Mills himself knows him to be an alien.

85. In whom rests the power of striking off votes given in the City Council by persons legally disqualified to vote therein?—I know no power within the Council to strike off the votes; it must be referred to a Court of Justice.

86. Is there any authority in any tribunal, within your knowledge, to investigate and to decide upon the allegation of Mr. Ferrier having illegally voted on the 9th March last, that does not equally extend to the allegation of Mr. Dorwin being an alien, and as such having his vote struck from the number of those who voted for Mr. Mills upon that occasion?—There is not.

87. Should the friends of Mr. Ferrier hereafter increase in the City Council, and should they desire to see him again placed in the position of Mayor, could they, in your opinion, by a vote of the Council, or by any other act of the majority, declare Mr. Ferrier, Mayor of the City?—I am of opinion that any declaration of the Council favorable to Mr. Mills' pretensions, had on the 29th ultimo, or at any time subsequent to the Quarterly Meeting, could not possibly disturb the rights of Mr. Ferrier, as secured to him at the last Quarterly Meeting; if another opinion were entertained, the friends of Mr. Ferrier, on a future occasion, if they should increase in the Council, would have the same right to disturb Mr. Mills' occupation, as Mr. Mills' friends could have had at the last meeting.

88. Were the proceedings held in the City Council on the 29th ultimo, in reference to a declaration of the majority then present, of Mr. Mills having been duly elected Mayor of the City, held with closed doors, or were the doors open upon that occasion, as the law directs?—The proceedings in the City Council, on the 29th ultimo, up to the time of my leaving, were held with closed doors, but at that period were opened.

89. Was the meeting held on the 29th ultimo, legally convened, as directed by the Statute constituting the City Corporation?—It was not; the meeting was convened by five members, as if the law gave to any five members the power of convening, which it does not, except under certain contingencies, viz.: the absence of the Mayor, his sickness, or his refusal to call a meeting; none of which causes were stated in the requisition.

90. Was not the person whom you consider Mayor absent from the country?—He was; but that fact was not stated in the requisition, which was necessary.

91. Did you attend the Council in consequence of that requisition?—I did, in order to protest against any proceedings being had under it.

John Easton Mills, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

92. Are you Mayor of the City of Montreal?—I am.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

93. When were you elected and sworn into office, and before whom were you sworn?—I was elected on the 9th March last past, and sworn into office before two of the Councillors—in accordance with the Act of Incorporation,—Messrs. Bourret and Tully. I was sworn on the 10th March.

94. What oaths were administered to you on that occasion, and where were they administered?—I took the oath of office only, as Mayor of the City, at the City Hall, on the 10th March. I took the oath of allegiance on the previous day.

95. Did you, as Mayor, attend the Council Sitting of the 10th March last, and take your seat; if not, for what reason?—I did not, for the reason that it was requested by the friends of Mr. Ferrier that it might be deferred till the following day, for the purpose of taking advice.

96. Are you aware that the legality of your election was disputed?—I am aware that it has been disputed, but without any just cause.

97. Had you good grounds for believing that you had been legally elected, before you took the oath of allegiance as prescribed by law?—I had good reason to believe that I had been elected Mayor of the City.

98. Would you state these reasons to the Committee?—The grounds were perfectly satisfactory, from my having obtained a clear majority of votes. At the election of Mayor, the votes were twice taken,—the result in both cases being the same; ten of the Members of Council present voted in my favor, and nine for Mr. Ferrier; being aware, however, that some irregularity was pretended on the part of the candidate in the minority, on the day following the Election—to remove all doubts on the subject, I thought it proper to obtain the opinion of Counsel. The matter was accordingly submitted in the following terms to Messrs. Henry Black and Alexander Buchanan, Queen's Counsel, and F. G. Johnson, Advocate.

" CASE."

" By the Act of Incorporation of the City of Montreal, the Mayor who was appointed to office last year, viz.: James Ferrier, Esquire, continued in office as Mayor until his successor in the said office of Mayor shall have been appointed and sworn in.' In that capacity, James Ferrier, Esquire, presided at the Meeting held on the 9th March, according to law, for the Election of a Mayor for the ensuing year. After some preliminary matters, it was moved by Mr. Lunn, seconded by Mr. Stuart, that James Ferrier, Esquire, be elected Mayor. It was then moved in amendment, by Mr. Bourret, seconded by Mr. Dorwin, that John E. Mills, Esquire, be elected Mayor; and on a division the vote stood as follows, viz.:

" For Mr. Mills, 10.

" For Mr. Ferrier, 9.

" Mr. Mills voted for himself. Mr. Ferrier was then permitted by the meeting to vote, and accordingly voted in his own favor; this made the vote on both sides equal.

" The opinion of Counsel is required on the following points:—

" 1st. Was Mr. Mills legally entitled to vote in his own favor?

" 2nd. Was Mr. Ferrier legally entitled to vote in his own favor?

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

" 3rd. Can the Election be reconsidered by the Meeting?"

" OPINION."

" Upon the first point, we are of opinion, that Mr. Mills was legally entitled to vote in his own favor

" Upon the second point, it is only necessary to refer to the words of the Act of Incorporation to shew, that Mr. Ferrier was bound to preside as Mayor until his successor was actually sworn in, and that he had no vote in any case, except a casting vote in case of equality of votes in the meeting. The most positive and unequivocal words to this effect are contained in the 29th and 44th Sections of the Act.

" 3rd. As regards the third point, we hold without any doubt that after the votes have been told, the same matter cannot be reconsidered at an adjourned Meeting.

(Signed,) " H. BLACK,
" F. G. JOHNSON."

" Montreal, 10th March, 1846."

" CASE."

" By the Act of Incorporation of the City of Montreal, the Mayor who was appointed to office last year, viz.: James Ferrier, Esquire, continued in office as Mayor until his successor in the said office of Mayor shall have been appointed and sworn in. In that capacity, James Ferrier, Esquire, presided at the Meeting held on the 9th March, according to law, for the Election of a Mayor for the ensuing year. After some preliminary matters, it was moved by Mr. Lunn, seconded by Mr. Stuart, that James Ferrier, Esquire, be elected Mayor. It was then moved in amendment, by Mr. Bourret, seconded by Mr. Dorwin, that John E. Mills, Esquire, be elected Mayor; and on a division the vote stood as follows, viz.:

" For Mr. Mills, 10.

" For Mr. Ferrier, 9.

" Mr. Mills voted for himself. Mr. Ferrier was then permitted by the Meeting to vote, and accordingly voted in his own favor; this made the vote on both sides equal.

" The opinion of Counsel is required on the following points:—

" 1st. Was Mr. Mills legally entitled to vote in his own favor?"

" 2nd. Was Mr. Ferrier legally entitled to vote in his own favor?"

" 3rd. Under the circumstances above stated, who is Mayor of the City.

" OPINION."

" Upon the first question,—Mr. Mills was legally entitled to vote in his own favor.

" Upon the second,—Mr. Ferrier was deprived of the right of voting in the case alluded to, by Statute.

" Upon the third,—Mr. Mills is the only person under the circumstances, who can with any shew

" of right, as the proceedings now stand, claim to be Mayor of the City.

(Signed,) " A. BUCHANAN."

" Montreal, 10th March, 1846."

These opinions of eminent Counsel placed the matter of my Election beyond question; and accordingly I proceeded to take the oath of office as prescribed by law.

99. Before and when you took the oath of office, were you aware that your re-election to the Mayoralty was denied and contested by a majority of the Council, as the Council was composed on the 10th March last?—I was not aware.

100. It has been stated in evidence before this Committee, that you are an alien; is this true?—It is not true. I have been a constant resident in Canada for upwards of thirty years, and have been naturalized many years ago, under an Act of the Legislature which confers "on certain inhabitants of this Province the civil and political rights of natural born British subjects." In accordance with the provisions of that Act, I have taken the oath of allegiance required by it. I have, moreover, been in the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal, for several years.

101. Do you consider Mr. Dorwin as an alien, and have you ever said that he was so?—I consider that he is not an alien, inasmuch as I believe he came into the Province before 1823, and he told me that he had taken the oath of allegiance as a Volunteer in 1837–8. I never said to any person that he was an alien.

102. In whom rests the power of striking off votes given in the City Council by persons legally disqualified to vote therein?—I am not aware that there is any power of striking off the votes.

103. Is there any authority in any tribunal within your knowledge, to investigate and to decide upon the allegation of Mr. Ferrier having illegally voted on the 9th March last, that does not equally extend to the allegation of Mr. Dorwin being an alien, and as such having his vote struck from the number of those who voted for Mr. Mills upon that occasion?—The only knowledge I have of any authority is, that Judge Rolland, in giving his judgment on the *Quo warranto*, stated that the question might be brought before the Criminal Court; and further, I consider that as Mr. Dorwin was declared duly returned by the Returning Officer, and no objection being made to his taking his seat, or to giving his vote on that occasion, his case is not analogous to that of Mr. Ferrier, whose vote was disputed at the time.

104. Is the Town Council now organized; are permanent Committees appointed; and has the public business of the City been fully entered upon by the Council?—The Council is now organized; the permanent Committees are appointed,—and the public business has been entered upon.

105. Have Aldermen been elected for the current year, and have they taken the oath prescribed by the Act of Incorporation as such?—I believe they have not been legally appointed, or sworn.

106. When were the permanent Committees appointed, and the business of the City entered upon?—On the 29th ultimo.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

107. Did not the friends and supporters of Mr. Ferrier, as Mayor, protest against the legality of that Meeting,—your right to the Chair,—and the appointment of the Committees?—Four or five of the Councillors stated verbally that they gave their votes under protest; and five or six afterwards retired from the Meeting.

108. In consequence of the conflicting claims existing to the Mayoralty, are you aware that great inconveniences and damages have resulted to the City; and that if such a state of things was allowed to continue, do you not believe that ruin and bankruptcy would be the consequence?—I do not think any serious damage has yet resulted from it; but if the same state of things should continue, there is no doubt that very serious consequences would result from it.

109. Are you of opinion that any person can be Mayor of the City of Montreal who is not a Member of the City Council by virtue of his Election as a City Councillor for some Ward of the City?—I am of opinion that a person cannot be elected Mayor unless he was a Member of the Council, but the Act specially provides that the Mayor shall be continued in office until a successor is elected and sworn in, and hence he would be Mayor without being a Councillor, were he not re-elected.

110. Had Mr. Ferrier not been re-elected a Councillor at the last Election, would he have been a Member of the City Council, or could he have voted upon any question coming before it?—He would have been a Member of the City Council if he had not been re-elected, inasmuch as the Act of Incorporation specially provides that the Mayor in office, in 1846, shall continue in office till his successor is appointed and sworn in, and as such would be obliged to preside at the Meetings of the Council, and as Mayor would have a casting vote.

111. Can you state how many Members constitute the City Council, and did a majority thereof at any time vote for you as Mayor of the City?—The Act of Incorporation provides that there shall be 21 Members; there is one vacancy,—hence the Council consists of 20 Members at present, ten of whom voted for me.

112. Of those ten who voted for you, were you one?—Yes.

113. Were not then ten the majority of those who were entitled to vote, as one of the Councillors (Mr. Ferrier the former Mayor) presided?—The majority voted for me, inasmuch as the Mayor was in the Chair.

114. Did you apply to the Queen's Bench for a Writ of *Quo warranto* for Mr. Ferrier to shew cause why he took upon himself and exercised the office of Mayor?—I did.

115. Did not the Court refuse your application, stating that it did not possess jurisdiction in the premises?—The Court did.

116. Have any proceedings since been taken to settle the question of dispute touching the legality of the Election of Mayor on the 9th March last; and if so, state what these proceedings have been?—There have been no further steps taken that I am aware of.

117. Do the City Council, in your opinion, possess the judicial power of declaring whether the Election

14

of Mayor, on the 9th March last, was illegal or otherwise?—I am unable to answer that question.

118. Was Mr. Canfield Dorwin one of the City Councillors who voted for you as Mayor on the 9th March last?—He was.

119. Are you aware that Mr. Canfield Dorwin is a native of the United States of America?—I am not aware that he is; but he has the reputation of being so.

120. Has he at any time informed you that he is, and do you believe him to be a native of the United States of America?—I cannot say that he ever informed me, but I have no doubt that he is a native of the United States.

121. Are you aware that Mr. Canfield Dorwin took and subscribed the oaths required by law to be taken by aliens, in order to their naturalization, prior to his Election as a City Councillor?—If he came into the country prior to 1823, the oath that he took on becoming a Volunteer, in 1837-8, would be, in my opinion, sufficient.

122. Do you know before whom he took the oath of allegiance, as you have stated, or if any such oath really exists?—I believe that he took the oath in 1837-8, but I have no personal knowledge of it.

123. Upon what is your belief of his having taken the oath of allegiance founded?—Upon a knowledge that he served as a Volunteer; and I am under an impression that Volunteers were obliged to take the oath; and Mr. Dorwin informed me that he had done so.

124. In consequence of the conflicting claims to the Mayoralty, and the refusal of the friends of one or the other of the gentlemen appointed to attend the Council, is it not a fact that all the public works, and in particular the New Market Building which was nearly finished, have been suspended ever since March last?—I am not aware that the Works on the Market have been altogether suspended, but the public business of the City has been interrupted in consequence of the usurpation of the Chair by Mr. Ferrier, and doubts arising in the minds of his friends as to his right to sit there.

Tuesday, 5th May, 1846.

Mr. Canfield Dorwin called in; and examined:—

125. Is your name Canfield Dorwin?—Yes.

126. Are you a Member of the Council of the City of Montreal, and if so, when were you elected a Councillor of the said City?—I am; I was elected at the last Election on the 2nd March.

127. Did you not vote as a Councillor of the said City, upon the question of the Election of a Mayor for the said City, at the Election held on the 9th March last past?—Yes.

128. For whom did you vote?—For John Easton Mills.

129. Are you a natural born or a naturalized subject of Her Majesty?—I am not a natural born subject, but I believe myself to be a naturalized subject,

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

having served as a Volunteer and taken the oath of allegiance.

130. Where were you born; in the United States of America, state in what County and Town?—I believe I was born in the Town of Newhaven, in the State of Vermont, one of the United States.

131. How long have you had your "settled place" of abode in this Province?—I came into the Province in 1823, and have resided in Montreal for the last twenty-one years without interruption, save one winter when I was in England.

132. Have you at any time, and, if at any time, when, and before whom, taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty?—I took it twice during the Rebellion, as a Volunteer: once, in 1837, before Adam L. Macnider, Esquire, a Magistrate, who was Captain of the Company in which I served; and again, in 1838, but I do not recollect before whom.

133. Have you got the original of the oath by you so taken, or can you produce a certified copy thereof?—I have not the original, and I did not receive a certified copy at the time.

134. Do you know if any record can be found of your having taken and subscribed the said oath?—I do not know.

135. Do you know whether Adam L. Macnider, Esquire, was duly authorized by law to administer to you the said oath?—I am sure he was.

Arthur Ross, Esquire, called in; and examined:—

136. Are you the Treasurer of the City of Montreal?—Yes.

137. Had the credit of the City suffered previous to the Election in March last?—Up to the 1st March, the interest on the debt of the City had been regularly paid.

138. Will you inform the Committee of the amount of Bonds that were due and unpaid prior to the 1st March last?—£31,281 currency.

139. Were there any debts due by the City and unpaid previous to the 1st March last, besides the Bonds you mentioned in your answer to the last question?—The debts due were all comprised within the Bonds above mentioned, with the exception of some current expenditure, orders for the payment of which, amounting to about £600, were left in my hands by the different Committees before they went out of office, about one-third of which I have since paid; there were also two promissory notes, one for Two hundred and forty odd pounds, and the other for Sixty odd pounds, granted by the Mayor during my absence in January last, for interest due on Bonds prior to the 1st of March.

140. Did not the Mayor and several of the Councillors enter into personal Bonds to raise a sum of £5000 to £6000, to enable the Corporation to pay daily expenses of the Officers, Police, Carters, &c. previous to 1st March?—I know of no such transaction, except with reference to a sum of £2000 borrowed last winter, on the responsibility of the Mayor, and from which responsibility he was subsequently relieved by a By-Law.

141. What was the nature of the By-Law by which he was relieved from the responsibility?—The

By-Laws are not drawn up by me, nor are they kept in my department.

142. Was there not a sum of money advanced by the Montreal Bank, on the personal security of some of the Councillors, prior to the 1st March last; and if so, what amount?—I know of no such transactions, except that in the spring, and up to the 15th July, 1845, I was allowed, as City Treasurer, through the intervention of the Mayor, to overdraw my account in the Montreal Bank, and the amount so overdrawn was repaid by me from the current revenues of the City, within two months after the said 15th July.

143. Was not the Corporation, prior to 1st March last, obliged to give *Bons* for the interest on the Bonds, not being able to pay in money?—No, not *Bons*. During my absence at Quebec in January last, the Mayor gave two notes of hand,—one to the Hon. John Molson, and one to Mr. Benjamin Hall, which are still unpaid; one of which is overdue, and the other has been renewed: these are the notes referred to in my answer to Question 139.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Quarterly Meeting of the Council,
Monday, 9th March, 1846.

The first day of the First or March Quarterly Meeting of the Council, subsequently to the Election in the several Wards of the City, on Monday, the 2nd instant, was, in conformity with the provisions of the Statute 8 Vic. cap. 59, held in the Council Hall of the City of Montreal, at No. 24, Notre Dame Street, at seven o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 9th March, 1846.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor; Alderman Lunn; Councillors Jodoin, Stuart, Perrin, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Tully, Dorwin, Mills, Bourret, Kelly, Beaubien, Ward, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims, Dufresne.

The Returns of the elections held on the 2nd instant, in the several Wards of the City, were read, whereby it appeared:—

Upon the Return of Pierre Jodoin, Esquire, the Councillor appointed to preside at the Election in the Centre Ward, that John Glennon, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, was unanimously elected Councillor of the said Ward; and that Henry Meyer, Senior, and J. Cajetan Leblanc, of the said City, Esquires, were unanimously elected Assessors therefor, for the ensuing year.

By the Return of François Perrin, Esquire, the Councillor originally appointed to preside at the Election of the West Ward, it appeared that for the reasons therein assigned, "he had been unable to hold and proceed to the said Election." By the Return of William Lunn, Esquire, subsequently appointed "as the Alderman by and before whom the said Election should be held, in consequence of the refusal, neglect, and omission of François Perrin, Esquire, to perform the duties of the said appointment within the proper time," it appeared that James Duncan Gibb, Esquire, was unanimously elected Councillor; and that John Ostell and John Jordan, both of the said City, Esquires, were elected Assessors for the said Ward, for the ensuing year.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

By the Return of William Lunn, Esquire, the Alderman appointed to preside at the Election in the Ste. Anne Ward, it appeared that John Tully, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, and Canfield Dorwin, of the said City, Esquire, were unanimously, and by acclamation, elected Councillors for the said Ward; and that John Crooks and Patrick Drumgoole, Esquires, of the said City, were in like manner elected Assessors for the said Ward, for the ensuing year.

By the Return of Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, the Alderman appointed to preside at the Election in the St. Antoine Ward, it appears that John E. Mills, and Joseph Bourret, of the said City, Esquires, being the two persons having the majority of votes in their favor, were duly elected Councillors for the said Ward; and that Charles S. Rodier, Esquire, of St. Joseph Street, of this City, and Pierre E. Dubois, Esquire, of the said City, the votes of the said Ward being unanimous in their favor, were duly elected Assessors for the said Ward, for the ensuing year.

By the Return of Henry Stuart, Esquire, the Councillor appointed to preside at the Election in the St. Lawrence Ward, it appeared that James Ferrier and John Kelly, Esquires, both of this said City, having the majority of votes in their favor, were duly elected Councillors for the said Ward; and that Mr. Homer Taylor, and Mr. John Hilton, both of this said City, having the majority of votes in their favor, were duly elected Assessors for the said Ward, for the ensuing year.

By the Return of Joseph Bourret, Esquire, the Alderman appointed to preside at the Election in the St. Lewis Ward, it appeared that Pierre Beaubien and John Ward, both of this said City, Esquires, were unanimously, and by acclamation, elected Councillors for the said Ward; and that Pierre Paquin and Augustin Demers, also of the said City, were in like manner elected Assessors for the said Ward, for the ensuing year.

By the Return of William Footner, Esquire, the Councillor appointed to preside at the Election in the St. James' Ward, it appeared that Daniel Gorrie and William Connolly, both of this said City, Esquires, having the majority of votes in their favor, were duly elected Councillors for the said Ward; and that Mr. Thomas O'Brien and Mr. William Rice, also of the said City, having likewise the majority of votes in their favor, were duly elected Assessors for the said Ward, for the ensuing year.

By the Return of Benjamin Lyman, Esquire, the Councillor appointed to preside at the Election in the St. Mary's Ward, it appeared that Jasper Sims and Pierre Dufresne, of this said City, Esquires, were duly elected Councillors for the said Ward; and that Mr. Antoine Demers and Mr. Richard Johnson were duly elected Assessors for the said Ward, for the ensuing year.

Councillor Bourret moved, seconded by Councillor Tully, That James D. Gibb, Esquire, do not take his seat as a Member of this Council, not having been returned as elected by Councillor Francois Perrin, appointed to preside over the Election for the West Ward of the City.

The Council divided on the motion:—

For the motion, Councillors Jodoin, Perrin, Tully, Mills, Bourret, Beaubien, Ward, Dufresne.—(8.)

Against the motion, Alderman Lunn, Councillors Stuart, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Dorwin, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims.—(11.)

So it was passed in the negative.

Councillor Bourret moved, seconded by Councillor Tully, That this Council do not proceed to the election of Mayor for the present year, until the East Ward be duly represented in this Council, according to law.

The Council divided on the motion:—

For the motion, Councillors Jodoin, Perrin, Tully, Mills, Bourret, Beaubien, Ward, Dufresne.—(8.)

Against the motion, Alderman Lunn, Councillors Stuart, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Dorwin, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims.—(11.)

So it was passed in the negative.

Alderman Lunn moved, seconded by Councillor Stuart, That James Ferrier, Esquire, be re-elected Mayor for the ensuing year.

Councillor Bourret moved in amendment, seconded by Councillor Dorwin, That John E. Mills, Esquire, be elected Mayor for the present year.

The Council divided on the motion in amendment:

For the amendment, Councillors Jodoin, Perrin, Tully, Dorwin, Mills, Bourret, Beaubien, Ward, Connolly and Dufresne.—(10.)

Against the amendment, His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Lunn, Councillors Stuart, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Kelly, Gorrie, Sims.—(10.)

On motion of Councillor Glennon, seconded by Councillor Footner,

The Council adjourned.

(Signed,) J. FERRIER,
Mayor.

Quarterly Meeting of the Council,
Tuesday, 10th March, 1846.

The second day of the First or March Quarterly Meeting of the Council, conformably to the provisions of the 27th Section of the Ordinance 8 Vic., cap. 59, was held in the City Hall of the City of Montreal, at No. 24, Notre Dame Street, at the hour of seven of the clock in the evening, on Tuesday, the 10th March, 1846.

Present:—Alderman Lunn; Councillors Jodoin, Stuart, Perrin, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Tully, Dorwin, Bourret, Kelly, Beaubien, Ward, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims, Dufresne.

His Worship the Mayor being absent;

On motion of Councillor Stuart, seconded by Councillor Bourret, it was,

Resolved, That in the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Lunn shall be the Chairman, and do preside at this Meeting of the Council.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Alderman Lunn having accordingly taken the Chair, the Minutes of the last or preceding day's Meeting of Council were read, and confirmed.

Immediately after which, on motion of Councillor Stuart, seconded by Councillor Bourret, the Council adjourned.

(Signed,) WILLIAM LUNN,
Alderman presiding.

Quarterly Meeting of Council,
Wednesday, 11th March, 1846.

The third day of the First or March Quarterly Meeting of the Council, conformably to the provisions of the 27th Section of the Ordinance 8 Vict. cap. 59, was held in the City Hall, of the City of Montreal, at No. 24, Notre Dame Street, at the hour of seven of the clock in the evening, on Wednesday the 11th March, 1846.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Lunn, Councillors Jodoin, Stuart, Perrin, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Tully, Dorwin, Mills, Bourret, Kelly, Beaubien, Ward, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims, Dufresne.

The Minutes of the last or preceding day's Meeting of Council were read, and confirmed.

John E. Mills, Esquire, elected Councillor on the second March instant, for the St. Antoine Ward, addressing His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, declared, that having been duly elected Mayor of the City, and having taken the oath of office required by law, (the record of which he then handed to the City Clerk to be filed,) he requested to be put into possession of the Chair.

His Worship the Mayor replied, that he could neither recognize the pretension of Mr. Mills to the Mayoralty, nor acquiesce in his request to be put into the Chair.

Thereupon Councillors Mills, Jodoin, Perrin, Tully, Dorwin, Bourret, Beaubien, Ward, and Dufresne, withdrew from the meeting.

The doors of the Council Room were then opened to the public.

His Worship the Mayor directed the attention of the Council to the following circumstances, viz.: That at the meeting of Council held on Monday, the ninth day of March instant, the first day of the present Quarterly Meeting, Alderman Lunn had moved, seconded by Councillor Stuart, "That James Ferrier, Esquire, be re-elected Mayor for the ensuing year." That thereupon Councillor Bourret had moved in amendment, seconded by Councillor Dorwin, "That John E. Mills, Esquire, be elected Mayor for the present year." That a division had been taken on the motion in amendment, but that no decision of the Council had been come to thereon, neither had the Council decided on the principal motion: That it was necessary a decision of Council should be had upon the said motions.

And he therefore, after having again read the said motion in amendment to the Council, put the question thereon: "If the said motion in amendment should now pass?"

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

The Council decided in the negative,—the following Members of the Council, viz.:—Alderman Lunn, Councillors Stuart, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, and Sims, having all severally voted against the said motion in amendment.

So it passed in the negative.

The question was then put upon the main motion: "That James Ferrier, Esquire, be re-elected Mayor for the ensuing year;" and it was decided in the affirmative,—the following Members of the Council, viz.: Alderman Lunn, Councillors Stuart, Footner, Lyman, Glennon, Gibb, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, and Sims, having all severally voted for the said main motion.

So the said main motion was carried in the affirmative, and it was *Resolved*, accordingly.

His Worship the Mayor Elect, "James Ferrier," Esquire, in open Council, and before all the Members present, then took and subscribed the oath of office prescribed by the 34th section of the Act 8 Vict. cap. 59,—and also his seat as Mayor of the City for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Alderman Lunn, seconded by Councillor Gofrie, it was

Resolved, That Councillor Henry Stuart be elected an Alderman of this Council.

On motion of Councillor Gorrie, seconded by Alderman Lunn, it was

Resolved, That Councillor Bourret be elected an Alderman for the ensuing year.

On motion of Councillor Footner, seconded by Councillor Sims, it was

Resolved, That Councillor Lyman be elected an Alderman of this Council.

On motion of Alderman Lunn, seconded by Councillor Stuart, it was

Resolved, That John E. Mills, Esquire, be elected an Alderman of this Council.

On motion of Councillor Kelly, seconded by Councillor Connolly, it was

Resolved, That Councillor Jodoin be elected an Alderman of this Council.

On motion of Alderman Lunn, seconded by Councillor Footner, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Ross and Bradbury be Auditors for the ensuing year.

On motion of Alderman Lunn, seconded by Councillor Stuart,

The Council adjourned.

(Signed,) J. FERRIER,
Mayor.

True Copy,

J. SEXTON, City Clerk.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Province of Canada,
District of Montreal.

Court of Queen's Bench.

Tuesday, the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Present,

The Honorable Mr. Justice Rolland,
" " Mr. Justice Gale,
" " Mr. Justice Day.

No. 1804.

Ex parte, on the application of John Easton Mills, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, a Councillor of the said City of Montreal, for an Information in the nature of *Quo warranto*,

against

James Ferrier, of the said City of Montreal, Esquire.

The Court having heard the parties by their Counsel upon the Rule *nisi*, obtained on the nineteenth day of March instant, by the said John Easton Mills, against the said James Ferrier, to shew cause why the Clerk of the Crown in and for the said District of Montreal, or the other proper Officer of this Court, should not be allowed and required to exhibit an Information in the nature of a *Quo warranto*, at the relation of the said John Easton Mills (who desires to sue and prosecute the same,) against the said James Ferrier, to make him answer to Us, and shew by what authority he claimeth to have, use, and enjoy the said office of Mayor of the said City of Montreal, and the liberties, privileges, and franchises to the said office appertaining, having examined the proceedings and the affidavit and documents filed by the said parties, as well those in support of the said Rule, as those against the granting of the same, and having deliberated thereon, considering that in what was formerly the Province of Lower Canada, an information in the nature of *Quo warranto* is a criminal proceeding, and that by reason thereof the Court now here, under its constitution as a Civil Court, cannot have or exercise any jurisdiction in the matter of the said application, doth discharge the said Rule.

(True Copy,)

MONK, COFFIN, & PAPINEAU,
P. Q. B.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Special Meeting of the Council,
Monday, 6th April, 1846.

A Special Meeting of the Council convened by His Worship the Mayor, was held pursuant to notice, in the Council Room of the City Hall, at No. 24, Notre Dame Street, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1846.

- 1st. To receive Reports of Committees.
- 2nd. To receive By-Laws from the Committee on Police.

15

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

3rd. To appoint the Standing Committees of the Council.

4th. To elect a Third Assessor for each Ward.

5th. To take into consideration, and to determine upon the amendments to 8 Vic. cap. 59, necessary to be prayed for from the Legislature now in Session.

6th. To take into consideration and to adopt a Petition to the three branches of the Legislature, for the amendments that it may be resolved to solicit to the Act 8 Vic., cap. 59.

7th. To appoint a Bailiff and Crier of the Mayor's Court.

Present,

His Worship the Mayor.

Aldermen Lunn, Stuart, Lyman; Councillors Footner, Glennon, Gibb, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims.

The Minutes of the last Meeting of the Council were read and confirmed.

The Order of the Day to appoint the Standing Committees of the Council having been read;

His Worship the Mayor submitted a List of the Members to be on the said Committees; and it was *Ordered*, That the said Lists be laid on the Table till the next Meeting of Council.The Order of the Day to elect a Third Assessor for each Ward was read, and its consideration *Ordered* to be postponed till the next Meeting of the Council.

The Order of the Day to take into consideration and determine upon the amendments to the Act 8 Vic. cap. 59, necessary to be prayed for from the Legislature now in Session, having been read;

On motion of Alderman Lunn, seconded by Alderman Stuart,

Resolved, That the amendments set forth in the draught of a Petition to the Legislature herewith submitted, be received and adopted by the Council, as the amendments required to the Act 8 Vic. cap. 59.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration and to adopt a Petition to the three branches of the Legislature, for the amendments that it may be resolved to solicit to the Act 8 Vic., cap. 59, having been read, and a draught of the said Petition having also been brought up and read;

On motion of Alderman Lunn, seconded by Alderman Stuart,

Resolved, That the Petition now read be received and adopted as the Petition from this Council to the Legislature in Session, for the amendments required to the Act 8 Vic. cap. 59.

(Petition.)

To &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal,

MOST RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:—

That the provisions of the 49th Section of the Act 8 Vic. cap. 59, authorizing Petitioners to borrow money on the credit of the City of Montreal, having been

Appendix
(A. A.)
5th May.

found to be inadequate to the objects contemplated at the time of the passing thereof, Petitioners pray that by an amendment of the said Act, or by a new and brief enactment, it may be provided, that the money to be borrowed may be raised by Bonds; that it may be authorized to make such Bonds payable to bearer, so that the payment thereof may be enforced by the holder for the time being of the said Bonds; that it be provided the said Loan may be raised in any part of Great Britain, and be made payable in British Sterling money in London or any other place therein; and that the interest and principal of the said Loan, when payable, be declared a preferential charge on the City Revenues over any debts thereafter to be created.

That by the 17th Section of the Act 8 Vic. cap. 59, it was required that Elections of Councillors and Assessors should be held on the first day of March last past, in the several Wards of the said City, nine in number, which said Wards are therein enumerated; that by the 21st Section of the said Act, it is enacted that all such Elections be had by and before either Aldermen or Councillors of the said City; that on the said first day of March last past, there remained and were in office only eight Aldermen and Councillors of the said City; and it was consequently impracticable to hold Elections in all the said several Wards of the City; that by reason thereof no Election for a Councillor and Assessor was held on the said first day of March last past, in the East Ward of the said City. Your Petitioners therefore pray that provision be made by a Legislative enactment, for holding, without delay, an Election for a Councillor and two Assessors in the said Ward, that the said Ward may be duly and fully represented in the said City Council, and that the Assessments thereof for the present year may not be lost to the City Revenue.

That by the 19th Section of the Act 39 Geo. 3, cap. 5, it is provided that the Assessment to be levied in the said City of Montreal shall be made from the 10th day of May to the 10th day of June in each year; and by the 39th Section of the said Act 8 Vic. cap. 59, it is enacted, that all and every the powers, authority and duties which in and by the said Act (the 39 Geo. 3, cap. 5.) were vested in and imposed on the Assessors, shall continue to be and shall be and remain vested in and imposed on the Assessors who may be appointed under and by virtue of the said Act 8 Vic. cap. 59: That hence it necessarily follows the Assessment in the said City of Montreal, now, as in the year of our Lord, 1799, is required to be made from the 10th day of May to the 10th day of June in each year: That it would be advisable to extend the said time for a period of ten days, say till the 20th day of June in each year, provided however that the said Assessors shall be and continue in office for one year from the date of their election, and that at any time during that period subsequently to the said 20th day of June, it may be lawful for any two of them, upon good and sufficient information obtained, to add to the Assessment books returned by them, the names of any persons liable to Assessment accidentally omitted therein, or who may have come to reside in the Ward in which they have been appointed Assessors, since the period of their said Return; and also that it may be lawful for the said Assessors at any time to correct any accidental or obvious errors in the said Books of Assessment, whereby the amount of assessment therein charged may have been underrated or set down at too low a sum; but that inasmuch as the right of appeal is by law allowed to the parties assessed, if aggrieved, the said Assessors be not allowed in any case after the Returns made by them, to reduce or diminish the amounts charged in their said Books of Assessment.

That by the said 17th Section of the said Act 8 Vic. cap. 59, it is enacted, that annually, on the first Monday in the month of March, two Assessors shall be elected for each of the Wards of the said City of Montreal, and, by the 19th Section of the same Act, it is further enacted that a third Assessor for each Ward shall be elected by the Council of the said City; and by the 39th Section of the said Act, it is provided that all duties that may be performed by the said three Assessors, may be performed by any two of them, and although by the 52nd Section of the said Act, it is provided that the Council may impose, by By-law, a penalty not exceeding £100, on any, or as many of the said Assessors, as shall refuse or wilfully neglect to attend to or perform his or their duties, yet it hath been omitted to authorize the Council to nominate and appoint another or other Assessors in lieu and place of any one or more of the said Assessors so wilfully neglecting to attend to or perform his or their duty or duties: That in the absence of any Assessor or Assessors neglecting or refusing to perform his or their duties, much confusion may ensue, and great loss be suffered by the City Revenues. Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray, that in the event of any Assessor or Assessors neglecting or refusing to perform the duties which he or they may be bound by law to attend to and fulfil, the Council of the said City may be authorized, at any Quarterly or Special Meeting thereof, to nominate and appoint another or other Assessors in lieu and place of the Assessor or Assessors so as aforesaid neglecting to perform his or their duties as aforesaid.

That in the 18th Section of the said Act 8 Vic. cap. 59, the words "first day of March," have been by accident erroneously used and employed for the words "first Monday in March," elsewhere used and employed in the said Act, to indicate the period when the annual Election of Councillors and Assessors should take place in the several Wards of the said City; and whereas inconvenience may result from the said accidental error, Your Petitioners pray that the said last mentioned Section may be amended by the substitution therein, of the words "first Monday in March," for the words "first day of March," in the two instances in which alone the same occur in the said 18th Section of the said Act.

That although by the 29th Section of the said Act 8 Vic. cap. 59, provision is made for the election of a Mayor, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the said office; yet, as it has been pretended that no special authority is given by the said Act to the Mayor to resign his office, should he from ill health or other cause deem it expedient so to do, Your Petitioners pray it may be expressly enacted, that the Mayor of the said City shall at any time during his term of office have a right to resign; and that it may be lawful for the Council of the said City, upon such resignation, to appoint another Mayor in his lieu and place.

The Order of the Day to appoint a Bailiff and Crier of the Mayor's Court was read, and the consideration thereof ordered to be postponed till the next Meeting of Council.

On motion of Alderman Lunn, seconded by Councillor Footner,

The Council adjourned.

(Signed,) J. FERRIER,
Mayor.

J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.

Appendix
(A. A.)
5th May.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

Special Meeting of the Council,
Friday, 17th April, 1846.

A Special Meeting of the Council convened by His Worship the Mayor, was held pursuantly to notice, in the Council Room of the City Hall, No. 24, Notre Dame Street, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, on Friday, the 17th day of April, 1846.

- 1st. To receive Reports of Committees.
- 2d. To receive By-Laws from the Committee on Police, &c.
- 3d. To appoint the Standing Committees of the Council.
- 4th. To elect a Third Assessor for each Ward.
- 5th. To appoint a Bailiff and Crier of the Mayor's Court.

To consider Reports:—

- 6th. From the Finance Committee, on Mr. James Dunwoody's Petition to have his assessment as Tavernkeeper reduced.
- 7th. From the Fire Committee, on Mr. Israel Lewis' Petition to have five of his Screens purchased.
- 8th. From the Road Committee, on the opening out of St. Charles and Fabrique Streets to Craig Street.

Present,

His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen Lunn, Stuart,

Councillors Footner, Gibb, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims.

The Minutes of the last Meeting of Council were read and confirmed.

Immediately after which, on motion of Alderman Stuart, seconded by Councillor Footner,

The Council adjourned.

(True Copy.) J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Special Meeting of the Council,
Wednesday, 29th April, 1846.

In conformity with the requirements of the following Requisition, to wit:—

"Montreal, 25th April, 1846.

"Sir,

"We the undersigned Members of the Municipal Council for the City of Montreal, do hereby request you to call a Special Meeting of the said Council, for Wednesday next, the twenty-ninth

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

"day of April instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to proceed to name and appoint Permanent Committees, and to elect a Third Assessor for the Centre, West, Ste. Anne, St. Antoine, St. Louis, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Lawrence Wards.

"We are, yours &c.,

(Signed) "JOS. BOURRET,
"F. PERRIN,
"J. GLENNON,
"JAS. DUNCAN GIBB,
"PIERRE JODOIN.""To J. P. SEXTON, Esquire,
"City Clerk, Montreal."

A Special Meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal was held in the Council Room of the City Hall, No. 24, Notre Dame Street, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday the 29th day of April, 1846, to proceed to name and appoint Permanent Committees, and to elect a Third Assessor for the Centre, West, Ste. Anne, St. Antoine, St. Louis, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Lawrence Wards.

Present,

His Worship J. E. Mills, Esquire, Mayor.

Aldermen Lunn, Stuart, Bourret, Lyman, Jodoin.

Councillors Perrin, Footner, Glennon, Gibb, Tully, Dorwin, Kelly, Beaubien, Ward, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims, Dufresne.

Alderman Bourret moved, seconded by Councillor Dorwin, that the Orders of the Day be now called.

Aldermen Lunn, Stuart, and Lyman, and Councillors Footner, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, and Sims, protested against the legality of the Meeting, as having been irregularly, informally, and illegally called, and against the right of J. E. Mills, Esquire, to assume the Office of Mayor, or to preside as such Mayor at the present Meeting.

The Council then divided on the motion, the above named Members voting under their said Protest.

For the motion.

Aldermen Bourret, Jodoin; Councillors Perrin, Glennon, Gibb, Tully, Dorwin, Beaubien, Ward.—(9.)

Against the motion.

Aldermen Lunn, Stuart, Lyman; Councillors Footner, Kelly, Gorrie, Connolly, Sims.—(8.)

So it was passed in the affirmative, and resolved accordingly.

Aldermen Lunn and Stuart, and Councillors Footner, Kelly, Gorrie, and Sims, then withdrew from the Meeting.

Councillor Gibb moved, seconded by Councillor Tully, That this Council having taken into consideration, and maturely deliberated upon the proceedings of the ninth day of March last, in reference to the election of a Mayor, are of opinion that John E. Mills, Esquire, has been duly elected, according to the Act

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

of Incorporation, as Mayor of this City, for the present year.

Alderman Lyman, and Councillors Glennon and Connolly declined to vote on the motion.

So it was carried by the unanimous votes of the remaining Members present, and

Resolved, Accordingly.

Councillor Gibb gave notice that he would move at the next Meeting of Council, that all proceedings in this Council on and after the eleventh day of March last, be and the same are hereby rescinded.

The Order of the Day to appoint the Permanent Committees of the Council having been read, His Worship the Mayor was pleased to name the following Members of the Council to form the said Committees:—

FINANCE:—Councillor Gibb, Chairman; Councillor Beaubien, Alderman Lunn, Alderman Jodoin, Councillor Dorwin.

ROADS:—Alderman Lunn, Chairman; Councillor Footner, Councillor Tully, Alderman Bourret, Councillor Ward, Councillor Gibb, Councillor Dufresne.

LIGHT:—Alderman Lyman, Chairman; Councillor Glennon, Councillor Dufresne, Councillor Kelly, Councillor Gorrie.

FIRE:—Alderman Bourret, Chairman; Alderman Lyman, Councillor Glennon, Councillor Ward, Councillor Connolly.

POLICE:—Alderman Stuart, Chairman; Councillor Connolly, Councillor Tully, Councillor Perrin, Councillor Sims.

MARKETS:—Councillor Beaubien, Chairman; Councillor Dorwin, Councillor Gorrie, Councillor Glennon, Councillor Gibb.

WATER:—Councillor Glennon, Chairman; Councillor Perrin, Councillor Kelly, Alderman Jodoin, Councillor Sims.

The Order of the Day to elect a Third Assessor for the Centre, West, Ste. Anne, St. Antoine, St. Louis, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Lawrence Wards, was read, and the consideration thereof ordered to be postponed till the next Meeting of Council.

On motion of Councillor Beaubien, seconded by Alderman Bourret,

The Council adjourned.

(True Copy.) J. P. SEXTON,
City Clerk.

Appendix
(A. A.)

5th May.

RETURN